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W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 5

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22 Nov. 1921	Newmarket: The Meighen autocracy.	D 5805
23 Nov. 1921	Woodstock: Campaign speech.	D 5809
24 Nov. 1921	Brantford: Campaign speech.	D 5813
25 Nov. 1921	Chesley: Campaign speech.	D 5820
26 Nov. 1921	Peterborough: Campaign speech.	D 5822
28 Nov. 1921	Pembroke: The farmer groups and Meighen rule.	D 5825
29 Nov. 1921	Oshawa: Campaign speech.	D 5829
30 Nov. 1921	Gananoque: Tariff issues.	D 5835
30 Nov. 1921	Kingston: The women's vote; senate appointments; railways.	D 5839
1 Dec. 1921	North Bay: Campaign speech.	D 5842
2 Dec. 1921	Holland Landing: Tory autocracy; King's war record.	D 5846
3 Dec. 1921	North York: Campaign speech.	D 5850
11 Dec. 1921	Ottawa: Tribute to Marshall Foch.	D 5853
13 Dec. 1921	Aurora: Expression of thanks to supporters in North York.	D 5867
14 Dec. 1921	Newmarket: Expression of thanks to supporters in North York.	D 5870

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28 Sept. 1908

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St. John, N.B.:
banquet honouring
William Pugsley

EULOGY OF MR. PUGSLEY

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I desire to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your kindness in extending to me an invitation to be present at this magnificent banquet, given by the citizens of St. John to my friend and colleague, Mr. Pugsley. I am glad to be present for many reasons. As the youngest member of the Administration I am glad to have this early opportunity of becoming better acquainted with one of the oldest provinces of the Dominion, of supplementing at first hand the knowledge I already have of the resources and industries of the province, and especially of the seaport advantages of this fine old city of St. John. It is not the first time I have visited this harbour, I have been many times in the city, and have both put out to sea, and returned from across the Atlantic by way of this port. I shall never forget the strength, the beauty, shall I not say the perfection of this harbour as it appeared on the afternoon of that day in April a year and a half ago, when the Empress of Ireland completed one of her many transatlantic journeys and landed us safely in St. John after one of the best of voyages. I have had the privilege and opportunity since that time of travelling around the globe, and I think I can honestly say, that

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with the exception of the har our of Hongkong, which has a magnificence all its own, and a beauty all but unsurpassed in the world, I have seen no harbour which has left an impression more lasting and favourable than your own splendid harbour of St. John.

There are many reasons why the public men of any country should travel, travel throughout their own countries, travel in foreign lands, but there is a special reason why we in Canada should. Others visiting our shores cannot but return with tales of the vastness of harbour, lake, river mountain and prairie, which, to those who have not seen, must seem the story of a wonderland. We, if we are true in the accounts of what , may confess that there are evidences abroad of human achievement, even among heathen peoples, ~~which~~ as yet we have been able to imitate but remotely, but we must also own that in what it has bestowed on Canada in the way of resources, of natural advantages, of national possibilities, God's bounty has been unsurpassed.

No, gentlemen, we are unworthy our heritage if we forget its greatness, and I for one believe that in many of our national undertakins we can afford to take chances with the Future believing as I do that a destiny awaits this Dominion unknown, undreamt of in the world to-day.

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In the fashioning of that Future, in the unfolding of that destiny, vast and mysterious, this fine old historic city of St. John, which watched by the cradle of the Dominion at its birth, will have a part, worthy of its own Past, worthy of the greatness that is to be.

But I am glad for another reason to be here tonight. I am glad as the Minister of a department which has to do with that most complicated and intricate of the questions of our day, the so called Labour Problem, to have the opportunity of congratulating this Province in the matter of the friendly relations between Capital and Labour on a record which will bear favourable comparison with most of the other provinces of the Dominion in its absence of industrial strife, and its consequent advance in ~~th~~ industrial peace, and this, gentlemen, is no small matter for congratulation. Excepting the prairie provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan & the Island province of Prince Edward Island there have been fewer strikes or lockouts in the province of New Brunswick than in any other province in the Dominion. Roughly the number is about fifty in that time or an average of about five a year Now this is an industrial gain, the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate. It is especially important in a province

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which has as this province has, so much to do with transportation interests by land and water.

Let me say this one word to the employers and workingmen of St. John. You are interested in common with the citizens of St. John generally, interested perhaps the most vitally of all, in the future of this port; it has rivals as you know, its rivals for trade for new commercial and industrial connections, for government support, and in this rivalry it is fair that all advantages, commercial and economic, should be carefully weighed,- of the determining factors I can think of none of greater value in these times than the reputation of a port; as to the certainty of its position at all times; a reputation for unrest be it the unrest of the sea, or industrial unrest cannot but work infinite harm, and that port and harbour is going to win out in trade, in commercial, and in public support, which is the harbour that can be depended upon at all seasons in every particular. A peaceful harbour will attract trade just as a peaceful country will attract to its shores immigrants from the nations which carry the war burdens of the world. Let us strive for Peace, Industrial not less than International peace, as the surest foundation of our national wellbeing, development and prosperity.

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But,Sir,I am glad to be here for yet another reason,and that is the reason which brings us all together tonight. I am glad to have this opportunity of sharing with you in the honour to Dr. Pugsley,of which this banquet is an expression. It may ill become one so young in years and in political experience to ~~antagonize~~-a eulogize a political veteran in his own city and in the presence of those to whom his many virtues are best known,and Dr.Pugsley will hardly expect a blessing from one who is rather in a position to receive than ~~to give~~,but he will not feel it amiss Ihope if I say to you that we in Ontario and the Canadian West believe we have in Dr.Pugsley a representative of the Maritime Provinces worthy of the best traditions of the province,one who is broad and generous in his sympathies,fearless and progressive in his administration,and one who is determined to see that Canada in these days of hitherto unparralleled advance shall know no impediment through neglect in the Department over which he presides,but be aided onward by an efficient and expansive through not extravagant development of her public works. For many reasons,gentlemen,I join heartily with you in wishing him long tenure in his present office,and long life and happiness come what may.

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Toronto Globe

September 29, 1909

ST. JOHN HONORS HON. DR. PUGSLEY

Great Banquet to the Minister of Public Works.

MR. MURPHY'S TRIBUTE.

Hon. Mackenzie King Eulogizes Distinguished Guest.

Mr. Murphy Quotes Mr. Dooley on the Tariff—Mr. Pugsley Discusses the Development of the West and Its Effect Upon the Ports of Eastern Canada.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

St. John, N.B., Sept. 28.—More than 200 people attended the banquet given by the Liberals in Keith's assembly rooms to-night in honor of Hon. Wm. Pugsley. Mayor Bullock presided, with Mr. Pugsley and Hon. Mackenzie King at his right, and Hon. Chas. Murphy and Senator Gillmor at his left. Regrets were received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Brodeur, Fisher, Graham, Aylesworth, Paterson, Oliver, Sir Frederick Borden, and others.

Hon. Chas. Murphy.

Responding to the toast of the Governor-General, Hon. Chas. Murphy paid a tribute to the guest of the evening. He was a big man, seeing the big future of Canada, and supplying for the future in the public works of the country. His work was not Provincial, but for all Canada. He was popular and could have his pick of twenty constituencies in the west. Speaking of a recent visit to the west, Mr. Murphy said the grain crop meant one hundred million dollars this year. He spoke of the lumbering, mining, and ranching prosperity there, and commended the Government's immigration policy. Mr. Murphy made passing reference to the tariff, laughingly saying he stood with Mr. Dooley, when he said, "They that the tariff looks after will look after the tariff." The speaker went into railway and canal matters. He said the feeling in Canada to-day was for Canada, a nation within the British Empire.

Hon. Mackenzie King.

Hon. Mr. King spoke of the working out of a nation within the empire, and referred to the federation of South Africa, also of India, and said these would be modelled after the federation of the Dominion of Canada. He had received from the Transvaal Attorney-General a letter stating that a labor act similar to Canada's had been put on the statute books there. After touching on matters of varied interest he eulogized Dr. Pugsley.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley.

Dr. Pugsley was given a big reception. He spoke in praise of the Liberal members of New Brunswick, naming each. Passing on to his recent tour of the west, he compared the progress shown in twelve years since his last visit. As to Vancouver, he saw no reason why it should not reach across the Pacific and grasp a large share of the trade there. Coming back to New Brunswick, however, and notwithstanding the progress of the west, he was prouder of his native Province than ever. He was more convinced than ever that the eastern ports were to receive a greater impetus from western prosperity. Some of Alberta's wheat would be exported by the Pacific, but the east was not set up against the west, and the east would take its chance of its share of the business. Hitherto not all the western produce for export went by Canadian ports, but this was being changed, and he was convinced that before long it would be so. He would not say all would come through St. John; Nova Scotia would share. All St. John wanted was what should come to it by means of its geographical advantages. He predicted that inside of five years there would be five hundred million bushels of wheat grown in the west, and future years would see even this exceeded.

Through Canadian Ports.

Dr. Pugsley spoke of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement in favor of all Canadian freight being shipped through Canadian ports. The work being done in St. John was not because Dr. Pugsley represented St. John, but in carrying out Sir Wilfrid's idea. The Minister spoke of the work on the waterways towards reducing transportation rates. On tariff matters, he said, it was the policy of the Government to continue substantially the Fielding tariff, under which Canada's commerce had increased marvellously. Though there might be a feeling against the United States for providing for retaliation against Canada by a maximum tariff, Canada should hesitate to retaliate. From the revenue on her imports from the United States Canada, with her natural advantages, could so improve her transportation facilities as to hold practically all of western Canada's commerce and win the trade of the northern line of the western States. Montreal was carrying 60 per cent. of all the grain carried through the north Atlantic ports and he believed this would increase.

As to the empire's defence Canada should own and man her own navy, to act as part of the Imperial navy.

Speeches were made by Messrs. F. B. Carvell, John Hendry of the Manufacturers' Association, Hance J. Logan, A. B. Warburton and others.

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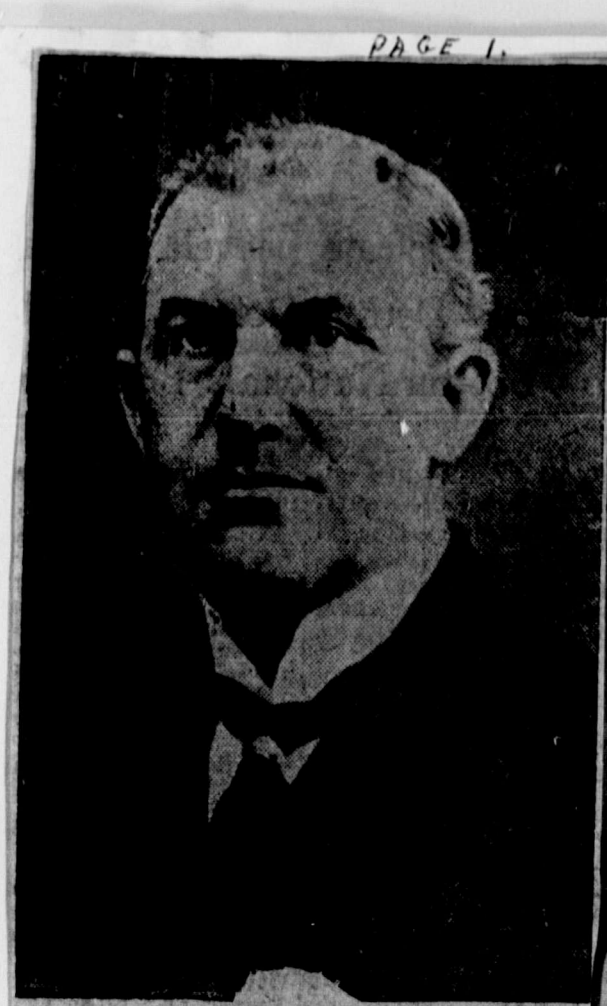


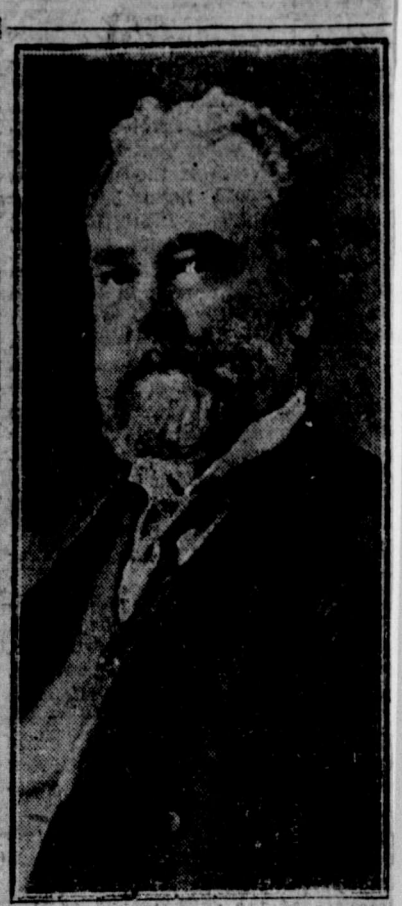
HON. CHARLES MURPHY.

ERALS HONOR 2609
EY; COLLEAGUES
N IN HIS PRAISE

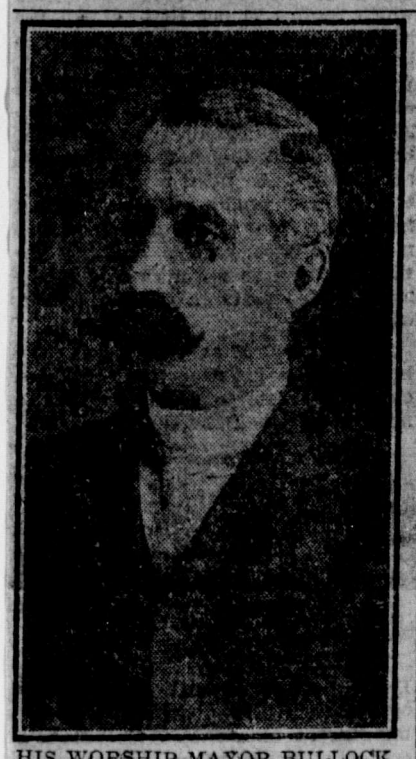
Night a Fine New Brunswick Minister

ES GLAD HAND

Thoroughly Enthusiastic and Vigorous Speeches by Hon. Messrs. Pugsley, Murphy and King



HON. WILLIAM PUGSLEY.



HIS WORSHIP MAYOR BULLOCK.

HON W. L. McKENZIE KING.

The complimentary dinner given by the Liberals of New Brunswick to the Honorable William Pugsley, M. P., K. C., D. C. L., Minister of Public Works of Canada, in Keith's assembly rooms last night was a function which will mark a new epoch in political fervor and enthusiasm in this province. About two hundred and twenty-five guests gathered in the beautifully decorated rooms to do honor to the man who has done so much for the welfare of his province, and who in doing so has won for himself the name of one of the foremost statesmen of the Dominion. It is seldom that such an assemblage of distinguished citizens gather together for any purpose and last night they were there prepared to show to the Dominion that the Liberals of this province are eager to give to Dr. Pugsley their most ardent support, to voice their confidence in him, and to express their admiration for his distinguished achievements.

Elaborately Decorated

The assembly room was elaborately decorated for the occasion and presented a very handsome appearance. The color scheme, which was in green and white, was very tastefully carried out. From the centre pillar festoons of white gauze and greenery were carried to the corner pillars and streamers of the same encircled the outer pillars and were also used in the decoration of the walls. At the end of the room behind the head table a large electric sign bearing the word "Pugsley" in letters of light formed an important part of the decorations. Underneath the electric name were large picures of the guest of honor and his esteemd leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, draped with flags. In other prominent positions on the walls were displayed pictures of His Majesty and King and Queen Alexandra.

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Extra lights placed around the walls also added to the brilliance of the scene. The tables, of which there were six, presented a very attractive appearance. They were decorated with large bouquets of cut flowers and silver candelabra at frequent intervals and with cut glass and silver, formed a very pleasing setting for the dinner. The guests of honor were placed at a table along the eastern end of the room. Four long tables stretched the length of the room, with another at the western end.

Music was supplied during the evening by Jones' orchestra ,which was partially hidden in a bower of palms and flowers.

The guests took their seats about nine o'clock and prepared to discuss the dinner. The catering was done by Foster, Bond & Co., of the Dufferin Hotel, under the personal supervision of J. H. Bond. The dinner, which was of unusual excellence, was ably served by a competent corps of waiters. The menu, which follows, gives an idea of what the banquet was like.

The menu was as follows:

Oysters on the Half Shell.
Queen Olives. Celery. Sliced Tomatoes
Mock Turtle aux Quenelles.
Fillet of Halibut, Hollandaise Sauce,
Pommes de Terre.
Creamed Mushrooms on Toast.
Spanish Puffs, Vanilla Sauce.
Roast Ribs of Beef, Dish Gravy.
Roast Young Turkey, Cranberry Sauce, Dressing.
Green Peas. Potatoes, a la Cream.
String Beans.
Roast Black Duck, Red Currant Jelly.
English Plum Pudding.
Hard and Cognac Sauces.
Wine Jelly, Whipped Cream.
Frozen Pudding.
Oranges. Peaches, Grapes, Bananas.
Confectionery.
Imperial Cheese, Cream Sodas.
Cafe Noir.

After the guests had taken their places the chairman, amid great applause, presented to Dr. Pugsley a magnificent bouquet consisting of 500 roses, the gift of W. & K. Pedersen.

THE GUESTS.

The guest of honor, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, was seated on the right of the chairman, Mayor Bullock. To his right were Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, Minister of Labor; Senator Costigan and Senator Domville. On the left of the chairman were Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State; Senator McSweeney and Senator Gilmour. The other guests were as follows:

Table No. 2—Thos. Gorman, C. H. Labillois, J. W. Wocster, Dr. Hay, D. J. Purdy, A. O. Skinner, Geo. M. Ketchum, Jos. A. Likely, Alex. McMillan, Thos. Malcolm, B. A. Smith, Frank Blair, And. Jack, D. Sormonay, M. P., P., A. P. Barnhill, J. P. Byrne, Jos. Finley, W. F. Napier, Dr. Emery, F. M. Anderson, O. H. Warwick, W. B. Wallace, T. H. Estabrokos, J. S. Gibbon, J. F. Gregory, Dr. A. D. Smith, Jarvis Wilson, Dr. D. E. Berryman, Henry Gilbert, A. B. Holly, E. S. Carter, Deb. Carritte, E. R. Reid, A. C. Fairweather, A. R. C. Clarke, T. E. Ryder, Geo. Waring, Dr. S. B. Smith, G. A. B. Addy, Walter Gilbert, W. A. Lockhart, W. E. Bowman, P. W. Thomson, Walter Allison, J. Royden Thomson, Frank L. Peters, T. M. Cochrane, Jos. O'Brien, W. J. Mahoney, Geo. R. Craigie.

Table No. 3—E. S. Ritchie, Dr. E. W. McIntyre , Geo. McArthur, John O'Regan, John F. Morrison, Dr. J. M. Smith, Jas. Huey, W. G. Pugsley, Will Rising, W. H. Ebbett, Morley McLaughlin, W. J. Magee, J. P. Quinn, Hugh Campbell, W. H. McQuade, Wm. Doherty, Ald. Scully, M. J. Nugent, R. Guy Murdoch, E. H. McAlpine, J. S. Gregory, F. Nell Brodie, J. H. Scammell, J. A. Pugsley, Guy Merritt, M. D. Coll, Harvey Ring, Frederick Tapley, J. W. Cameron, H. S. Keith, W. L. Williams.

Table No. 4—F. B. Carvell, M. P., Mr. Hendry, W. E. Foster, Dr. G. E. Hetherington, Hon. W. P. Jones, Dr. Jas. Christie, E. J. Upham, C. N. Skinner, J. D. P. Lewin, Geo. A. Knodell, J. A. Barry, D. H. Nase, G. B. Hegan, Rev. J. J. McCaskill, St. T. Hayes, B. R. Macaulay, J. V. Russell, Geo. Fleming, P. Campbell, John Russell, Hy. Denbrack, A. M. Rowan, P. J. Mooney, N. C. Scott, J. H. Doody, E. C. Elkin, Dr. Lunney, Thos. Gibbard, Dr. E. L. Kenney, H. N. Coates, W. H. White, Alex. Watson, Judge McIntyre, D. H. McAlister, M. P.

Table, No. 5—O. Tourgeon, (M. P.), A. B. Warburton (M. P.), C. J. Osman, Wm. Farrell, Alex. Rogers, Ed. Lantalum, W. H .Barnaby, A. F. Bentley (M. P. P.), Dr. McAvenney, R. B. Humphrey, John Keefe, W. B. Snowball, Dr. J. E. Hetherington, Frank Hawkins, W. G. Scovil, Mayor Miller, Frank Smith, James Robinson, J. D. Phinney, Dr. L. M. Currey, Alex. Gibson, Dr. C. F. Gorham, R. W. McLellan, Martin McQuire, John Palmer, Louis McDonald, R. S. Lowe, F. A. Foster, Geo. A. Foster, Geo. A. Horton, L. C. Prime, Isaac Northrup, G. H. Green, W. I. Fenton, D. J. Armstrong, W. S. Hunter, Geo. M. Byron, John Sime, G. D. Grimmer, W. F. Todd (M. P.)

Table No. 6—James Reed (M. P.), H. J. Logan (ex-M. P.), Hon. C. W. Robinson, Edw. Bates, John McMulkin, Jas. Barnes, R. P. Hanson, L. P. Farris, H. A. Ryan, A. B. Copp (M. P. P.), C. L. Dodge, Dr. Smith (Shediac), H. Longley, Mr. McQueen, C. O. Foss, Dr. C. T. Purdy, Reid McManus, H. W. Cole, Jos. A. McQueen, Frank McCafferty, Arch Foster, F. R. Dearborn, M. W. Black, J. J. McCaffrey, F. Johnston, D. R .Moore, John Long, John McAvity, J. M. Donovan, F. C. Beattey, J. L. McAvity, D. J. Brown, A. F. McLean, A. W. Adams, C. H. Donald, J. E. Moore, Col. McLean, G. H. Flood.

Owing to the fact that a large number of guests came in at the last moment without having signified their intention of being present it is impossible to give an exact list of those present, and in addition to those given above between twenty-five and fifty other guests were present.

After justice had been done to the dinner and the King had been loyally toasted the secretary of the committee, H. S. Keith, read communications of congratulation expressing their regret that they were unable to be present from Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, Hon. Mr. Oliver, Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. Wm. Paterson, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, James Lowell, M. P. P., C. H. Hickman, Michael McDade and Mr. Armstrong, St. Andrews.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter was as follows:

OTTAWA, 25th Sept., 1909.

My Dear Sir—I regret exceedingly that unavoidable engagements will not permit me to avail myself of your kind invitation to be present at the dinner which is offered by his Liberal friends in the province of New Brunswick to the Honorable William Pugsley.

It would have afforded me the the greatest possible pleasure to join with Mr. Pugsley's friends and admirers in his native province, and to give my personal testimony to the ever growing esteem in which he is held by all those who have associated with him since he was called to the Dominion cabinet and entered the arena of federal politics. His great abilities and varied talents were well known, even beyond the limits of his native province, and much as was expected of him, it is only the simple truth that he has far exceeded the expectations of his most enthusiastic well wishers, and in a very short time he has won the entire confidence of his political associates as well as the respect of his opponents.

Be so kind as to be the interpreter of my regret to the friends of Mr. Pugsley that I cannot be with them, and convey them my warmest wishes for the success of the demonstration in his honor.

Yours respectfully,
WILFRID LAURIER.
Heber S. Keith, St. John, N. B.

The chairman, Mayor Bullock, next proposed the health of the Governor General, in which he referred to Earl Grey as one of the foremost of those who have occupied that exalted position. His motto, said the speaker, had been Canada and the Empire.

MR. MURPHY REPLIES.

When the Hon. Charles Murphy rose to respond to the toast he was given an ovation such as greets few speakers in this city.

He said in part:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Let me thank you for the kindness and hospitality shown me since I arrived in your midst. On leaving for St. John I was handed a telegram stating that I was to respond to the toast of the Governor General. Noting that it was not dated from Halifax or British Columbia I decided that it was not a forgery. (Laughter.) Seeing that it was not dated from any place where railway reports are drawn up I knew that it was not a typographical error.

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(Renewed laughter). After consideration I dicided that I must have been given this honor because of the fact that Sir Wilfrid is one of my constituents, I may say that he is a model constituent. I do not know of his ever voting, and I do know that he has never asked me for a job.(More laughter).

Continuing, the speaker said that he came to St. John to do honor to our distinguished fellow-citizen and, he added, "I would travel twice as far for such a purpose."

I am free to say that my interest in this province has been stimulated by the friendship of the men you have sent to represent you at Ottawa,among whom are Hon. A. G. Blair, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, F. B. Carvell, Col. McLean, Mr. Todd,, Dr McAllister—your senator, Mr. Reid, Mr. Michaud and the others whose claims on your affections make it unnecessary to dwell further on them. Last, but not least, is the Minister of Public Works—he is essentially a big man. He has the grasp of affairs that enables him to see the need of great public works of which men of lesser vision cannot see the entire need. He administers the Department of Public Works not for one province, but for the whole Dominion.

TRIP TO THE WEST.

Mr. Pugsley in the address which he will give will probably refer to his trip to the West. I may be permitted to say, however, that on that trip he made friends of both parties and if he wished to change his seat he could have the pick of twenty constituencies in the West. I venture these things because the Minister of Public Works adds modesty to his other great qualities and he would not mention them.

There has been an idea that there was an antipathy between the East and the West. I know that this is not the case. The West and the East need each other and both will help to build up a great country. The West if it does nothing else,offers an immense outlet to the men and to the industries of the East.

The speaker then said that the West was not to be developed at the expense of the East, but that both would benefit equally by the period of expansion.

He referred to the vast ranches which spread over the middle country, the mines of wonderful richness, the fruit farms and the immense lumbering industry. The impression all this leaves on you is one of bigness.

A HALFWAY HOUSE.

"The growth of the West," he continued, "was the result of the immigration policiy of the present government. Under the former government Canada was a half-way house through which the immigrants were sifted to the United States. The immigration during the past year was 1,670,000, and for this year the number of immigrants from the United States was at least thirty per cent. greater than the estimates. Taking the economic value of an immigrant at $800 each the amount added to the wealth of the country by the Liberal government last year was $1,200,000,000. There is no need to be alarmed at the influx of settlers from the United States. They make splendid citizens and they are taking out naturalization papers at such a rate that my department had to ask for an extra grant to defray the expenses. In considering the question of immigration it was well to remember that no immigrants are assisted to come to this country. Further, the only class of settlers advised to come to Canada are farmers, artisans and domestic servants, the class most needed. In addition to this it is well to remember that any immigrant may be deported at any time within two years and thus prevent the country from becoming filled up with undesirable settlers."

The speaker said that he would not discuss the tariff. That was in Mr. Fielding's department. For himself he stood with Mr. Dooley who said "Them that the tariff takes care of will take care of the tariff."

Returning to the problems of immigration he drew attention to the legislation recently passed with a view to protecting the country from undesirable settlers. The opponents of the government had taken to peculiar statistics to discredit this policy, but the stirring up of racial feelings would not help the country.

Next referring to the railway policy of the government the speaker said that Canada now has more miles of railway in proportion to its population than any other country. The present government has encouraged railway construction, but, unlike its predecessor, it has not tied up large areas in so doing. It has held to the policy of keeping the land for the settlers.

The government has established the National Railway Commission which ensures justice in respect to transportation matters to all citizens. The board also sees to the erection of safe guards for the public at railway crossings.

The National Transcontinental Railway is opening up thousands of acres of new land to the settlers. The enemies of the government are fond of pointing to the Temiscoming and Northern Railway and giving all the credit for it to Mr. Whitney. As a matter of fact, the railway is due to ex-Premier Ross. To his foresight is due the opening up of the Cobalt region and who can say how many Cobalts will be opened up by the policy of the Liberal government.

The canal policy has diverted the grain trade of the continent to Canada. The policy with regard to equipping national terminals is well known to you in St. John, who will soon have one of the finest ports in the world.

In view of these achievements how ridiculous is the charge that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is kept in power by a "solid Quebec."

HAS A MAJORITY.

Leaving Quebec out of the question an examination of the reocrds shows that Sir Wilfrid has had a majority of the English-speaking provinces.

Sir Wilfrid has expressed a desire to have his memory associated with the National Transcontinental Railway. This will be the case, but far more unfortunate than this will be the reputation which he will leave as one of the greatest nation builders the world has ever known.

The speaker then touched on the feeling of unrest and uncertainty as to Canada's future which formerly existed, and said that this has entirely disappeared. Istead of turning to the United States, sentiment of the whole country is now turned to making Canada a great self-governing nation within the British Empire. Among the achievements along this line were the government's action in taking over the defence of the country, securing the right to Canada to make her own treaties, and Sir Wilfred's great work in the unification of the races which make up the population. In this great

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(Renewed laughter). After consideration I dicided that I must have been given this honor because of the fact that Sir Wilfrid is one of my constituents, I may say that he is a model constituent. I do not know of his ever voting, and I do know that he has never asked me for a job.(More laughter).

Continuing, the speaker said that he came to St. John to do honor to our distinguished fellow-citizen and, he added, "I would travel twice as far for such a purpose."

I am free to say that my interest in this province has been stimulated by the friendship of the men you have sent to represent you at Ottawa,among whom are Hon. A. G. Blair, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, F. B. Carvell, Col. McLean, Mr. Todd,, Dr McAllister—your senator, Mr. Reid, Mr. Michaud and the others whose claims on your affections make it unnecessary to dwell further on them. Last, but not least, is the Minister of Public Works—he is essentially a big man. He has the grasp of affairs that enables him to see the need of great public works of which men of lesser vision cannot see the entire need. He administers the Department of Public Works not for one province, but for the whole Dominion.

TRIP TO THE WEST.

Mr. Pugsley in the address which he will give will probably refer to his trip to the West. I may be permitted to say, however, that on that trip he made friends of both parties and if he wished to change his seat he could have the pick of twenty constituencies in the West. I venture these things because the Minister of Public Works adds modesty to his other great qualities and he would not mention them.

There has been an idea that there was an antipathy between the East and the West. I know that this is not the case. The West and the East need each other and both will help to build up a great country. The West if it does nothing else,offers an immense outlet to the men and to the industries of the East.

The speaker then said that the West was not to be developed at the expense of the East, but that both would benefit equally by the period of expansion.

He referred to the vast ranches which spread over the middle country, the mines of wonderful richness, the fruit farms and the immense lumbering industry. The impression all this leaves on you is one of bigness.

A HALFWAY HOUSE.

"The growth of the West," he continued; "was the result of the immigration policiy of the present government. Under the former government Canada was a half-way house through which the immigrants were sifted to the United States. The immigration during the past year was 1,670,000, and for this year the number of immigrants from the United States was at least thirty per cent. greater than the estimates. Taking the economic value of an immigrant at $800 each the amount added to the wealth of the country by the Liberal government last year was $1,200,000,000. There is no need to be alarmed at the influx of settlers from the United States. They make splendid citizens and they are taking out naturalization papers at such a rate that my department had to ask for an extra grant to defray the expenses. In considering the question of immigration it was well to remember that no immigrants are assisted to come to this country. Further, the only class of settlers advised to come to Canada are farmers, artisans and domestic servants, the class most needed. In addition to this it is well to remember that any immigrant may be deported at any time within two years and thus prevent the country from becoming filled up with undesirable settlers."

The speaker said that he would not discuss the tariff. That was in Mr. Fielding's department. For himself he stood with Mr. Dooley who said "Them that the tariff takes care of will take care of the tariff."

Returning to the problems of immigration he drew attention to the legislation recently passed with a view to protecting the country from undesirable settlers. The opponents of the government had taken to peculiar statistics to discredit this policy, but the stirring up of racial feelings would not help the country.

Next referring to the railway policy of the government the speaker said that Canada now has more miles of railway in proportion to its population than any other country. The present government has encouraged railway construction, but, unlike its predecessor, it has not tied up large areas in so doing. It has held to the policy of keeping the land for the settlers.

The government has established the National Railway Commission which ensures justice in respect to transportation matters to all citizens. The board also sees to the erection of safe guards for the public at railway crossings.

The National Transcontinental Railway is opening up thousands of acres of new land to the settlers. The enemies of the government are fond of pointing to the Temiscoming and Northern Railway and giving all the credit for it to Mr. Whitney. As a matter of fact, the railway is due to ex-Premier Ross. To his foresight is due the opening up of the Cobalt region and who can say how many Cobalts will be opened up by the policy of the Liberal government.

The canal policy has diverted the grain trade of the continent to Canada. The policy with regard to equipping national terminals is well known to you in St. John, who will soon have one of the finest ports in the world.

In view of these achievements how ridiculous is the charge that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is kept in power by a "solid Quebec."

HAS A MAJORITY.

Leaving Quebec out of the question an examination of the reocrds shows that Sir Wilfrid has had a majority of the English-speaking provinces.

Sir Wilfrid has expressed a desire to have his memory associated with the National Transcontinental Railway. This will be the case, but far more unfortunate than this will be the reputation which he will leave as one of the greatest nation builders the world has ever known.

The speaker then touched on the feeling of unrest and uncertainty as to Canada's future which formerly existed, and said that this has entirely disappeared. Istead of turning to the United States, sentiment of the whole country is now turned to making Canada a great self-governing nation within the British Empire. Among the achievements along this line were the government's action in taking over the defence of the country, securing the right to Canada to make her own treaties, and Sir Wilfred's great work in the unification of the races which make up the population. In this great

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work Sir Wilfrid appeals to all classes and especially to the young men of the country. In this he shows the determination of our leader to make the Liberal party the party of all the people. That is perhaps the greatest of the tasks to which our leader has set his hand, and in this task I am sure he will ever receive the support of the best elements of our citizenship."

This brought Mr. Murphy's speech to a close amid a thunder of applause.

HON. MR. KING.

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, who next took the floor, was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm expressed in repeated cheers, and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. King said that he understood that he was to reply to the toast "the Parliamet of Canada," and found himself somewhat embarrassed at having to respond to another toast.

It was, however, he said a pleasure to reply on behalf of Earl Grey. We have had many distinguished gentlemen as governor general of Canada, but none who filed the office more worthily than the present incumbent."

The speaker then touched on the struggle for representative government in Canada, and said that it should be a matter of pride to those of the east that in this section the struggle received its greatest impetus.

"The struggle for representative powers which started in Canada 130 years ago, has spread to all parts of this Empire and now we have the great federation in Australia, another in Africa and we will some day have another in India.

"One of the most remarkable episodes in the history of the Empire was the meeting a few years ago of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Botha of South Africa, representatives of conquered races. The conditions which made such a meeting possible formed the foundation on which is builded our Empire.

Before leaving Ottawa the speaker had received a letter from South Africa telling of the establishment of a department of labor based on that of anada. In this is seen the world wide influence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier which will be seen more clearly as the years go on.

"There are many things I might say about Earl Grey, the subject of our toast, but I am reminded that we are gathered here tonight to do honor to one of the ablest of his advisers, Hon. Wm. Pugsley.

CANADA'S GREAT FUTURE.

"The chairman has referred to the belief of his excellency the Governor General in the Empire, and I believe that he looks to the day when Canada will be the greatest and most powerful factor in the British Empire. Earl Grey has endeavored to do what he can to learn of the problems of all Canada, and in this he has been followed by his ministers who are with you tonight. You all know of the efforts made by Dr. Pugsley to acquaint himself with the problems of the West as well as those of the East.

"I might speak at great length of the admiration which we of Upper Canada and the farther West have for Hon. Mr. Pugsley, and it is only a feeling of my own inexperience that makes me hesitate to try to do justice to this subject. I can only speak of our belief that he is the representattive of all that is best in the Maritime Provinces.

"There is no greater department than that of Public Works. I am one who believes in taking a chance on the future of our country and I know that Dr. Pugsley has shown his faith in the brilliant prospects of Canada as is shown by the way he has planned public works commensurate with the prospects of the country. You have reason to be proud of him as he is proud of you."

Mr. King referred to his own department, that of labor, saying that he believed the interests of capital and labor were identical. His first interview with Dr. Pugsley was for the purpose of asking him to arrange a suitable building for the department. Dr. Pugsley recognized the need and has provided a building which will be a credit not only to the workmen of the country but to all classes.

FRIEND OF THE WORKING MEN.

Another interview the speaker had with Dr. Pugsley was for the purpose of seeking to ensure that in all public works the workmen should receive a proper share of the expenditure.

Later when in Dr. Pugsley's absence this matter was overlooked in granting a certain contract, the speaker said that when he drew this to the attention of the Minister he had his immediate assurance that he would gladly see that the interests of the working men were fully protected.

Taking up the subject of industrial peace, Mr. King congratulated the province of New Brunswick and the port of St. John on its freedom from industrial disputes. He urged that this should be continued and made a real asset of the port in its efforts to attract trade. The ideals of national and industrial peace would help Canada to attain a foremost place among the nations of the world.

In working out the destiny of this country I believe, said Mr. King, that this province will do its share and that in doing so it will lend its earnest support to Hon. Wm. Pugsley, to whom I wish long life and the greatest success.

Renewed applause greeted this conclusion to Mr. King's able and interesting address.

MAYOR BULLOCK.

His worship Mayor Bullock said that he esteemed it the greatest honor to be called upon to propose the health of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, the peer of them all. (Applause). He could well be called a great New Brunswicker and a great Canadian. Great statesman he was, and there was no fear that he would neglect the interests of this city or of this province. To him was due the credit of performing more for St. John than all who had gone before him. His worship then proposed the health of the Guest of the Evening, which was greeted with prolonged cheering and the singing of He's a Jolly Good Fellow.

DR. PUGSLEY.

Dr. Pugsley opened his address by stating that no matter what Sir Wilfrid Laurier may have said about himself he had made no mistake in choosing as cabinet ministers the two present. (Cheers). He felt sure that the next general election would see their return to office.

The Secretary of State had referred to the qualities and attainments of Mr. Carvell, and he concurred with him. (Hear, hear). There was no member who was held in higher esteem by the members of the Liberal government and party. He should not think he was the only pebble on the beach, however. (Laughter). There were others. There was his friend from Restigouche, also Mr. McAlister of Kings, Mr. Turgeon of Restigouche, Mr. Todd, Col. McLean and the others of the eleven Liberal ministers. There was a fair expectation that at the next general election the Liberal party would carry all the thirteen seats in the province of New Brunswick.

During his recent tour of the Dominion, said the speaker, he had found evidences of great prosperity. Port Arthur and Fort William were thriving cities. Twelve years ago they had been villages. Winnipeg was a metropolis. The prairies were thickly settled. Edmonton, Regina and Calgary

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had grown from hamlets to cities. Vancouver displayed signs of being not only one of the greatest centres of Canada but also of America, having before her the prospect of taking part of the great trade of China, a country the possibilities of which the Minister of Labor had lately had an opportunity to judge.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley then made reference to the Saskatchewan land deal, which had played so prominent a part in the late campaign.

He had personally inspected the area which had been characterized as barren and arid. He had found that the so-called extension of the North American desert was producing wheat in abundance and was supporting a prosperous population.

He was sure that the Canadian West had before it a great era of development, but he was not going to advise people to go West. He had come back from the prairie and from the Pacific coast to his own native province with the feeling that he would not exchange its valleys and sunny slopes for all the wheat fields. (Applause.)

He had come back with the realization that the ports of the Maritime Provinces were to be the outlets for the wheat of the Northwest. There was a portion of Alberta whose wheat would go West through Vancouver and Prince Rupert. Still but a small portion of Canada's wheat crop passed through Canadian ports. The railways had not been sufficiently well equipped to handle the grain and had, particularly the Canadian Pacific, had allowed it to be taken to Buffalo and exported through New York. That would be changed, however. The improvements to canals and railways would bring the wheat east to Canadian ports. All that St. John wanted was a fair chance and a fair share of the trade. She did not ask for favors. (Cheers.)

SCHEME OF TRANSPORTATION.

"You, sir," said the speaker, "referred to my efforts to benefit Saint John. The great work being done here is not wholly for St. John, but because we are trying to work out the great scheme of National Transportation and to bring about the day when every ton of Canadian freight will be exported through a Canadian port." (Cheers.)

While the government's attention had been directed to this great scheme of transportation, the lesser means of transportation were not neglected. Wharves, canals and harbors were attended to. Transportation was the greatest problem before Canada and to the working out of problems of transportation the Liberal party was irrevocably committed.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley next dealt with the tariff. The Fielding tariff of 1897 had not increased taxation, but had raised a doubled revenue and yet had permitted the manufacturer to develop his industry. The tariff could not be increased without decreasing the revenue. As far as the United States was concerned he did not advocate retaliation on account of the high tariff of that country. Canada could by maintaining her present tariff buy goods from the United States at prices lower than she could under heavier duties, and could obtain a revenue with which she could develop her transportation systems. She could also attract the trade of Dakota, Minnesota and the other northern states. Last year the port of Montreal had exported 60 per cent. of the grain handled by Atlantic ports of the continent and the proportion could be increased. (Applause.)

P. O. DEPARTMENT.

The speaker then took up matters connected with the post office department, showing that the business of that department had increased about 241 per cent during the period of Liberal rule. This great increase was observable not only in the post office department, but also in the others. The population had increased about two millions in that time.

The speaker proceeded to discuss the problem of Imperial Defence. Canada had solved the problem by deciding on a navy manned and officered by Canadians, but still a part of the British navy. (Applause.) When the time of trial came it would be found that Canadians would fight shoulder to shoulder with the sailors of Britain. (Cheers). It was unnecessary for him to refer to the loyalty of St. John, a city founded by Loyalists. He had found, however, that "Rule Britannia" was sung as fervently on the banks of the Saskatchewan as on the banks of the old St. John and that the Dominion was one in its loyalty to the Empire..

He thanked those who had gathered from the shores o fthe Maritime Provinces to do him honor, and also thanked his colleagues of the cabinet who had come from Ottawa. A politician's life was not always a bed of roses and he was glad to find that there were those who had appreciated what he had done. The reception tendered him that evening would spur him on to fresh endeavor to advance the interests not only of the constituency which he had the honor to represent and for the glorious Dominion of which all were so proud.

At the conclusion of the speech of the hoorable Minister there was prolonged cheering, followed by the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

F. B. CARVELL.

In response to repeated calls F. B Carvell, M. P. for Carleton, arose to speak. It gave him a great deal of pleasure, he said, to be there to see how the men of the Liberal party in the province had gathered to do honor to the cabinet minister of the province. He saw men who had grown grey in the service of the party. He saw men who had been in the provincial legislature with him. In fact as he looked around he could not see how any one could help being a Liberal. (Laughter).

Mr. Carvell then devoted some time to discusssion of the Liberal policy in contrast with that of the old Conservattive government. St. John had benefitted by getting a steamship subsidy which the Conservative government through George E. Foster had refused. The present government had successfully carried out a railway policy which would have scared the old government white. There was an improvement which could be made, however. The country needed a department of trade and commerce which would be equal to what the people of Canada expected of it. The Dominion should have a commercial agent in every port in the civilized world. (Hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. Pugsley proposed the health of the city of Vancouver, coupling with it the name of John Hendry, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Following, a number of brief speeches were made in generous praise of the honorable guest of the evening by Mr. John Hendry of Vancouver, Mr. H. J. Logan of Amherst, Mr. Warburton, M. P., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., Hon. John Costigan, A. B. Copp, M. P. P., F. J. Sweeney, M. P. P., Mr. O. S. Turgeon, M. P., Dr. Sormany, M. P. P., and the assembly broke up at 2.30 with the singing of the King and Auld Lang Syne.

St. John Sun
Sept. 29. 09.

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23 Oct. 1908 Berlin D 2614

CAMPAIGN SPEECH

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Toronto Star, Saturday, 24 Oct. 1908.

D 8615

HUGE MEETING ACCLAIMS KING

Third Political Meeting in Three Nights Eclipses Both Its Predecessors.

MR. KING'S FINE ADDRESS

Hon. Wm. Paterson Speaks to Monster Audience — Flowers and Cheers for Candidate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—Berlin has fed full upon political meetings, and with the electors of this town the menu seems to agree. Wednesday night there was a joint debate between W. L. Mackenzie King, the Liberal candidate, and W. A. Wright, the once organizer of the Conservative party. That meeting was altogether too big for the Opera House, and had to be adjourned to the rink. After that the politicians of Berlin knew better than to hold political meetings in anything so small as an opera house.

Even from a non-political viewpoint, it can honestly be claimed that King won the debate. Mr. Wright's audience was non-responsive. He neither antagonized his opponents nor enthused his supporters. Mr. King, it was [illegible] the demonstration [illegible] and [illegible] while [illegible] are not going to [illegible] They are voting for King [illegible] King.

Then Came Sir James.

The Wright meeting was Wednesday. On Thursday came Premier Whitney, and the rink was almost filled. Mr. Whitney had undoubtedly a tremendous audience, but the gathering lacked fire and spontaneity. Some of the religiously inclined were amused by the reference of the Sir Knight to the Children of Israel, whom he depicted as "worshipping the serpent in Egypt," but the Premier perhaps knows better, if he had thought it over.

Conservatives, however, are not exactly pleased with all that happened. They feel, and with some justness, that the Premier of Ontario rather abused the occasion by coming ostensibly to talk Federal issues, and utilizing a large part of his time to put in an oar for his own Provincial Administration.

Best Meeting of All.

With meetings of such magnitude on Wednesday and Thursday it would have been no surprise if the attendance had fallen off last night, when Mackenzie King, assisted by the Hon. Mr. Paterson, held the third consecutive rally of the week. But it had all the attendance of the others and twice the enthusiasm. The candidate was again and again interrupted by cheering, which lasted for minutes. He was given eight huge bouquets, sent from all over the riding, carnations, roses, and chrysanthemums. They were brought up on the platform by wee kiddies, some of whom were hardly able to toddle. On the table at Mr. King's side they formed a regular bank of flowers.

While this election has not yet been roped and branded by anybody, this meeting was the best sort of indication that the constituency will have a K put on it Monday. It is argued by Liberals, and with apparent soundness, that there were not many people in last night's big gathering who will vote for Reid. Such would have attended the Wright meeting Wednesday and the Whitney meeting Thursday. They would hardly, then, for a third night, have gone out to hear the candidate to whom they are opposed. Things look auspicious for King.

The Hon. Mr. Paterson.

The Hon. William Paterson, who was the first speaker of the evening, was in grand form, and made himself heard in a rink which is so large that it presents the maximum of difficulties to the man who makes an address in it. He maintained the attitude of the Cabinet towards the efforts of Conservatives to drag the red herring of scandal across the trail of Liberal achievement.

"Tales foundationless in most cases," he said, "and exaggerated in others. It is not a high or a noble plane for one of the great parties of this fair Dominion to strive to attain to power not by presenting issues to the people of Canada, but by the defamation of her public men. That is not high. That is not ennobling." (Cheers.)

Mr. Paterson takes pains to be explicit. His illustrations illustrate. He was particularly happy in his choice of subject matter last night, for in busy Berlin too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the commercial prosperity which Canada has enjoyed under Liberal rule, with products of her manufacturing industries one-half as great again as they were in 1896. The speaker declared that he was not there to apologize for expenditures. They had been kept within revenue. The revenue had resulted not from a higher, but from a lower, tax. The postal revenue, for instance, had doubled. Had postal charges doubled? No, they had been reduced materially, as everyone knows.

People Bought More.

If Canadians had paid larger amounts in Customs duties, it was because they had used more goods; had been better able to buy more goods. Surely the Government could not prevent people from buying merchandise, even if it wanted to. "If you ladies wanted to buy two bonnets instead of one," said Mr. Paterson, "your fathers or your husbands might coax you to do it, but the Government could not affect you either way." (Laughter.)

When the Liberal candidate arose to speak he had to wait awhile. The cheering was ahead of anything that was heard at any of the Laurier or Borden meetings. It was probably just as big a noise as could have been made by the same number of people anywhere on earth. It was tremendous. Mr. King met Conservative taunts about his being a "boy candidate" by showing that they had sent their ex-organizer into the riding against him, and had marshaled the Provincial leaders, Whitney, Foy, Beck, upon the same platform to defeat him if possible. Certainly there was nothing of the pallid chee-ild about Mr. King, as that robust young man punctured argument after argument in the statements of opponents.

Denies Wright Yarn.

He scored Mr. Wright for telling the audience the other night the purport of what he acknowledged was a private letter, and which the Berlin Conservative paper declared had contained an offer of a job in the Labor Department at $10 per day and expenses, made within two months. "I was Deputy-Minister five weeks ago," said Mr. King, "and no offer of any kind or description had been made then. Mr. Wright, as reported, is made to tell a deliberate falsehood. I have asked Mr. Lemieux, and he denies that any offer of a position with his department was ever made."

Mr. King, however, thought that Mr. Wright had not claimed as much about this "offer" as had been reported. Everybody knew, of course, that the Government did not make offers of positions by private letter.

[illegible] of Corruption.

The candidate went on to declare that he had heard of continued acts of the Conservative machine in the riding. Wright was not the only outsider brought in. Other men had arrived in the past few days. He was having them watched.

"If the same thing happens to-morrow and Sunday as I am told happens to-day, Mr. Reid would never take his seat in the House, even though he got the majority of votes on Monday. If I go to the House of Commons, I want to go as the representative of the people, not as a representative of money, or a representative of liquor, or of anything else but the people themselves." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. King sarcastically referred to Mr. Reid having secured four weeks' leave of absence from the School Board for the elections, and said that he had intimated that he might teach until December, even if elected. "I will get out and work for you Tuesday morning," said Mr. King, amid applause. He appealed to the working classes to give him an opportunity to do so, noting that Mr. Reid has altogether avoided the labor question, and that there is no promise for labor in the Borden platform.

The C.P.R. Bargain.

The speaker drew a brief but graphic picture of the C.P.R.'s bargain with the country, as contrasted with that of the G.T.P. The C.P.R. got the following concessions:

1. $25,000,000 from the public treasury.
2. An additional $37,000,000 on that part then constructed.
3. 25,000,000 acres of land.
4. The privilege of having no other line build south of them for twenty years.
5. Exemption from taxation.

To the G.T.P. the Government had given not a single acre of land; nor had it given an acre of land to any other railway since attaining power. To the G.T.P. the Government had given no bonus. It had entered into a partnership with the railway, instead, and would have its half of the road to show for the bargain.

Got After Whitney.

In a telling way Mr. King reviewed the arguments of Sir James Whitney, except those which dealt solely with Provincial issues. "Mr. Whitney indulged in the usual slander talk. But if Mr. Reid is able to bring a charge against a Minister and to prove it, between now and Monday, I will resign the contest. He cannot do it between now and Monday. He cannot do it between now and Doomsday. The Hon. Mr. Brodeur's department was the only one seriously criticized, and Mr. Brodeur has been returned by acclamation. His critics did not even give him a fight."

In closing, amid a furore of applause, Mr. King read statistics of Berlin's commercial growth under Liberal rule, showing that its furniture factories have increased from five to thirteen, and that manufactories in line after line have doubled in number. Then the audience got up and cheered and waved hats and cheered some more, concluding the biggest and heartiest demonstration in Berlin's history.

Mr. Carnegie and the Scots.

One of the most surprising things in Scotland is the criticism you hear of Mr. Carnegie's bountiful generosity. He has given nearly $20,000,000 to promote the welfare and happiness of his fellow countrymen. He has invested a permanent fund of $10,000,000 to assist their sons in securing a university education. There is scarcely a town in all Scotland that has not been the recipient of his generosity, and yet nobody seems satisfied with what he has done; everybody finds fault with the methods he has adopted and the objects he has chosen for his benevolence. I have been trying to find out exactly what the matter is. Whenever I have heard any one finding fault with him I have asked for particulars, but the objections are usually general and very vague. Some of the wise men I have consulted say the complaints nearly all originate among people whose advice not has been adopted by the "Laird of Skibo," who have not been allowed to arrange things for him, and whom he has declined to appoint as almoners of his bounty. Another class, who are habitually finding fault with him, are those whose applications for money have been rejected by him. I am very much inclined to think that this explanation is the true one. The more he gives the more certain people criticize him because he has not consulted them or given them charge of the money.—William E. Curtis, in the Chicago-Record Herald.

Was He Hypnotized?

Little Boy—Mamma, I wish you'd find out who it was hypnotized me and punish 'em severely.

Mamma—Wha-at?

Little Boy—While you was out I was pulled right into the pantry an' forced to eat a hull lot of those cakes you said I mustn't touch.—Tit-Bits.

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D [redacted]

1909? St. John, N.B.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
INVESTIGATION ACT

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Some of the disputes which have been subjects of reference under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act have been of special interest to communities like St. John, and for this reason I may refer particularly to the record of the Adt in respect of the settlement of disputes affecting transportation, including within that term railways, electric railways and the steamshipping industry. Since the Act went into effect in March 1907, 24 Boards of Conciliation and Investigation have been established for the adjustment of various disputes on the railway systems of Canada, with the happy result that in every case but one the differences were adjusted without resort either to strike or lockout. The single exception in question is that of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its machinists one year ago, in which the employees concerned were unwilling at first to accept the Board's findings. A strike followed of two months' duration, which was terminated, however, by the acceptance on the part of the strikers of the Board's report. In five other disputes affecting the shipping interests of the Great Lakes and the Atlantic seaboard the Act has been utilized with equally good effect, and has accomplished an avoidance of what threatened to involve serious disturbance to this important branch of the transportation industry.

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Of the 70 disputes dealt with under the Act in the last two years and a half 31 have arisen in coalf fields of Eastern and Western Canada, and although in respect of these disputes the proportion of strikes has been somewhat higher than in other departments of industry to which the Act applies, still it is not one of which the authors of this legislation may feel at all ashamed. In all, six strikes have occurred in the coal mining industry of Canada during this time, but if the statements of the parties concerned are to be relied upon the record of strikes during this period, but for the Act, would have been not 6, but 31.

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Unity of British Const most interesting in world history

Can. Chief most interesting of all because result of time.

Growth of Federation question,

Sir Sandford Fleming's tower marking 150 years of British port

Russian development — crumbled because on British tower. — Russian port

Russian will endure because founded on education of people & constitution vs. British Empire

No federal principle governing feature of Br. Const. — Cabinet created for Empire itself.

Representation port responsible " Federal port

Federal idea brought Empire

Australia

Africa

India

The greatest achievement of human genius. Itself part of man's free conscience brought into being

1909? House of Commons

"CO-OPERATION"

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Co-operation.

I. Advantages fully set forth in evidence before Select Committee, 1907--8.

2. Evidence already given before Committee.

3. Report of Committee and recommendations.

4. Extent and experience of Co-operative movement in United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, India.

5. Advantages to working classes:
Cost of living, saving, thrift vs. usury, education, risks of capital, citizenship.

6. Nature of campaign against Bill.
One man--- misrepresentations re His Excellency. Kind of argument will not appeal to House.

7. Fundamental right of a man to buy and sell where he pleases. Do what he likes with his money.

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Co-operation.

1. Advantages fully set forth in evidence before Select Committee, 1907--8.

2. Evidence already given before Committee.

3. Report of Committee and recommendations.

4. Extent and experience of Co-operative movement in United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, India.

5. Advantages to working classes: Cost of living, saving, thrift vs. usury, education, risks of capital, citizenship.

6. Nature of campaign against Bill One man--misrepresentations re His Excellency. Kind of argument will not appeal to House.

7. Fundamental right of a man to buy and sell where he pleases. Do what he likes with his money.

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1 May 1909 D [redacted] Victoria, B.C.

INTERVIEW GIVEN PRESS ON
RETURN FROM WORLD TRIP

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Interview from press on arriving at Vancouver. May 1/09.

WLMK

1909

MAY 1, 1909.

✓ Immigration - Hindus
✓ Immigration - Oriental
Immigration to Canada
✓ Mr King's Trip around the World 1908-1909
✓ Opium traffic

I

Though the time has been short, this trip around the world has afforded exceptional opportunities of gaining a first-hand knowledge of some of the world problems with which the Dominion is concerned, and of seeing in clearer perspective the significance of the part which Canada is playing and is destined to play in Imperial and international affairs. I return with the conviction, after a necessarily hurried though not wholly superficial observation and study of conditions in other lands, that no country on the face of the globe affords at the moment like opportunities of improvement, happiness and prosperity or a greater measure of liberty for the mass of the people than Canada.

I have, of course, concerned myself primarily with a study of the condition of the industrial classes. As compared with the countries of the Orient, the differences in the standards of living of Canadian workers both rural and urban, are so considerable as to give rise to problems far-reaching in their consequences.

So far as the Dominion is immediately concerned, the question of immigration is perhaps the most important. To preserve the standards which our industrial classes have reached, restriction of immigrationfrom the Orient is an absolute necessity. This, happily, is recognized by the authorities of the great countries across the Pacific hardly less than by ourselves, and so long as we are prepared to act with the forbearance and moderation

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which should be dictated by a consideration of the difficulties Eastern statesmen have to face in the government of multitudes, and by a realization of our own position as a part of the British Empire and a young nation seeking to develop its resources and expand its commerce and relations with other and older countries, we need have nothing to fear from Oriental immigration,not at least for many years to come.

In India I met with only the most cordial expressions of appreciation of the manner in which Canada had co-operated with the authorities of that part of the Empire in dealing with a situation full of embarrassments at the moment. With the arrangements effected through the India Office in London over a year ago,the Indian authorities expressed entire satisfaction, and a belief that existing measures would continue as effective in the future as they have during the past year,during which time the immigration from India to Canada has practically ceased.

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As regards China,our existing legislation,the $500. head tax,affords a very real barrier to the possibility of any considerable influx of Chinese,though I must confess that I wish a method of effecting this end less calculated to offend Chinese susceptibilities could be found. China is not becoming,but is, a great empire. The dawn of China's awakening is not in the future; it is already present. In nothing was I more surprised than in the industrial development which has taken place in so many parts. I was particularly impressed with the possibilities of an extensive commerce between China and Canada. The markets are there,for many of the commodities,both in the nature of produce and manufacture,which Canada is in a position to supply, other nations are seizing the opportunities to secure a footing; it is time we should seek to profit by the advantage our geographical position affords,and cultivate in a special way,relations which cannot be other than of the greatest benefit to the whole Dominion. Eastern Canada may well envy the Province of British Columbia and Western Canada their exceptional opportunities in thisconnection.

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So far as Japanese immigration is concerned,the country has already had evidence of Japan's good faith in the matter of living up to the agreement effected by the Hon.Mr. Lemieux. While in Japan on the way back from China,I was invited vy the authorities of the Foreign Office to confer with them in regard to the immigration question,and the occasion afforded opportunity for a very full and frank exchange of views. I shall probably have occasion to refer to these interviews at some future time; for the present it may suffice to say that I think Canada may rely with confidence in common with other countries upon the declaration contained in a statement of Japan's foreign policy,as publicly outlined by Count Komura,the Foreign Minister,in a carefully prepared speech delivered in the Lower House of the Diet about eight weeks ago. On that occasion, after referring to the principles which should guide Japan in her dealings with other nations,Count Komura said: "In view of the new international conditions assigned to Japan,it has become necessary that our people,instead of scattering in foreign lands, should concentrate in the Far East,thus securing a united effort looking to legitimate activities and avoiding anything likely to obstruct the development of international commerce and industry. These considerations have led the government to follow an avowed policy with respect to emigrants to Canada and the United States, enforcing in perfect accord and good faith,the restrictions placed

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on emigration."

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I would repeat,so far as immigration from the Orient is concerned,Canada has nothing to fear so long as the wiser counsels of conciliation and moderation are made to prevail,and the arts of diplomacy substituted for obnoxious measures or policies which once resented would prove less effective in furthering the desired end. The real peril so far as the Orient is concerned,lies,to my mind,not in the possible movement of labour from Asia to America,-- that can be regulated as described,-- but in the almost certain movement of capital,not only from America but Europe also,to Asia,once the industrial possibilities of these continents become better known and a greater degree of stability and security of investment afforded. This is a phase of the problem which as Canadians interested in the future industrial greatness of our Dominion we will do well to consider,but it is too large a question to take up in an interview.

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The Opium Commission was a remarkable and notable gathering from many points of view. It was one of the few world conferences ever held and the first international body which has ever assembled in the Far East. With the exception of the Hague conference and recent naval conferences it has was the only world conference of a diplomatic or quasi-diplomatic character in which representatives of the countries of Asia as well as of Europe and America were assembled.

The countries represented were the United Kingdom, the United States, India, Canada, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Russia, Portugal, Austria, Japan, China, Persia and Siam. Most of the countries had two or more delegates; there were five on the British delegation and three on the delegation from the United States, besides secretaries and clerks.

It is the first world conference in which Canada has had a place, and as marking a stage of Canadian development within the Imperial structure was not without historic significance to the Dominion. The use of the English language throughout the proceedings was also significant in an international gathering. It reveals the extent to which English is becoming the language not only of commerce but of diplomacy in the Far East.

The chief significance of the gathering was of course, the purpose for which it was called. The findings of the Commission were a world pronouncement on an evil from which an Empire is seeking to free itself, and as such points the way to

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co-operation among nations in furthering those movements which have for their object the uplifting and betterment of mankind.

Many valuable reports on the extent of the opium traffic were presented to the Commission by the several delegations, and the commission was unanimous in finding that the use of opium in any form otherwise than for medical purposes was held by almost every participating country to be a matter for prohibition or careful regulationand in recommending that each delegation should move its own government to take measures for the gradual suppression of the practice of opium smoking in its own territories and possessions.

The sincerity of the Government of China in their efforts to ~~fr~~ eradicate the production and consumption of opium throughout the empire was strongly endorsed by the Commission, which was also able to find that already real progress had been made in this task,which is one of the greatest magnitude. To assist China as well as other countries in the suppression of opium the Commission expressed the opinion that it was ~~out~~ the duty of all countries to adopt reasonable measures to prevent at ports of departure,the shipment of opium,its alkaloids,its derivatives or preparations,to any country which prohibits the entry of opium.

Most important among the findings of the Commission was one to the effect that the manufacture,sale and distribution of morphine already constituted a grave danger,and that the morphine

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habit shows signs of spreading. The Commission strongly urged on all governments that it was highly important that drastic measures should be taken by each government in its own territories and possessions to control the manufacture, and sale and distribution of this drug, and also of such other derivatives of opium as might appear on scientific enquiry, to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill effects.

In this connection Canada's attitude both towards opium and morphine, as evidenced by the recent legislation of the Dominion parliament, suppressing the manufacture and sale of opium and making special regulations safeguarding the sale of morphine in patent medicines or other forms, came in for the highest praise. Canadians have reason to take pride in the fact that what the commission has found most necessary to commend as a ~~necessary~~ reform for all governments to inaugurate, has already been accomplished by the government of the Dominion.

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21 June 1909

Berlin: Nomination meeting

REPLY TO CRITICISM OF
"MAIL AND EMPIRE"

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Berlin Daily Telegraph Tuesday 22 June, 1909.

THE DA

FIFTEENTH YEAR EIGHT PA

MINISTER OF LABOR ADDRESSES THE ELECTORS

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Replies in Scathing Terms to Criticisms of Conservative Organ in Toronto

CLOSER RELATIONSHIP IS NEEDED

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., Minister of Labor, who was declared elected by acclamation by Returning Officer A. L. Bitzer at the conclusion of the nomination meeting on Monday afternoon, was given a rousing reception when he was called upon to address the electors, a goodly number of whom were workingmen. It is worthy of note that while the nomination paper was signed by Liberals from all parts of the Riding there were also names of quite a number of prominent Conservatives in this vicinity.

The Minister of Labor, after expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred on him by Liberals, Conservatives and workingmen, confined his remarks largely to replying to the criticism of the Mail and Empire, which has been devoting considerable space in its editorial columns in a vain endeavor to create opposition against the return of Hon. Mr. King by acclamation. His address was attentively listened to and loudly applauded at frequent intervals. Mr. King spoke as follows:—

Hon. Mr. King's Address.

It is with a deep appreciation of the honour which has been conferred and of the added responsibilities which it brings, that I thank the electors of this riding for having returned me a second time, and in this instance by acclamation, as their representative in the Dominion Parliament.

Though in some particulars there are similarities, for the most part conditions are different to-day from what they were eight months ago when my name was placed in nomination as the candidate of the Liberal party in the then pending contest. In the present instance there is no party contest throughout the country and happily we have been spared a party contest in this riding.

It is sometimes said that there is too much party and too little politics according to the true meaning of that word. Though I recognize the necessity and advantages of party government, and value no honor as much as that of being a trusted member of the Liberal Party under the distinguished leadership of our much revered Prime Minister, I am prepared to subscribe to the truth of that statement. I believe in principle before party and patriotism before prejudice, and I rejoice to feel that I shall be able, through the remainder of my life, to point to the riding of North Waterloo, as having on this occasion, demonstrated its adherence to this larger view.

I wish to thank my Liberal supporters in all parts of the riding for the hearty manner in which they have rallied round, and for the eagerness and zeal with which they were prepared to enter a contest, should the occasion for such have arisen. But I am chivalrous enough, I hope, to appreciate a generous act, especially when it comes from an opponent, and I wish, therefore, to thank also my friends of the Conservative party for permitting me to enter upon the duties of my new office freed from the strain and waste of a party conflict, and with that deepened sense of obligation of disinterested service which election by the joint consent of opposing parties cannot but bring to one who seeks to take a serious view of the responsibilities which representation of a riding entails.

I am not prepared to believe that this consent on the part of the Conservatives of the riding — whatever may be the feeling of individuals—has been grudgingly given. Much less

(Continued on page 7.)

Berlin Daily Telegraph Tuesday 22 June, 1909.

MINISTER OF LABOR

(Continued from page 1.)

would I dishonor them in the thought that they believed any device had been resorted to which had deprived a single citizen of his just rights in the matter of the franchise, and had, therefore, acquiesced in a victory which they believed to have been unworthily won. Were it otherwise, I would hesitate to accept what I now believe it would be base ingratitude to refuse.

I say, and say without any fear of contradiction, that there is not in the riding of North Waterloo, more particularly in the town of Berlin, in regard to which the question has been raised, a single elector who feels that as respects the franchise, he has been prevented from exercising any right which the law allows, or has suffered any injustice. Not a single elector has made such a claim, and I challenge any man in the riding to make. it.

No, gentlemen, my feeling is not as the Mail and Empire would have us believe,—that the Conservatives of North Waterloo have had resort to a subterfuge to excuse them from entering a candidate in this bye-election, but rather that they have risen above party on this occasion, and taken that larger view which unfortunately for those it represents, the Mail and Empire seems incapable of taking,—of what at the moment is most in the public interest, and what, all considered, will best serve the public weal.

There was one question, and one question only, to consider, and that was whether or not the action of the Government in adding to the existing portiolios, a portfolio of labour, was deserving of endorsation. It was a matter of principle, not a party issue. Before even a Minister was appointed, the Mail and Empire sought to make it a party issue by raising the cry that a labour man, who had served his apprenticeship at a trade, or had come to parliament direct from the workshop, the mine or the factory, was alone competent to fill the position.

Now, what I object to in the Mail's utterances in this particular is that they are dishonest, and no one knows that better than the one who penned them. I say,—and in saying it, I am only saying what four-fifths of the press of Canada, Conservative and Liberal, and especially the Labour press has said,—that the Mail and Empire or whoever is responsible for its columns, did not believe, never did believe, and does not now believe, what it recorded there. A desire to further party strife, and the worst form of strife,—that of setting class over against class,— is alone at the bottom of what has appeared, and that, I contend, is not only the most unpatriotic and unworthy kind of party warfare, but the most unprincipled and vicious.

I would like to contrast with the Mail and Empire—and fortunately for the Conservative Party, and for the good name of the Press of Canada, I am able to do so,—the attitude of by far the greater part of its contemporaries supporting the Conservative cause. Some of them have openly endorsed the selection of the Liberal Government; others have done so indirectly, and others again, unwilling, perhaps, to bestow any praise, have maintained a discreet silence. The Mail and Empire, and such papers as for want of capacity or originality have slavishly copied its utterances, stand alone in this attitude of party advantage, party gain, at any cost.

I do not feel that before the workingmen of Canada it is necessary for me to defend my capacity to guard and protect their interests on the score that the time that might have been spent in learning and pursuing a trade has been spent in acquiring a knowledge of industrial conditions in this and other countries, and in seeking to add to a sympathy with their lot, that understanding of economic and political conditions which alone can make effective any desire to achieve some good for one's fellow men.

What is wanted to-day is a closer relationship between our universities and our workshops, a better understanding by educated men of the problems and conditions which confront the thousands who labor that the wealth of the world may be produced, and a greater opportunity for the man in the workshop, the factory and the mine, on the railway and the sea, the laborer and the skilled artisan, to raise through self-improvement, as the men who have made history for the most part have all risen,—as His Worship the Mayor of this town has risen, to take a larger share in the discharge of those public duties which demand for their rightful carrying out, not more of physical than of intellectual and moral strength.

Speaking for myself, I hope to live to see the day when a workingman will hold the portfolio which I have now the honor of holding; when more workingmen will find a place in parliament. But when it comes, I hope it will be, not as the representatives of a class, in virtue of a class prejudice or a class distinction, but as citizens esteemed and respected by their fellows, because of their desire and because of their capacity to serve the common good.

I said that before the portfolio of Labour had been filled, the Mail and Empire was prepared to abandon principle for party advantage, by attempting to foster a class prejudice and raise a class strife. The portfolio was no sooner filled than it showed its readiness,—nay, rather, eagerness,—to sacrifice patriotism in its truest sense to the same ends. I say patriotism deliberately, for I can think of nothing so unpatriotic as a desire to spread broadcast at the expense of the truth, the impression that public life in Canada knows nothing of the ideals which make it the pride of other nations, and that Canadians as a people are forever seeking and delight in nothing more than scandal of one kind or another. Integrity is an asset hard enough for a nation to gain; it is harder still to maintain as a national asset in the face of other nations, and that journal or that individual who wilfully seeks by wrongful insinuation or deliberate untruth to destroy the good name of any public man or party, declares itself or makes himself thereby an enemy to the common good.

When the Mail and Empire talks scandal in connection with any feature of the bye-election which has just concluded, it proclaims its willingness to sell the good name of the public life of our country for a sordid party gain, and I give to it as an answer, the silence of the editorial columns of the leading Conservative organ in this riding, which has never done other than publish without comment in its news columns, a communication which many, I think, judge to have been ill-timed and unfortunate,—and the acclamation which is the pronouncement of the people of North Waterloo at this hour.

No, gentlemen, I value the honour which you have to-day conferred, not because I believe it has been grudgingly bestowed, but rather because besides regarding it as an endorsation of the Government's policy in establishing a Department of Labour and creating a portfolio of Minister of Labour, I find in it an expression of gratification that in selecting a member to fill the new portfolio of Minister of Labour, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has chosen as member of his Government one who was born and raised in your midst, one who is known as a County of Waterloo boy, and one whom you believe will endeavor to rise above mere party advantage in the discharge of those new duties and great responsibilities to which he has been called.

If anything further is needed to express what I feel most deeply at the moment, it is that in the work which lies ahead, I hope you my constituents will be as lenient in your judgments, as generous in your criticisms, as you have been in the past; that the workingmen of Canada will feel that the task is not mine alone; that without their co-operation little can qe achieved; and that, so far as in me lies, I shall endeavor to discharge without fear and without favour, the duties of a Minister responsible to all the people, and charged with defending the honour of his name, of his county and of his country.

Ex-Mayor Huber Speaks.

At the conclusion of Mr. King's admirable address ex-Mayor A. Huber was given an opportunity to address the electors. He stated that he intended opposing Mr. King but he failed to secure the necessary amount of money from the Tories to pay his expenses and he would not spend a cent of his own money in order to represent this community. He advised Mr. King to do his best to reduce the expenditures at Ottawa, and also to abolish the protection on whiskey so that it can be bought for 25 cents a gallon. He never thought it possible that a young man like Mr. King could wipe the Tories out of existence to such an extent that scarcely a Conservative could be seen at the meeting. Mr. Huber was given an attentive hearing.

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30 June 1909

Harvard:
Commencement Dinner

TRIBUTE TO HARVARD AND DR. ELIOT;
CENTENNIAL OF TREATY OF GHENT

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~~June~~ 1918(?)

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I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the honour you have conferred in including my name among those of the distinguished gentlemen who are to address the Alumni on this memorable occasion. You have been so kind as to allude to the high responsibilities which, as one recently appointed an adviser of His Majesty in the Government of the Dominion of Canada, I have been called upon to assume. I thank you, Sir, for this, were it only that it enables me to acknowledge in small part what I owe to this university and especially to the Department of Political Science for the opportunities of study and research, the guidance and instruction, the advancement and inspiration received. No one shall ever realise more fully than I do, the extent of this obligation.

But, Sir, I thank you the more inasmuch as I may not be deemed to be presumptuous, in venturing to bring, as I do bring, on behalf of the Candian people, greetings and congratulations to the university on what is being recorded today. I congratulate you, Dr. Eliot on the honour which, as a recognition of forty years of faithful and disinteres-- distinguished service in the Presidency of this university, surpasses, I think, any honour which the university has ever been privileged to confer; and I congratulate you, Dr. Lowell, on the honour which marking as it does the happy union of rare ability with an all but unparalleled opportunity of public service, is seldom equalled in any land.

It is natural that the people of Canada should be

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concerned in the welfare and glory in the progress of this the first seat of learning on the continent of North America. Many of the men foremost in the learned professions of the Dominion are graduates of this university,and some of the most distinguished members of your faculty are Canadians. I am not sure ~~of-the-~~what number of public men have received part of their education in Canada.-- I know that the much-honoured President of this republic has for years past had a summer residence in the Dominion,but I am pleased to tell you that four members of the Dominion House of Commons,three members of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada,two members of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet are Canadians who have received part of their training and taken degrees at Harvard University. If more were needed to express the pride and interest which Canadians as British subjects should take in the welfare and progress of this university,it might be found in the circumstance that honourable and long as has been the history of this college as one of the first,if not the first of American institutions of learning ~~this~~ its history as a British College is longer still. Despite the fact that today another American citizen has been added to the number of those who have filled the President's chair,the number is still larger of those who as British subjects have held the same distinguished position.

Surely,Mr.Chairman,there is something in all this which places a responsibility upon us as Harvard University men

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to guard in a very special way the relations between the peoples of the United States and the Dominion of Canada,and it is of this,with your permission that I would like to say a word.

Four years from now we will be celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent,which marked the conclusion of what we are accustomed to speak of as the War of 1812--1814. From that day to this swords have never beendrawn, a shot has never been fired across the three thousand and more miles of boundary which separate British from American authority on this continent.

Dr.Eliot in an address before the Canadian Club of Ottawa a year or two ago,referred to a circumstance which perhaps more than any other is responsible for this. Dr.Eliot referred to it as a'self-denying ordinance'; Secretary Root has alluded to it as a'convention'; the proclamation of James Monroe,President of the United States,describes it as an "arrangement." Perhaps the word "agreement" would include all three,-- an agreement between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the United States to limit the armaments on the Great Lakes for both nations. It was made at a time when the two nations had just come out of war and a war in which fighting on the Great Lakes bore a great part. The agreement has found its enforcement in the honour of the two peoples. It has afforded,as Dr.Eliot has said,the way of escape from competitive armaments,and has secured a perfect peace of nearly a century.

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Dr.Eliot on that occasion said he believed that the universities expressed perhaps better than any other institutions,the common loves and aspirations of our two nations. Have not the United States and Canada under conditions as they are today,an opportunity such as has never before in the whole of this world's history,fallen to the lot of the peoples of a single continent,and have we not as university men. charged with the sacred duty of safeguarding the common loves and aspirations of our two nations, a special obligation to see that the nations rise to a fulfilment of it.

One hundred years of peace and this over an entire continent. Europe has not known it; Africa has not known it; Asia has not known it. What would it not mean to the future of the world if Europe could utter such a boast,what may it not mean to the future of the world if we keep this record unbroken through time. Here then isour opportunity. Here,if we are true to ourselves a destiny awaits this continent vaster,grander than nations have ever known.

We are approaching the time,-- four years will see it consummated--one hundredyears of peace. Let us begin to prepare, prepare for peace as men prepare for war,let us as nations undertake the work in the manner befitting its historic significance and worthy its eternal greatness.

Happily,we have already found the way,has found and followed andare committed to follow it through time. Despite the

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fact that the press is has discussed the subject pretty fully there are few who realise that within the past year no~~w~~ fewer than five treaties all having to do with outstanding differences or sources of possible irritation between the United States and Canada have been negotiated,signed and ratified between Great Britain and the United States and a sixth awaits ratification. President Roosevelt and Lord Grey,Mr.Root and Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given their administrations a place second to none in the history of the peace movement of our times,whilst to Mr.Bryce the British Ambassador at Washington,all are alike indebted for the success which has attended their joint efforts. The new world's answer to the old is the diplomacy which is prepared to enthrone reason above force and which ~~will~~ while European nations are shouting Dreadnaughts in the ears of the world has settled by commissions all boundary differences which have arisen, and referred to the Hague for adjustment by arbitration such remaining points of controversy as appeared to require ~~further~~ for their satisfactory adjustment this further step.

This achievement is one of which the peoples of this continent are justly proud. Should we not as we round out the 100 years of peace,make the occasion one of great rejoicing here,one which cannot fail to strike the imagination of the peoples of other lands?

If I might be allowed to make a suggestion it would be this,that whilst other nations continue to talk of war,of the we

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New World begin to celebrate this triumph of peace,that we choose as the place of celebration that historic ground in the vicinity of Niagara,the scene of conflict a hundred years ago, and on some near approach to that scene of marvelous beauty. erect an international monument,sublime in its symbolism of brotherhood and love,and proclaiming to the world that "Peace hath her victories no less than War."

Let us erect in unison a dedication to another hundred years of peace,and when asked by what Might we propose to safeguard it from defilement,let us reply,by that honour of the nations which in their infancy has been sufficient to achieve the biotory we seek to commemorate,and which with the added strength of youth will be mightier than it has ever been.

In this great work all lovers of freedom and liberty will gladly share,the workingmen and women of this continent will gladly share,the little children will gladly share,but over it all the genius of the university,which protects our national loves and national aspirations,which holds the torch of learning and seeks to bring enlightenment to mankind may well and fittingly preside.

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GREAT DEMONSTRATION FOR FORMER PRES. ELIOT

PLAUDITS SHOWERED UPON HIM AT HARVARD DINNER

Had Already Received Double Honors at Commencement—Pres. Lowell Announces Gifts.

Cambridge, June 30.—Harvard's "commencement dinner," as the exercises in Memorial hall are still called, was notable for the demonstration for the retiring president, Dr. Eliot, who had already received double honors of degrees of doctor of medicine and doctor of laws at the commencement exercises at Sanders theatre in the morning, amid the greatest applause in the morning.

There were announcements by Pres. Lowell of gifts in the aggregate of $671,915, besides the first $1,000,000 from the Gordon McKay fund, and a gift from the class of '84, jocosely referred to by Pres. Lowell as "perhaps of the same size."

The alumni refused to regard Dr. Eliot as retiring, and plainly expect to have him as their president for a long time. The demonstration in Memorial hall therefore was as if Dr. Eliot still remained at the head of the family.

When Dr. Eliot rose to announce the hymn the applause began at once, and the marshal rose to lead in "Three times three for Harvard and Eliot."

Dr. Eliot again began, but was again compelled to pause for the applause.

Finally he was allowed to say: "Gentlemen, the first thing the alumni of Harvard do is to sing the paraphrase—the Puritan paraphrase of the 78th psalm, to the tune of St. Martin's."

He called on Organist Locke to lead, and the audience sang with the usual vigor.

Dr. Eliot.

Dr. Eliot remarked upon the many meetings of Harvard men at many points all over the country, "but this is the greatest in this great country."

Here young and old, he said, unite to testify to confidence and hope in Harvard and all the great institution stands for.

Dr. Eliot referred to the big meeting in Cincinnati of Harvard Associated clubs, and said that while it was a strong and influential meeting, it was different in that there were no old and no young, but almost all were in the prime of life, hard at work in the world, filling many positions of usefulness.

Yet all, at all these meetings, are testifying to their loyalty to the college where they were trained to high ideals and keen and eager aspirations, he added.

Dr. Eliot asked what is the basis of the increasing loyalty to American institutions, and offered as the answer, the increased perception of what the alumni owe to the institution that gave them the capacity to do efficacious, concentrated work, to do good service in the world; and the capacity for true enjoyment of life.

Loyalty to institutions, loyalty to persons sometimes, and loyalty to high ideals always, find expression in ever increasing demonstrations of love and gratitude. Perhaps in these later years Harvard alumni have felt no stronger loyalty, but have found new means of expressing it.

Dr. Eliot emphasized the power of the assembled public opinion of the alumni and its effect on the college, and illustrated it by referring to its effect on the elections in the board of overseers, and in the discussions in the Harvard club, and the associated Harvard clubs.

It is felt in liberal and generous and ever growing endowment; in the teachers' fund; and in numerous contributions of enrichment.

And it is now felt in the new administration just inducted into office.

Dr. Eliot awoke prolonged applause when he bespoke confidence and firm support for Pres. Lowell, and laughter and applause followed his humorous remark—"So far as I have been able to understand from the expressions of opinion you feel a reasonable contentment with the recent administration."

"You feel that Harvard has grown with the country, since the civil war; her prestige has increased; and her advantages have increased.

"You are content with the past, but nobody can imagine that you are content to stop there. You are looking forward already. You are going to tackle the most difficult of all problems, that is as old as the college—making scholarly attainment in the college recognized by all men, and then making that recognition tell in the after life of young men who go out."

Not all Harvard graduates have understood fully what is to be won here, in training and service, and some have preferred for their sons other rewards.

Dr. Eliot reminded his hearers that some among them have the power to help young men just out of college, to give recognition and position to the young man who was a good scholar—not that that is all that is required. Good manners and a vigorous bearing are good things; but the prime thing is the power to use one's wits with all one's might, to do something effective with one's mind.

In presenting Pres. Lowell, Dr. Eliot called for loyal support to the noble work which he has undertaken.

Pres. Lowell.

"My first duty and pleasure in speaking here," said Pres. Lowell, "is to acknowledge the gifts made to the university by its friends during the past year, and they have been generous. In the aggregate the gifts of capital have been $671,515 and the gifts for immediate use have been $247,815, and this, in addition to the first payment under the will of the late Gordon MacKay—a payment of $1,000,000—and this does not include the gifts coming from the class of 1884.

"Many people were disturbed last year by a decrease in the number of students entering Harvard college. While size is not our primary object, a falling off in numbers is disquieting to those who are responsible for the care of the college. It is a satisfaction, therefore, to announce a marked increase in the applicants for admission; although it is still too early to predict how large that increase will prove to be.

"But greater numbers bring cares as well as benefits. One of them lies in the applications for financial aid. There have already been more deserving applicants this year than ever, and most of the funds in the hands of the college available for freshmen have already been promised. It may seem strange to people not familiar with its administration that Harvard is a poor man's college.

"But it is the fact to an extent not commonly known; and the struggle is hardest in the freshman year; because few of the scholarships can then be used; and because the men cannot so well provide for themselves. The need is often most acute among men who will not apply for help, and whose cases are discovered in the work of the dean's office.

"Some boys are insufficiently clothed and fed, while there are many who work so hard to support themselves that they cannot attain the rank needed to win a scholarship. Several cases have occurred of students who worked from eight at night until six in the morning. How can such a man get the benefit of the education for which he came to college? One of these fellows

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was helped and has since made a striking success in his college work.

"How, also, can a young man get the benefit of study if he is underfed? There was one case of a boy who was in the habit of getting his luncheon for five cents by buying a dozen partly rotten bananas and cutting out enough that was sound to stay the cravings of hunger. Mr. Castle, the assistant dean, in immediate charge of the freshmen, who has won their confidence and affection, feels that if he had a goodly sum of money to lend at his discretion in small amounts he could relieve a vast amount of suffering and help many earnest fellows to make a far better use of their college life.

"Let me turn to another subject. We are drawing men of all kinds from every part of the country, and we offer them opportunities for education unparalleled in the earlier history of the university; but this alone is not enough. A collection of men, even though everyone of them be remarkable for some form of attainment—and this unfortunately far from being true—such a collection of men is a very different thing from a body of men each of whom is well developed in all directions.

"We do not want to have one man only an athlete, another only a clubman, a third only a linguist, a fourth only a mathematician, and so forth. Surely the object of college is to produce well-rounded manhood, men each as perfect as may be in body, mind and soul.

"Moreover, a college ought to foster to the utmost the social faculties of men. The best zoological garden, though each creature in its separate cage be the finest specimen of its kind, is not a democracy. It is not even a community.

"The danger of a large college is social disintegration, and it is one that ought to be, and can be, prevented. A college ought to be a community in which every man learns to take his part, and assume his fair share of responsibility in the common life. Only in this way can it produce the effective type of citizen whereof our country can never have enough.

"These results cannot be attained in full measure without enlisting the earnest interest of the students themselves. They cannot be driven like colts, but they can be led like men. Fortunately there has come into being within the year an undergraduate organization formed by the students themselves, originally to take part in solving certain problems connected with athletics; but since active in a broader field.

"It is named the Students' council; rightly so, for it has already been consulted about some important matters, and will be consulted about others. Mark this, the object is not to discover the desires of representative undergraduates, but their opinion. The desires of any body of men, although not always negligible, are never of the highest consequence, but their opinions, framed under a sense of responsibility, are of great value. And a short experience appears to show that this will be true of the Students' council.

"Perhaps you think that I am too enthusiastic about the possibilities of college life; or that the Students' council is too enthusiastic about its capacity for usefulness. For this I have no apology to offer. I can present only two suggestions. First, that enthusiasm of this kind is not a dangerous malady for college men, provided it assumes a contagious form; and, second, that enthusiasm is the only fuel fit to feed the torch of youth."

Gov. Draper.

Gov. Draper was very cordially received, and raised a laugh, when he said that the president had told him that his time was not limited,—he could speak for five or 10 minutes—and he had replied that whether able or not to please in other respects he could promise to please at least in regard to the time.

He said that the audience had heard how well things are going with Harvard, would they not like to hear how they are going on Beacon Hill?

He told them that the Massachusetts legislature, unlike most other legislatures, acts on every petition presented, not pigeon-holing one.

In 1907 there were 1438 petitions received and 720 resulted in acts or resolves, while 718 were rejected.

In 1908 1500 petitions were received, and 796 eventuated in acts or resolves, the remainder being rejected.

During the past year 1600 petitions were received, but only 687 were put on the statute-book, or 100 less than before—"so that in this respect I submit that we have done well."

The governor called his hearers' attention to five important pieces of legislation:—

The Boston charter: "I believe that was a good piece of work. I do not believe that it will make all citizens good citizens, but it will give all citizens a chance to do good work."

The new board of education, concerning which he said that he believes that it will do away with all friction and provide a better and broader education for the children of the commonwealth.

The river and harbor bill, by which a blanket appropriation of $100,000 a year for three years is given to the harbor and land commission to be expended by them on such projects as they deem most needed, instead of distributing money through a large number of small appropriation bills on such projects as the legislature itself picks out. Gov. Draper pronounced the act the most important legislation in years, not only saving a large amount of money and shortening the legislative session, but doing away with log-rolling.

The automobile bill—"On this I speak as an expert," remarked the governor, amid laughter. He explained that it supplants local control by state control. "Those who do most to destroy the roads shall pay most." (Applause.) "Reckless driving, at any speed, is made an infraction of the law. Pernicious traps, worked for revenue only (laughter), are done away with."

As to the railroad holding company bill, Gov. Draper admitted frankly that there may be a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of this act, but he believes it a good one, and that it will eventually inure greatly to the well-being of New England.

The governor concluded, smilingly, that he had thus recognized "your unfamiliarity with the work of the legislature," but insisted that it contains good men, honest men, and men of ability. As the message had been proclaimed—All is well with Harvard, so he wanted to bring the message that all is well with the commonwealth, and the legislature is living up to the proud record established by our fathers.

W. L. McKenzie-King.

One of the most interesting addresses was that delivered by W. L. McKenzie-King, the Canadian minister of labor, the author of the new law for the settlement of strikes in Canada, introduced with high tribute by Dr. Eliot as a pioneer in settling industrial problems, one who has just received a unanimous re-election to the Dominion parliament.

Minister King said:

"I thank you, Mr. President, for the honor you have conferred in including my name among those of the distinguished gentlemen who are to address the alumni on this memorable occasion. You have been so kind as to allude to the high responsibilities which, as one recently appointed an adviser of His Majesty in the government of the Dominion of Canada, I have been called upon to assume. I thank you, sir, for this, were it only that it enables me to acknowledge in small part what I owe to this university and especially to the department of economics for the opportunities of study and research, the guidance and instruction, the advancement and inspiration received. No one shall ever realize more fully than I do the extent of this obligation.

"But, sir, I thank you the more inasmuch as I may not be deemed to be presumptuous, in venturing to bring, as I do bring, on behalf of the Canadian people, greetings and congratulations to the university on what is being recorded today. I congratulate you, Dr. Eliot, on the honors which, as a recognition of 40 years of

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faithful and distinguished service in the presidency of this university, surpass, I think, any honors which the university has ever been privileged to confer; and I congratulate you, Dr. Lowell, on succeeding to the presidency of this university and an opportunity of public service, all but unparalleled in any land.

"It is natural that the people of Canada should be concerned in the welfare and glory in the progress of this the oldest seat of learning on the continent of North America. Many of the men foremost in the learned professions of the Dominion are graduates of this university, and some of the most distinguished members of your faculty are Canadians.

"I am not sure what number of your public men have received part of their education in Canada—I know that the much honored President of this republic has for years past had a summer residence in the Dominion, but I am pleased to tell you that four members of the Dominion house of commons, three members of his majesty's privy council for Canada, two members of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet are Canadians who have received part of their training and taken degrees at Harvard university.

"If more were needed to express the pride and interest which Canadians as British subjects should take in the welfare and progress of this university, it might be found in the circumstance that honorable and long as has been the history of this college as one of the first, if not the first of American institutions of learning, its history as a British college is longer still. Despite the fact that today another American citizen has been added to the number of those who have filled the president's chair, the number is still larger of those who as British subjects have held the same distinguished position.

"Surely, Mr. President, there is something in all this which places a responsibility upon us as Harvard university men to guard in a very special way the relations between the peoples of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and it is of this, with your permission, that I would like to say a word.

"Four years from now we will be celebrating the 100th anniversary of the treaty of Ghent, which marked the conclusion of what we are accustomed to speak of as the war of 1812—1814. From that day to this swords have never been drawn, a shot has never been fired across the 3000 and more miles of boundary which separate British from American territory on this continent.

"Dr. Eliot, in an address before the Canadian club of Ottawa a year or two ago, referred to a circumstance which perhaps more than any other is responsible for this. Dr. Eliot referred to it as a 'self-denying ordinance'; Sec. Root has alluded to it as a 'convention'; the proclamation of James Monroe, president of the United States, describes it as an 'arrangement.' Perhaps the word 'agreement' would include all three,—an agreement between the government of Great Britain and the government of the United States to limit the armaments on the Great Lakes for both nations. It was made at a time when the two nations had just come out of war and a war in which fighting on the Great Lakes bore a great part. The agreement has found its enforcement in the honour of the two peoples. It has afforded, as Dr. Eliot has said, the way of escape from competitive armaments, and has secured a perfect peace of nearly a century.

"Dr. Eliot on that occasion said he believed that the universities expressed perhaps better than any other institutions, the common love and aspirations of our two nations. Have not the United States and Canada, under conditions as they are today, an opportunity such as has seldom before in the whole of this world's history, fallen to the lot of the peoples of a single continent, and have we not as university men, charged with the sacred duty of safeguarding the common loves and aspirations of our two nations, a special obligation to see that the nations rise to a fulfilment of it?

"One hundred years of peace. We are approaching the time,—four years will see it consummated—100 years of peace. Let us begin to prepare, prepare for peace as men prepare for war, let us as nations undertake the work in the manner befitting its historic significance and worthy its eternal greatness.

"Happily, we have already found the way, have found and followed and are committed to follow it through time. Despite the fact that the press has discussed the subject pretty fully there are few who realize that within the past year no fewer than five treaties, all having to do with outstanding differences or sources of possible irritation between the United States and Canada, have been negotiated, signed and ratified between Great Britain and the United States, and a sixth awaits ratification. President Roosevelt and Lord Grey, Mr. Root and Sir Wilfrid Laurier have given their administrations a place second to none in the history of the peace movement of our times, while to Mr. Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington, all are alike indebted for the success which has attended their joint efforts.

"The new world's answer to the old is the diplomacy which is prepared to enthrone Reason above Force, and which, while European nations are shouting 'Dreadnoughts' in the ears of the world, has settled by commissions all boundary differences which have arisen, and referred to The Hague for adjustment by arbitration such remaining points of controversy as appeared to require for their satisfactory adjustment this further step.

"This achievement is one of which the peoples of this continent are justly proud. Should we not, as we round out the 100 years of peace, make the occasion one of great rejoicing here, one which cannot fail to strike the imagination of the peoples of other lands?

"If I might be allowed to make a suggestion, it would be this: That, whilst other nations continue to talk of war, we of the new world begin to celebrate this triumph of peace, that we choose as the place of celebration that historic ground in the vicinity of Niagara, the place of conflict a hundred years ago, and on some near approach to that scene of marvellous beauty erect an international monument, sublime in its symbolism of brotherhood and love, and proclaiming to the world that 'Peace hath her victories no less than war.'

"Let us erect it with a dedication to another 100 years of peace, and when asked by what might we propose to safeguard it from defilement, let us reply by that honor of the nations which in their infancy has been sufficient to achieve the victory we seek to commemorate, and which, with the added strength of youth, will be mightier than it has ever been.

"In this great work all lovers of freedom and liberty will gladly share, the workingmen and women of this continent will gladly share, the little children will gladly share, and over it all the genius of the university, which protects our national loves and national aspirations, which holds the torch of learning and seeks to bring enlightenment to mankind, may well and fittingly preside."

Dr. W. T. Grenfell.

In introducing Dr. Grenfell Dr. Eliot eulogized his great public service in a distant field, and elaborated on the theme of how preventive medicine promises the highest possible benefit to the public. Dr. Grenfell's striking services to a detached and helpless community, said Dr. Eliot, have enlisted the attention and sympathy of the civilized world.

Dr. Grenfell, modest, bronzed more deeply than any other present, was almost overwhelmed by the storm of plaudits.

He said, with quaint humor, that he might wish for never a harder task than that immediately before him, for the life he has been living has not qualified him for after-dinner speaking. He must beg pardon, too, if his remarks sounded somewhat egotistical.

Life to him, he said, had to be judged not by a knowledge of philosophy but by every day experience; just as the financiers in Wall st. can only back their opinions, and gauge values by the dividends.

The first gift he had ever received, in point of value, was received in the slums of East London, while connected with the largest hospital in the world. It was very simple, and yet the most valuable that any

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man can give—the knowledge that there is a field in the world, for every man, where in God's economy a man can accomplish all that that is in him.

He had once carried his university colors on the field, but the pride that he felt was not so much in the prizes but that so humble a person could contribute his quota to the achievement.

Recently, in seeing Harvard carry her colors to victory, it was his regret and, he conjectured, the regret of many others that so many were compelled to sit on the benches instead of having a hand in the winning.

The medical profession is naturally utilitarian; so while he is spending this his first summer outside of Labrador in 20 years, he assured his hearers that he is doing it for a utilitarian purpose.

He expressed his thanks very profoundly for all the aid he has received from Harvard men,—"the many favors from Harvard men—the captain in my boat, for whose volunteer services I have had to be profoundly and humbly grateful (applause)." But most of all, Dr. Grenfell said he was proud of the large medical class, and proud of the fact that he who held a marshal's baton for that class had given the speaker two seasons of volunteer work on the Labrador coast.

Dr. Grenfell told an interesting tale of how the physician to King Edward, who operated on him, and saved his life, was for long the intimate friend of the speaker, when a young man, and began his professional career with "only four pounds and the responsibility of a young wife." He had only his indomitable determination; but he was an early riser, and always at work at 4 a.m., so that there seemed to be always a light in the hospital. "Men diligent in business shall stand before kings, and so he saved the king's life."

Dr. Grenfell also told a story of Lord Strathcona, "that young man of 87," with whom he recently took luncheon, who has "made hard work his lot, and mostly for other men." Dr. Grenfell went to see him one Christmas day, and even then Strathcona was over 70, but he was at work, in the Hudson Bay Co. house, when even the janitor was away.

When remonstrated with, Lord Strathcona replied: "I work because men who don't work die." He was sorting letters—appeals for aid, and was preparing to attend to them himself.

Dr. Grenfell argued that while intellectual views of the value of life are different yet he felt quite sure that all will agree that if the greatest blessing of life is work then the greatest joy is found in work for others.

When he left England he realized that he must accept banishment from those he loved, and he went to her whom he still loves best—his mother—and asked her for a word, and she gave him:—not a theological epigram but this: "Teach me, not whatever pleases me but thee!"

Rev. G. A. Gordon.

Before he introduced Dr. Gordon, Dr. Eliot related a tale of which he said he was reminded by Dr. Grenfell's story of Strathcona. He met Strathcona in Montreal, 12 years ago, and had a little contest with him. Lord Strathcona referred to the Hudson Bay Co. as "the oldest chartered corporation on the American continent," but was rather taken aback when Dr. Eliot informed him that Harvard's charter antedates the Hudson Bay Co.'s by 34 years, and further, the Hudson charter has been altered twice in important respects, while the Harvard charter has never been altered in a single line.

Dr. Eliot also poked fun at Strathcona by relating how the latter had declared that although 75, he refused to resign one of his many offices. "For," said Strathcona, "the doctors tell me that those who lay down their work die."

Dr. Eliot explained that Rev. Dr. Gordon would speak as one of the Andover trustees in place of Rev. C. L. Noyes, who had received a degree, but had been able to remain. Dr. Eliot humorously referred to Andover's deliberate secession, 100 years ago, and now glad to return, cordially welcomed, to Harvard. He hoped much in this first year of the renewed affiliation.

Dr. Gordon, referred to as one who had much to do on the Andover side of the negotiations, laughingly remarked that on such an occasion he felt proud that he had had something to do with bringing about the return of Andover Theological seminary to the bosom of Harvard, "but there are other occasions on which some of my friends are trying to make me feel ashamed of it."

Dr. Gordon thinks the only difficulty, however, lies in the fact that the community is less interested than we would like now that the family quarrel has been settled.

"It may not have occurred to you," he remarked, with dry humor, "that Harvard is a religious institution, but for three-quarters of a century she was the sole source of the native ministry, and when Yale, our friend and enemy (laughter), rose, young and ineffective, Harvard was still the main source of the educated ministry—for 175 years altogether.

Dr. Gordon humorously referred to Henry Ware as "not liked as a theologian," and in his day the family quarrel arose.

Yet he believed that the quarrel had been overruled for the good of all, for "the principle of competition had put a keen edge on the Harvard divinity school" and "kept Harvard professors from going to sleep as early as they otherwise would."

"Why do we come to Harvard? Because that old 'Herod is dead, that sought the young child's life.'" (Laughter.)

The old Unitarianism is dead, declared Dr. Gordon, and the old Trinitarianism as well. It is a new world. "Half the people here couldn't state the reason for the original trouble, and it is the finest thing in the world that that is so."

"The scientific scholar has arrived. We are getting together, by some unaccountable, providential drift. We are no longer afraid of each other. We want to come home, to the university, the home of Andover.

"We said—'If there is anything in our creed that cannot live alongside of yours we want it to die' and Harvard said—'If there's anything in ours that can't live alongside of yours we want that to die.'"

Dr. Gordon predicted the growing up of a great theological school in the university, with different types, the Trinitarian, and the Unitarian, "in a broad, catholic way, making ministers learned and godly, of such homogeneity as finally to bring about union in one congregational body.

"We are all proud of the influence of the Catholic church in a state so largely Catholic, and we welcome also the Episcopalian brand. We represent the Puritan in both the Trinitarian and the Unitarian, and it behooves us, impelled by the highest motives of brotherhood, trust, and honor, to get together and stay together."

Dr. Gordon wished to convey the respect and gratitude of the Andover trustees and promised that the governing board will do its best to keep the institution true to its pledges of efficiency.

Prof. Kuhnemann.

In introducing Prof. Kuhnemann Dr. Eliot enlarged upon the importance of the exchange of professors with Prussia, now entering upon the fifth year, and eulogized Prof. Kuhnemann highly as having brought a real gift of teaching, possessed of rare eloquence, and able to express delightfully the sentiments of true culture.

The German anthem was played and all rose.

Prof. Kuhnemann, in rapid, fluent English, thanked Dr. Eliot for his kind words, but declared that they aroused anxiety in him, for he must reply in English. He expressed his deep gratitude for the degree bestowed upon him, "the highest honor I have received in my whole life," and said he never can forget the pleasant walks, the pleasant hours in Harvard. He has learned to love her deeply, and regards as an epoch the interval he has just passed—an epoch not only for himself, but for the interchange of professors.

He described in interesting detail Dr. Aldoff, the great Prussian, who is responsible on the other side for the foundation of the custom. An extraordinary personality, tall, broad-shouldered, with heavy gait, with mighty head, awkward, and reminding some of his Westphalian peasant ancestry, speaking curious German (Prof.

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Kuhnemann gave an illustration which excited laughter), rough, without culture, giving the impression of a rustic, and yet really delicate and finely wrought—a real poet.

There was not one modern need that he was not among the first to see. He was abreast of or in advance of the whole intellectual life of Germany.

His whole life was service. He knew nothing of rest, nor of pleasure, nor of the finer attractions of art and music. Indeed he himself really destroyed his powerful body before the time by not eating or sleeping at regular hours.

Prof. Kuhnemann told of how he had been sent as a pioneer in the endeavor to bring interchange of ideas with America, but with this admonition: "Let them woo you like a virgin; don't offer yourself like sour beer." (Laughter.)

He who sent Prof. Kuhnemann is now dead, but his ideals live in perhaps greater power, said the speaker, growing stronger every year, and bringing the two peoples into more real unity.

Nathan Matthews.

Dr. Eliot introduced Nathan Matthews as a member of the profession of law who abandoned his practice for 18 months in order to perform a great public service for Boston and the state, in preparing the Boston charter.

Mr. Matthews responded with warmth, expressing his appreciation of the great honor conferred upon him, declaring that no power of his imagination could have conjured before him the sight of his appearing on the same platform with Dr. Eliot to receive a degree.

He argued with eloquence that the truth may be sought as well in politics as in some other department of modern thought, and there is no department of life in which truth is more needed. (Applause.)

He said that we live in an age when perhaps it was never before possible to such an extent to influence public opinion by words, and yet words are easy of utterance. The field of action in politics was never broader.

He elucidated with force the idea that to solve political problems data is necessary, and that the difficulty lies in the collation, the analysis, the verification, and the publication of the data.

He expressed his gratification that Harvard, Princeton and other American universities have departments for the study of such problems, and returned thanks for the fact that the first man called to assist the finance commission in formulating a new charter was the former president of Harvard, Dr. Eliot, and the second man was the present president ("although we didn't know that he was to be the new president").

He said that nobody claims that the new charter is perfect; "but it is the first reform charter passed by any legislative body in the United States substantially as written. Other reports have been made, but have not been enacted unless with so many compromises as to be of no value as a reform measure."

At the head table at the left of Dr. Eliot (still a president, as the head of the Alumni Association, Gov. Draper, Pres. Wilson of Princeton, Nathan Matthews, Dr. H. P. Walcott, W. L. McKenzie-King, Lt.-Gov. Frothingham, Judge Lowell, C. F. Adams 2d, Col. Patterson, T. N. Perkins, Adjt.-Gen. Brigham, and on Dr. Eliot's right, Pres. Lowell, Prof. Kuhnemann, Maj. Higginson, Dr. W. T. Grenfell, Dr. Alexander Agassiz, Dr. A. T. Cabot, Dr. S. F. Emmons, Rev. G. A. Gordon, Prof. F. G. Peabody, Rev. T. F. Waters, W. F. Brooks, W. A. Locke, Sheriff Fairbairn of Middlesex, Sheriff Seavey of Suffolk.

Boston Advertiser, July 1, '09

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July 1909 Berlin

THE BERLIN AND WATERLOO
HOSPITAL

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GRADUATION CLASS AT B. & W. HOSPITAL

Miss Agnes C. Kaiser.
Miss Victoria C. Ball. Miss Georgie M. DeBus.

of the hospital. It has been my privilege of attending all the graduating exercises held since our worthy institution is in existence and I am sincere when I say that among all the graduates that have ever left the Berlin & Waterloo Hospital, these three young ladies have taken a standing equal to that of the best. Miss Georgie M. DeBus, Miss Victoria C. Ball and Miss Agnes C. Kaiser are the young ladies who are receiving the honors to-day. In the course of their training they have all had their share of the inevitable hard and unpleasant work as well as the more pleasant hospital duties; but they are young women who were never afraid of the duties prescribed for them and have carried out their orders faithfully and well. They fully realized the responsibilities of their noble profession and it must be a source of the deepest gratification to them that they have accomplished their work so well and have thus been enabled to pass their examinations so creditably.

To these young ladies I most sincerely wish a long and happy career of usefulness, and hope that what they have learnt of their Alma Mater may be a lasting benefit in their professional and private life. We will miss their sunny cheering smiles but we know that others with whom they come in contact will be the gainers."

The President then presented the hoped that in whatever field of labor the young ladies would enter they would be a credit to the Berlin & Waterloo Hospital. In concluding he referred to the self-sacrificing and noble nature of their chosen profession and wished them every success.

Dr. J. E. Hett, on behalf of the nurses, expressed their sincere thanks in eloquent terms for the many kindnesses that have been extended to them by the Board, the Auxiliaries, the Lady Superintendent, and the staff during the term of their training.

Minister of Labor.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was given a hearty reception when he was asked to address the audience. Mr. King stated that when he received the invitation he had an important engagement for Tuesday, which he postponed in order to be present on this occasion. The institution was worthy of the support of every citizen in this community, and whatever differences might exist between the residents of Berlin and Waterloo, he was satisfied that they were united in honoring the hospital which is so appropriately situated. One of the previous speakers had referred to the angels of heaven, but in his opinion, if there are any angels on earth the young ladies who are engaged in the nursing profession are certainly entitled to the honor. In eloquent terms he referred to the greatness and beauty of the profession, as well as its dignity and heartily congratulated the graduates upon their success and wished them Godspeed in their future career.

The orchestra rendered "O Canada" while the graduates were presented with magnificent bouquets of flowers and were the recipients of the congratulations and good wishes of their friends.

The Ladies' Auxiliary provided dainty refreshments and a pleasant social hour was spent.

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D [redacted]
Berlin: picnic in honour of King

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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CONCILIATION FAILED IN ONLY FOUR CASES

Berlin, Ont., July 12.—The complimentary picnic tendered to Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King by his constituents to mark his elevation to the Dominion Cabinet was held Saturday at Victoria Park. The affair was attended by about 2,000 people.

The Minister spoke of what had already been accomplished by the Department of Labor in the way of industrial peace within the Dominion, and in this connection mentioned that while we were at the moment witnessing a great industrial dispute down by the Atlantic, it was well to remember that in over two years out of sixty disputes which had been referred to the industrial boards of conciliation this was but one of four in which a settlement had not been effected without recourse to industrial strife, and that the legislation which Parliament had enacted for dealing with industrial disputes in mines and on public utilities had been the means of preventing industrial war in 56 cases out of 60 cases in that time. Whatever might be the outcome of the present industrial dispute, he was sure that at least this one good would come: it would serve to demonstrate the waste, the loss, and the distress involved in an endeavor on the part of workingmen to gain for themselves and their families by means of a strike what it should be possible to effect in some other way. He believed that in some cases in the past a strike had been a necessary weapon, but he hoped and believed that we might soon come to look upon it as a relic of barbarism.

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PICNIC IN HONOR OF MACKENZIE KING

New Minister of Labor Greeted by His Constituents.

A VERY ENJOYABLE DAY.

Great Gathering Held in Victoria Park at Berlin.

Mayor Hahn's Address—Labor Party Pleased With Mr. King's Selection for the Important Post—The Minister in Reply Refers to the Struggle in Cape Breton, and Pleads for Peace Throughout the World.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Berlin, Ont., July 11.—The complimentary picnic tendered to Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King by his constituents to mark his elevation to the Dominion Cabinet was held yesterday at Victoria Park. The affair was attended by about 3,000 people. Both political parties were well represented at the demonstration to the young statesman. A programme of races and athletic sports was carried out.

Mayor Hahn's Address.

Mayor Hahn, who is Vice-President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, presided during the afternoon. He expressed his pleasure at being able to preside at a meeting where the first Minister of Labor of this country was to speak. He was sure that the riding of North Waterloo had reason to feel proud of the fact that the Minister of Labor was a representative of North Waterloo. Having been connected with labor for the last ten or fifteen years, and having been connected with the organization which for several years had requested a separate department with a separate Minister of Labor at its head, he could say that the workingmen of this country had reason to feel satisfied at this wish having been granted, and in having a Minister who had taken more interest in labor than any other man outside of the leaders of the labor movement. In appointing Mr. King the Government had made the best possible selection that could have been made from the members of Parliament. "No member of any Government," he said, "either Provincial or Dominion, has ever taken the interest in the cause of labor that Mr. King has. I have not been fortunate or unfortunate enough to have been born of the same political faith as he has, but I feel this, and am independent enough to say it, that if Mr. King does what is right, there is no reason why the workingmen will not support him again and re-elect him at the next election." The Mayor's remarks were greeted with cheers.

Mr. King's Reply.

Mr. King was given a rousing ovation. When the band had concluded the playing of "O Canada," in appropriate words he thanked the Mayor for the generous reference he had made to his appointment as Minister of Labor, and the large audience assembled for its presence. While in it there might be something of personal tribute, he felt that the occasion was rather one in which all alike were celebrating the recognition which Labor had gained in the administration of the affairs of the Dominion, and the recognition accorded the county of Waterloo in having had its representative chosen a member of the Government. He thought the Government had had in mind, in adding a portfolio of Minister of Labor, that wise political maxim of the illustrious Pym, that "that form of government is best which doth actuate and dispose every part and member of the State to the common good."

Will Represent Both Parties.

Though the Conservative party had not carried the day in the last election, the Conservatives of the riding had won, along with the Liberals, a representative in the Cabinet at Ottawa, and he would like to tell his Conservative friends, of whom he was glad to see so many present, that so far as his representation of the county went party differences were past, and that they as well as his Liberal friends would be represented impartially by him.

To Work for Peace.

Mr. King stated that he had asked himself how it would be possible to unite in some practical way the two great objects of which the gathering was an endeavor to give expression: the recognition of Labor and the representation of the county; and had concluded that if as a public man he were to place before all else as his one object and aim the promotion of the cause of peace he could not do better in an endeavor to further the twofold object in view. No people in the world were more interested or had a greater reason for being interested in the cause of peace than the working classes. No county in Canada had a higher reputation for all that makes for peace and progress than the county of Waterloo. Industrial peace within the borders of the Dominion, international peace as between Canada and other countries, Canada as a factor for peace in the politics of the world—these were objects that should be above mere party lines, but in accordance with the highest and best politics of which a people were capable.

Great Industrial Battle.

Mr. King enlarged at this point upon some of the impressions gained during his trip around the world, pointing out that in view of what had already been achieved in the way of the progress and advance of civilization there was reason to believe that there was no problem too great to be successfully grappled with by an enlightened people. He spoke of what had already been accomplished by the Department of Labor in the way of industrial peace within the Dominion, and in this connection mentioned that while we were at the moment witnessing a great industrial dispute down by the Atlantic, it was well to remember that in over two years out of sixty disputes which had been referred to the industrial boards of conciliation this was but one of four in which a settlement had not been effected without recourse to industrial strife, and that the legislation which Parliament had enacted for dealing with industrial disputes in mines and on public utilities had been the means of preventing industrial war in 56 out of 60 cases in that time. Whatever might be the outcome of the present industrial dispute, he was sure that at least this one good would come: it would serve to demonstrate the waste, the loss and the distress involved in an endeavor on the part of workingmen to gain for themselves and their families by means of a strike what it should be possible to effect in some other way. He believed that in some cases in the past a strike had been a necessary weapon, but he hoped and believed that we might soon come to look upon it as a relic of barbarism.

Mr. King's concluding remarks were a powerful plea for world-wide peace.

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A MESSAGE OF PEACE FROM WATERLOO COUNTY

Eloquent Address Delivered by Hon. W. L. M. King M. P. at the Picnic Given in His Honor by His Constituents at Victoria Park on Saturday.

The picnic tendered to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M. P., by his constituents in North Waterloo in honor of his elevation to the Dominion Cabinet as Minister of Labor, on Saturday afternoon and evening at Victoria Park, was a pronounced success. There was a large and representative crowd present from all parts of the riding as well as a goodly number from South Waterloo to pay tribute to the rising young statesman, and it is estimated that between 3500 and 4000 people were in attendance during the afternoon.

The threatening weather during the afternoon deterred many others from attending, but the rain held off until nearly six o'clock when the picnickers were busy preparing their lunch. The pavilion and grandstand provided shelter for the outsiders, while a large number of townspeople went to their homes. It was a happy crowd, nevertheless, as all were satisfied that the rain would do more good to the country at large than their temporary enjoyment. After the delightful shower it cleared up about 7 o'clock and the Waterloo band commenced the evening's band concert and was almost concluded when the heavy showers fell and the people scattered to their homes.

A Good Programme.

The picnic committee had arranged a splendid programme for the entertainment of the picnickers. The Waterloo band rendered excellent music which was greatly enjoyed. The races, aquatic sports and baseball match attracted unusual interest, while the speeches delivered by His Worship Mayor Hahn and Hon. Mr. King were attentively listened to and aroused great enthusiasm. The Minister of Labor was in rare form and his "message of peace" will not soon be forgotten by the large and appreciative crowd who heard him.

A Kindly Act.

After the speech-making the guest of the afternoon, members of the Liberal Executive and about fifty invited friends partook of an elegant and dainty lunch provided by Miss Glick, of this town, and served in excellent style by a number of pretty waitresses. The thoughtful and kindly act of Miss Glick was greatly appreciated and she was tendered a hearty vote of thanks on motion of Dr. J. F. Honsberger and Mr. J. C. Haight, which was neatly conveyed by Hon. Mr. King.

Sporting Events.

Following is a list of the sporting events pulled off:—

100 yd. foot race, boys under 10—Won by 1, Albert Schmidt; 2, Walter Scharlach, 3 Harry McGinnis.

100 yd. foot race, girls under 10—Won by 1 Helen Purcell, 2 Mary Forwell, 3 Beulah Zeller.

100 yard foot race, boys over 10 and under 15—Won by 1 Edgar Stuckhard, 2 Wilfrid Schnarr.

100 yard foot race, girls over 10 and under 15—Won by 1Pearl Scherer, 2 Mabel Stuckhardt, 3 Margie Erb.

One mile open—Won by 1 Frank Wieck, 2 L. Leyes.

½ mile farmers race over 18 and under 35—1 Gies, 2 Sottor, 3 Wegenast.

Boat race (singles)— Won by J. Phillips and Stuckhardt, 2 Davis and Diemert.

Bogt race (singles)—Won by 1 J. McIwaine, 2 Geo. Lippert.

Canoe Race—Won by A. Lobsinger, A. Philips (dead heat).

Tub Race—1 Otto Kern, 2 Harold Stromę.

Swimming race (men)—1 W. Potter, 2 H. Ellsworth, 3 E. Potter.

Swimming race (boys)—1 F. Potter, 2 H. Myers, 3 Otto Kern.

5 mile race—Won by 1 O. Leyes, 2 Sehl, 3 Gies.

Fat men's race—1 C. M. Henrick, 2 Bedford, 3 Diemert.

220 yard race—Won by 1 L. Tilt, 2 Davis, 3 Diemert.

100 yard dash—1 L. Tilt, 2 Davis, 3 Felton.

Baseball Match.

The baseball match between St. Jacobs and Bridgeport was an interesting one in many particulars. The team from the northern town played the game well but found strenuous opponents in Bridgeport. The score:—

St. Jacobs ... ... 000000200 — 2
Bridgeport .... 000000120 — 3

Mayor Hahn's Address.

Mayor-Hahn, who is Vice-President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, presided during the speech-making proceedings. He expressed his pleasure at being able to preside at a meeting where the first Minister of Labor of this county was to speak. He was sure that the riding of North Waterloo had reason to feel proud of the fact that the Minister of Labor was a representative of North Waterloo. Having been connected with labor for the last ten or fifteen years, had requested a separate department organization which for several years had requested a deparate department with a separate Minister of Labor at its head, he could say that the working men of this country had reason to feel satisfied at this wish having been granted, and in having a Minister who had taken more interest in labor than any other man outside of the leaders of the labor movement. In appointing Mr. King the Government had made the best possible selection that could have been made from the members of Parliament. "No member of any Government," he said, "either Provincial or Dominion, has ever taken the interest in the cause of labor that Mr. King has. I have not been fortunate or unfortunate enough to have been born of the same political faith as he has, but I feel this, and am independent enough to say it, that if Mr. King does what is right, there is no reason why the workingmen will not support him again and re-elect him at the next election." The Mayor's remarks were greeted with cheers.

Mr. King's Reply in Part.

Mr. King was given a rousing ovation. When the band had concluded the playing of "O Canada,'j he said—"I am sure you will all appreciate my feelings when I tell you it is quite impossible for me to express to you the depth of gratitude io my heart at this moment. This is an exceptional gathering, and I am sure that if any man ever born under a lucky star had reason to rejoice at his lot, that man is the one who is address- you at this moment.

Mayor's Generous Terms.

His Worship the Mayor has referred in generous and eloquent terms to my appointment as Minister of Labour. I thank him sincerely for what he has said, as Mayor of Berlin, in extending a welcome to all who are present, for what he has said as a representative of labour in welcoming me to the position to which I have been called in the discharge of duties on behalf of labour. I shall never forget his words, and in particular what he has said in closing, that the working people of this country as well as other people are looking forward to my doing what is right, and that is what I shall endeavor to do foremost and above everything else.

Do the Right Thing.

I have not, ladies and gentlemen, that feeling of allegiance to any party which would lead me to do a thing which I thought was in the interest of the party, but which I believed was not in the interests of right. That is no view for a public man to take; it is a wrong view, and a foolish party view. I believe that the best politics is to say what is right, to do the thing that is right and that this finds an answer in the hearts of everyone, and is the only thing that does.

Not a Personal Tribute.

Now, I would certainly be taking too much credit to myself if for a moment I believed that this splendid gathering which is here to-day was in the nature of a tribute to myself. Of course I know there are among those present many who are deen personal friends. There are those who have feelings of greatest friendliness for me and who are glad to come here to-day and give a generous expression to those feelings, and I appreciate indeed that warmth of friendship which becomes more apparent to me every hour. But I feel there is something more—that what we are really celebrating and commemorating is, in the first instance, the recognition which labour in Canada has received in the administration of the affairs of the Dominion, and in the second place, the recognition which the County of Waterloo has received in having the representative from this county chosen as a member of the Government. These are the events which we are really celebrating, and in these events I am delighted to have an opportunity of rejoicing with you, as I do with all my heart to-day. It would be strange indeed if one did not feel the greatest feelings of happiness and delight. Here before me I see persons from all parts of the county, a representative gathering, the leading business men of the county, the leading farmers and workingmen, all classes are represented. Not only are there here large representations from the towns of Berlin and Waterloo and Elmira, but also from the villages in the townships of Wellesley, Woolwich abd Waterloo, from the adjoining counties and from the country which lies to the south of us, for I have met a great many who have come from the United States. That, ladies and gentlemen, is a fact to be proud of, and I thank you all in the name of the purpose for which we are gathered here to-day and for your kindness in coming to be present on this occasion.

Recognition of Labor.

I said I felt this present occasion was intended as a means of giving expression to the feeling of satisfaction expressed by the people of Canada in that labour has gained for itself the place it holds in the Canadian nation. I think it was Pym who said "That form of Government is best which doth actuate and dispose every part and member of the State to the common good." I feel that in giving labour a place in the councils of the nation, the Government has had the maxim of that illustrious statesman in mind, that it has sought to give to the thousands of people on whom the wealth and progress and prosperity of a nation so almost entirely depends—in speaking of labour I am speaking of all classes, men who work on the farms, in shops, in factories—to give to those who work, recognition, that their voice may be heard in promoting a greater public good.

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THE DUNDAS BANNER

AND WENTWORTH COUNTY CHRONICLE

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SPEECHES WORTH READING

HON. W. L. MacKENZIE KING HONORED BY CONSTITUENTS

New Minister of Labor Warmly Greeted by His Constituents at Berlin

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Mr. King stated that he had asked himself how it would be possible to unite in some practical way the two great objects of which the gathering was an endeavor to give expression: the recognition of Labor and the representation of the county; and had concluded that if as a public man he were to place before all else as his one object and aim the promotion of the cause of peace he could not do better in an endeavor to further the twofold object in view. No people in the world were more interested or had a greater reason for being interested in the cause of peace than the working classes. No county in Canada had a higher reputation for all that makes for peace and progress than the county of Waterloo. Industrial peace within the borders of the Dominion, international peace as between Canada and other countries, Canada as a factor for peace in the politics of the world—these were objects that should be above mere party lines, but in accordance with the highest and best politics of which a people were capable.

Mr. King enlarged at this point upon some of the impressions gained during his trip around the world, pointing out that in view of what had already been achieved in the way of the progress and advance of civilization there was reason to believe that there was no problem too great to be successfully grappled with by an enlightened people. He spoke of what had already been accomplished by the Department of Labor in the way of industrial peace within the Dominion, and in this connection mentioned that while we were at the moment witnessing a great industrial dispute down by the Atlantic, it was well to remember that in over two years out of sixty disputes which had been referred to the industrial boards of conciliation this was but one of four in which a settlement had not been effected without recourse to industrial strife, and that the legislation which Parliament had enacted for

HON. WM. L. McKENZIE KING, MINISTER OF LABOR.

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27 July 1909

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Toronto: Street Railwaymen's Picnic

SPORTSMANSHIP IN LABOUR RELATIONS

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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D 2655

LABOR MEN'S PICNIC

A Six Days' Programme to be Opened by Minister of Labor

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, will be present to officially open the picnic of the Street Railway Employes at Scarboro Beach, which will run for six days, July 26 to 31. There will be two programmes daily.

On Monday afternoon there will be sports, including a Ladies' Hammer and Nail race for the wives of union men. In the evening the official opening will take place, and there will then be a 10-mile bicycle race, open to all. Tuesday evening will be distinguished by a 5-mile walking contest open to all but Skene, Goulding and McDonald. On Thursday evening there will be a 10-mile motorcycle race, and a fireworks display. Saturday night there will be a tug-of-war between the Employes' Union and the Irish-Canadian Club. Each evening there will be a stage performance.

Estate of Wealthy Scotsman.

The late James Wright of Forgarfield Villa, Denny, Scotland, left an estate valued at £138,855. The only Ontario property in the estate consists of $4,064 of stock in the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company. Relatives in Scotland share in the estate.

News Saturday
23 July. 1909.

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D 2656

Mail & Empire,
SDAY, JULY 27, 1909.

PLAYING THE GAME IN BUSINESS LIFE

Hon. W. L. M. King Speaks at Scarboro' Beach.

RECREATION A GREAT FACTOR

Immense Crowd Present on Opening Day of Street Railwaymen's Picnic Week at the Beach.

The opening day of the street railwaymen's week of solid enjoyment at Scarboro' Beach drew an immense crowd to the park, an added attraction being the presence of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., Minister of Labor, who made an address from the open-air performers' platform. He was introduced by Mr. J. Gibbons, business agent of the Street Railwaymen's Union, who acted as chairman, and with him were seated Messrs. W. Murray, president of the union; Magnus Sinclair, representative on the International Board; W. D. Robbins, financial secretary; H. B. Oakley, recording secretary; and T. Duland, T. E. Murphy, J. Coles, M. Clark and H. C. Johnston, of the Executive.

Mr. King said there were two thoughts that suggested themselves on such an occasion, the part that recreation played in the lives of the working classes and the bearing of sport on industrial life. Recreation was an important factor if work were to be efficient, intelligent and effective. Man had a right to live a full and complete life, but in the stress of competition happiness was often sacrificed on the industrial altar. City life particularly tended to rob people of the healthiest forms of recreation and the capacity for enjoyment was often destroyed by the intensity of employment.

Right to Live Happily.

With this in view, it should be the aim of every Government to so control the avarice of man that men should have the opportunity of not only living but of living happily. From what the speaker had seen in other countries he believed that the average man had more opportunity in Canada of self-advancement and self-improvement than anywhere else. The truth of this was shown by the gathering before him for which labor had provided a programme of recreation under its own auspices.

Recreation was intended to be the handmaid of work, and to secure this there was necessary a certain amount of leisure and an understanding of how to employ leisure time profitably. The effort of every Government should be directed toward making liberty possible in all avenues of life, and every agency for good should teach the intelligent use of liberty.

Should Play the Game.

The State should endeavor to introduce, in its efforts to regulate and control industrial life, the principles on which alone true sport is possible. There should be fair play and the man who sought to win unfairly should be disqualified. The individual or corporation who sought to profit in industrial competition by sweating his labor, by working women and children long hours, by neglecting to provide for the safety and security of his employes, should be penalized, and the State should look after the punishment. So the workman who shirked his work, who neglected his duty, or performed it in a careless fashion, should be taken in hand by his fellows, and made to train up or get out. There should be no quarter for the mean man, whether found in the ranks of capital or labor. So far as it might be desirable to enumerate a policy for the Department of Labor, this was the one that would be followed, so long as the speaker had anything to do with it. In carrying out that policy, he looked to the working men of the country to strengthen his hands. The man who was looking for something more, for rights and privileges that would not stand the light of day, would have no quarter, so far as he was concerned. He advised his hearers, therefore, to carry into their business relations with their employers, and in their attitude toward the law of the land, the principles of fair play and the square deal, which alone made true sport possible.

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Toronto News.

Y, JULY 27, 1909.

LABOR MINISTER TO LABOR MEN

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Opens the Street Railway Men's Picnic

RECREATION AND SPORT

Fair Play and a Square Deal to Employer and Employe the Text of Speech

After so gratifying an opening afternoon and evening, the success of the Toronto Street Railway Employes' picnic is assured. All this week Scarboro Beach park is in the hands of the railway men, on the occasion of their six days' picnic. The formal opening of the week's programme was held last night, Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King being the guest of honor. The members of the committee in charge were freely congratulating each other last evening that public patronage was accorded their picnic from the very beginning. It was feared that the crowds might hold back until later in the week. But with the initial momentum of yesterday the public will doubtless throng the resort each day. As this is only the second annual picnic, it will be seen what a strong hold on the citizens this event already has taken.

Introduced Mr. King.

After the Raven Band had furnished several choice selections, Mr. King mounted the platform in company with the men's executive. Several hundreds were gathered there, and filled the benches, besides many who stood close about the rostrum. Mr. J. Gibbons, business agent of the Railway Employes' Union, introduced the Minister of Labor.

"Our union is an international one," declared Mr. Gibbons. "Many good reasons for this might be given, but one is that we always have to fight international capital. More than to statesmen or armies, the credit for the good relations between Canada and the United States belongs to international unions of labor."

Introducing the Hon. Mr. King, he congratulated him upon his elevation to Minister of Labor, saying that workmen were satisfied he would give them justice, and labor never asked more than that.

"I congratulate the street railway employes," began Mr. King, "on the amicable relations existing between the company and the men. During the last two or three years at least, there have been no strikes or lockouts to inconvenience the public.

"I have just two thoughts to speak on; first, the part that recreation should play in the lives of the people, and secondly, the bearing of sport on industrial life. We hear much of the gospel of work, and it is a good one. But recreation is necessary if work is to be efficient, intelligent and effective. Man has the right to live, but more—he has the right to live happily.

"Government action respecting industry should so control the avarice of man that not only human life, but human happiness should be rescued from its grasp. The Government should see that there is both the opportunity and the capacity for enjoyment. From what I have seen in Europe, in the United States, and in Asia, no country in the world offers such opportunities to the average man for self-improvement and self-advancement.

"That recreation should be what it was intended to be—the handmaid of work—leisure is necessary, and also an understanding of how to use the leisure hours profitably. Liberty which falls to the level of license becomes a slavery worse than the bondage from which it was the escape.

Sport in Industrial Life.

"Then as to the importance of sport in industrial life. As in sport, so in industry, there must be restrictions binding upon all, but within those limits there should be freedom to play. There should be fair play. If one breaks the rules, he must be ruled out. So in industry, the mean man should be ruled out. The mean employer who seeks to profit in industrial competition by sweating his labor, by working women and children long hours, by neglecting the safety of his employes, should be ruled out. The State, as umpire, should see that he is ruled out. Similarly, the workman who shirks his work, who steals his employer's time by slovenly work, should be ruled out as unfit to play the game.

"There should be no quarter for the mean man, employer or employe. So long as I have anything to do with the Department of Labor, every man will get a square deal, but if he looks for more, let him call himself Grit or Tory, workman or employer, Socialist or Suffragette, he will get no quarter from me. Carry, then, from your sports, the principles of 'play fair' and a 'square deal' into your industrial life, and you will be better workmen, better citizens and happier men."

The Minister was given three hearty cheers upon the conclusion of his address.

Associated with Mr. Gibbons on the platform were Mr. M. S. Sinclair, of the International Board; Messrs. W. Murray, president of the Toronto branch union; W. D. Robbins, financial secretary; H. B. Oakley, recording secretary, and T. Duland, T. E. Murphy, J. Coles, M. Clark and H. C. Johnston, of the Executive Board.

Sporting Events.

The results of the sporting events were as follows:

200 yards—1, P. McCarroll, Roncesvalles barn; 2, H. Harrison, motor shop; 3, W. McKernan, Roncesvalles.

Ladies' hammer and nail race, 75 yards—1, Mrs. H. E. Taylor; 2, Mrs. Joseph Fleming; 3, Mrs. G. W. Tomlinson.

Girls, 14 years and under—1, Mildred Tomlinson; 2, Winnie Sherry; 3, Irene Tomlinson.

One mile, open—1, W. G. Howard, Central Y.M.C.A.; 2, Herb Smith, Irish Canadians; 3, Nelson Boylen, West End Y.M.C.A. Time, 4.58.

Running hop, step and jump—1, Pat McCarroll; 2, W. McDiarmid; 3, H. P. Dulett.

The sporting feature of the evening was a bicycle race of two preliminary five-mile heats and a final heat of the same distance. Mr. H. McDonald won the final heat in 12.43, and received the gold watch awarded as first prize G. Young and W. Andrews came second and third, each winning a silver cup.

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LABOR MINISTER SAYS, "PLAY FAIR."

Opens Street Railway Men's Picnic at Beach.

URGES HONEST DEALING

Crookedness in Grit or Tory is Denounced.

Annual Six-day Event Has Auspicious Beginning—Fine Bill of Sports Keenly Contested—McDonald Wins Gold Watch in Bicycle Race—Big Crowds Both Afternoon and Evening.

"There are two thoughts which suggest themselves on this occasion—first, the part that recreation plays or should play in the lives of the working classes, and, secondly, the bearing of sport on industrial life," said the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, when the applause with which he was greeted had subsided at the great demonstration of labor held last night in Scarboro' Beach Park.

Proceeding, Mr. King said in part:—"We are accustomed to hear much in these days of the gospel of work, and a good gospel it will remain, but recreation is an important factor if work is to be what it should be, efficient, intelligent, and effective. It was not intended that man should have alone the right to live; his right is to live happily, to live a full and a complete life. Now the complexion of industry, the stress of competition in our times, is such as to lead often to happiness being sacrificed on the industrial altar. City life in particular tends to rob its participants of the opportunities of the healthiest and best forms of recreation; and the duration, coupled with the intensity of employment, tends often to destroy a capacity for enjoyment.

Canadians Are Happiest.

"It should be the effort of all Government action respecting industry so to control the avarice of man that not alone human life, but human happiness, should be rescued from its grasp; that man should be afforded not only an opportunity to live, but a reasonable prospect of living happily. From what I have seen of industrial conditions in other lands, in the United States, in Europe, and in Asia, I can say that nowhere in the world is the prospect what it is in Canada to-day; nowhere has the average man, born under average conditions, the same opportunities of self-improvement and self-advancement that he has here. Let us hold to those as the greatest, the best of our national possessions. A gathering such as this, where labor under her own auspices provides a programme of recreation such as is afforded here, is a proclamation of the truth of this assertion.

Importance of Leisure.

"That recreation should be what it was intended to be—namely, the handmaid of work—two things are necessary: in the first place a certain amount of leisure, in the second place an understanding of how to employ leisure hours profitably. We need not only liberty, but a knowledge of how to enjoy such a possession. Liberty which falls to the level of license becomes a slavery worse than the bondage from which it was the escape. To make liberty possible in all avenues of life, political, civil, religious, industrial, should be the primary aim of all government; to teach the intelligent use of liberty should be the aim of every agency that makes for good.

Fair Play an Essential.

"A word as to the importance of sport in connection with industry. It has always seemed to me that the State in its endeavors to regulate and control industrial life cannot do better than seek to introduce into the carrying on of industry those principles on which alone true sport is possible—namely, precise bounds within which there should be freedom to play—the most unqualified freedom—and such regulations and restrictions which if broken will constitute foul play and disqualify the participant. There should be fair play. No game can be fairly played unless all alike are subjected to certain rules and keep fairly within those rules. The mean man, the man who trips or assaults his opponent, or who by unfairness seeks to steal a victory, should be ruled off. So it should be in industry. Rules and regulations should be set which all should be required to obey, and within those regulations there should be perfect freedom. The mean employer, be he an individual or corporation ever so strong, the man who seeks to profit in industrial competition by sweating his labor, by working women and children long hours, who neglects to provide for the safety and security of his employees, should be made to comply with the general regulations, be penalized or be ruled off; and the State as umpire should see that he is. Similarly the workman who shirks his work, who seeks to steal his employer's hours by neglecting his duty or by performing it in a slovenly or careless fashion, should be regarded by his fellows as unfit for the game and made to train up or get out.

Mr. King Defines Policy.

"There should be a fair field, fear and favor towards none, with no quarter for the mean man whether found in the ranks of capital or of labor. This, I may tell you, in so far as it may be desirable to enunciate a policy for the Department of Labor, is the one that will be followed, so long, at least, as I have anything to do with the shaping of it, and in the carrying out of that policy I look to the workingmen of this country to uphold and strengthen my hands. A man who is looking for something more, who wants rights or privileges which will not stand the light of day, let him call himself Grit or Tory, workingman or employer, Socialist or Suffragette, will have no quarter, so far as I am concerned.

Parting Admonition.

"Go ahead, then, with your sports, study the rules of the game, learn how to take defeat, and no less victory also, and carry into industry, into your business relations with your employers, into your daily associations with one another, into your attitude towards the laws of the land, those principles of 'fair play' and 'the square deal' which alone make true sport possible, and you will be better workmen, better citizens and happier men."

International Union.

Mr. J. Gibbons, business agent of the Toronto Street Railway Employees' Union, acted as Chairman of the evening, and introduced Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, to the enthusiastic audience. His speech was a statement of the power in international unionism to foster amicable relations between Canada and the United States. Hon. Mr. King, replying to the welcome, said: "We can't have labor and war, but we can have peace, labor, and prosperity." He also referred to the harmony prevailing between Toronto's Street Railway and its employees during the last two years, and to the absence of strikes and lockouts when other cities had been subjected to such inconveniences. The following gentlemen occupied seats on the platform: Mr. M. S. Sinclair, member of the International Board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; Messrs. W. Murray, President of the Toronto Street Railway Employees' Union; W. D. Robbins, Financial Secretary; H. B. Oakley, Recording Secretary; J. Gibbons, business agent, and T. Duland, T. E. Murphy, J. Coles, M. Clark and H. C. Johnston of the Executive Board.

At the close of his address Hon. Mr. King was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, and three cheers were given by the audience.

Afternoon Sports.

Although the formal opening of the Street Railwaymen's annual six-day picnic was made by the Minister of Labor in the evening, the real programme of games and sports began in the afternoon. There were many entries for each event, despite a slight heaviness of the track. The results follow:—

200 yards—1, P. McCarroll, Roncesvalles barn; 2, H. Harrison, motor shop; 3, W. McKernan, Roncesvalles.

Ladies' hammer and nail race, 75 yards—1, Mrs. H. E. Taylor; 2, Mrs. Joseph Fleming; 3, Mrs. G. W. Tomlinson.

Girls, 14 years and under—1, Mildred Tomlinson; 2, Winnie Sherry; 3, Irene Tomlinson.

One mile, open—1, W. G. Howard, Central Y.M.C.A.; 2, Herb Smith, Irish Canadians; 3, Nelson Boylen, West End Y.M.C.A. Time, 4.58.

Running hop, step, and jump—1, Pat McCarroll; 2, W. McDairmid; 3, H. P. Duiett.

Evening Bicycle Race.

The sporting feature of the evening was a bicycle race of two preliminary five-mile heats and a final heat of the same distance. Mr. H. McDonald won the final heat in 12.43 and received the gold watch awarded as first prize. G. Young and W. Andrews came second and third, each winning a silver cup.

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D 2659

MINISTER OF LABOR AT A LABOR PICNIC

Hon. Mackenzie King Delivers an Address to the Street Railway Men at Scarboro Beach.

The attractions of Scarboro Beach went away back into the background, and took an obscure seat yesterday afternoon, when Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor for the Dominion of Canada, addressed the Street Railway employes of the city on the opening day of the week of enjoyment on which they have just launched forth. Roller coaster, chute the chutes, nor any other of the tickling inventions of man for the amusement of the kind could rival the Labor Minister's oratory. He had the crowd.

In effect Mr. King's address was based on two pieces of advice to the laboring man: Learn what true sport is, and having learned it apply the principles of "the game" to industrial life, including the conduct of strikes and other such events.

"Recreation," he said, "is the handmaid of work. To secure it we need a certain amount of time. The effort of every Government should be towards making liberty possible in all avenues of life. Then it should help to teach the intelligent use of liberty. City life tends to rob people of the healthiest forms of recreation. The capacity for its enjoyment is often destroyed by the intensity of employment. With this end in view, it should be the aim of every Government so to control the avarice of man that men should have a chance to live happily—not merely the right to live."

From what he had seen in other countries, Mr. King believed that the average man has in Canada more opportunity for self advancement than anywhere else. The very truth of this statement was, he thought, proven by the presence of railway men there.

Mr. J. Gibbons, the business agent of the Railway Men's Union, was the chairman of the day.

Toronto Star
July 27, 1909

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D 2560

STREET CAR MEN AT PLAY.

Minister of Labor Opens Picnic at Scarboro' Beach.

The opening of the Toronto Railway Employes' picnic, which will be held all week at Scarboro' Beach, was an enthusiastic labor demonstration. The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, formally conducted the opening last evening and the festivities were in full swing. What with cheering, and speech making, and athletic events everybody seemed to have something to do.

The Minister of Labor addressed the street car men on the importance of leisure and recreation, and the importance of sport in connection with industry.

"We can't have labor and war," said Mr. King, "but we can have peace, labor and prosperity." He also congratulated the men on the harmony which prevails between themselves and the Toronto Railway Company and recalled how for two years they had worked without any difficulty with their employers. Mr. Joseph Gibbons, business agent of the union, also spoke a few words. Among the visitors to the picnic is Mr. M. S. Sinclair, member of the International Board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes Association of America.

Toronto Telegram
July 27, 1909

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D 2661

LABOR MINISTER TO LABOR MEN

Gospel of Work Good Gospel, but Recreation Should Not be Neglected.

Toronto, July 26—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King addressed a great meeting of labor men and others at Scarboro Beach Park at the opening of the Street Railway Men's annual pic-nic. He said in part that while the gospel of work was essentially a good gospel, it was necessary that recreation should not be neglected if work was to be intelligent, efficient and effective. It was the duty of all governments to so control the avarice of man that not alone human life, but human happiness should be what it was intended to be, namely, the handmaid of work. Two things are necessary. In the first place a certain amount of leisure, in the second place, an understanding of how to employ leisure hours profitably. We need not only liberty but a knowledge of how to enjoy such a possession. Liberty which falls to the level of license becomes a slavery worse than the bondage from which it was the escape.

All sports should be clean and manly. The game should be played. The same rules of fair play should apply in all industries. The man who seeks to profit in industrial competition by sweating his labor, by working women and children long hours, who neglects to provide for the safety and security of his employees, should be made to comply with the general regulations, be penalized or be ruled off, and the state as umpire should see that he is. Similarly, the workman who shirks his work, who seeks to steal his employer's hours by neglecting his duty or by performing it in a slovenly or careless fashion, should be regarded by his fellows as unfit for the game and made to train up or get out.

He concluded by declaring that so far as the Department of Labor was concerned there will be a fair field and favor towards none.

Sudbury Chronicle
July 27, 1909

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D 3662

HAPPY CITIZENS BEST SAYS LABOR MINISTER

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Opens Street Railway Picnic and Declares Right to Enjoy Life.

Toronto Street Railway employes are having a great time this week at Scarboro Beach, it being the occasion of their annual picnic and games. Yesterday was the opening day, and so interested are all the employes in the sports that the moment anybody gets on an East King-street car the conductor is there ready to sell a ticket. The feature of the proceedings was an address given last night by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, who opened the celebration.

In a brief address he suggested two thoughts for those present; first, the part that recreation played or should play in the lives of the working classes, and, secondly, the bearing of sport on industrial life.

"Recreation," he said, "is an important factor if work is to be what it should be, efficient, intelligent and effective. It was not intended that man should have alone the right to live; his right is to live happily, to live a full and a complete life."

Industrial Altar.

After noting how the stress of competition led to the sacrifice of happiness on the industrial altar and destroyed the capacity for enjoyment, he explained that it should be the effort of all government action respecting industry so to control the avarice of man, that not only human life, but human happiness should be preserved, and that man should be afforded not only an opportunity to live, but a reasonable prospect of living happily.

"Liberty, which falls to the level of license," he said, "becomes a slavery worse than the bandage from which it was the escape. To make liberty possible in all avenues of life, political, civil, religious, industrial, should be the primary aim of all governments."

Play the Game.

"Go ahead," he said, "with your sports. Study the rules of the game. Learn how to take defeat. Carry into industry, into your business relations with your employers, into your daily associations with one another, into your attitude towards the laws of the land, those principles of 'fair play' and the square deal which alone make true sport possible, and you will be better workmen, better citizens and happier men."

A five mile open bicycle race was run off last night, in three heats. There were 15 starters, but only seven finished. The result was H. McDonald, first; G. Young, second, and W. Andrews, third. The time was 12 minutes and 43 seconds. The first prize was a gold watch.

Globe World
July 27, 1909

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D 2663

L'HON. M. KING ET LES SPORTS

L'honorable M. W. L. MacKenzie King a prononcé un discours à une réunion d'ouvriers et de pique-niqueurs, à Scarboro Beach, près de Toronto. Il a dit en substance que l'évangile du travail comportait aussi des ordonnances de repit et de saints amusements. Le devoir de tout gouvernement est de régler l'avarice de l'homme afin que la vie soit plus heureuse pour un plus grand nombre, car il convient non seulement que l'homme vive, mais qu'il vive relativement heureux. Le plaisir et les distractions sont indispensables à l'ouvrier et aux heures de travail doivent correspondre des heures de loisir. Il faut plus que la liberté, il faut une heureuse liberté qui en fasse aimer la possession.

Tous les sports doivent être honnêtes et francs et dans la grande joûte humaine, il faut se soumettre aux règles en bons athlètes. La même loi s'applique aux industries. Il termina en disant que pour ce qui concerne le département du travail, il verra à ce que tous et chacun aient "fair play", sans favoritisme pour personne.

Le Canada
July 28, 1909

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D 2664

Un ami des ouvriers

L'hon. W. MacKenzie King aspire a donner a l'ouvrier non-seulement une existence assurée mais heureuse

Toronto, 27.—Spéciale.— L'hon. W. Mackenzie King a assisté à un pic-nic ouvrier, à Humber Beach Park, et a prononcé un discours sur les besoins et la nécessité que l'ouvrier a, non seulement d'avoir l'existence assuré mais encore l'existence heureuse et a déclaré qu'il travaillerait de toutes ses forces à ce résultat.

Le Soleil
July 27, 1909

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Speeches

Speech delivered at Toronto July 26. '09 Railway mens Pic-nic

D 5655

There are two thoughts which suggest themselves on this occasion, first the part that recreation plays or should play in the lives of the working classes and secondly the bearing of sport on Industrial life. We are accustomed to hear much in these days of the gospel of work, and a good gospel it will remain, but recreation is an important factor if work is to be what it should be, effecient, intelligent and effective. It was not intended that man should have alone the right to live; his right is to live happily, to live a full and a complete life. Now the complexion of industry, the stress of competition in our times is such as to lead often to happiness being sacrificed on the industrial altar. City life in particular tends to rob its participants of the opportunities of the healthiest and best forms of recreation, and the duration coupled with the intensity of employment tends often to destroy the capacity for enjoyment. It should be the effort of all government action respecting industry to so control the avarice of man that not alone human life but human happiness should be rescued from its grasp, that man should be afforded not only an opportunity to live, but a reasonable prospect to live happily. From what I have seen of industrial conditions in other lands, in the United States, in Europe, and in Asia, I can say that nowhere in the world is the prospect what it is in Canada to-day, nowhere has the average man born under average conditions the same opportunites of self improvement and self advancement that he has here. Let us hold to these as the greatest, the best of our National possessions. A gathering such as this where labour under her own auspices provides a programme of recreation such as is afforded here is a proclamation of the truth of this assertion. That recreation should be what it ~~has endeavored~~ was intended to be, namely: the handmaid of work, two things are necessary, in the first place, a certain amount of leisure, in the second place an understanding of how to profitably employ leisure hours. We need not only liberty but a knowledge of how to enjoy such a

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possession. Liberty which falls to the level of license becomes a slavery worse than the bondage from which it was the escape. To make liberty possible in all avenues of life political, civil, religious, industrial, should be the primary aim of all government; to teach the intelligent use of liberty should be the aim of every agency that makes for good. A word as to the importance of sport in connection with industry. It has always seemed to me that the State in its endeavors to regulate and control industrial life can not do better than seek to introduce into the carrying on of industry those principles on which alone true sport is possible, namely, precise bounds within which there should be freedom of play — the most unqualified freedom — and such regulations and restrictions as if broken will constitute foul play and disqualify the participant. There should be fair play. No game can be fairly played unless all alike are subjected to certain rules and keep fairly within those rules. The mean man, the man who trips or assaults his opponent or ~~should~~ who by unfairness ~~of~~ seeks to steal a victory, should be ~~to~~ ruled off. So it should be in industry. Rules and regulations should be set which all should be required to obey and within those regulations there should be perfect freedom. The mean employer be he an individual or coprporation ever so strong, the man who seeks to profit in industrial competition by sweating his labour, by working women and children ~~with~~ long hours, who neglects to provide for the safety and security of his employees, should be made to comply with the general regulations, or be penalized, or be ruled off and the State as umpire should see that he is. Similarly the workman who shirks his work, who seeks to steal his employers hours by neglecting his duty or by performing it in a slovenly or careless fashion, should be regarded by his fellows as unfit for the game and made to train up or get out. There should be a fair ~~play~~ field, fear and favour towards none, with no quarter for the mean man whether found in the ranks of capital or labour. This I may tell you in so far

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as it may be desirable to enunciate a policy for the Department of Labour is the one that will be followed so long, at least, as I have anything to do with the shaping of it, and in the carrying out of that policy I look to the working men of this country to uphold and strengthen my hands. A man who is looking for something more, who wants rights or privileges which will not stand the light of day, let him call himself Grit or Tory, Workingman or Employer, Socialist or Suffragette will have no quarter so far as I am concerned. Go ahead then with your sports, study the rules of the game, learn how to take defeat and no less victory also and carry into industry, into your business relations with your employers into your daily associations with one another, into your attitude towards the laws of the land these principles of "fair play" and the "square deal" which alone make true sport possible, and you will be better workmen, better citizens and happier men.

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There are two thoughts which suggest themselves on this occasion, first the part that recreation plays or should play in the lives of the working classes and secondly the bearing of sport on Industrial life. We are accustomed to hear much in these days of the gospel of work, and a good gospel it will remain, but recreation is an important factor if work is to be what it should be, effecient, intelligent and effective. It was not intended that man should have alone the right to live; his right is to live happily, to live a full and a complete life. Now the complexion of industry, the stress of competition in our times is such as to lead often to happiness being sacrificed on the industrial altar. City life in particular tends to rob its participants of the opportunities of the healthiest and best forms of recreation, and the duration coupled with the intensity of employment tends often to destroy the capacity for enjoyment. It should be the effort of all government action respecting industry to so control the avarice of man that not alone human life but human happiness should be rescued from its grasp, that man should be afforded not only an opportunity to live, but a reasonable prospect to live happily. From what I have seen of industrial conditions in other lands, in the United States, in Europe, and in Asia, I can say that nowhere in the world is the proppect what it is in Canada to-day, nowhere has the average man born under average conditions the same opportunites of self improvement and self advancement that he has here. Let us hold to those as the greatest, the best of our National possessions. A gathering such as this where labour under her own auspices provides a programme of recreation such as is afforded here is a proclamation of the truth of this assertion. That recreation should be what it was intended to be, namely: the handmaid of work, two things are necessary, in the first place, a certain amount of leisure, in the second place an understanding of how to profitably employ lesiure hours. We need not only liberty but a knowledge of how to enjoy such a

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possession. Liberty which falls to the level of license becomes a slavery worse than the bondage from which it was the escape. To make liberty possible in all avenues of life political, civil, religious, industrial, should be the primary aim of all government; to teach the intelligent use of liberty should be the aim of every agency that makes for good. A word as to the importance of sport in connection with industry. It has always seemed to me that the State in its endeavors to regulate and control industrial life can not do better than seek to introduce into the carrying on of industry those principles on which alone true sport is possible, namely, precise bounds within which there should be freedom to play -- the most unqualified freedom -- and such regulations and restrictions as if broken will constitute foul play and disqualify the participant. There should be fair play. No game can be fairly played unless all alike are subjected to certain rules and keep fairly within these rules. The mean man, the man who trips or assaults his opponent or ~~shows~~ who by unfairness ~~of a man~~ seeks to steal a victory ~~is~~ should be ruled off. So it should be in industry. Rules and regulations should be set which all should be required to obey and within these regulations there should be perfect freedom. The mean employer be he a individual or coprporation ever so streng, the man who seeks to profit in industrial competition by sweating his labour, by working women and children ~~with~~ long hours, who neglects to provide for the safety and security of his employees, should be made to comply with the general regulations, or be penalized, or be ruled off and the State as umpire should see that he is. Similarly the workman who shirks his work, who seeks to steal his employers hours by neglecting his duty or by performing it in a slovenly or careless fashion, should be regarded by his fellows as unfit for the game and made to train up or get out. There should be a fair ~~field~~ field fear and favour towards none, with no quarter for the mean man whether found in the ranks of capital or labour. This I may tell you in so far

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as it may be desirable to enunciate a policy for the Department of Labour is the one that will be followed so long, at least, as I have anything to do with the shaping of it, and in the carrying out of that policy I look to the working men of this country to uphold and strengthen my hands. A man who is looking for something more, who wants rights or privileges which will not stand the light of day, let him call himself Grit or Tory, Workingman or Employer, Socialist or Suffragette will have no quarter so far as I am concerned. Go ahead then with your sports, study the rules of the game, learn how to take defeat and no less victory also and carry into industry, into your business relations with your employers into your daily associations with one another, into your attitude towards the laws of the land those principals of fair play and the square deal which alone make true sport possible, and you will be better workmen, better citizens and happier men.

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25? Aug. 1909 D 2671

Eganville

CANADA AND ITS DESTINY IN THE
LIGHT OF WORLD CONDITIONS

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--- Star-Enterprise

August 26, 1909

expressing his hope that such might prove the case.

The youthful-looking minister of Labor was then introduced. In doing so Rev. Father Dowdall alluded to him as a young man possessing a name familiar to all students of our history—the grandson of a rebel to whom Canada owes much. But Hon. Mr. King

(Continued on fourth Page)

A Record Breaker.

(Continued from First Page)

was not alone making his mark as the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, but was rapidly coming to the front as an administrator and as a student of social problems and public affairs.

Hon. Mr. King, who was somewhat handicapped by a slight cold, delivered what was admitted on all sides to have been one of the finest addresses ever heard in Eganville and justified the highest expectations of his hearers. At the outset, after a few humorous remarks and an sssurance to the ladies that he was a younger bachelor than Hon. Mr. Murphy, Mr. King remarked that the opposition would probably say that the Minister of Labor should be down at Glace Bay instead of at a picnic. He expressed his belief that it is the duty of ministers to mingle among the people, learn their wishes and see that their will is carried out in legislation. Mr. King's address resolved itself into an appreciation of Canada and its destiny in the light of conditions—social, political, economic and religious, throughout the world—Quoting at the outset a remark that that country was the strongest and best in which the people were the happiest and their well-being the best provided for, Mr. King proceeded (after explaining that he had recently made a trip around the world on the occasion of the opium conference at Shanghai) to compare conditions as he found them in England, the Orient and Canada. He spoke of the London slums and the landlordism of England; the teeming millions suffering beneath the broiling sun of India, and the paganism there which gives dogs and cows privileges which humans do not enjoy; the Chinese, who submit to an oligarchy of the worst kind—an absolutism to which they bend like reeds before the wind, and where twenty millions of people are addicted to one of the greatest curses the world knows—the opium habit; Japan, with a people clever, industrious and energetic, but so poor and hardly driven, and worn and exhausted by the strife of a great war; Egypt, where vegetation could not thrive in the arid land and the natives were constantly dependent upon other countries even for the necessaries of life.

Turning to Canada Mr. King said that instead of land monopolies, arid deserts and teeming millions we have our broad, expansive and fertile lands inviting everyone who cares to come to our shores; instead of poverty and penury we have wealth and plenty; instead of absolutism we have the freest government in the world; and instead of benighted ignorance we have in this country a belief in the soul, a belief that there's a divinity that shapes our ends, not only as individuals but as a nation. We have a conception of human brotherhood such as is to be found in no other country in the world. We have here the clergy of two great churches, the Protestant church and the Roman Catholic church, seeking to give light to mankind. Canada was aiding in the development of other countries. The finger marks of Canada were to be found everywhere on the new South African constitution. Thus Canada was not only fulfilling her own destiny but was assisting in the progress of other nations toward the realization of their destinies.

Hon. Chas. Murphy, who had kindly given much of his time to Mr. King, followed. Much had been said about him being a bachelor and about the young ladies of Eganville. But he had understood that he was attending a picnic, not a beauty contest. Mr. Murphy then proceeded to enumerate his reasons for being present. As a resident of the Ottawa Valley he was desirous of showing his apprection of the work of Rev. Father Dowdall. If it be true that that man is a public benefactor who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, how mnch more is he a public benfactor who is the means of having, not one, not two, but scores enter into the service of the Almighty. He wanted to come to meet Mr. Low's constituents and because it was the home of his colleague, Hon. Geo. P. Graham, who when reduced to strict truth, always admits that he was born in Eganville. He also deemed it his duty as a public man to go about among the people finding out what their wishes are, in order that he might better carry out their will in Parliament.

Mr. A. A. Wright, ex-M.P., followed with a few remarks, which ended the speaking.

After supper the great crowd dispersed for home and by eight o'clock there was nothing in town to indicate that a picnic had been held.

There was just $2 difference in the gate receipts last Thursday and the picnic of two years ago.

The booths, under the capable supervision of Mr. H. Goulet, were successfully conducted and did a thriving business.

Fifteen outside priests were in attendance, including nearly all the pastors of surrounding parishes and several from Ottawa and other points.

Young Hoffner, of Osceola, the boy who ran so well in the three-mile race, was the recipient of $5 from Rev. Father Dowdall as a personal appreciation of his grit and stamina.

Better meals were never served at an Eganville picnic. The camboose was in charge of Mr. Walter O'Donnell, and the beans and sea-pie provided by him delighted hundreds. To Mrs. McIntominy and her able band of assistants credit is due for the excellence of the tables.

Rev. Father Harrington's ability as an organizer and promoter of picnics was known to Eganvilleites before, and his success on this occasion bears out the good opinion held of him previously by the parishioners. A great share of the responsibility devolved upon him and to him and must be accorded a proportionate share of the credit.

"Hon. Mr. King's words are words of wisdom—words which should sink deep into the hearts of all," said Rev. Father Dowdall at the conclusion of the Minister of Labor's speech. Mr. King had enumerated many great things which Canada had produced, but among them he failed to mention his own name. Among Canada's products the reverend chairman took pleasure in naming Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King as one of the greatest.

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Schomberg, Ont.:
St. Patrick's Churcl
picnic

REBELLION OF 1837; INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION; SIR WILLIAM MULOCK

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Friday 17 Sept. 1909.

THE GLOBE, TORO

PICNIC AT SCHOMBERG.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND MINISTER OF LABOR PRESENT.

Hon. Mr. Murphy and Hon. Mr. King Delivered Addresses to Great Gathering Under Roman Catholic Auspices—The Other Speakers.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Schomberg, Sept. 16.—Favored by ideal weather and graced by the presence of the great and the near great, Schomberg's big picnic, under the auspices of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, was held yesterday, and proved a most joyous and happy occasion. Everyone from the surrounding district had taken a day off to attend the affair, and laughter and good humor prevailed.

In all probably a thousand persons of all ages visited the picnic grounds during the day. An admission fee was charged, and the proceeds will be used in the work of constructing a new church. Many athletic events were pulled off, and congratulatory addresses were delivered by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor; Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State; Mr. T. Herbert Lennox, M.P.P., North York; Mr. Alex. Ferguson, M.P.P., South Simcoe; Mr. George Aylesworth, brother of the Minister of Justice, and Mr. J. A. M. Armstrong.

Amongst the Roman Catholic clergy who were present were noticed Rev. Fathers Minehan, Jeffcott, Hand, Cantillon, Doherty, Morrow, Whitney, Finnegan and Williams, and Rev. Father Whitlock, the popular parish priest of Schomberg. Athletic teams were present from the I. C. A. C. and West End and Central Y. M. C. A.'s of Toronto.

Mr. Armstrong, who was the first speaker, commented upon the unity apparent among the Christian Churches. He compared this state of affairs with years gone by, when all was not so harmonious, but he thought there was still room for improvement. In his opinion the most serious question now before the statesmen of Canada was that of immigration.

Hon. Mr. King said that while politics was tabooed completely, he thought he might be allowed to make short mention of the wild times in 1837, when our forefathers were fighting to secure civil and religious liberty, and he gave a short sketch of that stirring rebellion. He followed this by a brief and concise description of his recent visit to the opium convention in China, at which he represented Canada. There were, he said, representatives of eighteen nations at that conference. The speaker paid kind tribute to Sir William Mulock, and said that it was largely to the interest taken by Sir William that the portfolio of Labor had been created. Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, he compared to John Hampden of historic memory, and opined that Hon. Mr. Aylesworth was a man not afraid to stand before a King and assert the rights of his country. In such a man the interests of the people of Canada were safe.

Mr. Lennox, the member for North York, who had been congratulating everyone on the grounds upon the success of the day, said in the course of a short, happy address that only one picnic could excel that of Schomberg. This one exception was held each year in North York.

Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State, enlarged upon the great material prosperity of the country at present, as compared with the periods of privation in the time of our forbears. One of the great features of this [illegible] rapid strides [illegible] transportati[illegible] water rou[illegible] the old la[illegible]

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Hamilton:
Canadian Manufacturers' Assoc.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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D 3678

Speech at Convention Banquet – Can Mfrs Assn
Sept 16-05

I thank you for the honour conferred in joining my name with that of the toast to Labour, and I thank you, also, if I may be permitted so to do, on behalf of Labour, for the compliment you have paid to Labour in including this toast among the two or three which you have singled out for special honour. There is somethigg of more than ordinary interest in this act of courtesy on the part of an Association representing the Manufacturers of Canada, and I would like those present to feel that the workingmen of Canada will be the first to recognize its significance, and to appreciate the fine spirit which has led the Association to have a toast to Labour on this occasion.

I wish it were possible for me to express all that I see symbolized in the presence of this toast on the list tonight, -- all that it bespeaks of the past, the present, and the future relations of Capital and Labour in this Dominion; all that it has of meaning to employers and employees of this and other lands; all that it prophecies of confidence and good will.

What a story that of the struggle of labour to gain respect in the eyes of the world! Moralists

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have said that to work was often better than to pray, but the man who had only his labour, who possessed little or nothing else, might work his hands off and have the character of a saint, and yet be obliged to feed on the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table. But conditions are changing in this respect. Partly through the incidents of the transition, partly through agencies of human betterment, partly through the work of reformers and legislators, but mostly through their own efforts, the working classes have been gaining a respect such as they have never had hitherto in this world's history. The cash nexus, at one time looked upon as the destroyer of that personal relationship which held master and man in a bond of mutual obligation, has proven to be the instrument of a truer liberty.

It is as parties to a contract that Labour and Capital meet today to carry out the work of industry, and the world is beginning to respect both just in proportion to the degree to which each recognizes the obligations and the duties of the

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contract to which each is a party. The mean man, be he a workingman who wrongs a fellow-workman or an employer, or a manufacturer who sweats his labour or cheats the public, is viewed with a like opprobrium, and the man who does his duty and at the same time respects his rights, whether he be employer or employee, is today the man who is alone deserving of and who alone commands the public respect.

It is in the recognition of the existence of contract as the basis of the industrial relationship, and in the recognition of the obligations of contract, first, on the part of the parties towards each other, and secondly, on the part of each toward the public, that, I will not say the solution, but the understanding, of the Labour problem lies.

But not alone does the inclusion of Labour in the toasts of this evening mark the increasing respect which Labour has won, it is indication also of the belief that in the minds of members of this Association Labour is a joint partner with Capital in the carrying on of the industrial development of this nation, that there is an identity of interests

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which it is of the highest importance for each to recognize. It is not going too far, I believe, to say that our national wellbeing and progress will be measured by the extent to which this identity of interests is recognized. Individuals may have selfish interests that are opposed, but Labour and Capital as necessary factors of production have an identity of interest comparable to that of the blades of a pair of shears, which separate or loosely connected are useless, or worse than useless; properly joined are capable of rendering the greatest service. Too much, I believe, cannot be done to establish this basis of confidence, to eliminate the purely selfish interest that the true interest may become apparent. Industrial antagonisms may be an all but inevitable feature of a period of industrial transition, but they are not less suicidal of industrial interests, and the interests of the participants in particular. It will be not less beneficial for the labourer and the capitalist when this is recognized that it will be helpful to our development and progress as a nation.

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But, Sir, there is something more than an evidence of the growing respect for labour, of the belief in an identity of interest between Labour and Capital, in the presence of this toast on this list tonight; there is, I take it, a positive expression of goodwill on the part of Capital toward its joint partner in the work of production. It is one step beyond the merely necessary intercourse of the day's joint effort, a passing beyond the purely economic to the friendlier relationship of life, out of the chillier atmosphere where men remain standing as they greet each other, into the evening's glow where men sit down to talk together. Could such a relationship become general, the Labour problem would, I believe, be solved, or be at least a fair way towards solution, but the three elements must be present for all are essential, mutual respect, mutual confidence and mutual goodwill.

And this leads me to conclude with a word which is in the nature of a practical suggestion. I notice, Mr. President, that you have referred in your address to the efforts of the Government in the matter of

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conciliation. I have here a paragraph which is from your speech of yesterday in which you say, "The Government have shown their desire to encourage conciliation - let them go a step further,"****** . I am, perhaps, too young a member of the Government to undertake at this stage and in particular in the presence of the Minister of Customs and the Minister of Railways and Canals to pledge the Government to any line of policy or to say what the Government is prepared to do. However, I think, in this case, I shall risk it and will say that, as suggested by you, the Government is prepared to take the next step. Let us see what the next step is. I take it from your report that you believe that we have demonstrated that conciliation may be an effective means of settling a dispute which has assumed the proportions of a strike; I take it further that you are prepared to admit that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been successful in preventing many disputes assuming the proportions of a strike. The merits of conciliation having been demonstrated in this way,

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the next logical step will appear to be the establishment of some permanent Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in the several industries of the country which could be the means of enabling the parties to a contract to meet together, draw up the terms of a contract and subject it to periodical revision, when necessary. Such Boards would, I believe, in the majority of cases, prevent matters ever reaching the step where an application under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act would become necessary, and would, I think, help to eliminate strikes entirely.

Something has been said in your report of the strike in the Coal Mines at Glace Bay. I happen to have a somewhat intimate knowledge of conditions as they existed in the coal mines of the Canadian West, and I would like to cite one example from that experience. For over twenty years the Manager of the Nanaimo Coal Company had an arrangement whereby the employees themselves conferred in a kind of conciliation Board in regard to matters of mutual interest. The result was that through this period of time there were no strikes or lockouts, and on two

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occasions the employees voluntarily accepted reductions in wages. The Manager was changed and a new Manager substituted. He did away with the old conciliation mode of dealing, and within a week he had had a strike on his hands, with foreign agitators and all the rest, and has been having strikes more or less ever since. This is a fact worthy the careful consideration of the members of your Body who have to do with the employment of Labour. Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration are an evidence of the mutual respect which is a first essential to the best of relations, they would be concerned with questions which are of mutual interest, and should, therefore, be dealt with in mutual confidence, and with tact in the management, they should be the inspirers of mutual goodwill, the best of all the factors that make for success.

I am not afraid, and I do not think you are afraid, of the patriotism of the Canadian employer nor am I afraid, nor do I think you are afraid, of the patriotism of the Canadian workingman for the reason that we believe that there is in this country a spirit which is larger and broader than that of any selfish individual or corporate interest, a spirit of pride

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in the Dominion and its institutions, an ever-growing sentiment of Canadian nationalism; pride in Canada not only as an important part of the British Empire, but as a country which is destined to be not merely a great nation among the English-speaking nations, but a country respected by all nations throughout the world.

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Speech at Convention Banquet
Can. Mfrs. Assn Sept. 16/09.
Hamilton

I thank you for the honour conferred in joining my name with that of the toast to Labour, and I thank you, also, if I may be permitted so to do, on behalf of Labour, for the compliment you have paid to Labour in including this toast among the two or three which you have singled out for special honour. There is something of more than ordinary interest in this act of courtesy on the part of an Association representing the Manufacturers of Canada, and I would like those present to feel that the workingmen of Canada will be the first to recognize its significance, and to appreciate the fine spirit which has led the Association to have a toast to Labour on this occasion.

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It is as parties to a contract that Labour and Capital meet today to carry out the work of industry, and the world is beginning to respect both just in proportion to the degree to which each recognizes the obligations and the duties of the

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contract to which each is a party. The mean man, be he a workingman who wrongs a fellow-workman or an employer, or a manufacturer who sweats his labour or cheats the public, is viewed with a like opprobrium, and the man who does his duty and at the same time respects his rights, whether he be employer or employee, is today the man who is alone deserving of and who alone commands the public respect.

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occasions the employees voluntarily accepted reductions in wages. The Manager was changed and a new Manager substituted. He did away with the old conciliation mode of dealing, and within a week he had ~~had~~ a strike on his hands, with foreign agitators and all the rest, and has been having strikes more or less ever since. This is a fact worthy the careful consideration of the members of your Body who have to do with the employment of Labour. Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration are an evidence of the mutual respect which is a first essential to the best of relations, they would be concerned with questions which are of mutual interest, and should, therefore, be dealt with in mutual confidence, and with tact in the management, they should be the inspirers of mutual goodwill, the best of all the factors that make for success.

I am not afraid, and I do not think you are afraid, of the patriotism of the Canadian employer nor am I afraid, nor do I think you are afraid, of the patriotism of the Canadian workingman for the reason that we believe that there is in this country a spirit which is larger and broader than that of any selfish individual or corporate interest, a spirit of pride

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in the Dominion and its institutions, an ever-growing sentiment of Canadian nationalism; pride in Canada not only as an important part of the British Empire, but as a country which is destined to be not merely a great nation among the English-speaking nations, but a country respected by all nations throughout the world.

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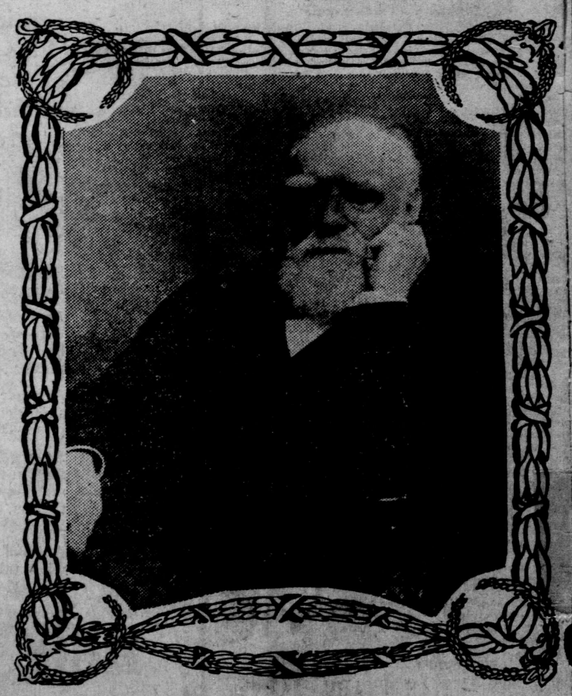

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BALLOON KILLED MAN AND WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

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In starting from the ground at noon for a first flight, with Aviator Nassr on board, the propeller of the airship became entangled in an electric light wire about twenty feet in the air. One end of the airship then dropped, and several onlookers sprang to grasp the framework. Messrs. Keatting, Wingerter and Campbell caught hold of one of the steel rods, and as they did so received an electric shock which threw them violently to the ground. The propeller of the airship had worn the insulation off the electric wire, and the current passed through the framework to the three men. Prompt efforts were made to resuscitate them, but after an hour's work Mr. Keatting was pronounced dead by the doctors in attendance. The other two men revived after a few minutes. Mr. Nassr himself jumped to the ground uninjured, and afterwards made a successful flight. The victim of the accident leaves a wife and seven small children.

This afternoon Mr. Nassr made a second flight from the Exhibition grounds, and the airship was carried outside the grounds by the wind, alighting across the Rideau Canal, in Ottawa south. In bringing it back to the grounds this evening the huge inflated gas bag came in contact with a live wire near the entrance, and immediately the whole balloon went skyward in a blaze of fire. The fire brigade was summoned, but when the reels arrived all that remained of the airship, valued by the owner at $15,000, was a twisted mass of steel.

Blazing parts of the airship as they fell lit on the roofs of several houses in the neighborhood, but luckily no fires resulted. Mr. Nassr, who lives in Toledo, Ohio, valued the airship at $15,000. He was to have taken part in the Fulton-Hudson celebration.

Belleville, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—News of the electrocution of Edward Keatting of this city, which took place at Ottawa yesterday afternoon, came as a great shock, as he was well known here, having been born and raised in this city. He left here on the opening of the Ottawa Fair, where he was a prominent figure at the Exhibition for the past several years, conducting several privileges on the grounds. He was 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and six small children. When the news was imparted to his wife this afternoon when a bulletin of the accident arrived the scene was very pathetic.

JOPLINGS ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH KILLING ARTHUR BOLLARD OF TORONTO.

Prisoners Brought Before Magistrate Edmison and Admitted to Bail—The Hearing Has Been Postponed Until Sept. Twenty-fourth.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Peterboro', Sept. 16.—This afternoon High County Constable Cochrane arrested Fred. Jopling at his home in Bridgenorth, on the charge that he did slay and kill Arthur Bollard of Toronto. The warrant was issued by County Magistrate Edmison, and included the brother, Harry Jopling, who was not at home when Fred. was arrested, but on his return he voluntarily submitted to arrest. Both men were arraigned before Magistrate Edmison at 9 p.m., and admitted to bail of $4,000 each. On the application of Mr. O'Connel, their counsel, the preliminary hearing was postponed till Sept. 24th.

OBJECT TO CHARTER.

RESOLUTION OF BELLEVILLE METHODIST DISTRICT.

Surprise and Regret Expressed at the Metropolitan Racing Association Being Allowed to Do Business—Hope Charter Will be Cancelled.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Belleville, Sept. 16.—The following resolution was passed at the Belleville Methodist district meeting. The ministers and laymen of Belleville district of the Methodist Church beg to express their surprise and very sincere regrets at the action of the Under-Secretary of State in granting a charter to the Metropolitan Racing Association, and would respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Government, in the interest of morality, to cancel the said charter forthwith. This resolution was unanimously passed and sent to the Secretary of State.

MADE IN CANADA IS THEIR SLOGAN.

Manufacturers Are Not All Using it.

MERIT, TOO, MUST COUNT.

Interesting Discussion at the Closing Session.

New Officers of the Association—Mr. Hendry of Vancouver is the New President—Many Resolutions Passed, Including Proposal to Prohibit Export of Pulpwood.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Hamilton, Sept. 16.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at the closing session to-day of a convention which the members are unanimous in regarding as one of the most successful in the history of the organization, decided to embark upon a "Made in Canada" campaign along the lines suggested by the Commercial Intelligence Committee, which has had the matter under consideration for some time. Among other things, it is proposed to have "Made in Canada" principles taught in the schools by means of object lessons drawn from typical Canadian industries, to take fuller advantage of exhibitions, to enlist the assistance of commercial travellers in inducing retailers to stock with Canadian-made goods, to advertise in the newspapers, to arrange lectures and moving picture entertainments, to establish show rooms or "Made in Canada" stores, and to open information bureaus.

There Were Objections.

The proposed propaganda did not find favor with some of the members, objection being taken to it on the ground that it was an attempt to induce sentiment into business, and would prove not only expensive but futile. It was contended that the successful marketing of Canadian-made goods must depend upon the quality of the goods and the enterprise of the manufacturers, while one delegate, by way of illustrating the incongruity of the proposal, pointed out that many of the manufacturers themselves wore clothes of British-made material. The recommendations of the committee were, however, adopted without a division. A series of resolutions relating to technical education, the Selkirk Centennial, uniform boiler regulations, the pure food law, the woollen industry, the export of pulpwood, shipbuilding, and other matters, were passed. The association placed itself on record as in favor of the prohibition of the export of logs and pulpwood. Mr. W. K. McNaught, M.P.P., dissenting, and resolved to request the Dominion Government to institute a thorough inquiry into the decline of the woollen industry.

The New Officers.

The following were declared elected officers of the association:—President, John Hendry, the B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Company, Vancouver, B.C.; First Vice-President, W. H. Rowley, E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, Hull; Ontario Vice-President, J. P. Murray, Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, Toronto; Quebec Vice-President, W. A. Marsh, Wm. A. Marsh Company, Limited, Quebec; British Columbia Vice-President, W. H. Barker, the British Columbia Packers' Association, Vancouver; Minitoba Vice-President, T. R. Deacon, the Manitoba Iron Works, Limited, Winnipeg; Nova Scotia Vice-President, J. N. Edwards, the Londonderry Iron & Mining Company, Londonderry; New Brunswick Vice-President, James Fleming, St. John; Prince Edward Island Vice-President, Hon. F. L. Haszard, Charlottetown Condensed Milk Company, Charlottetown; Alberta and Saskatchewan Vice-President, P. Burns, P. Burns & Company, Calgary, Alta.

Chairmen of Committees.

Parliamentary—J. O. Thorn.

Commercial Intelligence—Stanley Pettit.

Reception and Membership—G. M. Murray.

Technical Education—J. F. MacKay.

Tariff—R. O. McCulloch.

Railway and Transportation—J. R. Marlow.

Insurance—To be elected.

Commercial Intelligence.

The report on commercial intelligence as presented by Mr. W. L. Edmonds said that, in view of the criticism in the press which had arisen in regard to the objection made to the Department of Trade and Commerce giving so much space in the weekly bulletin to inquiries from British and foreign houses anxious to find purchasers in Canada, the Commercial Intelligence Committee in their report expressed the desire to make it clear that they recognized the right of the importer to profit by the services of the Trade Commissioner. "But," the report added, "there is a vast difference between serving the needs of a Canadian who desires to find out where he can obtain a specific article and serving the needs of a foreigner who has a surplus production he wants to unload on the Canadian market. In the one case legitimate Canadian business is being facilitated; in the other case it is being disturbed. Your committee therefore desire to state once more that in their opinion the publication of inquiries of this kind in the Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce should be discouraged."

Approved of Extended Service.

At the same time, approval was expressed at the extension of the trade commissioner service, in the opening of offices in Glasgow and Belfast, the recognition of the growing importance of the South African market by the appointment of Mr. H. R. Poussette to Durban. Mr. Preston's transfer to Holland opened a new field. The need of similar steps being taken in regard to New Zealand was strongly urged. The value of South American markets was also recommended to the attention of the Government. A line of steamers should be subsidized to sail direct from eastern Canadian ports to Australia and New Zealand. The Department of Trade and Commerce should also see that Canadians received fair consideration on all subsidized lines. The inauguration of a "made-in-Canada" campaign was also recommended.

Trade With Germany.

The report proceeded: "As regards the probability of a tariff treaty being negotiated with Germany, rumor has it that such a step is still under contemplation. That Germany is anxious to remove the disabilities under which she is at present laboring in this mar-

(Continued on Page 5.)

NEVER HAD A CHANCE.

CANADIAN BOY'S PLEA BEFORE NEW ENGLAND JUDGE.

Henry Reed of Smith's Falls Complains That He Never Had an Opportunity to Earn an Honest Living—Sent to Reformatory.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Boston, Sept. 16.—Henry Reed, an unfortunate youth from Smith's Falls, Ontario, told a particularly pathetic story in the Middlesex Superior Central Court to-day that sent the usual court room throng away sobered and thoughtful and with many a sympathy-moistened eye. The young man was charged with the theft of a number of pairs of shoes and he pleaded guilty.

"Your Honor," he began, "I have had a pretty hard time. The fact is I've never had a chance to be straight and honest and earn an honest living. I stole the shoes; I had to do it. Now I expect to be punished. I am ready to take whatever punishment you may give me, and I suppose I deserve it. But please, Judge," he earnestly pleaded, "give me a show. I've never had one. Please, sir, send me to some place where I can learn a trade," he begged. "Then when I come out I can earn an honest living and you will never see me in a court room again."

The Judge sentenced him to an indefinite term in the Concord Reformatory, where he will be taught some trade.

YOUNG FARMER MISSING.

STEWART C. M'MULLEN DISAPPEARS FROM BELLEVILLE.

Drove in on Tuesday Night to be Initiated in Orange Lodge. Left Lodge Room and Has Not Since Been Seen.—Horses in Hotel Stable.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Belleville, Sept. 16.—Stewart C. McMullen, a prominent young farmer residing a few miles from this city in Sidney, drove to the city on Tuesday night and was initiated in the third degree Scarlet Chapter of Orangemen. He has not been seen in the vicinity since he left the lodge room. His horse and rig are here in the stables of the Anglo-American Hotel, uncalled for. Much anxiety is expressed, as he received two threatening letters a short time ago, one of which said he was to be done for. He managed a fine farm for his grandfather, John Connolly, who is an invalid. The missing man is 19 years old, over six feet tall, and strictly temperate. The police department is investigating. Relatives fear he is the victim of foul play, as he never before stayed away over night.

MONUMENT TO WOLFE.

Lord Northcliffe Addresses Canadian Club at Vancouver.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 16. — Lord Northcliffe addressed the Canadian Club to-day and suggested that Vancouver take steps to erect a memorial to the memory of Gen. Wolfe. He offered to donate one hundred pounds towards such a fund as an "earnest of his appreciation of his reception and his interest in the west." His Lordship also advocated the strengthening of the business partnership between Britain and Canada.

DROWNED IN CEDAR LAKE.

Bodies of Messrs. McFarland and Picok Not Yet Recovered.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Grey's Siding, Sept. 16.—The bodies of Mr. McFarland of Latchford and F. Picok, a Swede, who were drowned in Cedar Lake twelve days ago, have not yet been recovered, although the vicinity of the accident has been searched daily. The two men were in a canoe heavily laden with tools and cooking utensils when a squall came up and the canoe upturned. Neither of the men came to the surface, and it is thought they were tangled up with the heavy tools.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Ald. Lariviere of Montreal Suing Mr. McLea Walbank.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Montreal, Sept. 16.—Ald. Emery Lariviere has entered action for $25,000 damages against Mr. W. McLea Walbank, Vice-President of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company. In an interview given last week Mr. Walbank intimated that certain Aldermen had entered the City Council poor men and had become wealthy. When called before the Royal Commission and asked to specify the names Mr. Walbank mentioned that of Ald. Lariviere.

Journal Paid Costs.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The action of The Citizen against The Journal for infringement of the Peary copyrighted story, and the application therein for the committment of the proprietor and news editor of The Journal responsible for its publication, have been withdrawn as the result of mutual explanations between the parties, The Journal paying all costs.

Killed by a Fall.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—(Special.) — William Galloway, carpenter, of Melford, Sask., whilst engaged in erecting a granary for Mr M. Marts of Brunkild, Man., fell from a height of ten feet, breaking his skull. Death ensued in a few minutes. Coroner Boutillier of Starbuck viewed the remains and an inquest was not deemed necessary. The deceased was forty-two years of age.

COPYRIGHT UPHELD BY JUDGE MAGEE

Decision Given Against The Mail and Empire.

REGISTERED IN CANADA.

Peary's Personal Narrative is Fully Protected.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Acting for the Plaintiffs, Quotes Decisions of British Judges Bearing on the Case—The Injunction Stands Until the Matter is Tried.

Mr. Justice Magee yesterday refused to dissolve the interim injunction obtained by The Times and Commander Robert E. Peary, restraining The Mail and Empire from publishing the personal narrative of the arctic explorer with regard to his discovery of the North Pole. His Lordship upheld The Times on every point in connection with the matter, stating plainly, after listening to a lengthy argument, that Commander Peary was entitled to the copyright of his narrative, and should therefore be protected against all infringements.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., with Mr. Irving S. Fairty of Rowell, Reid, Wilkie, Wood & Gibson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. B. Clarke, K. C., of Clarke, Bowes & Swabey, for the defendants.

The Judge's Decision.

After hearing the argument, which lasted for nearly three hours, his Lordship said: "I do not think that there would be any advantage in my reserving judgment upon the matter, because the grounds upon which I propose to dispose of it are not such as require authorities to be stated, and are, therefore, such as upon which I may apply my own construction. We have here two plaintiffs, The London Times and Commander Peary, both of whom are insisting upon their rights as against the defendants. Commander Peary is undoubtedly the author of the account of his discovery of the North Pole, and would be entitled to the copyright unless he in some way deprived himself of that right. An agreement has been entered into by him with The New York Times and those associated with them, and upon the evidence here The London Times is one of those associates. Under that agreement, in consideration of $4,000 paid to him, he gave to The New York Times, on behalf of itself and its associates, the sole rights of the news of the discovery, and The Times is to have the exclusive right to its publication in all parts of the world.

The Contract Defined.

"Now it is open to the construction that that means only the news, and when it ceased to be news the rights would cease; that is, that the publication of a book was not intended. But when we look at the remainder of the document we have to apply what we find there to the construction of those words. 'My understanding is,' the agreement goes on, 'that The Times syndicate on its part agrees to syndicate the news both in Europe and in America, and to give me the entire amount it receives after deducting the cost of the cable tolls, etc.' The Times and its associates are themselves to pay a reasonable amount for their own use of the matter in their own publication, and from all these sums the $4,000 which was advanced by The Times and its associates was to be repaid and it adds: 'I am free to sell the magazine and book rights to my best advantage.' Now, upon the connection in which these last words are used rests fairly the assumption that it means that 'I am free to sell the magazine and book rights to my best advantage, but until the sum is repaid I am not free, because I have already given the exclusive rights of publication in all parts of the world. It is understood that should the news rights by any possibility not realize the sum of $4,000, any deficit will be reimbursed The Times from the magazine and book rights, so that they will have as security not only the publication of the news, but also the publication of the matter in magazines and

(Continued on Page 7.)

THE BOY AND THE BOOKMAKER.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says:—Three bank clerks in local banks have suddenly disappeared, according to a story published by The Times, and yesterday afternoon all manner of rumors were in circulation regarding them. It is said that the lads had been gambling at the races and that a number of valueless cheques had been issued by them.

Detective George Perdue states that there had been no charge laid against any of them. Since Tuesday the matter has been before the detective department through the deposit there of certain cheques issued by some of the missing clerks. The cheques were not honored, but have since been made good. Several rumors are in circulation as to the amounts involved, but the detective office is unable to fix the amount. The clerks are all youths about 18 years of age, and employed in junior capacities.

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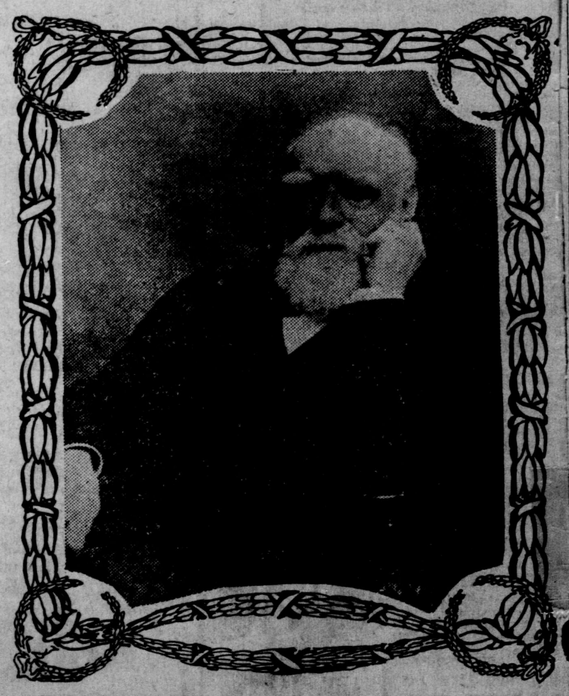

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Railway and Transportation—J. R. Marlow.

Insurance—To be elected.

Commercial Intelligence.

The report on commercial intelligence as presented by Mr. W. L. Edmonds said that, in view of the criticism in the press which had arisen in regard to the objection made to the Department of Trade and Commerce giving so much space in the weekly bulletin to inquiries from British and foreign houses anxious to find purchasers in Canada, the Commercial Intelligence Committee in their report expressed the desire to make it clear that they recognized the right of the importer to profit by the services of the Trade Commissioner. "But," the report added, "there is a vast difference between serving the needs of a Canadian who desires to find out where he can obtain a specific article and serving the needs of a foreigner who has a surplus production he wants to unload on the Canadian market. In the one case legitimate Canadian business is being facilitated; in the other case it is being disturbed. Your committee therefore desire to state once more that in their opinion the publication of inquiries of this kind in the Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce should be discouraged."

Approved of Extended Service.

At the same time, approval was expressed at the extension of the trade commissioner service, in the opening of offices in Glasgow and Belfast, the recognition of the growing importance of the South African market by the appointment of Mr. H. R. Poussette to Durban. Mr. Preston's transfer to Holland opened a new field. The need of similar steps being taken in regard to New Zealand was strongly urged. The value of South American markets was also recommended to the attention of the Government. A line of steamers should be subsidized to sail direct from eastern Canadian ports to Australia and New Zealand. The Department of Trade and Commerce should also see that Canadians received fair consideration on all subsidized lines. The inauguration of a "made-in-Canada" campaign was also recommended.

Trade With Germany.

The report proceeded: "As regards the probability of a tariff treaty being negotiated with Germany, rumor has it that such a step is still under contemplation. That Germany is anxious to remove the disabilities under which she is at present laboring in this mar-

(Continued on Page 5.)

NEVER HAD A CHANCE.

CANADIAN BOY'S PLEA BEFORE NEW ENGLAND JUDGE.

Henry Reed of Smith's Falls Complains That He Never Had an Opportunity to Earn an Honest Living—Sent to Reformatory.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Boston, Sept. 16.—Henry Reed, an unfortunate youth from Smith's Falls, Ontario, told a particularly pathetic story in the Middlesex Superior Central Court to-day that sent the usual court room throng away sobered and thoughtful and with many a sympathy-moistened eye. The young man was charged with the theft of a number of pairs of shoes and he pleaded guilty.

"Your Honor," he began, "I have had a pretty hard time. The fact is I've never had a chance to be straight and honest and earn an honest living. I stole the shoes; I had to do it. Now I expect to be punished. I am ready to take whatever punishment you may give me, and I suppose I deserve it. But please, Judge," he earnestly pleaded, "give me a show. I've never had one. Please, sir, send me to some place where I can learn a trade," he begged. "Then when I come out I can earn an honest living and you will never see me in a court room again."

The Judge sentenced him to an indefinite term in the Concord Reformatory, where he will be taught some trade.

YOUNG FARMER MISSING.

STEWART C. McMULLEN DISAPPEARS FROM BELLEVILLE.

Drove in on Tuesday Night to be Initiated in Orange Lodge. Left Lodge Room and Has Not Since Been Seen—Horses in Hotel Stable.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Belleville, Sept. 16.—Stewart C. McMullen, a prominent young farmer residing a few miles from this city in Sidney, drove to the city on Tuesday night and was initiated in the third degree Scarlet Chapter of Orangemen. He has not been seen in the vicinity since he left the lodge room. His horse and rig are here in the stables of the Anglo-American Hotel, uncalled for. Much anxiety is expressed, as he received two threatening letters a short time ago, one of which said he was to be done for. He managed a fine farm for his grandfather, John Connolly, who is an invalid. The missing man is 19 years old, over six feet tall, and strictly temperate. The police department is investigating. Relatives fear he is the victim of foul play, as he never before stayed away over night.

MONUMENT TO WOLFE.

Lord Northcliffe Addresses Canadian Club at Vancouver.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 16. — Lord Northcliffe addressed the Canadian Club to-day and suggested that Vancouver take steps to erect a memorial to the memory of Gen. Wolfe. He offered to donate one hundred pounds towards such a fund as an "earnest of his appreciation of his reception and his interest in the west." His Lordship also advocated the strengthening of the business partnership between Britain and Canada.

DROWNED IN CEDAR LAKE.

Bodies of Messrs. McFarland and Picok Not Yet Recovered.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Grey's Siding, Sept. 16.—The bodies of Mr. McFarland of Latchford and F. Picok, a Swede, who were drowned in Cedar Lake twelve days ago, have not yet been recovered, although the vicinity of the accident has been searched daily. The two men were in a canoe heavily laden with tools and cooking utensils when a squall came up and the canoe upturned. Neither of the men came to the surface, and it is thought they were tangled up with the heavy tools.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Ald. Lariviere of Montreal Suing Mr. McLea Walbank.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Montreal, Sept. 16.—Ald. Emery Lariviere has entered action for $25,000 damages against Mr. W. McLea Walbank, Vice-President of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company. In an interview given last week Mr. Walbank intimated that certain Aldermen had entered the City Council poor men and had become wealthy. When called before the Royal Commission and asked to specify the names Mr. Walbank mentioned that of Ald. Lariviere.

Journal Paid Costs.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The action of The Citizen against The Journal for infringement of the Peary copyrighted story, and the application therein for the committment of the proprietor and news editor of The Journal responsible for its publication, have been withdrawn as the result of mutual explanations between the parties. The Journal paying all costs.

Killed by a Fall.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—(Special.) — William Galloway, carpenter, of Melford, Sask., whilst engaged in erecting a granary for Mr M. Marts of Brunkild, Man., fell from a height of ten feet, breaking his skull. Death ensued in a few minutes. Coroner Boutillier of Starbuck viewed the remains and an inquest was not deemed necessary. The deceased was forty-two years of age.

COPYRIGHT UPHELD BY JUDGE MAGEE

Decision Given Against The Mail and Empire.

REGISTERED IN CANADA.

Peary's Personal Narrative is Fully Protected.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Acting for the Plaintiffs, Quotes Decisions of British Judges Bearing on the Case—The Injunction Stands Until the Matter is Tried.

Mr. Justice Magee yesterday refused to dissolve the interim injunction obtained by The Times and Commander Robert E. Peary, restraining The Mail and Empire from publishing the personal narrative of the arctic explorer with regard to his discovery of the North Pole. His Lordship upheld The Times on every point in connection with the matter, stating plainly, after listening to a lengthy argument, that Commander Peary was entitled to the copyright of his narrative, and should therefore be protected against all infringements.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., with Mr. Irving S. Fairty of Rowell, Reid, Wilkie, Wood & Gibson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. B. Clarke, K. C., of Clarke, Bowes & Swabey, for the defendants.

The Judge's Decision.

After hearing the argument, which lasted for nearly three hours, his Lordship said: "I do not think that there would be any advantage in my reserving judgment upon the matter, because the grounds upon which I propose to dispose of it are not such as require authorities to be stated, and are, therefore, such as upon which I may apply my own construction. We have here two plaintiffs, The London Times and Commander Peary, both of whom are insisting upon their rights as against the defendants. Commander Peary is undoubtedly the author of the account of his discovery of the North Pole, and would be entitled to the copyright unless he in some way deprived himself of that right. An agreement has been entered into by him with The New York Times and those associated with them, and upon the evidence here The London Times is one of those associates. Under that agreement, in consideration of $4,000 paid to him, he gave to The New York Times, on behalf of itself and its associates, the sole rights of the news of the discovery, and The Times is to have the exclusive right to its publication in all parts of the world.

The Contract Defined.

"Now it is open to the construction that that means only the news, and when it ceased to be news the rights would cease; that is, that the publication of a book was not intended. But when we look at the remainder of the document we have to apply what we find there to the construction of those words. 'My understanding is,' the agreement goes on, 'that The Times syndicate on its part agrees to syndicate the news both in Europe and in America, and to give me the entire amount it receives after deducting the cost of the cable tolls, etc.' The Times and its associates are themselves to pay a reasonable amount for their own use of the matter in their own publication, and from all these sums the $4,000 which was advanced by The Times and its associates was to be repaid and it adds: 'I am free to sell the magazine and book rights to my best advantage.' Now, upon the connection in which these last words are used rests fairly the assumption that it means that 'I am free to sell the magazine and book rights to my best advantage, but until the sum is repaid I am not free, because I have already given the exclusive rights of publication in all parts of the world. It is understood that should the news rights by any possibility not realize the sum of $4,000, any deficit will be reimbursed The Times from the magazine and book rights, so that they will have as security not only the publication of the news, but also the publication of the matter in magazines and

(Continued on Page 7.)

THE BOY AND THE BOOKMAKER.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says:—Three bank clerks in local banks have suddenly disappeared, according to a story published by The Times, and yesterday afternoon all manner of rumors were in circulation regarding them. It is said that the lads had been gambling at the races and that a number of valueless cheques had been issued by them.

Detective George Perdue states that there had been no charge laid against any of them. Since Tuesday the matter has been before the detective department through the deposit there of certain cheques issued by some of the missing clerks. The cheques were not honored, but have since been made good. Several rumors are in circulation as to the amounts involved, but the detective office is unable to fix the amount. The clerks are all youths about 18 years of age, and employed in junior capacities.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES CANADA

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MANUFACTURERS' BANQUET WAS A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Lord Strathcona's Reference to the Growth of the Dominion.

MR. GRAHAM ON TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Mackenzie King Discusses Relationship With Labor.

Better Feeling Growing, but There Are Several Things the Manufacturers Can Do to Improve Relations and Prevent Expensive Conflicts—President Hendry Says the Manufacturers Only Ask for a Square Deal for Everybody in Canada—Mr. J. S. Willison and President Creelman Also Reply to Toasts.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Hamilton, Sept. 16.—The banquet which brought to a close the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to-night will rank perhaps as the most brilliant and notable function of the kind ever held in Hamilton. In some respects, indeed, it was a unique gathering. It brought together over 300 representatives of the leading manufacturing industries of the Dominion. It was marked by the presence of the Minister of Labor and the toast to which he responded—the identity of interests of capital and labor—and derived unusual distinction from the appearance of Lord Strathcona, the grand old man of Canada, and several members of the Federal Cabinet. Lord Strathcona had an enthusiastic reception from the gathering, and delivered a speech which eloquently reflected the marvellous progress Canada had made within [illegible] Hon. C. S. Gra[illegible] occasion for his subject, and he reviewed the expansion in trade and the development of railways and canals in terms that strongly impressed his audience. Touching on the question of tariffs, he declared that if the time should come for Canada to act with reference to the tariff revision in the United States, the Government would take up a position of dignity, and would not be stampeded one way or the other by what any man or any country would do. "We have found new markets before, and we can find them again," he said, and the statement was loudly cheered. Hon. Mackenzie King's speech, in response to the toast of labor, was notable for a suggestion that some form of permanent boards of conciliation and arbitration might be established by particular industries or groups of industries, with employers and employees represented thereon.

The Alexandra Roller Rink, where the banquet was held, was elaborately decorated for the occasion and presented a scene of dazzling brilliancy. The color scheme was in blue, gold and white, the galleries being draped with flags of various nations, with a large shield in the centre. The white effect was enhanced by an artistic arrangement of colored lights. The dinner was excellently purveyed, and served by George Coles, Limited, Toronto. Mr. John Hendry, Vancouver, the President, occupied the chair, and the company numbered 350.

The Honored Guests.

At the Chairman's table were Lord Strathcona, Hon. J. M. Gibson; Mr. R. Hobson, Past President; Mr. J. S. Willison, Hon. George P. Graham, Principal G. C. Creelman; Mr. W. H. Rowley, First Vice-President; Hon. Wm. Paterson, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Mayor McLaren, Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Mr. J. S. McKinnon, Senator Rolland, Mr. P. W. Ellis, Mr. Lloyd Harris, M.P., Prof. McLean, and Mr. Adam Brown.

New President's Address.

After the toast of "The King" the President expressed his appreciation of the honor done him in electing him to office, and welcomed Lord Strathcona, who, he said, had done perhaps more than any other living man toward fostering the development of the great western Provinces. Referring to the work of the association, he said it would be a matter of satisfaction that the association had committed itself to the principle of tariff revision along scientific lines. As manufacturers they had no desire to profit, either in tariff or in other matters, at the expense of the rest of the community. All that they asked was a fair deal, and in asking it for themselves they asked it with equal insistence on behalf of the farmer, the mechanic, the miner, the fisherman—in short, for every producer in the Dominion. They welcomed with satisfaction the action of the Dominion Government in appointing a Conservation Commission, and as business men they were pleased to learn of the inauguration of measures for Imperial defence. It might be that they had been slow to move in that direction, but they had come to a time when they wanted Great Britain to feel that the allegiance and support of her dominions across the seas meant more to her than any alliance she could make with foreign countries. They were ready not only for Imperial defence, but for Imperial commerce.

Hon. J. M. Gibson Honored.

Mr. Robert Hobson, Past President of the association, proposed the toast of "The Lieutenant-Governor."

Hon. J. M. Gibson, in responding, humorously pictured the position of a

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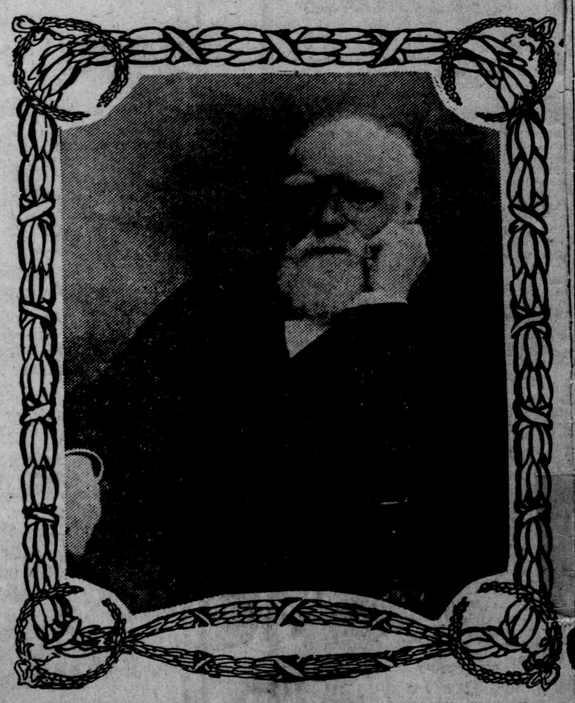

CANADA'S GRAND OLD MAN.

Lord Strathcona was the guest of honor at the banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers in Hamilton last night. Donald Smith, as he was called in those early days, was born in Scotland, and entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company when but a lad. His first great public service to Canada was rendered in 1869-70, when as a special Commissioner he aided greatly in the suppression of Riel's first rebellion. The President of the Manufacturers' Association gave expression to but the literal truth when he said that Lord Strathcona had done more than any other man toward the development of Western Canada. At eighty-nine he still serves the people as High Commissioner of Canada in London.

BALLOON KILLED MAN AND WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Accidents at Ottawa Fair Grounds Caused by Airship Coming Into Contact With Electric Wire—Edward Keating of Belleville the Victim.

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Insurance—To be elected.

Commercial Intelligence.

The report on commercial intelligence as presented by Mr. W. L. Edmonds said that, in view of the criticism in the press which had arisen in regard to the objection made to the Department of Trade and Commerce giving so much space in the weekly bulletin to inquiries from British and foreign houses anxious to find purchasers in Canada, the Commercial Intelligence Committee in their report expressed the desire to make it clear that they recognized the right of the importer to profit by the services of the Trade Commissioner. "But," the report added, "there is a vast difference between serving the needs of a Canadian who desires to find out where he can obtain a specific article and serving the needs of a foreigner who has a surplus production he wants to unload on the Canadian market. In the one case legitimate Canadian business is being facilitated; in the other case it is being disturbed. Your committee therefore desire to state once more that in their opinion the publication of inquiries of this kind in the Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce should be discouraged."

Approved of Extended Service.

At the same time, approval was expressed at the extension of the trade commissioner service, in the opening of offices in Glasgow and Belfast, the recognition of the growing importance of the South African market by the appointment of Mr. H. R. Poussette to Durban. Mr. Preston's transfer to Holland opened a new field. The need of similar steps being taken in regard to New Zealand was strongly urged. The value of South American markets was also recommended to the attention of the Government. A line of steamers should be subsidized to sail direct from eastern Canadian ports to Australia and New Zealand. The Department of Trade and Commerce should also see that Canadians received fair consideration on all subsidized lines. The inauguration of a "made-in-Canada" campaign was also recommended.

Trade With Germany.

The report proceeded: "As regards the probability of a tariff treaty being negotiated with Germany, rumor has it that such a step is still under contemplation. That Germany is anxious to remove the disabilities under which she is at present laboring in this mar-

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NEVER HAD A CHANCE.

CANADIAN BOY'S PLEA BEFORE NEW ENGLAND JUDGE.

Henry Reed of Smith's Falls Complains That He Never Had an Opportunity to Earn an Honest Living—Sent to Reformatory.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Boston, Sept. 16.—Henry Reed, an unfortunate youth from Smith's Falls, Ontario, told a particularly pathetic story in the Middlesex Superior Central Court to-day that sent the usual court room throng away sobered and thoughtful and with many a sympathy-moistened eye. The young man was charged with the theft of a number of pairs of shoes and he pleaded guilty.

"Your Honor," he began, "I have had a pretty hard time. The fact is I've never had a chance to be straight and honest and earn an honest living. I stole the shoes; I had to do it. Now I expect to be punished. I am ready to take whatever punishment you may give me, and I suppose I deserve it. But please, Judge," he earnestly pleaded, "give me a show. I've never had one. Please, sir, send me to some place where I can learn a trade," he begged. "Then when I come out I can earn an honest living and you will never see me in a court room again."

The Judge sentenced him to an indefinite term in the Concord Reformatory, where he will be taught some trade.

YOUNG FARMER MISSING.

STEWART C. M'MULLEN DISAPPEARS FROM BELLEVILLE.

Drove in on Tuesday Night to be Initiated in Orange Lodge. Left Lodge Room and Has Not Since Been Seen—Horses in Livery Stable.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Belleville, Sept. 16.—Stewart C. McMullen, a prominent young farmer residing a few miles from this city in Sidney, drove to the city on Tuesday night and was initiated in the third degree Scarlet Chapter of Orangemen. He has not been seen in the vicinity since he left the lodge room. His horse and rig are here in the stables of the Anglo-American Hotel, uncalled for. Much anxiety is expressed, as he received two threatening letters a short time ago, one of which said he was to be done for. He managed a fine farm for his grandfather, John Connolly, who is an invalid. The missing man is 19 years old, over six feet tall, and strictly temperate. The police department is investigating. Relatives fear he is the victim of foul play, as he never before stayed away over night.

MONUMENT TO WOLFE.

Lord Northcliffe Addresses Canadian Club at Vancouver.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 16. — Lord Northcliffe addressed the Canadian Club to-day and suggested that Vancouver take steps to erect a memorial to the memory of Gen. Wolfe. He offered to donate one hundred pounds towards such a fund as an "earnest of his appreciation of his reception and his interest in the west." His Lordship also advocated the strengthening of the business partnership between Britain and Canada.

DROWNED IN CEDAR LAKE.

Bodies of Messrs. McFarland and Picok Not Yet Recovered.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Grey's Siding, Sept. 16.—The bodies of Mr. McFarland of Latchford and F. Picok, a Swede, who were drowned in Cedar Lake twelve days ago, have not yet been recovered, although the vicinity of the accident has been searched daily. The two men were in a canoe heavily laden with tools and cooking utensils when a squall came up and the canoe upturned. Neither of the men came to the surface, and it is thought they were tangled up with the heavy tools.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Ald. Lariviere of Montreal Suing Mr. McLea Walbank.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Montreal, Sept. 16.—Ald. Emery Lariviere has entered action for $25,000 damages against Mr. W. McLea Walbank, Vice-President of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company. In an interview given last week Mr. Walbank intimated that certain Aldermen had entered the City Council poor men and had become wealthy. When called before the Royal Commission and asked to specify the names Mr. Walbank mentioned that of Ald. Lariviere.

Journal Paid Costs.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The action of The Citizen against The Journal for infringement of the Peary copyrighted story, and the application therein for the committment of the proprietor and news editor of The Journal responsible for its publication, have been withdrawn as the result of mutual explanations between the parties, The Journal paying all costs.

Killed by a Fall.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—(Special.) — William Galloway, carpenter, of Melford, Sask., whilst engaged in erecting a granary for Mr M. Marts of Brunkild, Man., fell from a height of ten feet, breaking his skull. Death ensued in a few minutes. Coroner Boutillier of Starbuck viewed the remains and an inquest was not deemed necessary. The deceased was forty-two years of age.

COPYRIGHT UPHELD BY JUDGE MAGEE

Decision Given Against The Mail and Empire.

REGISTERED IN CANADA.

Peary's Personal Narrative is Fully Protected.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Acting for the Plaintiffs, Quotes Decisions of British Judges Bearing on the Case—The Injunction Stands Until the Matter is Tried.

Mr. Justice Magee yesterday refused to dissolve the interim injunction obtained by The Times and Commander Robert E. Peary, restraining The Mail and Empire from publishing the personal narrative of the arctic explorer with regard to his discovery of the North Pole. His Lordship upheld The Times on every point in connection with the matter, stating plainly, after listening to a lengthy argument, that Commander Peary was entitled to the copyright of his narrative, and should therefore be protected against all infringements.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., with Mr. Irving S. Fairty of Rowell, Reid, Wilkie, Wood & Gibson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. B. Clarke, K. C., of Clarke, Bowes & Swabey, for the defendants.

The Judge's Decision.

After hearing the argument, which lasted for nearly three hours, his Lordship said: "I do not think that there would be any advantage in my reserving judgment upon the matter, because the grounds upon which I propose to dispose of it are not such as require authorities to be stated, and are, therefore, such as upon which I may apply my own construction. We have here two plaintiffs, The London Times and Commander Peary, both of whom are insisting upon their rights as against the defendants. Commander Peary is undoubtedly the author of the account of his discovery of the North Pole, and would be entitled to the copyright unless he in some way deprived himself of that right. An agreement has been entered into by him with The New York Times and those associated with them, and upon the evidence here The London Times is one of those associates. Under that agreement, in consideration of $4,000 paid to him, he gave to The New York Times, on behalf of itself and its associates, the sole rights of the news of the discovery, and The Times is to have the exclusive right to its publication in all parts of the world.

The Contract Defined.

"Now it is open to the construction that that means only the news, and when it ceased to be news the rights would cease; that is, that the publication of a book was not intended. But when we look at the remainder of the document we have to apply what we find there to the construction of those words. 'My understanding is,' the agreement goes on, 'that The Times syndicate on its part agrees to syndicate the news both in Europe and in America, and to give me the entire amount it receives after deducting the cost of the cable tolls, etc.' The Times and its associates are themselves to pay a reasonable amount for their own use of the matter in their own publication, and from all these sums the $4,000 which was advanced by The Times and its associates was to be repaid and it adds: 'I am free to sell the magazine and book rights to my best advantage.' Now, upon the connection in which these last words are used rests fairly the assumption that it means that 'I am free to sell the magazine and book rights to my best advantage, but until the sum is repaid I am not free, because I have already given the exclusive rights of publication in all parts of the world. It is understood that should the news rights by any possibility not realize the sum of $4,000, any deficit will be reimbursed The Times from the magazine and book rights, so that they will have as security not only the publication of the news, but also the publication of the matter in magazines and

(Continued on Page 7.)

THE BOY AND THE BOOKMAKER.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says:—Three bank clerks in local banks have suddenly disappeared, according to a story published by The Times, and yesterday afternoon all manner of rumors were in circulation regarding them. It is said that the lads had been gambling at the races and that a number of valueless cheques had been issued by them.

Detective George Perdue states that there had been no charge laid against any of them. Since Tuesday the matter has been before the detective department through the deposit there of certain cheques issued by some of the missing clerks. The cheques were not honored, but have since been made good. Several rumors are in circulation as to the amounts involved, but the detective office is unable to fix the amount. The clerks are all youths about 18 years of age, and employed in junior capacities.

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From News Friday Sept. 17, 1909.

MANUFACTURERS CLOSED THEIR ANNUAL MEETING WITH A GREAT BANQUET

Lord Strathcona Was the Principal Guest of the Association—The List of Speakers Included Two Cabinet Ministers, Hon. G. P. Graham and Hon. Mackenzie King

From Our Own Reporter.

Hamilton, Sept. 17. — Optimists, fully five hundred of them, coming from all parts of Canada, gathered last night in the Alexandra Roller Rink for the banquet which closed the thirty-eighth session of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. In the whole assemblage there did not seem to be one man who even knew he had a liver. Lord Strathcona, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. G. P. Graham, Mr. J. S. Willison, President Creelman, Hon. Mackenzie King, all were in their happiest mood. They had seen Canada, and they were pleased. Some of them had seen the other lands and this seemed only to have intensified their love and respect for the Dominion. They believed it to be a land of opportunities. As Mr. Graham said, "If a young man can not make a living here, then if I were handing out the livings he would not make one anywhere." They believed it a land especially blessed by Providence, needing to assure its future greatness only the whole hearted devotion of its citizens.

At last all of those at the tables appeared utterly incompetent to make any further inroads upon the good things set before them; and, as the coffee was passed around, the newly elected president, Mr. John Hendry, of Vancouver, arose. Then all gave attention. The ladies who filled the galleries of the rink no longer looked at the brilliant scene below them. Their eyes, like those of all others present, were upon the speaker's table.

Briefly Mr. Hendry thanked the Association for the honor done him. Then he extended a welcome to all, and especially to Lord Strathcona, the white haired gentleman who sat at his side.

Loud cheers broke out as the Past President, Mr. Robert Hobson, of Hamilton, arose to open the toast list. His uplifted hand only brought forth more cheers, and then the men broke out into a new rendition of an old favorite: "It's Mr. Hobson, yes Mr. Hobson, the finest man that ever filled the chair."

Gets His Opinions Ready Made.

Another demonstration was made as the Lieutenant-Governor was called upon to reply to the royal toast. Gracefully he complimented the new president upon the high honor done him, at the same time paying tribute to the retiring president, who,he said, he always thought of as "young Bob Hobson."

On tariff the Lieutenant-Governor affirmed that he was far from certain of his own opinions. "Mine were usually those of the men with whom I was associated," he remarked, an admission which tickled the audience. "My views have been tempered according to circumstances. A Lieutenant-Governor has no right to have views of his own manufacture. He gets them ready made from those who happen to be in power."

Aside from his official position the Lieutenant-Governor claimed his right to be at the banquet. "I was a manfacturer myself," he remarked. "I had some part in the production of electric power. That was an industry which was looked upon with great favor and popularity before it came into existence. Later the people regarded those connected with it as scoundrels. Of course I am speaking now subject to correction. (Laughter.) I am here," he concluded, "not as a citizen of Hamilton but as the product of one of Hamilton's industries, Hamilton having gone into the business of making Lieutenant-Governors for the Province."

Honored in His Own Land.

"It is with great pleasure that I rise to propose the next toast," said Mr. Hobson, "a toast to the first of all living Canadians, Lord Strathcona."

The applause and cheers which followed brought the flush of pleasure to the face of the grand old veteran. It must have made him feel that sometimes scripture must be given a new interpretation, and that a prophet is occasionally honored in his own land.

"It is as I know an undeserved honor you have done me," said the kindly old gentleman, as the subsiding cheers permitted him to be heard. He spoke quietly, but not a sound disturbed, and the men in the furthest corner and the ladies in the gallery could alike hear.

It was his own surprise in the development of the Dominion to which Lord Strathcona gave expression. "I have visited the country, or rather revisited it after an absence of eighteen years," he said. "I remember the country when it was first possible to go to the West by rail. Now I find there Vancouver, a city of 100,000 people."

He had remembered Regina as "Whiskey Point." He came back to find it a beautiful city. The West also had its Universities. "Why," said Lord Strathcona, "I recently had the high honor of being created Doctor of Laws by Alberta University. "If this advance has been made in the past," he concluded, "what is not posshible for the near future?'

As he sat down Lord Strathcona again thanked the gathering for their kindness, which he insisted was undeserved.

"Now," said Mr. Hobson, "I want to tell you that every speaker here tonight is a jolly good fellow. We can take that for granted, and it will not be necessary to tell each one so in song."

This ended the singing of that ballad so popular at all banquets.

"I can tell you I would rather be in the gallery," said the Hon. George P. Graham, on rising to reply to the toast of transporation.

"Now I want to tell the ladies up there they are not interested in figures, at least not the kind I make with a pencil. But I want to tell the ladies that I have brought some raw material here in the shape of the Minister of Labor. He is raw material for the matrimonial market. If one of the ladies here—I don't know which one, perhaps they can decide that among theselves—but if one of them will make him a home man they'll do great things for the Government.

Coming to the more serious side of his subject, Hon. Mr. Graham repudiated the suggestion that the traffic on canals had fallen off. In railways too, the Dominion was well to the fore. It has, in fact, a greater mileage per head of population. than has any other country."

A trade depression had swept over the world, but from this Canada was recovering more rapidly than any other country.

"Possibly this is because we haven't so much to recover from," suggested Mr. Graham.

"Made in Canada" Route.

It was a new turn that this speaker gave to the "Made in Canada" cry.

"When you're going to Europe," he said, "go by the 'made in Canada' route. I met some manufacturers in London, and you went by way of New York and came back by way of New York. I see some of you here now. I'm just speaking gently to you not before any one.'

"I want to say this as a public man," proceeded Mr. Graham. "Possibly we devote too much attention to one another instead of to the country. But we have a work to do."

At some length he outlined this work, dwelling especially on canals. In theSt. Lawrence, Canada possesses the gateway to the Atlantic, of this Mr. Graham felt full advantage should be taken. Such water facilities should be given as would attract not only Canadian trade attention, but that of the United States as well.

Close attention was given as Mr. Graham referred to the tariff, and his statement that Canada should have a tariff for the benefit of Canadians was greeted with cheers.

Before They Rose to Fame.

Memories of the past also flooded upon Mr. J. S. Willison, although they could not have been of the distant past, for his reference to himself as a veteran caused the audience to laugh. Mr. Willison could remember the day when the Hon. Mr. Graham had edited the Morrisburg paper, and had taken cordwood as payment for subscriptions. Hon. Mackenzie King had been junior on the paper of which he was editor-in-chief. "And now," he remarked, "I have to doff my hat and carry my own valise as these men go by in their cars. When I see this I ask myself what is coming to me and when is it coming?" Free traders, Mr. Willison pointed out, had at one time been plentiful. Now, except in the West and in "the museum at Ottawa—sometimes called the Senate," they have ceased almost to exist.

The opinion seemed to obtain that manufacturers received very special consideration from the rest of the community. "If that were a true statement of the situation the country never would have adopted protection, and the system could not endure for six months," he remarked. But he did not believe it was the truth.

Not a Class Policy.

"The protectionist system," he continued, "as we apply it in Canada, is not a class policy, but a National policy." The prohibitive tariff imposed by the United States had made protection imperative. On the other side are great specialized industries and unless Canadian manufactures are protected Canadian workmen must seek employment across the border. "We must pay for imports of foreign manufactures with exports of Canadian citizens."

Great Britain's attitude to trade reminded Mr. Willison of Bill Hawkins' pup. This animal, although always defeated, was regarded as a champion by his master, who claimed him to be a fine fighter but a poor judge of dogs.

That Canadian raw material should be kept in Canada was Mr. Willison's belief. The manufacturers of this should be aided by an intelligent adjustment of the fiscal system and the transportation system. This would tend to unite the East and West, making them see what benefited one benefited all.

"Canada for Canadians, Canadians for Canada, and all for the Empire," Mr. Willison believed the proper motto. To Great Britain the Dominion owes much, but to the rest of the world nothing.

Making Men Practical.

President Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, showed the manufacturers, possibly more clearly than they had ever formerly seen it, the relation between agriculture and manufacturing industries. By showing young farmers how properly to feed stock, the college is aiding all packing businesses. That is its aim, not to educate theorists but practical men, who, on their own knowledge of farming, can build a superstructure which will enable them to produce more largely and more economically, thus aiding both themselvees and the manufacturer, for thus he is enabled to compete more advantageously with foreign rivals.

Mr. Creelman gave various illustrations of the experiments conducted at the College, the value of the work of the Farmers' Institutes and of the influences exercised in many communities by the college graduates who are scattered over the country. He showed the growth of the bacon industry, the enormous money return to be secured from better dairy herds and gave one or two striking examples of the financial value of proper rotation in planting and proper selection of grains. Altogether his speech was impressive and at a late hour held the very close attention of the audience.

The Labor Interests.

The new Minister, Hon. Mackenzie King, replied to the toast of Labor. Such a toast he felt should properly have a place at such a banquet, but that it had, showed the higher position working men are holding in the community.

He spoke of the work the Dominion Government is doing to draw employer and empleye together, and suggested thata the appoinment of permanent Boards of Conciliation might prove of benefit to many industries.

As the toast list had opened so it closed, with the National Anthem. The singing of that crowd of men was splendid indeed.

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CANADA

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CANADA

MANUFACTURERS' BANQUET WAS A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Lieutenant-Governor who, he said, had no right to have views of his own manufacture. Tariffs and the discussion of tariffs had never been much in his line as a public man. The views of the last man who discussed any of these matters with him to a great extent governed and dominated his views, and he believed that the most pronounced views of public men had been modified according to circumstances. His Honor spoke of his long connection with Hamilton and of Canada's great future.

Lord Strathcona.

Mr. Hobson gave the toast of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, whom he described as the grand old man, not only of Canada, but of the British Empire.

Lord Strathcona was received with great enthusiasm. He had been proud to receive the invitation to attend the Manufacturers' banquet, and was deeply touched and surprised by the warmth of his reception. In Canada they had an inheritance which was well worth the best work which each and all could do in extending its usefulness and adding to its strength and dignity. They all knew that the work of the Manufacturers' Association from its initiation had been of that character. He had had the satisfaction of being present at the meeting of the association in Great Britain, and they all knew how the people of the old country were impressed with what they then learned of Canada. How desirable that visit had been he knew, for he was afraid that of the 40,000,000 of people in the old country there were comparatively few who at that time knew Canada as it ought to be known. The Association of Manufacturers was doing a great work in every one of the industries of the Dominion.

Growth of the West.

After a tribute to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Strathcona referred to what he called the miraculous growth of the west as revealed to him during his recent visit, after an interval of 18 years. Vancouver, which 24 years ago was a barren patch of ground without a house, was now a city of 100,000 people, with all the accessories of civilization that made social life pleasant. If it was so in its infancy, what might they not look for in the future? Victoria, too, and New Westminster were great cities, with great futures, and farther east there was Calgary, which within his recollection was known as Whiskey Point, and now had an energetic population of 70,000 or 80,000. Edmonton would be a great centre of commerce, and Saskatoon was to have, amongst other things, a university, which he had no doubt in time would be a rival of the universities in Europe. He had been made a doctor of laws by the University of Alberta, and he was as proud of the honor as he had been when he obtained a similar degree from the old seats of learning at Cambridge and Oxford. In everything they cared to look upon they saw the miraculous advance that had been made. It was like a dream to those who had seen Canada 40 or 50 years ago, and how much more wonderful must it be to those who, like himself, had come to Canada 60 years ago. He hoped that the Manufacturers' Association would go on doing work that would be in the interest of Canada. He wished it Godspeed.

Hon. George P. Graham.

Hon. George P. Graham had a cordial reception when he rose to reply to the toast of transportation.

In his opening remarks the Minister of Railways and Canals praised highly the work of the pioneers of electrical development in Hamilton, who had done so much in the face of great discouragements to provide cheap power, and who, like many pioneers in other spheres, had seen others reap the reward. Turning to the progress of the Dominion in nation-building, Mr. Graham said:—"I take it for granted that we are united in the desire not to have a new structure altogether, but to erect stone by stone and tier by tier an immovable pillar, one of the mightiest and strongest upon which the national structure of the British Empire may, in part at least, rest.

Traffic and Trade Tests.

"How are we succeeding? There are three tests, so far as our material progress is concerned, that might be applied. These might, in short, be called traffic, trade, and the banks. The traffic of Canada is expanding wonderfully. Since May 1st last there has been an increase in the canal traffic of 8,327,966 tons. When it is remembered that in 1900 the total tonnage was about 5,000,000, and that this year it will probably reach 25,000,000 tons, the increase will be appreciated.

"Ten years ago our railways carried 36,000,000 tons. This year they will probably carry 65,000,000 tons. We have in Canada nearly 25,000 miles of railway, and rails are being laid very rapidly every day. Per head of population we have greater mileage of railway than any country in the world.

"Now as to trade. There was a depression during the past year or two, but Canada is recovering very rapidly and shows her stability as a business country. The betterment in four months, March, April, May and June, over the same period last year amounts to $28,368,280. During the past decade there has been an increase of $300,000,000.

Manufacturers Exporting.

"The development of Canadian trade may be seen in the fact that while the United States trade per head is $42, the trade per head in Canada is $88. This increased prosperity is not along any particular line; it is enjoyed generally. I find that the manufacturers exported in 1900 $11,706,000 worth of goods; in 1908 they exported $28,957,050 besides the large increase in the volume of home consumption on account of the increase in population. (Applause.)

"In the banks we find deposits amounting to $688,893,56, and, in addition, $64,515,363 credited to Canadian banks abroad. In these deposits there has been an increase in ten years of $430,000,000. And the money is not idle. On August 31st the discounts were $794,187,604, an increase in ten years of $540,000,000. These tests would seem to prove the position of our country as an enviable one. In order that it may continue to occupy such a position and proceed on its way to nationhood, it is necessary that the courage that has heretofore characterized the Canadian people be still found in their every act. We have a very large country and we must do everything possible to secure the right class of people to till our vacant lands."

Dollars to Dimes.

Proceeding, Mr. Graham pointed out that Canadians had, in the words of a leading American, "spent dollars where the United States have not spent dimes in perfecting their waterways."

The work was not finished. On the equipment of the St. Lawrence route millions had been spent and much more must be spent in the years to come. New York was taking alarm and complaints were made that Canadian ports were doing the business that should go to New York. Two schemes for enlarging the possibilities of our water trade had been before the public: one the enlarging of the Welland Canal to a depth of, say, 25 feet, and the other the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal.

Canada Holds the Key.

"These two," said the Minister, "I will not discuss, but I will say this, that I believe the carrying out of either project will place Canada in a prominent position for the carrying of trade to the seaboard, and that no matter how quickly the Erie Canal be finished, it would never be able to compete with the deep-water traffic of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence down at least to the head of the rapids. I have several times made calculations as to the carrying cost, but will not detain you to-night to reiterate them; but this I want to impress on the manufacturers, that we hold the key to the water transportation of this continent, and ought to have the courage to use it for the benefit of the Canadian people.

Railway Commission's Powers.

"It might not be out of place to point out the legislation that has been enacted for the benefit of the shippers of this country. The formation of the Railway Commission was one of the most advanced steps ever taken by any Government, and I say it without any hesitation that the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada possesses greater power than any like body in any country in the world. I have visited a good many of the railway centres of the old land as well as the United States, and the work being done by the present Board of Commissioners in this country is equal to the very best and superior to that done by most of the boards. In fact, I was told in the old land by several gentlemen interested in railways that we had given the Railway Board in Canada altogether too much power, and if the greatest care were not exercized, capital might be made timid by too great a stringency under our legislation. However, that is a different matter. This board is doing excellent work."

Beneficial Legislation.

Mr. Graham briefly referred to the legislation of last session placing express, telegraph and telephone companies under the board's jurisdiction, the act giving aid in the elimination of level crossings, and the reciprocal demurrage provisions incorporated in the railway law as evidence of the interest shown in industrial conditions by the Government. He sketched briefly the amazing increase of railway mileage by the operations of the C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P., and declared that the traffic of the west would soon be almost beyond conception. In a brief reference to the Intercolonial he said in part:—"We are doing the best we can to make it self-supporting. The public must remember, however, that it was not established to make money, but rather as a part of the confederation compact, to give the people of the east a market in what was then the centre of Canada. It is now being conducted on thoroughly business lines, and notwithstanding all that has been said we are not afraid to compare it with any railway on the continent."

The United States Tariff Club.

In closing, the Minister of Railways made the following reference to the United States tariff law:—"At the present time great power has been given under a new act passed by Congress. How far that power will be utilized remains to be seen. Canada would like to be on the most friendly trade relations with its big neighbors to the south. But we have learned to find new markets and new fields of trade, and these can now be increased. At the present juncture Canada will take a dignified position and continue about her business without being stampeded or frightened by anything that any other country can do. (Applause.) Should the time come for action it will be our business to do what is in the best interests of the Canadian people, regardless of what any other body does or thinks, always bearing in mind, of course, that it is the policy not only of the Government, but of the Canadian people, to give preferential treatment to the motherland.

"There is room in Canada for every young man and woman, for the expansion of all our energies, and no matter what walk of life we may be in, let us follow the old motto, 'Live and let live,' and thus work harmoniously together as one great Manufacturers' Association for the building of a nation and the development of a nationality." (Loud cheers.)

Hon. Mackenzie King.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, replying to the toast of "Labor," commented upon the significance of the toast being included at a gathering of manufacturers. It not only marked the increasing respect which labor had won; it was also an indication of the belief that in the minds of the members of the Manufacturers' Association labor was a joint partner with capital in carrying on the industrial development of the nation, that there is an identity of interests, which it is of the highest importance for each to recognize. Too much could not be done to establish that basis of confidence, to eliminate the purely selfish interest that the true interest might become apparent. The Government had sought to enact legislation which would help to evoke a great respect, a higher confidence and a heartier good-will between employers and workers in that work. The Government had a right to ask and to expect the co-operation of the employers and workingmen of this country. "What the Government is seeking to do as to difficulties that threaten, the employers in nine cases out of ten might do permanently in their business, and which if done would in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred render Government intervention unnecessary. That is to say, some form of permanent boards of conciliation and arbitration might be established, applicable to particular industries, and on which employers and employees would be ably represented, and at which the terms of contract, which are the fundamental link in the relationship of the two, might be determined, and if necessary periodically revised. Such boards are an evidence of mutual respect, which is a first essential to the best of relations. They would be concerned with questions which are of mutual interest, and should, therefore, be dealt with in mutual confidence, and they should be inspirers of mutual good-will, the best of all factors that make for success."

Mr. J. S. Willison.

Mr. J. S. Willison, responding to the toast of Industries, claimed that the system of protection as it had been developed in Canada was not a class policy, but a national policy. Self-defence was as necessary in international trade under modern conditions as ever it was in the primitive ring, and sooner or later the less that Canada had learned must be learned by the mother country, and any nation to attempt to hold its own under free trade in a protectionist world was a vain fight against odds.

Principal Creelman.

Principal Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College replied for Agriculture. While Ontario had not added much to actual acreage in recent years, he declared that by increased knowledge on the part of the farmer the actual output of every 100 acres had increased 100 per cent. within the past fifteen years. He cited some striking facts as illustrating the remarkable progress that had been made in agriculture in Ontario. Live stock was the right hand of agriculture in Canada, and Ontario exported more purebred live stock to the other Provinces and to the United States than even old England, the home of live stock.

PEARY HAS PROOFS.

CAN DISPROVE COOK'S CLAIMS FOR ALL TIME.

Does Not Care to Exhibit His Records at Present, Lest They Give the Opposing Faction an Advantage.

(Associated Press Despatch.)

Battle Harbor, Labrador, Sept. 16, via Marconi wireless telegraphy to Cape Ray, Newfoundland.—Commander Robert E. Peary consented today to talk further concerning his successful dash to the North Pole. He dwelt particularly upon the observations taken at the apex of the world and the movements of Harry Whitney, the sportsman of New Haven, Conn., who has been described as the bearer of records substantiating Dr. Cook's claim.

Commander Peary said Dr. Cook was expected by the world to submit to an impartial tribunal, or board of arbitration, a revised and authentic signed statement of his alleged discovery of the Pole. Dr. Cook soon would reach the United States and his statement should be submitted for consideration inside of a couple of weeks. When that was done, the Commander declared, he was prepared to turn over to the board of arbitration, to the public, and to scientific bodies an array of testimony which would disprove Dr. Cook's claims for all time.

Peary does not care to exhibit this record at the present time, for the reason that the information contained therein, if divulged in advance of the placing on file of Dr. Cook's authorized and definite version, might be of advantage to the Cook partisans.

It is rumored here that Commander Peary's brief will contain sensational statements, and that a portion of his document was prepared as long ago as the early months of 1908, when letters were received from Dr. Cook, in Greenland, giving notice that he intended to make a dash for the Pole.

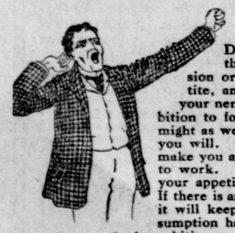
RUSSIA MASSING TROOPS.

Gathering a Great Army in Siberia.

(C.P.R. Press Despatch.)

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 15.—"Russia is massing a great army in Siberia. Four or five barracks are being built and extensive fortifications made, and speculation as to the second war with Japan is a common topic of conversation among the Russian military men," said A. B. Denbigh, a Russian, who returned from Siberia and Mongolia by the steamer Kafamaru today. "I was told that there were at least five hundred thousand troops in Siberia," said Mr. Denbigh. "Troops are quartered everywhere. The number of troops are from four to five times the number in Siberia before the war. At Vladivostock, before I left, there was a review of fifty-five thousand troops, and not one man was taken from the fortifications. I suppose at least as many more could have been paraded."

Do You Feel This Way?



Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor apetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose *advice is given free* to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and varied practice.

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

CURES ECZEMA QUICKLY.

New Discovery Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Nothing in the history of medicine has ever approached the success of the marvellous skin remedy known as poslam, which, it is safe to say, has cured more cases of eczema and skin diseases than any remedy ever offered for these ills.

The success of poslam is not at all surprising when it is considered that even a very small quantity applied to the skin stops itching immediately and cures chronic cases in two weeks. The very worst cases of eczema, as well as acne, herpes, tetter, piles, salt rheum, rash, crusted humors, scaly scalp and every form of itch, yield to it readily. Blemishes such as pimples, red noses, muddy and inflamed skin disappear almost immediately when poslam is applied, the complexion being cleared over night.

Every druggist keeps both the 50-cent size (for minor troubles) and the $2 jar, and either of these may be obtained in Toronto at the T. Eaton Drug Company, as well as other reliable drug stores.

But no one is even asked to purchase poslam without first obtaining an experimental package, which will be sent by mail, free of charge, upon request, by the Emergency Laboratories, 32 West Twenty-fifth street, New York City.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

RESOLUTION IN ITS FAVOR PASSED AT SYDNEY.

Carried by Large Majority at Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire—Resolutions in Favor of Imperial Defence and Military Training.

(Canadian Associated Press Despatch.)

Sydney, N.S.W., Sept. 16.—At the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire to-day the resolution of the London Chamber in favor of Imperial preference was carried by a large majority. Mr. J. S. Larke, the Canadian Trade Commissioner, representing Guelph, said he failed to understand why preference was opposed. The Governments concerned should at least be allowed to fully inquire into the subject. Canada might err in her judgment, but she was not traitorous or mercenary. Australia exported chiefly minerals and wool. Every nation coveted these. The empire was greater than protection or free trade. "It would be unnatural, and even criminal," he concluded, "if we did not consider ourselves before the foreigner."

Mr. Hartheway of St. John, N.B., said preference would stimulate the growth of tobacco in South Africa. The preferential tariff should, however, only apply to goods carried in British ships to British ports.

Mr. Alexander of Vancouver advocated preference. An amendment, moved by Mr. Pender of St. John, N. B., that preference should only apply to goods carried in British ships between British ports, was negatived. Toronto's resolution, affirming the principle that it was the duty of the self-governing colonies to participate in the cost of the defence of the empire, was incorporated with the London resolution expressing the hope that either before or at the next Imperial Conference some practical scheme may be elaborated which will result in effective organized co-operation between the mother country and the dominions beyond the seas for the defence of the empire and its commerce and trade routes.

Mr. H. B. Ames of Montreal, in seconding this, said Canada would shortly be ready to bear her share of the Imperial duty of naval defence. Mr. W. F. Cockshutt supported the motion, which carried. Montreal's resolution on the subject was consequently dropped.

Other resolutions passed were in favor of universal military training for the empire, and advocating the reduction of postal rates within the Empire.

WEST INDIAN TRADE.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE TO BE ESTABLISHED FROM ST. JOHN.

Government to Grant Subsidy for Tri-weekly Service to Mexico, Calling at West Indian Ports—Line Not Yet Announced.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The Trade and Commerce Department is arranging for the establishment of a direct steamship line between St. John and West Indian ports. A subsidy will be granted for a new line giving a tri-weekly service between St. John and a Mexican port, to be selected, with steamers calling at the principal British West Indian ports. There is a good opening for the development of a large trade in food products between Canada and the West Indies, especially in fruits and vegetables. The steamship line to undertake the service is not yet announced. Mr. Frank Carvell, M.P., has been in the city for the past two days urging the establishment of the service.

EX-CHIEF M'COLL ACQUITTED.

Story That He Accepted Bribe to Let Prisoner Escape Falls Through.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

North Bay, Sept. 16.—The trial of Archibald McColl, ex-Chief of Police at Haileybury, and formerly of the Toronto police force, on the charge of accepting a bribe from Dominic Dromessi, an Italian confined in Haileybury jail, and allowing his escape, took place to-day before Judge Valin. The evidence of Dromessi, the chief Crown witness, was badly shattered on cross-examination, and the trial resulted in Mr. McColl being honorably acquitted.

At the conclusion of the case Mr. McColl received the hearty congratulations of his many friends.

AGED MINISTER PASSES AWAY.

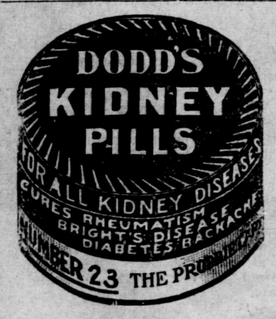
Death Comes to the Rev. David B. Sherk, Formerly of Berlin.

After months of suffering from heart trouble, the Rev. David B. Sherk, formerly pastor of the United Brethren Church of Berlin and for many years a well-known and respected citizen of that city, passed away yesterday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. R. Aldred, 596 Brock avenue.

The late Mr. Sherk, although 73 years of age, was engaged in active church work until last spring, when illness compelled him to resign, ending a service in the United Brethren denomination of over fifty years. Feeling that his span of life was nearing its close, he came to Toronto to spend his last days in the care of his children whose homes are in the city. One son, Dr. S. H. Sherk of Kew Beach, two daughters, Mrs. W. H. Becker and Mrs. Aldred, and a brother, the Rev. Abraham B. Sherk, remain to mourn his loss. The body is being shipped to Berlin, where the funeral will be held on Monday.

Had His Fingers Crushed in Press.

While at work yesterday afternoon, Norman Dewhurst, aged 19, of 202 Van Horne street, an employee of the Canada Foundry, had his hands caught in a press. All the fingers of his right hand and two on the other were crushed. Dewhurst had the injuries dressed at St. Michael's Hospital.



Pointed Fox—the Favor of the Season

The greatly varied designs sho in this beautiful fur afford an ceptionally wide range for choi This is of interest to every p chaser, because the insistent mand for Pointed Fox has caus a great scarcity in all marke For this reason, and to preve possibility of disappointment, urge early selection.

For the Stoles and Pelerines prices range up from $20.00; for the Muffs from $25.00.

An exclusive Parisian design in Pointed Fox is with stole fronts of moderate length, with large bow and very long streamers; the back is long finished with tails and paws. Price $47.50.

Another good style is made with head at shoulder; the stole ends are trimmed with tails paws—$47.50.

A very handsome stole of Black Pointed Fox ha fashionable long back in square effect, with and paws; heads and paws are effectively pl at the shoulders. The stole ends are very Price $90.00.

A novel design shows long, plain stole ends, trin with tails and paws, with back hanging in s skin effect, almost as long as the front. Price $

Holt, Renfrew &
LIMITED
5 King Street Eas

HAMILTON NEWS.

MR. BOARD SUING LICENSE INSPECTOR STURDY.

Mr. Sturdy Denies Making Remarks Complained of—Rose Bartlett and Rufus Acquitted — Trouble in Herkimer Baptist Church.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Hamilton, Sept. 16.—This morning a writ in the High Court was issued on behalf of J. W. Board against License Inspector Sturdy for $10,000 for alleged slander. Mr. Board claims that the inspector stated that he (Mr. Board) was a "spotter" for the hotelmen and that he informed them when the inspector or whiskey detectives would be likely to call on them. Inspector Sturdy denies having made such a statement, and stated that he would not believe such a thing about Mr. Board if he heard it said of him.

Prisoners Acquitted.

Evidence in the charge against Ralph Rufus and Rose Bartlett of keeping a disorderly house at 198 Princess street and of keeping there against her will Annie Merry was heard this morning before Magistrate Jelfs. The Merry girl's testimony exonerated the prisoners of the charge of detaining her in their house, though she stated that the conduct of the inmates was highly improper. She agreed to go to the Salvation Army rescue home, and the Magistrate dismissed both Rufus and the Bartlett girl.

Trouble Not Settled.

It was thought a short time ago when Rev. Hugh McDiarmid, pastor of Herkimer Baptist Church, withdrew his resignation that the trouble between the two factions would be settled, but at a congregational meeting last night between 30 and 40 members, including some of the officers of the church, withdrew, and it is stated that others are likely to withdraw. The pastor resigned as a protest against a big building project that some of the officials wanted to undertake, but after some time withdrew his resignation. Since then several meetings have been held, but those who favored the building project could not be pacified.

Child Badly Scalded.

This evening Beatrice Robertson, four years of age, whose parents reside at 304 Victoria avenue north, upset a kettle of boiling water over herself and was severely scalded about the arms, neck and back. It is thought that she will be able to be about in a couple of weeks.

Notes.

John D. Mills of this city had a writ issued by Washington & Martin to-day in the County Court against R. W. Bell, Toronto, for $245 that he paid on account for five weighing machines, which, he claims, were not satisfactory.

Constable Emmerson was taken to the City Hospital to-day to undergo an operation for appendicitis. He was seized with violent pains while on his beat about 1 o'clock this morning.

The police arrested Archie Webster to-night on a charge of aggravated assault on George Bradford. The alleged offence was committed about a week ago at a boarding house, 46 Jackson street east.

Five members of the policemen's swimming class were notified to-night that they had passed an examination in swimming and life-saving. The members are: Constables Stewart, May, Bettles, Yaxtry and Brannan.

STEAMER RAN AGROUND.

The Umhalali Wrecked on the African Coast.

(Associated Press Despatch.)

Cape Town, Sept. 16.—The British steamer Umhlali from London, for Port Natal, has run ashore off Cape Point in a thick fog. The crew and the passengers left the Umhlali in the small boats. One of these boats was capsized. All its occupants were saved, however, with the exception of an infant, which is missing.

Defective Hearing overcome by the Acousticon—one of the marvels of the electrical age. In use throughout the world. Write for catalogue, General Acoustic Co. of Canada, Ltd., 23 Scott st., Toronto.

MR. SERVICE ACQUITTED.

ESCOTT HOTELKEEPER CHARGED WITH

Evidence Showed That There Was No Ground for His Affidavit in the Local Option Case, and Judge McDonald Dismissed the Charge—Other Cases to be Heard.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Brockville, Sept. 16.—An aftermath of the local option contest in the township of Escott Front on January 4th last was fought out in the County Judge's Criminal Court here to-day, when Robert H. Service, proprietor of the hotel at Rockport, was on trial on a charge of perjury. The contest was won by four majority over the required three-fifths, but on May 4th on affidavits furnished by Mr. Service, his son and the bartender, Fred Howarth, all of whom charged irregularities in the polling booth on the part of the temperance workers, the by-law was quashed by Mr. Justice Teetzel. When these affidavits were secured last month by the advocates of the by-law the three named were arrested, the elder Service at the instigation of Rev. Thos. Leech, an Anglican clergyman of Lansdowne, who, Mr. Service alleged in his affidavit, had openly canvassed voters in the booth. The evidence to-day went to show that the election was loosely conducted. Temperance workers were in the booth more or less all day, and one voter, Jas. Daves, was canvassed in the booth to support the by-law. Mr. Service was accordingly discharged by Judge McDonald. The charges against his son and Howarth will be taken up to-morrow.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Maiden of Fifty-five Suing Seventy-year-old Man.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Montreal, Sept. 16.—Miss P. Lortie, a lady of fifty-five summers, is suing Mr. A. Corbeil, a swain of seventy winters, for $10,000 for breach of promise. On the first of August Mr. Corbeil, she claims, asked her to be his wife, and she accepted. Happiness and bliss in the present case did not last more than two weeks, for a couple of weeks later he broke the engagement.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the stockholders of the International Bridge Company will be held at its office, No. 45 Erie County Savings Bank building, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on Saturday, Oct. 2nd, 1909, at 11 a.m., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

GEO. W. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Buffalo, New York, Sept. 17th, 1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC MUSIC HALL — Mat. daily 25c, Evgs. 25c, 50c
JAMES K. **HACKETT** & CO.
W. S. Harvey & Co. — Reid Sisters
3 Deltons 3 — Harry Jolson
Golden Gate Quintette — Ed. Lydell
Muriel Window — Motion Pictures

EASTERN LEAGUE **BASEBALL** TO-DAY ROCHESTER TORONTO
DIAMOND PARK (Fraser Ave.)
GAME CALLED 3.30

Front News Friday Sept. 17, 1909.

D 2696

MANUFACTURERS CLOSED THEIR ANNUAL MEETING WITH A GREAT BANQUET

Lord Strathcona Was the Principal Guest of the Association—The List of Speakers Included Two Cabinet Ministers, Hon. G. P. Graham and Hon. Mackenzie King

From Our Own Reporter.

Hamilton, Sept. 17. — Optimists, fully five hundred of them, coming from all parts of Canada, gathered last night in the Alexandra Roller Rink for the banquet which closed the thirty-eighth session of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. In the whole assemblage there did not seem to be one man who even knew he had a liver. Lord Strathcona, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. G. P. Graham, Mr. J. S. Willison, President Creelman, Hon. Mackenzie King, all were in their happiest mood. They had seen Canada, and they were pleased. Some of them had seen the other lands and this seemed only to have intensified their love and respect for the Dominion. They believed it to be a land of opportunities. As Mr. Graham said, "If a young man can not make a living here, then if I were handing out the livings he would not make one anywhere." They believed it a land especially blessed by Providence, needing to assure its future greatness only the whole hearted devotion of its citizens.

At last all of those at the tables appeared utterly incompetent to make any further inroads upon the good things set before them; and, as the coffee was passed around, the newly elected president, Mr. John Hendry, of Vancouver, arose. Then all gave attention. The ladies who filled the galleries of the rink no longer looked at the brilliant scene below them. Their eyes, like those of all others present, were upon the speaker's table.

Briefly Mr. Hendry thanked the Association for the honor done him. Then he extended a welcome to all, and especially to Lord Strathcona, the white haired gentleman who sat at his side.

Loud cheers broke out as the Past President, Mr. Robert Hobson, of Hamilton, arose to open the toast list. His uplifted hand only brought forth more cheers, and then the men broke out into a new rendition of an old favorite: "It's Mr. Hobson, yes Mr. Hobson, the finest man that ever filled the chair."

Gets His Opinions Ready Made.

Another demonstration was made as the Lieutenant-Governor was called upon to reply to the royal toast. Gracefully he complimented the new president upon the high honor done him, at the same time paying tribute to the retiring president, who,he said, he always thought of as "young Bob Hobson."

On tariff the Lieutenant-Governor affirmed that he was far from certain of his own opinions. "Mine were usually those of the men with whom I was associated," he remarked, an admission which tickled the audience. "My views have been tempered according to circumstances. A Lieutenant-Governor has no right to have views of his own manufacture. He gets them ready made from those who happen to be in power."

Aside from his official position the Lieutenant-Governor claimed his right to be at the banquet. "I was a manfacturer myself," he remarked. "I had some part in the production of electric power. That was an industry which was looked upon with great favor and popularity before it came into existence. Later the people regarded those connected with it as scoundrels. Of course I am speaking now subject to correction. (Laughter.) I am here," he concluded, "not as a citizen of Hamilton but as the product of one of Hamilton's industries, Hamilton having gone into the business of making Lieutenant-Governors for the Province."

Honored in His Own Land.

"It is with great pleasure that I rise to propose the next toast," said Mr. Hobson, "a toast to the first of all living Canadians, Lord Strathcona."

The applause and cheers which followed brought the flush of pleasure to the face of the grand old veteran. It must have made him feel that sometimes scripture must be given a new interpretation, and that a prophet is occasionally honored in his own land.

"It is as I know an undeserved honor you have done me," said the kindly old gentleman, as the subsiding cheers permitted him to be heard. He spoke quietly, but not a sound disturbed, and the men in the furthest corner and the ladies in the gallery could alike hear.

It was his own surprise in the development of the Dominion to which Lord Strathcona gave expression. "I have visited the country, or rather revisited it after an absence of eighteen years," he said. "I remember the country when it was first possible to go to the West by rail. Now I find there Vancouver, a city of 100,000 people."

He had remembered Regina as "Whiskey Point." He came back to find it a beautiful city. The West also had its Universities. "Why," said Lord Strathcona, "I recently had the high honor of being created Doctor of Laws by Alberta University. "If this advance has been made in the past," he concluded, "what is not posshible for the near future?'

As he sat down Lord Strathcona again thanked the gathering for their kindness, which he insisted was undeserved.

"Now," said Mr. Hobson, "I want to tell you that every speaker here tonight is a jolly good fellow. We can take that for granted, and it will not be necessary to tell each one so in song."

This ended, the singing of that ballad so popular at all banquets.

"I can tell you I would rather be in the gallery," said the Hon. George P. Graham, on rising to reply to the toast of transporation.

"Now I want to tell the ladies up there they are not interested in figures, at least not the kind I make with a pencil. But I want to tell the ladies that I have brought some raw material here in the shape of the Minister of Labor. He is raw material for the matrimonial market. If one of the ladies here—I don't know which one, perhaps they can decide that among theselves—but if one of them will make him a home man they'll do great things for the Government.

Coming to the more serious side of his subject, Hon. Mr. Graham repudiated the suggestion that the traffic on canals had fallen off. In railways too, the Dominion was well to the fore. It has, in fact, a greater mileage per head of population. than has any other country."

A trade depression had swept over the world, but from this Canada was recovering more rapidly than any other country.

"Possibly this is because we haven't so much to recover from," suggested Mr. Graham.

"Made in Canada" Route.

It was a new turn that this speaker gave to the "Made in Canada" cry.

"When you're going to Europe," he said, "go by the 'made in Canada' route. I met some manufacturers in London, and you went by way of New York and came back by way of New York. I see some of you here now. I'm just speaking gently to you not before any one.'

"I want to say this as a public man," proceeded Mr. Graham. "Possibly we devote too much attention to one another instead of to the country. But we have a work to do."

At some length he outlined this work, dwelling especially on canals. In theSt. Lawrence, Canada possesses the gateway to the Atlantic, of this Mr. Graham felt full advantage should be taken. Such water facilities should be given as would attract not only Canadian trade attention, but that of the United States as well.

Close attention was given as Mr. Graham referred to the tariff, and his statement that Canada should have a tariff for the benefit of Canadians was greeted with cheers.

Before They Rose to Fame.

Memories of the past also flooded upon Mr. J. S. Willison, although they could not have been of the distant past, for his reference to himself as a veteran caused the audience to laugh. Mr. Willison could remember the day when the Hon. Mr. Graham had edited the Morrisburg paper, and had taken cordwood as payment for subscriptions. Hon. Mackenzie King had been junior on the paper of which he was editor-in-chief. "And now," he remarked, "I have to doff my hat and carry my own valise as these men go by in their cars. When I see this I ask myself what is coming to me and when is it coming?" Free traders, Mr. Willison pointed out, had at one time been plentiful. Now, except in the West and in "the museum at Ottawa—sometimes called the Senate," they have ceased almost to exist.

The opinion seemed to obtain that manufacturers received very special consideration from the rest of the community. "If that were a true statement of the situation the country never would have adopted protection, and the system could not endure for six months," he remarked. But he did not believe it was the truth.

Not a Class Policy.

"The protectionist system," he continued, "as we apply it in Canada, is not a class policy, but a National policy." The prohibitive tariff imposed by the United States had made protection imperative. On the other side are great specialized industries and unless Canadian manufactures are protected Canadian workmen must seek employment across the border. "We must pay for imports of foreign manufactures with exports of Canadian citizens."

Great Britain's attitude to trade reminded Mr. Willison of Bill Hawkins' pup. This animal, although always defeated, was regarded as a champion by his master, who claimed him to be a fine fighter but a poor judge of dogs.

That Canadian raw material should be kept in Canada was Mr. Willison's belief. The manufacturers of this should be aided by an intelligent adjustment of the fiscal system and the transportation system. This would tend to unite the East and West, making them see what benefited one benefited all.

"Canada for Canadians, Canadians for Canada, and all for the Empire," Mr. Willison believed the proper motto. To Great Britain the Dominion owes much, but to the rest of the world nothing.

Making Men Practical.

President Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, showed the manufacturers, possibly more clearly than they had ever formerly seen it, the relation between agriculture and manufacturing industries. By showing young farmers how properly to feed stock, the college is aiding all packing businesses. That is its aim, not to educate theorists but practical men, who, on their own knowledge of farming, can build a superstructure which will enable them to produce more largely and more economically, thus aiding both themselvees and the manufacturer, for thus he is enabled to compete more advantageously with foreign rivals.

Mr. Creelman gave various illustrations of the experiments conducted at the College, the value of the work of the Farmers' Institutes and of the influences exercised in many communities by the college graduates who are scattered over the country. He showed the growth of the bacon industry, the enormous money return to be secured from better dairy herds and gave one or two striking examples of the financial value of proper rotation in planting and proper selection of grains. Altogether his speech was impressive and at a late hour held the very close attention of the audience.

The Labor Interests.

The new Minister, Hon. Mackenzie King, replied to the toast of Labor. Such a toast he felt should properly have a place at such a banquet, but that it had, showed the higher position working men are holding in the community.

He spoke of the work the Dominion Government is doing to draw employer and empleye together, and suggested thata the appoinment of permanent Boards of Conciliation might prove of benefit to many industries.

As the toast list had opened so it closed, with the National Anthem. The singing of that crowd of men was splendid indeed.

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

HAMILTON SPECTATOR
FRIDAY SEPT. 17, 1909.

D 8837

MINISTER OF LABOR

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Spoke in Happy Vein

In his response to the toast to labor, Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Dominion minister of labor, referred to the significance of such a toast being included in the program of a manufacturers' banquet. Conditions, he said, were changing in the labor world. These changes were due partly to incidents of transaction and partly through the work of reformers and legislators, but mostly through their own efforts the workingman had gained a respect such as they had never enjoyed before. The financial interests which once were looked upon as a destroyer of the personal relationship which held master and man in a bond of mutual obligation, had proved to be a bond of true liberty. To-day the employer and employe met as parties to a contract. They meet to carry out work of industry, and the world has come to respect both, to a degree according to which each recognized his obligations and duties of contract, and to which each was a party. In the recognition of the existence of a contract as a basis of industrial relationship, and the recognition of obligations of contract, first on the part of parties towards each other, and also on the part of each towards the public, an understanding of the labor problem lay, and the inclusion of labor in the toast of the [illegible] marked the increasing respect [illegible] won. It is also an in[illegible] [illegible]lief that in the mind [illegible] the manufacturers [illegible] and capital are joint part[illegible] but the [illegible] dev[illegible] nation; [illegible] [illegible]terests wh[illegible] [illegible]tance.

[illegible] be done in the [illegible]ing a basis of confi[illegible] employer and employe, [illegible]minate selfish interests, that [illegible] interests might become apparent. [illegible]ustrial strife might be a feature of a certain period, but it is none the less suicidal to the interests of both parties, and it will be valuable to each when labor and capital recognize that this government has endeavored to legislate to assist in a higher confidence and a heartier goodwill between employers and employe, and in this work governments have the right to ask and expect co-operation from both sides. What the government is now endeavoring to do in the settlement of difficulties between employer and employe, which if done in private business would in very many cases do permanent good, and government interference would then be unnecessary. In this, said he, "I refer to the appointment of boards of conciliation and arbitration, applicable to certain industries or groups of industries, in which both employer and employe might be represented, and at which terms of contract which is the fundamental link in relationship of the two, might be determined, and, if need be, periodically revised."

These boards, he said, are an evidence of mutual respect, which is one of the first essentials to the best of relations. They would then be concerned with questions which are of mutual interest and should be dealt with in mutual confidences, and with both, in management, they should be an inspiration to mutual good will—the best of all factors that make for success.

As I believe that the legislation [illegible]

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THE HAMILTON TIMES

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1909.

THE C. M. A. BANQUET.

The C. M. A. banquet last night was one of the most brilliant and successful affairs of the kind ever held in the city. Besides the three Federal Ministers of the Crown, Hon. Messrs. Graham, Paterson and King, and Hon. J. S. Hendrie, of the Provincial Cabinet, His Honor Lieut.-Governor Gibson and Lord Strathcona and a number of other prominent guests figured at the chairman's table, together with leading local lights. Canada's Grand Old Man, Lord Strathcona, was the guest of honor of the occasion, and was accorded a most hearty greeting by the Association and leading citizens.

Besides the address of Hon. Mr. Graham, who naturally gave the speech of the evening, and whose remarks are elsewhere dealt with, a number of other speakers addressed the company.

Lientenant-Governor Gibson spoke briefly, and as one whose long connection with Hamilton and public affairs qualified to be informing and entertaining.

Lord Strathcona spoke of the wonderful development of the Northwest in the last eighteen years and of the growth of Canada in general. To him the changes since he came to Canada 71 years ago appeared almost magical. Centainly, one who has witnessed an empire area changing from bare prairie and wildwoods to hive of human industry is well fitted to inspire his auditors with confidence and enthusiasm in the future of our country.

Hon. Mr. King, who followed Hon. Mr. Graham, spoke of the excellent labor laws of the Dominion and the good work done to bring about confidence and good will between employers and employed. He preached the gospel of co-operation of capital and labor, and suggested to employers some form of permanent boards of conciliation and arbitration suited to particular industries, and which might, by cultivating mutual respect and consideration, prove an important factor in bringing about and maintaining the best of relations. Mr. King has the right idea of the remedy for the labor difficulties of the time. They are to be solved by mutuality—respect for the rights of all, equality before the law and in opportunity, and that consideration each for the other which promotes to brotherhood.

Mr. J. S. Willison made a plea for high protection as the only national policy, and deplored the fact that Great Britain was wedded to free trade. Principal Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, briefly spoke for Ontario's agricultural interests. The closing event of the Association's Hamilton meeting was, on the whole, most successful and enjoyable.

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Hamilton Times

September 17, 1909

the College.

HON. MACKENZIE KING.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King replied to the toast of "Labor," and in doing so made a brief but excellent speech, first thanking the president for such a mark of distinction, and he was sure labor appreciated the honor also. The long struggle of the laboring man, being made to work his hands off, and the old relationship between master and man, is at an end. To-day the workingman who cheated his employers received alike approbrium and contempt from his fellow men. The keynote of the speaker's address was the value of conciliation and arbitration as a means of amicably settling disputes between employer and employee. There should be a desire to get away from informal relationship and objects and propositions should be discussed on conciliatory boards, for they engendered mutual respect.

He said the Government was prepared to take steps to help make conciliation necessary, and manufacturers should help. Employers and men should begin to establish permanent boards of arbitration.

Concluding, he said that the manufacturers could help build up a part of the British Empire that would command respect throughout the whole world.

One of the most auspicious nights in Hamilton's history was brought to a fitting climax by Mr. W. Cauldwell, of Montreal, proposing a toast to Mr. A. Hatch, chairman of the Banquet Committee, for so efficiently arranging and carrying out the pleasant and instructive function.

Mr. Hatch suitably responded, and the banquetters sang "God Save the King" and "Auld Lang Syne," and dispersed.

AFTERNOON TRIP.

In the afternoon the manufacturers were taken on the Modjeska for a trip on the lake. They left at 3 o'clock, and returned about 5.30, well refreshed after their hard day's session. The Modjeska was decorated for the occasion.

Hamilton Times

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Hamilton Spectator

September 17, 1909

AT THE BANQUET BOARD

Lord Strathcona, by his presence last evening at the annual banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, made that gathering historically significant. More than any other living man does Lord Strathcona typify the true Canadian spirit. He stands to-day a wonderful example of what this favored land can produce in manhood. At the age of ninety he is still in active life, serving his country at the seat of empire, filling a most difficult position as no other man who has as yet been named could fill it. Nor does he spare himself in his devotion to Canada's interests, for when the call reaches him in London that he is wanted in Vancouver, thousands of miles distant, he comes, and, reaching Canada, fills in his time from place to place, still serving the people, as few other public men would be willing to do, and as fewer, many years his junior in point of age, would be able to do. His voice at the commencement of his address last evening was low and indistinct, but as he proceeded and warmed up to his theme—the development of the Dominion in which for so many years he has taken a deep personal interest—the tone was bolder and vibrant with the spirit of enthusiasm that makes Lord Strathcona of ninety years the wonderful man he is. It was a special honor to the Manufacturers' association that Canada's Grand Old Man should have graced this banquet with his presence, and those who listened to his address have cause to congratulate themselves upon their good fortune in attending.

Two representatives of the Dominion government were present and made speeches. Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways and canals, in replying to the toast to transportation interests, created an excellent impression. Touching upon tariff as well as transportation matters his whole address was strongly Canadian in sentiment, leaving the thought in the minds of his hearers that at least so long as he had any voice in Dominion affairs there would be no let up in the effort to maintain the transportation facilities of the country far enough ahead of those of our neighbors to the south as to make Canadian routes the most favored by shippers both at home and abroad. Nor did his tariff references give his audience any cause to fear that there was any intention on the part of the Dominion administration to wander far from the good old protection policy inaugurated so many years ago by the government of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Hon. Mackenzie King was unfortunately the last speaker, and his theme —labor—was a somewhat delicate one from his position as minister of labor at a manufacturers' gathering. While he did not make any definite promises as to advanced labor legislation, he threw out the hint to the manufacturers that if they and their employes could agree upon the principle of conciliation or arbitration committees as a means of averting shop trouble, the government would be prepared to move as far as possible in that direction with legislation.

Prof. Creelman, of the O. A. C., and J. S. Willison, of the Toronto News, with Lieutenant-Governor Gibson, completed the list of speakers at what was one of the most notable banquet gatherings ever assembled in this city.

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Hamilton Herald

September 17, 1909

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King said that his presence there that evening was interesting for a number of reasons. Continuing, he remarked that partly through industrial transition, partly through the agency of human betterment, partly through the work of reformers and legislators, but principally through the efforts of the working classes themselves labor had been gaining a respect such as it had never enjoyed hitherto in the world's history. The cash nexus was at one time looked upon as the destroyer of that personal relationship which should hold master and man in a bond of mutual obligation. It had proved to be an instrument of a truer liberty. It was as parties to a contract that labor and capital met today to carry on the work of industry, and the world was beginning to respect employers and employees just in proportion as each recognized the obligation and the duties of the contract to which each was a party. The mean man, be he a working man who wronged a fellow workman, or an employer or a manufacturer who sweated his labor or cheated the public, was viewed with approblum and the man who did his duty and at the same time respected his fellow's rights, whether he was an employer or employee, was today the man who was alone deserving of and who alone commanded the public respect. It was in the recognition of the existence of a contract as the basis of industrial relationship and the recognition of the obligations of that contract, first on the part of the parties towards each other, and secondly on the part of each toward the public, that, he would not say the solution, but at least the understanding of the labor problem lay. Not alone did the inclusion of labor in the toast of that evening mark the increase of respect which it had won, it was indicative also of the belief that in the minds of the members of the association labor was a joint partner with capital in the carrying out of the industrial development of the nation and that there was an identity of interest between them which it was of the highest importance for each to recognize. It was not going too far to say, he believed, that their national well-being and progress would be secured by the extent to which this identity of interest was recognized. Individuals might have selfish interests that were opposed, but labor and capital were necessary factors in the work of production comparable to the blades of a pair of shears, useless apart and worse than useless, destructive, if they were not properly anjusted to each other. Too much, he held, coud not be done to establish this basis of confidence and to eliminate the purely selfish interest that the true interest might become apparent. Industrial antagonisms might be an almost inevitable feature of a period of industrial transition, but they were not less suicidal in industrial interests in general and to the interests of the parties involved in particular. It would be beneficial for labor and for capital when this was recognized and would be helpful to national development and progress.

Mr. King said that his being invited to speak was also illustrative of the goodwill capital was evincing towards labor. It was one step beyond the necessary intercourse of the day's joint effort, a passing beyond the purely economic to the friendlier relationship of life, a step out of the chilly atmosphere that they once existed in. The government of this country had sought to enact legislation which would help to evoke a greater respect and a higher confidence between the employer and the employee. He asked for the co-operation of the manufacturers that night. Mr. Wilson, in his address, asked for the amendment to the Lemieux act. The government wanted to amend it. But the government was seeking to do was something the employers and employees could do themselves, and which if done would prevent the intervention of the government in industrial troubles in line cases out of ten. That was to appoint a sort of conciliation board for one branch of industry or group of industries upon which both the employers and employees could be represented and by which the laws of a contract which was the fundamental thing in the relationship of the two could be determined and if necessary periodically revised. Such boards would be an evidence of respect for each held for each other and which was an essential to the procuring of the best of relations. The boards would be concerned with questions of mutual interests and which should be dealt with in mutual confidence. If this was done they would be the inspirers of a mutual goodwill which was the best of factors in success. He quoted an example of the successful operation of this kind of conciliation board which had prevented strikes while it had been in force.

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25 Oct. 1909

Toronto: Canadian Book Stationery and Publishing Assoc.

THE NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF BOOK PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

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Printed file 5-14

Canadian Book Sellers, Stationers & Publishers Com.
Banquet Oct 25-07.

D 2703

I would like to say a word on this occasion as to the national significance of the work in which you gentlemen, representing the Book, Stationery and Publishing trades of the Dominion are engaged. It is commonly considered in this extremely commercial age that the sole beginning and end of the book-making-book-selling and publishing business is of a purely monetary nature. Men are quick to single out the statesman, the lawgiver, the preacher, the soldier, the scholar, the writer, as belonging to callings of men whose vocation, though sometimes successful from a pecuniary standpoint, is closely associated with what is highest, most spiritual and intellectual in the life of a people; the press, too, a tremendous engine to-day for good or ill, has had somewhat of this cloud of glory folded about its workings in the community. Too often I fear, on this continent at least, has the publishing business and all that is associated with it, the printing, binding and selling of books and periodicals, been dissociated from any strong moral or social uplift, and regarded as a commercial business pure and simple, without any special mission other than the ordinary and very natural incentive common to the whole business community, that of accumulating money.

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Now, the commercial and business aspect of a great trade or group of allied trades is itself an important national asset. The publishing business. In the nature and extent of the employment it provides, in the number of its daily transactions, plays a part in no way secondary to that of any other business in the country. But in speaking of the national significance of your work, it is rather to the higher possibilities of your trade and its ethical importance in the national life that I would like to direct attention. With the ordinary and very natural incentive common to the whole business community, namely that of accumulating money, there is possible an incentive vastly superior and which must be apparent to everyone who allows himself to think seriously on the important influence in the life of the community of those men who engage largely in and control the book-making and book-selling business.

This thought is associated in my mind, tonight, with the realization of the vast influence for good in the history of our race and empire which has been wielded by the great publishing houses of the past century and a quarter in Britain and throughout the world. Leaving aside the spreading of millions upon millions of copies of the sacred scriptures, it is no exaggeration to say that, next to religion itself, no influence save that of the

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writer ~~with which the latter is only association~~ with which it is associated has been more potent than that spread by the makers and distributors of books and periodicals. Great reason has Britain to be proud of her divines, her statesmen, her poets and prose writers, her scientists, her soldiers and sailors, her great merchant princes; but high in the splendid ranks of her nation and empire builders must she ever rank the founders of such great publishing houses as Blackwoods, Constable, Ballantyne, Macmillan, Murray, and many others which have dignified and raised a business or trade to the rank of a great community influence and an intellectual and spiritual philanthropy.

The history of the first named of these great publishing houses is alone so closely associated with all that ~~it~~ is best and highest in our intellectual influences that the name of Blackwoods is synonymous with the soul and culture of Edinburgh, ~~that~~ the Athens of modern Britain, and the finest genius of Scotland. Scotland and the Empire, indeed the whole race, owes much to the genius of Scott and Burns and Carlyle, but they owe also a great deal to the genius and personality, the energy and great love of literature, in the soul of William Blackwood and others of his vocation, then, and since his day. To this great founder of the most famous firm of modern

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book-sellers, the world owes much indeed, for he it was who rallied about him and fostered perhaps the most brilliant band of writers and contributors that any single age has seen, and which has made his name immortal in its association with the most remarkable and interesting period of our literary history. As you know, one of the greatest periods of our history was the latter half of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth, and the development of the book-trade with its influence in the awakening of thought and expression was one of its greatest factors in the freedom of mankind. Old Edinburgh, the most classic city of the Empire, without its Blackwood, Constable and Ballantyne, were shorn of its chiefest glories. Without these three, how could the world have known of Scott, and where could have been the Edinburgh Review, and Blackwood's Magazine! These great publishers are only the chief among many of their vocation who have drawn genius from its obscurity and have enabled it to elevate, inspire, and enchant mankind.

Yours is, in truth, one of the noblest of all the vocations, one of the most important in the annals of our social development and progress. You hold in your hand a power for good or ill such as few possess - a power to degrade, to destroy, or to aid, encourage and uplift

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society. You can scatter the most insidious of evil influences, to drag men and women down; or you can sow broadcast the finer influences of the best thought and imagination.

And this power is greater in Canada, perhaps, than in any other country. Youth is impressionable, and the thought and aspirations of a young nation, like those of a young person, are more easily moulded than the fixed ideas and customs of years. We are a young nation, eager and receptive. As a part of the British Empire, we are inheritors of traditions that are unsurpassed; while the future holds out before us problems so momentous as to all but baffle the keenest intellects of our time. With such a past, with such a future, a great destiny awaits this Dominion. The story of the unfolding of that destiny will be told in the pages which you gentlemen control. But there is more than the telling of ~~a~~ the story in your hands. Much of the story itself will be what you care to make it. Already, we have our Canadian authors and poets; already, we have our national magazines and periodicals; already, our publishing houses are beginning to seek out and make known to the world the genius latent in our people. To pursue this work with an eye single to what may prove highest and best in our national life, to give expression

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to the soul and aspirations of the nation, is a vocation, surely, than which there is none finer known to man. And it is a vocation which every man, connected, no matter how remotely ~~connected~~ with the trades represented here, may claim in part as his own. From the setting of the type to the distribution of the printed volume, Each man who aids in the circulation of an idea is a contributor to this great community influence and power, an influence and power, as I have already said, fraught with infinite good or ill to the national weal.

This is a day set apart by the Government as one of National Thanksgiving. We would be forgetful of one of our greatest blessings were we not thankful that this influence, feeble though it is in its national beginnings, appears, nevertheless, to be actuated by a spirit that is pure and strong. Let us be true, gentlemen, to our traditions and opportunities, that this great community influence may ever remain a reason for thanksgiving in our land.

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SPEECH

by

HON. W.L. MACKENZIE KING

at the Annual Banquet of the

CANADIAN BOOK STATIONERY & PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,

Toronto, October 25th, 1909.

I would like to say a word on this occasion as to the national significance of the work in which you gentlemen, representing the Book, Stationery and Publishing trades of the Dominion are engaged. It is commonly considered in this extremely commercial age that the sole beginning and end of the book-selling and publishing business is of a purely monetary nature. Men are quick to single out the statesman, the law-giver, the preacher, the soldier, the scholar, the writer, as belonging to classes of men whose vocation, though sometimes successful from a pecuniary standpoint, is closely associated with what is highest, most spiritual and intellectual in the life of a people; the press, too, a tremendous engine to-day for good or ill, has had somewhat of this cloud of glory folded about its workings in the community. Too often I fear, on this continent at least, has the publishing business and all

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that is associated with it, the printing, binding and selling of books and periodicals, been dissociated from any strong moral or social uplift, and regarded as a commercial business pure and simple, without any special mission other than the ordinary and very natural incentive common to the whole business community, that of accumulating money.

Now, the commercial and business aspect of a great trade or group of allied trades is itself an important national asset. The publishing business in the nature and extent of the employment it provides, in the number of its daily transactions, plays a part in no way secondary to that of any other business in the country. But in speaking of the national significance of your work, it is rather to the higher possibilities of your trade and its ethical importance in the national life that I would like to direct attention. With the ordinary and very natural incentive common to the whole business community, there is possible an incentive vastly superior and which must be apparent to everyone who allows himself to think seriously on the important influence in the life of the community of those men who engage largely in and control the book-making and book-selling business.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 2712

Subject Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Date October 26, 1909 Publication Ottawa Citizen

Mackenzie King Spoke.

(C.N.W. Press Despatch.)

Toronto, Oct. 25.—The national significance of the work of book production and distribution was the subject of an eloquent address by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, at the annual banquet of the Canadian Book Stationary and Publishing Association which was held at the Prince George hotel tonight. Tomorrow the association will elect a new president.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 2712

Subject Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Date October 26, 1909 Publication Toronto World

Globe. 26/09

GLOBE

TORONTO, TUESDAY, OCT

PUBLISHER A MOULDER OF NATIONAL IDEALS

Hon. Mackenzie King Considers Printed Page an Influence Second to None.

That the industry of publishing and the distribution of the printed product is one of the most potent influences in moulding the thought and aspirations of a young nation such as Canada, was the view expressed by Hon. W. L. M. King, minister of labor, in an address given at the banquet of the Canadian Book, Stationery and Publishing Trades Association at the Prince George last night.

J. G. Cloke, of Hamilton, the president, was toastmaster, and with an attendance of seventy members, the event was a marked success.

Hon. Mr. King, who with D. C. Hossack and Geo. H. Locke, chief librarian, replied to the toast, "Our Guests," said that the publisher had much to do with furnishing the public with material for thought and reflection, and that the great old-established publishing houses of Great Britain had exerted a tremendous influence for a century and a half. The commercial side was not the important one, as the educational influence was second to none.

And in an impressionable young nation, like Canada, the future of the country depended greatly upon the character of its literature. It was the duty of the Canadian publisher to rescue genius from obscurity. Canada already had its literary men, and development along this line should be encouraged.

The toast, "The Press," proposed by H. Butler, was responded to by J. M. Elson; "The Trade," proposed by R. Brown, by M. J. Hay, St. Thomas, and J. W. Sulman, M.P., Chatham; "The Travelers," proposed by Geo. Mason with J. B. Hay responding, and "Our Association," proposed by A. T. Chapman, Montreal, and replied to by R. S. Porter.

WORK OF BOOK TRADE

WILL HELP TO ESTABLISH CANADA'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

Trade Should Raise Business to Level of Intellectual Philanthropy—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Addresses Booksellers and Publishers.

The national significance of the work of book production and distribution was the subject of an eloquent address by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, at the annual banquet of the Canadian Book, Stationery and Publishing Association, which was held at the Prince George Hotel last night.

The President, Mr. J. G. Cloke of Hamilton, presided, and in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," referred to the admirable work which had been accomplished by the Minister of Labor.

Mr. King, in responding, said that he did not think people had yet attempted to appreciate the importance of the work carried on in Canada by the publishing and allied trades. They furnished the people with material for thought and reflection, and outside the ordinary business incentive, they must be influenced by one of a higher character. The great publishing houses of Britain gave example of what the trade of book producing and distributing might contribute to the national life. Mr. King urged those engaged in the trade in Canada to endeavor to raise their business to the level of an intellectual philanthropy, remembering that on the formation of the minds of the public to a large extent depended the future of the country. Everyone who had to do with the circulating of an idea was helping to determine the place Canada was to hold in history.

The toast was also responded to by Rev. D. C. Hossack and Dr. G. H. Locke.

Mr. H. Button, who was largely responsible for the excellence of the arrangements, gave "The Press," to which Mr. J. S. Willison and Mr. J. M. Elson responded. The remaining toasts were "The Trade," proposed by Mr. R. Brown, and replied to by Mr. M. G. Hay, St. Thomas, and Mr. G. W. Sulman, M.P.P., Chatham; "The Travellers," proposed by Mr. G. Mason, Wingham, and responded to by Mr. J. B. Hay, and "Our Association," proposed by Mr. A. T. Chapman, Montreal, and responded to by Mr. R. S. Porter.

The association will elect its new officers this morning.

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26 Oct. 1909

Brockville Liberal Club

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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THE BROCKVILLE RECORDER D 2714

OCT. 26, 1909

MINISTER OF LABOR

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Speaks in the Liberal Rooms To-night.

To-night Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.A., Ph.D., will speak in the Liberal rooms, in the Merrill Block, and will discuss matters appertaining to his department, one of the most important in the government of Canada.

He will be accompanied by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, M.P., who will also speak upon public matters. There will also be addresses by Senator Derbyshire, W. C. MacLaren and others.

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[King-speeches] Collateral. Dept of Labour

D 2715

ing Recorder.

ROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1909.

The Minister of Labor Delivered Masterful Address

Large Audience Heard Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in the Liberal Club---Matters of Interest to Industrial Workers Forcefully Discussed by the Head of the Labor Department---Hon. Mr. Graham Delivered an Address---The Fair Wages Clause in Government Contract, Navel Defence and Other Matters Taken Up.

The formal opening of the Brockville Liberal Club took place last night and was a very successful function, auguring well for the success of the club. The opening could not have been more auspicious, and the addresses delivered were such as were listened to with close attention and deep interest by the large audience that taxed the capacity of the hall. It was the first public appearance in Brockville of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who has charge of the department of labor and he created an impression on his hearers such as is seldom made by a young man even though he may be a member of a Government. Mr. King covered a large field and in eloquent and trenchant language, he spoke of industrial conditions and the application of the department of labor in solving the same. His address was a masterpiece of forensic oratory and all felt that the gifted Prime Minister of Canada, on deciding to raise the great question to the dignity of a portfolio, selected the right man for the position when he called the Hon. Mr. King to preside over it and take a part as a responsible minister in the councils of the country. He treated many phases of the labor question going very particularly into the legislation passed in the interests of the wage earners and in explicit terms explained the Lemieux Act and other measures adopted to solve the reciprocal conditions affecting capital and labor. It is to be hoped that the people of this riding will hear him again for he is a young Canadian possessed of a high conception of the destiny of Canada, thoroughly imbued of the right duties of citizenship, and a worthy scion of that great reformer, his grandfather Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie to whose efforts in the cause of Liberalism against a political oligarchy Canadians to-day owe much in the way of responsible government.

The President.

The president of the club Mr. D. M. Downey presided, and with him on the platform was Mr. Fred Clow, president of the Trades and Labor Council, Mr. W. C. MacLaren, Acting-Mayor Patterson and Mr. M. J. Connolly. In opening Mr. Downey in a few happy remarks extended a welcome to all present. The young Liberal Club, he said, had been in existence nearly a year and during that time had fitted up the commodious room they now occupy. He appealed to the younger members of the party to become members. The officers are engaged, he said ,on a program to make the winter evenings as attractive as possible and every two weeks a social gathering of some kind would be held. The older men of the party, he knew, had done splendid work in the past and the time had now arrived when they could meet with them under one roof for the hearing and discussion of public matters.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.A. Ph. D.
Minister of Labor.

Mr. W. C. MacLaren

was next called and in a happy address of half an hour dealt with matters of importance to the public and the work of the government. There are a great many things, he said, that interest all Canadians [illegible] charge that the French-Canadian predominates at Ottawa. The magnificent record of the Canadian Frenchman, he claimed is the big share of the history of Canada. When the French were tempted to throw in their lot with the Republic they refused stating their allegiance rested with England. Their poets, authors, artists and historians had accomplished wonders in the upbuilding of Canada. When Sir John A. Macdonald was in power he recognized the excellent qualities and statesmanship exhibited in the members of his government from Quebec, but at that time no charge was made by the party of French pre-dominance at Ottawa. The French race look for brilliancy and color in their leading men and this they found in the late Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Touching on immigration Mr. MacLaren stated that the returns for the past ten years showed that over 125,0,000 came through Canada's eastern gates and of this number fully two-thirds were English, Irish or Scotch. From this it will be seen, claimed Mr. MacLaren, that the balance of power, in a very few years, will be held in the cities and wheat fields, west of Lake Superior. Canada, he said, is looking to be a country of 25,000,000 people within a few years. In 1854 there were 27,000,000 people in the United States and to-day about 7,000,000 in Canada, yet figures show that the amount of goods purchased by the Canadians last year was equal to that of the twenty-seven million in the States in 1854.

Regarding the work of the member at Ottawa Mr. MacLaren requested that he be given every assistance in the discharge of his duties so far at least as the welfare of the riding is concerned. It was not humanly or financially possible to meet all requests but they all are aware that Hon. Mr. Graham is doing all in his power to advance its interests. "Brockville," he said, "has the proud distinction of having a member of the Canadian cabinet, one who is a national asset. He is helping to carve out the destiny of the nation and we ought to be thankful that we have a man who is not only helping build up a nation, but who has a reputation in the Empire."

Mr. M. J. Connolly

in a brief but pithy address kept his hearers in good humor for a few minutes. He found a great many young men who do not have the slightest understanding of the size of Canada and here Mr. Connolly quoted figures to show that the growth of Canada, according to development had been greater than that of the States.

Hon. Mr. King.

In opening Hon. Mr. King expressed his pleasure at being in Brockville saying that there were a number of reasons for it. He referred to a former visit here in 1892 when he was a member of the Toronto University Glee Club. Continuing Mr. King before launching into the subject of the work of his department paid a tribute to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and told of his pleasure at being present at the opening of the Liberal Club saying:—

I am glad also to be in the city which is the home of my colleague and friend, George Graham. It is one of the privileges which membership in a government affords that it furnishes opportunity at least of a closer intimacy between those who are carrying on the work of government than is possible in almost any other of the many relationships of life. I would value that privilege most highly had it brought with it nothing more than a first hand knowledge of those splendid qualities of head and heart possessed by the Minister of Railways and Canals. You of Brockville know what these are, but I doubt if you can fully realize just what of calm judgment, of fine discernment, of honest and able administrative capacity you have given to the Dominion in the person of your representative. As a man younger in years and experience, it ill becomes me, perhaps, to attempt a eulogy of one to whom, as a tribute of expression, allegiance is more fitting than praise. I must content myself therefore with saying

(Continued on page 4.)

THE SEAL THAT PROTECTS

It would be business suicide to put a trademark on poor goods, because everyone would know that such a trademark stood for inferior quality and would refuse to buy these goods.

A trademark is a badge of honor in business.

In Coffee, THE RED SEAL on

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee

is the only guarantee of satisfaction that anyone needs.

In 1 and 2 pound sealed tins—never in bulk—at your grocer's.

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CHASE & SANBORN, Montreal.

THE MINISTER OF LABOR DELIVERED MASTERFUL ADDRESS

(Continued from page 1.)

that in the person of Mr. Graham we of Ontario have a man whose ability is only surpassed by his modesty, whose nature is not less strong in attracting friends than it is in keeping them, and whose political insight and fine character means the advancement of the cause of Canada. It is no small distinction to Brockville to have sent such a man to the councils of the nation; it is no small honor to Canada to have him there.

There is a third reason why I am glad and proud to be here to-night, and that is the one which has brought me here. I am glad to have the opportunity of meeting the young Liberals of Brockville, and sharing in the work of the season just commencing. I do not mean by this that I am not pleased to have a chance of meeting the citizens of Brockville generally, irrespective of party. One finds in most communities a few persons who call themselves or are known to their fellows as "Tories," who are most agreeable and pleasant personages; they themselves are all right, and the greater pity it is therefore that their policy or party is so largely wrong. I find their greatest trouble is to know what their policy really is, or which of their several leaders they prefer to follow. In their heart of hearts many of them, I think, admire most the Prime Minister of the day, so they are after all not very different from ourselves. Nor by saying that I am glad to meet the young Liberals do I mean to say that I am not equally glad to meet the old Liberals also. A true Liberal, young or old, is a fine specimen wherever found, and if he remains true to the fundamental principles of Liberalism, advancing years only help to make him a finer specimen of the best type of manhood, but as a young man, I may be pardoned in having a natural sympathy with young men, begotten because of youth, because of youth's limitations, because of the opportunities of youth. To be a young man in Canada to-day is of itself to possess more than belongs to the young men of any other nation under the sun. It is this that I would like to impress upon the young men of Brockville to-night, upon the young men of Canada at all times—the outstanding advantage of being a young man in a young country. But we have something more than a young country in Canada. We have in our unbroken connection with the United Kingdom an inheritance of tradition that is unsurpassed, a sharing of world problems of a magnitude such as no other nation at any time in this world's history has known. To the development of nationhood we have added the responsibilities of citizenship within an empire. The destiny of Canada is not bound up in the future of Canada alone. It is irrevocably related to the great political happenings of all parts of the globe.

Without more than mentioning the all but limitless nature of our political horizon, I would like to invite your attention to one field of effort within the borders of the Dominion which calls for all that is best in youth and Liberalism. I mean the field of industrial betterment and social reform which the Laurier Government has made a special feature of its administration. Human nature is unfortunately so frail and the selfishness of man as yet so unappeased, that one can scarcely find a community anywhere, even in its beginnings, where the rights of the many are not being brought continually into conflict with the privileges of the few, where the opportunities of advancement and enjoyment on the part of those who possess little of this world's goods are not thwarted to a greater or less degree by the avarice of cupidity of many of those who would possess much. The history of Liberalism, as I read its pages, has been a struggle to wrest privilege from its strongholds, that the rights of the many may be respected; to gain equality of opportunity for all, that this world's blessings may be the more evenly distributed and the more freely enjoyed.

Taking up the work of his department, the speaker spoke of the conditions for industrial betterment and social reform. He spoke of the privileges of the few in contact with rights of the many, and told of the conflicts of the past to ameliorate the conditions. The policy of Liberalism was to legislate for the many. Here Mr. King in a vivid way told of the industrial systems in India and China and of how unfair they are to the masses. In this country capital and labor have their rights and there are organizations of labor and capital working for their own betterment. Because of great forces like capital and labor not working in unison and because of strikes, lockouts and such the government of Canada true to the traditions of Liberalism established the department of Labor and is endeavoring to bring about a better understanding and in the carrying out of such a policy has inaugurated the Labor Gazette a monthly journal giving statistical and other information of interest to the employer and employee alike. The matter it contains is collected by correspondents in the different centres, carefully compiled and then sent out for the public benefit. There is in it plain statements of fact relating to wages, industrial accidents and many other subjects such as the movement of wages and of prices. Mr. King here quoted figures in reference to industrial accidents and the number of workingmen killed in the discharge of duty. He made a comparison of the number killed in industrial occupation and the number who lost their lives in the Boer war. It is the purpose of the department of Labor to make efforts to stop such a wanton waste of life. Aside from the work being accomplished by the Provincial Legislatures the Federal department investigates all conditions and endeavors to grapple and solve economic and social problems upon a fair and equitable basis. By the work of the department, a law has been passed making it a criminal offence to give out information of a false character such as was done in Montreal by an unscrupulous Italian in inveighling his credulous countrymen to pay him heavy financial tribute with the promise of great returns. Again also in connection with the printers' strike at Winnipeg the department was able to expose the villiany of a man with a scheme to defraud the members of the art preservative. The speaker here gave several instances of how the department was able by means of conciliation to end strikes, quoting the Toronto Telephone Girls' case, the coal strike in Southern Alberta, and of how the matter of Oriental immigration was effectually handled. The Department makes an investigation and then endeavors to apply right principles in the solution of all difficulties. He referred to the fair wages clause in Government contracts and of the great boon it is to the workers. The department of Labor sends its officers to investigate and then a fair and reasonable rate of wages is insisted upon. Mr. King explained the success the department had met with in the settling of industrial disputes and the industrial peace which has followed as the result. The department has met the situation fearlessly and he was pleased to say that success has been the reward. Hon. Mr. King then explained the working of the Lemieux Act, and in detail told of its operation in the settling of industrial disputes. By its terms both employer and employee must come together before a lockout or strike can take place, and in bringing the great interests of capital and labor together the department of labor pays the cost. Hon. Mr. King paid a fine eulogy to the Canadian Prime Minister, who has done so much for labor and has accomplished a great thing in unifying the different races in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Graham.

The Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Mr. Graham, was given a rousing reception and in a short address he discussed a number of subjects of interest to the public. He paid a number of compliments to the Minister of Labor, and said that he was a living proof of what a young man in Canada may reach by perseverance and application The highest positions in the gift of the nation are to be had by properly qualifying for the same. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has called Mr. King to the cabinet and he was sent to the old land and other countries on diplomatic missions and he was pleased to say that he has accomplished the tasks assigned with great credit to himself and the government. He had big questions to solve in the department of Labor and he is a man on a man's job. He hoped to have the Hon. Charles Murphy address the young Liberals of Brockville at an early date. Discussing Labor Mr. Graham took up the matter of the fair wages clause in public contracts as applied to his department, and gave a practical illustration of its working in the matter of a contract in his department. Because he insisted that the fair wage clause be inserted in the contract, the contractor for a section of the Trent canal threw up the contract. By the insertion of the clause $80,000 was added to the contract but the clause was a protection to the workingmen, and it remained in the specification.

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Mr. Galbraith, of Edmonton also spoke briefly.

During the evening the opera house orchestra gave several selections and Geo. E. McGlade rendered vocal solos which were greatly appreciated.

On motion of Capt. W. S. Buell and Mr. F. Clow, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the speakers.

The meeting broke up with cheers amid great enthusiasm.

CATARRH CURED.

No Cure, No Pay, is a Most Generous Offer.

To get an antiseptic strong enough to kill catarrh germs and not destroy the tissues of the membrane at the same time, has been a problem which was never solved until the discovery of Hyomei (pronounced Hi-o-me).

Hyomei is prepared from eucalyptus, the most powerful yet healing antiseptic known. Breathe it through the inhaler over the inflamed and germ-ridden membrane four or five times a day, and in a few days the germs will disappear.

The inflamed condition will go, too, and the snuffing, hawking and offensive breath, and the discharge of mucous and crusts in the nose will cease.

Then why should any catarrh sufferer hesitate, when F. R. Curry has such faith in Hyomei that he offers to return your money if after a fair trial Hyomei does not cure catarrh.

A complete Hyomei outfit, including the inhaler, costs $1.00, and extra bottles, if afterwards needed, cost but 50 cents. Hyomei also cures asthma, croup, sore throat, coughs, colds or grip.

MI-O-NA Cures Dyspepsia.

Your money back if it don't. Gives immediate relief from heartburn, sour stomach, stomach distress and sick headache. 50 cents a large box at

F. R. Curry, Druggist, Brockville, Ont.

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Can be Given Secretly

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Write for Free Orrine Booklet (mailed in plain sealed envelope) to Orrine Co., 965 Orrine Building, Washington, D.C Orrine is sold by leading druggists everywhere

Special Agent
F. R. CURRY, Brockville

LOCAL NEWS.

—The inquest into the death of Morton Boyd will be resumed this evening in the police court room at eight o'clock.

—Andrew Reid, the well known farmer of Escott, has purchased a portion of the Charles Cornwall property at Rockport which forms a part of the picturesque grove at that place.

—E. A. Geiger, secretary-treasurer of the Public Library Board, received word from the Educational Department yesterday that Miss Spereman, departmental cataloguer, would arrive here to-day to re-catalogue the books in the Public Library on the Dewey decimal system.

—Last night at 6.20 the firemen responded to an alarm from box 23, at the corner of Pearl and Bartholomew streets. Upon arrival at the box the firemen found that they were the victims of a false alarm fiend, and although they made a search of the locality his presence or identity was not established. The police have been notified of the affair.

—To-day at noon an automobile owned by Thos. Delahay, of the Cossitt Co., came to grief at the corner of King and Perth streets. The clutch jumped forcing the chauffeur, Frank Egan, to lose control of the machine, which immediately made a circle and landed up against the front door of Walter Frazer's residence. The other occupants of the car were Mr. Delahay and John B. Hart, and the latter with Egan jumped escaping without a scratch. Mr. Delahay remained in the seat and escaped with a slight cut on the forehead. The automobile was badly damaged. In its wild dash it came within a few inches of running into a horse and rig owned by Ross Thompson, of Maitland.

ARE YOU SLEEPLESS, NERVOUS?

Two horrors crowded into one life—the product of poor digestion and a poisoned system. There is just one cure for this terrible condition—plenty of food—but mind you, food properly digested; that's the difficulty, to improve the digestive power of the stomach. Get rich nutritious blood, strengthen the system and drive out poisons,—then comes vitality, endurance, power. Ferrozone does all this and more, it makes sick people well, weak people strong, changes "nerves" and insomania into robust health. Take Ferrozone and health is yours. 50 cts. at all dealers.

Dunn, hackman, 'phone 236. Calls answered night or day.

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W.L. Mackenzie King Papers Volume D 5

[King-speeches] Collateral. Dept of Labour

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ing Recorder.

ROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1909.

The Minister of Labor Delivered Masterful Address

Large Audience Heard Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in the Liberal Club---Matters of Interest to Industrial Workers Forcefully Discussed by the Head of the Labor Department---Hon. Mr. Graham Delivered an Address---The Fair Wages Clause in Government Contract, Navel Defence and Other Matters Taken Up.

The formal opening of the Brockville Liberal Club took place last night and was a very successful function, auguring well for the success of the club. The opening could not have been more auspicious, and the addresses delivered were such as were listened to with close attention and deep interest by the large audience that taxed the capacity of the hall. It was the first public appearance in Brockville of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who has charge of the department of labor and he created an impression on his hearers such as is seldom made by a young man even though he may be a member of a Government. Mr. King covered a large field and in eloquent and trenchant language, he spoke of industrial conditions and the application of the department of labor in solving the same. His address was a masterpiece of forensic oratory and all felt that the gifted Prime Minister of Canada, on deciding to raise the great question of labor to the rank and dignity of a portfolio, selected the right man for the position when he called the Hon. Mr. King to preside over it and take a part as a responsible minister in the councils of the country. He treated many phases of the labor question going very particularly into the legislation passed in the interests of the wage earners and in explicit terms explained the Lemieux Act and other measures adopted to solve the reciprocal conditions affecting capital and labor. It is to be hoped that the people of this riding will hear him again for he is a young Canadian possessed of a high conception of the destiny of Canada, thoroughly imbued of the right duties of citizenship, and a worthy scion of that great reformer, his grandfather Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie to whose efforts in the cause of Liberalism against a political oligarchy Canadians to-day owe much in the way of responsible government.

The President.

The president of the club Mr. D. M. Downey presided, and with him on the platform was Mr. Fred Clow, president of the Trades and Labor Council, Mr. W. C. MacLaren, Acting-Mayor Patterson and Mr. M. J. Connolly. In opening Mr. Downey in a few happy remarks extended a welcome to all present. The young Liberal Club, he said, had been in existence nearly a year and during that time had fitted up the commodious room they now occupy. He appealed to the younger members of the party to become members. The officers are engaged, he said, on a program to make the winter evenings as attractive as possible and every two weeks a social gathering of some kind would be held. The older men of the party, he knew, had done splendid work in the past and the time had now arrived when they could meet with them under one roof for the hearing and discussion of public matters.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.A. Ph. D.
Minister of Labor.

Mr. W. C. MacLaren

was next called and in a happy address of half an hour dealt with matters of importance to the public and the work of the government. There are a great many things, he said, that interest all Canadians and one of them is the charge that the French-Canadian predominates at Ottawa. The magnificent record of the Canadian Frenchman, he claimed is the big share of the history of Canada. When the French were tempted to throw in their lot with the Republic they refused stating their allegiance rested with England. Their poets, authors, artists and historians had accomplished wonders in the upbuilding of Canada. When Sir John A. Macdonald was in power he recognized the excellent qualities and statesmanship exhibited in the members of his government from Quebec, but at that time no charge was made by the party of French pre-dominance at Ottawa. The French race look for brilliancy and color in their leading men and this they found in the late Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Touching on immigration Mr. MacLaren stated that the returns for the past ten years showed that over 125,000 came through Canada's eastern gates and of this number fully two-thirds were English, Irish or Scotch. From this it will be seen, claimed Mr. MacLaren, that the balance of power, in a very few years, will be held in the cities and wheat fields, west of Lake Superior. Canada, he said, is looking to be a country of 25,000,000 people within a few years. In 1854 there were 27,000,000 people in the United States and to-day about 7,000,000 in Canada, yet figures show that the amount of goods purchased by the Canadians last year was equal to that of the twenty-seven million in the States in 1854.

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I am glad also to be in the city which is the home of my colleague and friend, George Graham. It is one of the privileges which membership in a government affords that it furnishes opportunity at least of a closer intimacy between those who are carrying on the work of government than is possible in almost any other of the many relationships of life. I would value that privilege most highly had it brought with it nothing more than a first hand knowledge of those splendid qualities of head and heart possessed by the Minister of Railways and Canals. You of Brockville know what these are, but I doubt if you can fully realize just what of calm judgment, of fine discernment, of honest and able administrative capacity you have given to the Dominion in the person of your representative. As a man younger in years and experience, it ill becomes me, perhaps, to attempt a eulogy of one to whom, as a tribute of expression, allegiance is more fitting than praise. I must content myself therefore with saying

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On motion of Capt. W. S. Buell and Mr. F. Clow, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the speakers.

The meeting broke up with cheers amid great enthusiasm.

CATARRH CURED.

No Cure, No Pay, is a Most Generous Offer.

To get an antiseptic strong enough to kill catarrh germs and not destroy the tissues of the membrane at the same time, has been a problem which was never solved until the discovery of Hyomei (pronounced Hi-o-me).

Hyomei is prepared from eucalyptus, the most powerful yet healing antiseptic known. Breathe it through the inhaler over the inflamed and germ-ridden membrane four or five times a day, and in a few days the germs will disappear.

The inflamed condition will go, too, and the snuffing, hawking and offensive breath, and the discharge of mucous and crusts in the nose will cease.

Then why should any catarrh sufferer hesitate, when F. R. Curry has such faith in Hyomei that he offers to return your money if after a fair trial Hyomei does not cure catarrh.

A complete Hyomei outfit, including the inhaler, costs $1.00, and extra bottles, if afterwards needed, cost but 50 cents. Hyomei also cures asthma, croup, sore throat, coughs, colds or grip.

MI-O-NA Cures Dyspepsia.

Your money back if it don't. Gives immediate relief from heartburn, sour stomach, stomach distress and sick headache. 50 cents a large box at F. R. Curry, Druggist, Brockville, Ont.

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The ORRINE treatment will completely and absolutely destroy the desire or craving for whisky, beer and other intoxicants if taken according to directions It is a simple and efficient home treatment No detention from work or business; no publicity; no sanitorium expense.

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Special Agent
F. R. CURRY, Brockville

LOCAL NEWS.

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ARE YOU SLEEPLESS, NERVOUS?

Two horrors crowded into one life—the product of poor digestion and a poisoned system. There is just one cure for this terrible condition—plenty of food—but mind you, food properly digested; that's the difficulty, to improve the digestive power of the stomach. Get rich nutritious blood, strengthen the system and drive out poisons,—then comes vitality, endurance, power. Ferrozone does all this and more, it makes sick people well, weak people strong, changes "nerves" and insomania into robust health. Take Ferrozone and health is yours. 50 cts. at all dealers.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES CANADA

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers Volume D 5

[King-speeches] Collected. Dept of Labour

D 2715

ing Recorder.

BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1909.

The Minister of Labor Delivered Masterful Address

Large Audience Heard Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in the Liberal Club---Matters of Interest to Industrial Workers Forcefully Discussed by the Head of the Labor Department---Hon. Mr. Graham Delivered an Address---The Fair Wages Clause in Government Contract, Navel Defence and Other Matters Taken Up.

The formal opening of the Brockville Liberal Club took place last night and was a very successful function, auguring well for the success of the club. The opening could not have been more auspicious, and the addresses delivered were such as were listened to with close attention and deep interest by the large audience that taxed the capacity of the hall. It was the first public appearance in Brockville of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who has charge of the department of labor and he created an impression on his hearers such as is seldom made by a young man even though he may be a member of a Government. Mr. King covered a large field and in eloquent and trenchant language, he spoke of industrial conditions and the application of the department of labor in solving the same. His address was a masterpiece of forensic oratory and all felt that the gifted Prime Minister of Canada, on deciding to raise the great question [illegible] and dignity of a portfolio, selected the right man for the position when he called the Hon. Mr. King to preside over it and take a part as a responsible minister in the councils of the country. He treated many phases of the labor question going very particularly into the legislation passed in the interests of the wage earners and in explicit terms explained the Lemieux Act and other measures adopted to solve the reciprocal conditions affecting capital and labor. It is to be hoped that the people of this riding will hear him again for he is a young Canadian possessed of a high conception of the destiny of Canada, thoroughly imbued of the right duties of citizenship, and a worthy scion of that great reformer, his grandfather Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie to whose efforts in the cause of Liberalism against a political oligarchy Canadians to-day owe much in the way of responsible government.

The President.

The president of the club Mr. D. M. Downey presided, and with him on the platform was Mr. Fred Clow, president of the Trades and Labor Council, Mr. W. C. MacLaren, Acting-Mayor Patterson and Mr. M. J. Connolly. In opening Mr. Downey in a few happy remarks extended a welcome to all present. The young Liberal Club, he said, had been in existence nearly a year and during that time had fitted up the commodious room they now occupy. He appealed to the younger members of the party to become members. The officers are engaged, he said, on a program to make the winter evenings as attractive as possible and every two weeks a social gathering of some kind would be held. The older men of the party, he knew, had done splendid work in the past and the time had now arrived when they could meet with them under one roof for the hearing and discussion of public matters.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.A. Ph. D.
Minister of Labor.

Mr. W. C. MacLaren

was next called and in a happy address of half an hour dealt with matters of importance to the public and the work of the government. There are a great many things, he said, that interest all Canadians [illegible] charge that the French-Canadian predominates at Ottawa. The magnificent record of the Canadian Frenchman, he claimed is the big share of the history of Canada. When the French were tempted to throw in their lot with the Republic they refused stating their allegiance rested with England. Their poets, authors, artists and historians had accomplished wonders in the upbuilding of Canada. When Sir John A. Macdonald was in power he recognized the excellent qualities and statesmanship exhibited in the members of his government from Quebec, but at that time no charge was made by the party of French pre-dominance at Ottawa. The French race look for brilliancy and color in their leading men and this they found in the late Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Touching on immigration Mr. MacLaren stated that the returns for the past ten years showed that over 125,000 came through Canada's eastern gates and of this number fully two-thirds were English, Irish or Scotch. From this it will be seen, claimed Mr. MacLaren, that the balance of power, in a very few years, will be held in the cities and wheat fields, west of Lake Superior. Canada, he said, is looking to be a country of 25,000,000 people within a few years. In 1854 there were 27,000,000 people in the United States and to-day about 7,000,000 in Canada, yet figures show that the amount of goods purchased by the Canadians last year was equal to that of the twenty-seven million in the States in 1854.

Regarding the work of the member at Ottawa Mr. MacLaren requested that he be given every assistance in the discharge of his duties so far at least as the welfare of the riding is concerned. It was not humanly or financially possible to meet all requests but they all are aware that Hon. Mr. Graham is doing all in his power to advance its interests. "Brockville," he said, "has the proud distinction of having a member of the Canadian cabinet, one who is a national asset. He is helping to carve out the destiny of the nation and we ought to be thankful that we have a man who is not only helping build up a nation, but who has a reputation in the Empire."

Mr. M. J. Connolly

in a brief but pithy address kept his hearers in good humor for a few minutes. He found a great many young men who do not have the slightest understanding of the size of Canada and here Mr. Connolly quoted figures to show that the growth of Canada, according to development had been greater than that of the States.

Hon. Mr. King.

In opening Hon. Mr. King expressed his pleasure at being in Brockville saying that there were a number of reasons for it. He referred to a former visit here in 1892 when he was a member of the Toronto University Glee Club. Continuing Mr. King before launching into the subject of the work of his department paid a tribute to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and told of his pleasure at being present at the opening of the Liberal Club saying:—

I am glad also to be in the city which is the home of my colleague and friend, George Graham. It is one of the privileges which membership in a government affords that it furnishes opportunity at least of a closer intimacy between those who are carrying on the work of government than is possible in almost any other of the many relationships of life. I would value that privilege most highly had it brought with it nothing more than a first hand knowledge of those splendid qualities of head and heart possessed by the Minister of Railways and Canals. You of Brockville know what these are, but I doubt if you can fully realize just what of calm judgment, of fine discernment, of honest and able administrative capacity you have given to the Dominion in the person of your representative. As a man younger in years and experience, it ill becomes me, perhaps, to attempt a eulogy of one to whom, as a tribute of expression, allegiance is more fitting than praise. I must content myself therefore with saying

(Continued on page 4.)

THE SEAL THAT PROTECTS

It would be business suicide to put a trademark on poor goods, because everyone would know that such a trademark stood for inferior quality and would refuse to buy these goods. A trademark is a badge of honor in business.

In Coffee, THE RED SEAL on

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee

is the only guarantee of satisfaction that anyone needs.

In 1 and 2 pound sealed tins—never in bulk—at your grocer's.

111

CHASE & SANBORN, Montreal.

THE MINISTER OF LABOR DELIVERED MASTERFUL ADDRESS

(Continued from page 1.)

that in the person of Mr. Graham we of Ontario have a man whose ability is only surpassed by his modesty, whose nature is not less strong in attracting friends than it is in keeping them, and whose political insight and fine character means the advancement of the cause of Canada. It is no small distinction to Brockville to have sent such a man to the councils of the nation; it is no small honor to Canada to have him there.

There is a third reason why I am glad and proud to be here to-night, and that is the one which has brought me here. I am glad to have the opportunity of meeting the young Liberals of Brockville, and sharing in the work of the season just commencing. I do not mean by this that I am not pleased to have a chance of meeting the citizens of Brockville generally, irrespective of party. One finds in most communities a few persons who call themselves or are known to their fellows as "Tories," who are most agreeable and pleasant personages; they themselves are all right, and the greater pity it is therefore that their policy or party is so largely wrong. I find their greatest trouble is to know what their policy really is, or which of their several leaders they prefer to follow. In their heart of hearts many of them, I think, admire most the Prime Minister of the day, so they are after all not very different from ourselves. Nor by saying that I am glad to meet the young Liberals do I mean to say that I am not equally glad to meet the old Liberals also. A true Liberal, young or old, is a fine specimen wherever found, and if he remains true to the fundamental principles of Liberalism, advancing years only help to make him a finer specimen of the best type of manhood, but as a young man, I may be pardoned in having a natural sympathy with young men, begotten because of youth, because of youth's limitations, because of the opportunities of youth. To be a young man in Canada to-day is of itself to possess more than belongs to the young men of any other nation under the sun. It is this that I would like to impress upon the young men of Brockville to-night, upon the young men of Canada at all times—the outstanding advantage of being a young man in a young country. But we have something more than a young country in Canada. We have in our unbroken connection with the United Kingdom an inheritance of tradition that is unsurpassed, a sharing of world problems of a magnitude such as no other nation at any time in this world's history has known. To the development of nationhood we have added the responsibilities of citizenship within an empire. The destiny of Canada is not bound up in the future of Canada alone. It is irrevocably related to the great political happenings of all parts of the globe.

Without more than mentioning the all but limitless nature of our political horizon, I would like to invite your attention to one field of effort within the borders of the Dominion which calls for all that is best in youth and Liberalism. I mean the field of industrial betterment and social reform which the Laurier Government has made a special feature of its administration. Human nature is unfortunately so frail and the selfishness of man as yet so unappeased, that one can scarcely find a community anywhere, even in its beginnings, where the rights of the many are not being brought continually into conflict with the privileges of the few, where the opportunities of advancement and enjoyment on the part of those who possess little of this world's goods are not thwarted to a greater or less degree by the avarice of cupidity of many of those who would possess much. The history of Liberalism, as I read its pages, has been a struggle to wrest privilege from its strongholds, that the rights of the many may be respected; to gain equality of opportunity for all, that this world's blessings may be the more evenly distributed and the more freely enjoyed.

Taking up the work of his department, the speaker spoke of the conditions for industrial betterment and social reform. He spoke of the privileges of the few in contact with rights of the many, and told of the conflicts of the past to ameliorate the conditions. The policy of Liberalism was to legislate for the many. Here Mr. King in a vivid way told of the industrial systems in India and China and of how unfair they are to the masses. In this country capital and labor have their rights and there are organizations of labor and capital working for their own betterment. Because of great forces like capital and labor not working in unison and because of strikes, lockouts and such the government of Canada true to the traditions of Liberalism established the department of Labor and is endeavoring to bring about a better understanding and in the carrying out of such a policy has inaugurated the Labor Gazette a monthly journal giving statistical and other information of interest to the employer and employee alike. The matter it contains is collected by correspondents in the different centres, carefully compiled and then sent out for the public benefit. There is in it plain statements of fact relating to wages, industrial accidents and many other subjects such as the movement of wages and of prices. Mr. King here quoted figures in reference to industrial accidents and the number of workingmen killed in the discharge of duty. He made a comparison of the number killed in industrial occupation and the number who lost their lives in the Boer war. It is the purpose of the department of Labor to make efforts to stop such a wanton waste of life. Aside from the work being accomplished by the Provincial Legislatures the Federal department investigates all conditions and endeavors to grapple and solve economic and social problems upon a fair and equitable basis. By the work of the department, a law has been passed making it a criminal offence to give out information of a false character such as was done in Montreal by an unscrupulous Italian in inveighling his credulous countrymen to pay him heavy financial tribute with the promise of great returns. Again also in connection with the printers' strike at Winnipeg the department was able to expose the villiany of a man with a scheme to defraud the members of the art preservative. The speaker here gave several instances of how the department was able by means of conciliation to end strikes, quoting the Toronto Telephone Girls' case, the coal strike in Southern Alberta, and of how the matter of Oriental immigration was effectually handled. The Department makes an investigation and then endeavors to apply right principles in the solution of all difficulties. He referred to the fair wages clause in Government contracts and of the great boon it is to the workers. The department of Labor sends its officers to investigate and then a fair and reasonable rate of wages is insisted upon. Mr. King explained the success the department had met with in the settling of industrial disputes and the industrial peace which has followed as the result. The department has met the situation fearlessly and he was pleased to say that success has been the reward. Hon. Mr. King then explained the working of the Lemieux Act, and in detail told of its operation in the settling of industrial disputes. By its terms both employer and employee must come together before a lockout or strike can take place, and in bringing the great interests of capital and labor together the department of labor pays the cost. Hon. Mr. King paid a fine eulogy to the Canadian Prime Minister, who has done so much for labor and has accomplished a great thing in unifying the different races in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Graham.

The Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Mr. Graham, was given a rousing reception and in a short address he discussed a number of subjects of interest to the public. He paid a number of compliments to the Minister of Labor, and said that he was a living proof of what a young man in Canada may reach by perseverance and application The highest positions in the gift of the nation are to be had by properly qualifying for the same. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has called Mr. King to the cabinet and he was sent to the old land and other countries on diplomatic missions and he was pleased to say that he has accomplished the tasks assigned with great credit to himself and the government. He had big questions to solve in the department of Labor and he is a man on a man's job. He hoped to have the Hon. Charles Murphy address the young Liberals of Brockville at an early date. Discussing Labor Mr. Graham took up the matter of the fair wages clause in public contracts as applied to his department, and gave a practical illustration of its working in the matter of a contract in his department. Because he insisted that the fair wage clause be inserted in the contract, the contractor for a section of the Trent canal threw up the contract. By the insertion of the clause $80,000 was added to the contract but the clause was a protection to the workingmen, and it remained in the specification.

In a few days tenders will be asked for the substructure of the Quebec bridge and the contractors must abide by the fair wages clause. Mr. Graham referred to legislation passed in the interest of railway men and spoke highly of the great work of the late Hon. C. F. Fraser in that respect in the Ontario Legislature in having placed on the statute books many acts for their protection. He discussed the matter of level crossings and the position of the municipalities in regard to the same and told of the work of the Railway Commission in handling it. Mr Graham took up the matter of tariff and showed that when the McKinley bill went into operation Canada sought other markets and will do so again. He also dealt with the matter of naval defense. He closed with advice to young men to take their part in the work of the nation.

Mr. Galbraith, of Edmonton also spoke briefly.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES CANADA

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 5

D 2716

Brockville Times

October 27, 1909

THE LIBERAL SMOKER.

Hon. Mackenzie King and Others Deliver Addresses.

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The chair was occupied by the president, D. M. Downey, and addresses were delivered by Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor; Hon. G. P. Graham, W. C. MacLaren and M. J. Connolly. During the evening the opera house orchestra rendered several selections and George McGlade was heard in pleasing songs.

Mr. King spoke at considerable length and created a favorable impression. He took up the early formation of trades unions which were universally brought about by the establishment and centralization of manufacturing enterprise incident to numerous inventions brought forth from time to time. He explained the workings of his department at Ottawa, which he considered one of the most important of portfolios, dealing with social and economic questions. He pointed out the salient features of the fair wage clause and the Industrial and Disputes' Act, showing that before a strike can be initiated both sides in dispute must come together and if possible arrive at a settlement without loss to either employee or employer. This act has been in force two years, and out of sixty disputes, fifty-seven have been amicably settled. The fair wage clause insists upon the payment of union wages on government contracts. Mr. King referred to the suppression of the opium traffic, concerning which he made a trip to China and Japan. He found labor conditions in the Orient similar to that existing in Europe one and one-half centuries ago, but they were gradually awakening to the continual increasing demands from other countries for their products and conditions of labor were bound to improve.

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 8717

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Brockville Times
Oct. 27. 09.

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 2718

The Brockville Liberal Club Opening

The Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Minister of Labor, Will Deliver an Address---The Minister of Railways and Canals Will Also Speak---Other Addresses.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 26th a public meeting will be held in the Liberal club rooms, Merrill Block, when the member for Brockville, the Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals will deliver an address. He will be accompanied by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, and the youngest member of the Laurier administration. This will be the first appearance of the new minister in Brockville and his visit will be greatly appreciated as he is not only a member of the Government but a scholarly and forceful speaker, and one who has made a special study of the problems appertaining to labor, and is a recognized authority on the same. Addresses will be also delivered by other speakers. A musical program will be given.

Brockville Record
Oct. 20-09.

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 2719

Labour Minister

MINISTER OF LABOR.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to be Heard in Brockville.

On Tuesday evening next the people of Brockville will have an opportunity of hearing the Minister of Labor, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who will deliver an address in the Liberal club rooms, in the Merrill block. An address will be delivered also by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, M. P. and other speakers will discuss public matters. Mr. King has charge of a very important department, and one that particularly affects the working classes, and will speak on matters of vital importance to wage earners and the general public. The Laurier Government has raised the question of Labor to the dignity of a portfolio, and paced it in charge of the Hon. Mr. King, whose training and experience makes his addresses very interesting.

Brockville Recorder

Oct. 22. 09.

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 5720

Hon. Mr. King
Brockville

Labor problems are always an important subject, but in a young and growing country like Canada are especially so, and form a paramount consideration at nearly all public functions. The Recorder is pleased to know that the youngest member of the Government of Canada and the minister in charge of the portfolio of Labor will address a public meeting in Brockville. He will speak at the Liberal Club rooms on Tuesday night and will tell the public of the operations of his department which at present has a responsible minister at its head, the first in Canadian history. There are no questions of graver import to the people than those coming under the purview of the Labor Department as any and all legislation emanating from it deals with industrial conditions and endeavors to apply principles to amicably solve the same and at the same time protect the rights of all concerned. The address of the Hon. Mr. King will be the first that a Canadian Labor Minister has delivered in Brockville and is awaited with great interest by all classes in the community.

Brockville Recorder
Oct-23.08.

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(WLMK)

D 8721 (1911 ?)

✓Graham, G.P.
✓Liberalism
✓National Status

Permit me, first of all, to thank you for your kindness in having invited me to be present on this occasion. There are many reasons why I am glad to have the opportunity of being here tonight. First, I might mention, perhaps, the recollections of a very happy and somewhat time on the occasion of a previous visit, which have been revived by the friends I have met, and glimpses I have had of the city. I was then a student at the University of Toronto, it was in the winter of 1892 or '3 - seventeen years ago. I could not have believed it was so long ago, and would not now but that subtraction of the dates proves it so. There were a lot of us, members of the Club of the University, and the hospitality we received at the hands of the citizens of Brockville was such that it will never fade from the memories of those who shared in that trip. With the party difference and greater responsibilites more or less incident to public life, it is pleasant to be reminded of the days when there were few rivalries save those of friendship, and when the winning of a football contest was of greater moment than the result of a general election.

But I am glad also to be in the city which is the home of my colleague and friend, George Graham. It is one of the privileges which membership in a government

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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affords that it furnishes opportunity at least of a closer intimacy between those who are carrying on the work of government than is possible in almost any other of the many relationships of life. I would value that privilege most highly had it brought with it nothing more than a first hand knowledge of those splendid qualities of head and heart possessed by the Minister of Railways and Canals. You of Brockville know that these are, but I doubt if you can fully realise just what of calm judgment, of fine discernment, of honest and able administration capacity you have given to the Dominion in the person of your representative. As a man younger in years and experience, it ill becomes me, perhaps, to attempt a eulogy of one to whom, as a tribute of expression, allegiance is more fitting than praise. I must content myself therefore with saying that in the person of Mr. Graham we of Ontario have a man whose ability is only surpassed by his modesty, whose nature is not less strong in attracting friends than it is in keeping them, and whose political insight and foresight and fine character means the advancement of the cause of Liberalism and good government, throughout the whole of Canada. It is no small distinction to Brockville to have sent such a man to the Councils of the Nation; it is no small honour to Canada to have him there.

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There is a third reason why I am glad and proud to be here tonight, and that is the one which has brought me here. I am glad to have the opportunity of meeting the Young Liberals of Brockville, and sharing in the work of the season just commencing. I do not mean by this that I am not pleased to have a chance of meeting the citizens of Brockville generally, irrespective of party. One finds in most communities a few persons who call themselves or are known to their fellows as Tories, who are most agreeable and pleasant personages; they themselves are all right, and the greater pity it is therefore that their policy or party is so largely wrong. I find their greatest trouble is to know what their policy really is, or which of their several leaders they prefer to follow. In their heart of hearts many of them, I think, admire most the Prime Minister of the day, so they are after all not very different from ourselves. Nor by saying that I am glad to meet the Young Liberals do I mean to say that I am not also equally glad to meet the old Liberals also. A true Liberal, young or old, is a fine specimen wherever found, and if he remains true to the fundamental principles of Liberalism, advancing years only help to make him a finer specimen of the noblest type of manhood, but as a young man, I may be pardoned in having a natural sympathy with young men, begotten because of youth,

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because of youth's limitations, because of the opportunities, of youth. To be a young man in Canada today is of itself to possess more than belongs to the young men of any other nation under the sun. It is this that I would like to impress upon the young men of Brockville tonight, upon the young men of Canada at all times - the outstanding advantage of being a young man in a young country. But we have something more than a young country in Canada. We have in our unbroken connection with the British Empire an inheritance of tradition that is unsurpassed, a sharing of world problems such as no other nation at any time in this world's history has known. To the development of nationhood we have added the responsibilities of citizenship within an empire the greatest the world has known. The destiny of Canada is not bound up in the future of Canada alone. It is irrevocably related to the great political happenings of all parts of the globe.

Without more than mentioning the all but infinite nature of our natural horizon, I would like to invite your attention to one field of effort within the borders of the Dominion which calls for all that is best in youth and Liberalism. I mean the field of industrial betterment and social reform which the Laurier Government has made a special feature of its administration. Human

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nature is unfortunately so frail and the selfishness of man as yet so unappeased, that one can scarcely find a community anywhere, even in its beginnings, where the rights of the many are not brought into conflict with the privileges of the few, where the opportunities of advancement and enjoyment on the part of those who possess little of this world's goods are not thwarted by the avarice or cupidity of those who would possess much. The history of Liberalism, as I read its pages, has been a struggle to wrest privilege from its strongholds, that the rights of the many may be respected; to gain equality of opportunity for all, that this world's blessings may be the more evenly distributed and the more freely enjoyed.

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3 Nov. 1909 Glencoe, Ont.

"WEST MIDDLESEX CANDIDATE"
(D.C.Ross)

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Federal By-Election in West Middlesex 1909.

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WEST MIDDLESEX CANDIDATE 1909.

Glencoe, Ont.,
November 3, 1909.

Mr. D. C. Ross is known as one of the most promising of the small band of Liberals in the Ontario Legislature, one, moreover, who at a time when Liberals were going down everywhere before the short-lived popularity of the Whitney administration succeeded in wresting a constituency from the opposition, and went down to Toronto with a captured seat to his credit. His name is one to conjure with in Western ~~politics~~ Ontario and, above all, in the riding of West Middlesex. Mr. Ross' father is one of the great men of Canada, most eminent of all men of the day, perhaps, as an orator, and a statesman in the truest sense of the word; for there is no question of the day involving the welfare of the people of Canada, whether relating to its problems near or remote, its relations to the Empire, the relations of the Dominion to the provinces, the question of confederation, on which he does not speak with authority. Nor does he ever fail to charm an audience with his brilliant oratory, no

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matter how trite or technical or difficult may be the subject of his address. The transfer of the Honourable G. W. Ross to the Senate a few years ago, after many years of representation of this (or neighbouring) riding brought new life to a body which some people a few years ago believed to have seen its best days. Senator Ross became a leader in the Senate from the day of his elevation to that body, and has given to the Senate increased dignity, influence, and importance. There are evidences that Mr. D. C. Ross is a true chip off the old block, and that if he is sent to Ottawa he will travel the same brilliant road as that trod by his distinguished father.

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Re NAVAL POLICY

Perhaps the Government has never taken a step fraught with such immense consequences and so entirely in harmony with the wishes and aspirations of the vast majority of the Canadian people as that commonly referred to as the Naval Policy. The details of this policy have not been given out to the public as yet, but enough has been made known to make it clear that the Naval Policy is a continuation of the great work upon which Sir Wilfrid Laurier entered from the very beginning of his Premiership, the elevation of Canada to the rank and responsibilities of a great nation.

It is an age of hard facts and practical politics. While we work for ideals we must meet the conditions existing about us. The feeling that as a part of the British Empire we must bear some share of the responsibilities of the Empire was voiced unanimously in the House of Commons and appears to have been wholly sustained by public opinion throughout the country. The only question is the

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precise manner of rendering that assistance. The followers of Mr. Borden voted with him for the resolution moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who pledged the Government to a programme of Naval Defence which might be acceptable to the Empire and consistent with the self-governing rights of a great country. But the followers of Mr. Borden in the country are all at sixes and sevens as to how to carry out the policy.

One section wishes a vast contribution to be voted directly, beyond the control of the Canadian people. Another, supporting the position of the leader, believes in the development of a Canadian Navy. Mr. Borden himself, after becoming somewhat wobbly on the point, appears to have decided to continue his original attitude. Just what policy Mr. Roblin and Mr. Foster have decided to try to force on the Conservative leader appears, at the present moment, a subject of somewhat warm discussion in the Conservative ranks.

What the development of the Naval Policy may mean for the young men of Canada, for the ship-building and iron and steel industries, cannot be well over-

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estimated. In this last respect particularly, the new departure promises to be the occasion of the introduction of new and extensive industries which must give an impetus to manufacturing generally from one end of Canada to the other. Nothing, surely, can be more proper than that all the ships which Canada shall possess in connection with her defence policy, should be constructed in Canadian yards, by Canadian mechanics and of Canadian material.

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POPULAR APPROVAL OF GOVERNMENT

It is a remarkable fact that at the present moment there ~~are~~ is practically no serious issue as between the Government and the Conservative party, though there would appear to be various issues among the Conservative party themselves, as, for instance, with regard to the Naval Policy, the Oriental Labour Policy, the Transcontinental Railway, the leadership of the party. The firm, definite policy of the Government on all the great questions that have confronted it during its thirteen years of life, its Preferential Tariff Policy, which has set the pace for a Preferential Tariff policy around the world, within the Empire; its Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which is being copied in distant parts of the Empire; its Transcontinental Railway; and its Naval Development Policy, which means so much for the development of the resources of this country; its clear cut course on the question of Oriental Immigration has attracted public approval to an

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unprecedented degree, and serious criticism of the Government's policy has practically ceased, while the guns of half the Opposition are turned against their leader.

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25 Nov. 1909

D [redacted]

Ottawa: All Saints' Church Missionary Movement

TRIP TO THE FAR EAST

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[King-speeches]

D 2735

AT SOCIAL BOARD

Mr. R. L. Borden and Hon. W. L. King at All Saints.

An enthusiastic banquet of the Laymen's Missionary society of All Saints' church was held in the school room of the church last night, with about forty members in attendance. Mr. J. W. Woods was in the chair and among the speakers were Mr. R. L. Borden and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Mr. King spoke of his recent trip to the Far East, describing the sights he saw in Japan and in China and India, which he said showed him the great need of the Laymen's Missionary movement. Mr. R. L. Borden spoke briefly, mentioning in passing that it was not often he had the pleasure of appearing on the same platform as one of the cabinet ministers.

The annual report of the society presented by the president, showed that despite the fact that they were two months late in starting, their proportion had been made up. Great prospects were held out for the coming year.

Mr. J. W. Woods resigned as chairman owing to pressure of business, and the following officers were elected: Chairman, R. B. Matheson; treasurer, B. P. Dewar; secretary, F. H. H. Williamson; committee, T. A. Bliss, J. B. Shore, C. J. Burritt, Geo. Preston, J. P. Codville, C. R. Cunningham, T. P. Charleson, J. W. Woods, and J. D'Olleque.

Ottawa Citizen
Nov 26.09

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All Saints' Church

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

Last year a Banquet was held for the men of the Church, in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement, which had then just come into operation. About fifty men attended.

It is proposed, this year, to again hold a Banquet on Thursday, November 25th, at 6.30 o'clock, in the Schoolroom, below the Church, when information regarding the working of the past year will be imparted, and prominent men will speak on the Movement. Your presence will help very much to make this a success. [1909]

You are requested to let the Secretary know immediately, whether you will be able or unable to come, as arrangements are required to be made in respect to ordering for the Banquet.

The charge will be 75 cents, payable at table.

The following have promised to speak:—Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, Mr. R. L. Borden.

J. W. WOODS, President.
B. P. DEWAR, Treasurer.
F. H. H. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.
522 BESSERER STREET.

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27 Nov. 1909

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Mount Forest, Ont.

ONTARIO POLITICS

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Toronto Globe

November 27, 1909

BIG LIBERAL MEETING AT MOUNT FOREST

HON. MACKENZIE KING, MESSRS. RICHARDS AND CALDER CRITICIZE SIR JAMES.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Mount Forest, Nov. 27.--The Liberal rally held here this evening was a splendid success. The Town Hall was filled to its utmost capacity by between 500 and 600 people from town and country, many driving in ten miles and more to attend the meeting. The enthusiasm exhibited was all that could be desired from a Liberal point of view. Mr. J. J. Cook, Mayor of the town, was in the chair.

Only three addresses were given, it being a joint meeting for East Wellington and South Grey, and the Liberal candidates for these ridings addressed the electors.

Mr. Udney Richardson, candidate in the former riding, delivered his first campaign speech in a large meeting, and made a favorable impression, dealing with a few salient points.

Mr. William Calder of South Grey assailed vigorously and fluently a number of the weaknesses of the Whitney Administration, dealing more particularly with the educational muddle, the Hydro-electric injustice and taxation.

The third speaker was Hon. Mackenzie King, and his address realized the highest expectations of the audience. His appeal was especially to the Conservatives present. As he made point after point against Sir James Whitney, whose will, he said, dominates the whole Government, he was loudly applauded. He criticised Sir James for holding the election at the present season. He dealt trenchantly with the assessment act, with the workingman's compensation, with educational and agricultural affairs. He ridiculed the Administration for going too far with the prison farm idea. He denounced the maladministration of justice in Ontario, dealing especially with the Farmers Bank fiasco and the taking of lands for Hydro-electric and railway purposes. He exposed the actions of the Crown Lands Department, especially in giving away 2,000,000 acres of land to the C. N. Railway, a territory equal to a strip of land six miles wide from Windsor to Montreal. He attacked Sir James for allowing the boundaries question to be settled without obtaining for Ontario a port on the Hudson Bay.

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6 Dec. 1909 D [redacted] House of Commons

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

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D 2740

Notes of Speech

Delivered by the Honourable Mackenzie King,

Minister of Labour, on the subject of

Technical Education, in reply to

the Resolution introduced by

Mr. Guthrie, M. P., in the House of Commons,

1909-10. (See Hansard, unrevised

page 1063 et seq. and revised page .

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D 2741

Matter of R. to Morrell — Senate Wellington Harrisonism Navalism

Comparative on discussion

-I-

Member for Winnipeg - not a party question — not a local desire sectional question

The importance of Technical Education from a National Standpoint.

Illustrated by — demand not local or sectional - but national

Senate Morrison Stevenson Scientific Board war

(I) Industrial development due to technical education.
Scientific processes continually changing--Industrial Revolution.

(2) World competition in matters of trade.
--advantage in process or device prodigious effect.

(3) Foreign competition in our own markets and a footing in foreign markets.
-- a practical equipment to army of workmen.
-- resources, racial, climatic, geographical advantages.

illustrated by Orient---

(a) Imports of U.S. Germany and United Kingdom

(b) Industrial development in China
--due to Technical Education of Chinese in Germany.

(c) Yellow Peril---Competition of Chinese in Canada.
--San Francisco letter.
--our factory laws, etc.
--light of new world over old
--Wealth of natural resources and efficiency of labour.

(4) Building up of foreign trade essential to national progress.
---History of industrial and commercial development of Germany enlightening.

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D 2742

The need for the development of a system of Technical Education.
Shewn by--

(I) What has been accomplished in other countries.
(a) United States--- member for S. Oxford
Morrill Act 1862---Appropriations,1890---Bureau of Education,1867---Commission on,1891- 1901.

(b) Germany----
Leader of Opposition - re ~~States~~ Co under States
further
most course } states
Imperial Physical and Technical Institute--Industrial Museum---Aid to shipbuilding and Navigation School.

(c) Great Britain---
Polytechnics, trade schools,continuation classes,technical schools,technical universities.

member of Grey Bore } referred to - need of trained men
" " S Oxford
(2) Demand of employers for skilled workingmen and desire of workingmen to qualify---Correspondence schools.

(3) Imperfect training of apprentices--domestic to factory system.

(4) Giving opportunity to workingmen to rise.
Extract from Report of A.F.of L.-- Professional vs. Industrial classes---efficiency for deterioration---Forsyth---What society owes to Wage Earners--Carlyle.
member for S. Oxford points out - what others have said

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D 2743

Work being accomplished in Canada today.

(I) Nova Scotia--- Fielding,1889---Miners' Schools.
Department of Technical Education---Technical Schools in 2I districts--Miners---Stationery engineers,fishermen,craftsmen.
Premier Murray's remarks,1900--Technical College,Halifax.

(2) P.E.I. -- Manual training.

(3) N.B. -- " " Dept.of Forestry,University of N.B.

(4) Quebec -- Sir Lomer Gouin-- a progressive policy--
II schools of arts and manufacturers--
Liberal grants--New institutes---
Corner stone,Sir W.Laurier--Montreal
Technical Institute,570---C.P.R.shops--
McGill and Laval--Macdonald College

(5) Ontario -- Manual training, Technical schools,
Hamilton,Toronto,School of Science,
University, Agricultural College,
Forestry Department,University of Toronto.
Commission of School Board and Department
of Education.

(6) Manitoba -- Manual training---Plans for technical
school at Winnipeg.
--Will of late D.A.Mitchell.

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D 2744

Services which a Commission could render---

(I) Services of Commission of Individual Provinces.

(2) " " to other countries.- use for job

Merchants of Ottawa should know. Commr re Germany.

(3) British Consular reports (Exhibit B.)

(4) Classification and co-ordination of work of different provinces.

(5) Gather information on literature--Dept.of Labour.

Desire that exists for Commission.

(I) Manufacturers' Association and labour organizations.

(2) Public bodies--Boards of Trade--Universities.

(3) Provinces.

Gathering financial facts & statistics for permits the Commr

Gathering - No constitutional objection, most formidable

Doubt as to jurisdiction. Gathering < two objects of provinces not enough

Free position

Cooperation - East Toronto member.

Precedents--Most work by states and Federal aid---Germany, Switzerland, U.S. and Federal Government, Ottawa.

Tonks - outside of House office of Finance

The Question of Expediency or Advisability.

Work in nature of Co-operation--must have spirit of co-operation.

Government opportunity to consider.

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The importance of Technical Education from a National Standpoint.

(1) Industrial development due to technical education.
Scientific processes continually changing--
Industrial Revolution.

(2) World competition in matters of trade
--advantage in process or device prodigious effect

(3) Foreign competition in our own markets and a footing in foreign markets.
--a practical equipment to army of workmen.
--resources,racial,climatic,geographical advantages.

illustrated by Orient--

(a) Imports of U.S.,Germany and United Kingdom.
(
(b) Industrial development in China --
--due to Technical Education of Chinese in Germany.

(c) Yellow peril--Competition of Chinese in Canada
--San Francisco letter.
--our factory laws, etc.
--light of new world over old.
--Wealth of natural resources and efficiency of labour.

(4) Building up of foreign trade essential to national progress.
---History of industrial and commercial development of Germany enlightening

The need for the development of a system of Technical Educat'n Shewn by---

(1) What has been accomplished in other countries.
(a) United States--
Morrill Act 1862--Appropriations,1890--
Bureau of Education,1867-- Commission on, 1891 - 1901.

(b) Germany----
Imperial Physical and Technical Institute--
Industrial Museum--Aid to shipbuilding and Navigation School.

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(c) Great Britain--
Polytechnics, trade schools, continuation classes, technical schools, technical universities.

(2) Demand of employers for skilled workingmen and desire of workingment to qualify--Correspondence schools.

(3) Imperfect training of apprentices--domestic to factory system.

(4) Giving opportunity to workingmen to rise.
Extract from Report of A.F. of L.-- Professional vs. Industrial classes--efficiency for deterioration--Forsyth--What society owes to Wage Earners----Carlyle.

Work being accomplished in Canada today.

(1) Nova Scotia-- Fielding, 1889--Miners' Schools.
Department of Technical Education--Technical schools in 21 districts--Miners--Stationary engineers, fishermen, craftsmen.
Premier Murray's remarks, 1900, Technical College Halifax.

(2) P.E.I. -- Manual Training.

(3) N. B. -- " " Dept. of Forestry, University of N.B.

(4) Quebec -- Sir Lomer Gouin--a progressive policy--
11 schools of arts and manufactures--
Liberal grants --New Institutes --
Corner stone, Sir. W. Laurier--Montreal.
Technical Institute, 570--C.P.R. shops--
McGill and Laval--Macdonald College.

(5) Ontario--Manual training, Technical Schools, Hamilton, Toronto, School of Science, University, Agricultural College, Forestry Department, University of Toronto, Commission of School Board and Department of Education.

(6) Manitoba-- Manual training---Plans for technical School at Winnipeg.
--Will of late D. A. Mitchell

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Services which a Commission could render---

(1) Services of Commission of Individual Provinces.

(2) " " in other countries-U.S.,England, Japan.

(3) British Consular reports (Exhibit B.)

(4) Classification and co-ordination of work of different Provinces.

(5) Gather information on literature--Dept. of Labour.

Desire that exists for Commission.

(1) Manufacturers' Association and labour organizations.

(2) Public bodies--Boards of Trade--Universities.

(3) Provinces

Doubt as to jurisdiction

True position.

The question of Expediency or Advisability.

Work in nature of Co-operation--must have spirit of co-operation.

Government opportunity to consider.

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D 2748

Technical Education [DEC. 1909]

-I-

I. The importance to Canada, from a national standpoint, of Technical Education.

2. The need for the development of a system of Technical Education.

3. The work which is being accomplished in Canada today.

4. The services which a Commission would render to the Dominion and the Provinces.

5. The desire that exists for the appointment of such a Commission.

6. The doubt as to jurisdiction.

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D 2749

Thanks of House to mover of Resolution.

Congratulations on discussion.

Discussion has brought out---

I. The importance to Canada from a national standpoint of Technical Education----

(1) Industrial development in all parts of world due largely to Technical Education, from fact industry carried on by scientific processes, continually changing and being perfected---hand system, water power, steam, electricity.

(2) A day of world competition in matters of trade. As a consequence the slightest advantage in process or device may have a prodigious effect. Workingmen to be equipped for their part in the industrial warfare of the world.

(3) To maintain ourselves from foreign competition in our own markets at home, and to gain a footing in foreign markets abroad, our army of workers must be furnished with a practical equipment to do justice to what we have in the way of resource, racial, climatic and geographical

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D 2750

advantage.

Illustrated by what seen in Orient---

(I) Imports of Uunited States, England and Germany to China and Japan.

(2) Industrial development in China-- Hankow industrial development due to labour conditions and technical education of Chinese in Germany.

(3) Competition of Orient in Canada--- letter from San Francisco Cannot be met by our factory legislation, wages, hours, child labour, etc.-- not even by tariffs.

But by--

(I) Light of new world over old,

(3) Wealth of natural resources, efficiency of our labour.

4. The building up of foreign trade an essential part of national work---

The history of the industrial and commercial development of Germany enlightening--

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D 2751

Begun before the Empire---Of II
Technical Schools all but 2 or 3
over 50

With the downfall of Napoleon--Prussia
looking to future.

The war indemnity paid by Germany to
France made possible state outlays--
great development since 1870.

Technical institute at Charlottenburg.

British Consular reports on Technical
education in Germany.

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D 2752

2. The need for the development of a system of Technical Education----

as shewn by----

(I) What has been done by other countries---

(a) United States---

Federal help advocated before middle of century/ I862---Morrill Act--Public lands donated to states and territories to provide colleges for agricultural and mechanical arts.

I890 -Appropriation for each state of $I5,000 to increase each year by $I,000 to $25,000, more than $I5,000 per year, equal to 40.8 p.c. expense all schools of technical education.

I867--- A Bureau of Education exists permanently under a Commission for double purpose of collecting and diffusing information.

I89I--- Commission appointed, "The investigation of and report upon the various industrial school systems, and also technical school system of the U.S. and foreign countries.

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D 2753

1901--- Another report, 1300 pages.

(b) Germany---

(a) Imperial Physical and Technical Institute, research in mechanics for benefit of German industry.

(b) Imperial Industrial Museum.

(c) Direct aid to shipbuilding and navigation schools on Baltic.

(c) Great Britain---

The movement found expression in establishment of polytechnics, trade schools, continuation classes, technical schools. Recent years, technical universities, Cardiff, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, London--different from Oxford and Cambridge--aimed at producing trained minds in all matters commercial and industrial.

(2) By employers of labour to meet demand for skilled workmen. — desire of workmen to qualify £100,000 paid out yearly in Montreal & Lachine for foreign correspondence schools

(3) Imperfect training of apprentices, owing to change from domestic to factory system.

(4) Giving to working classes opportunity to rise--duty

probably expenses of 1/2 million yearly to spend

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D 2754

here---professional classes vs. industrial.

Extract from report of Federation of Labour.

---to substitute efficiencyfor deterioration in working classes---boys in town--Forsyth.

---what society owes to wage earners--Mrs.Fitzgibbon's view.

Carlyle - Sartor Resartus

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D 2755

3. The work which is being accomplished in Canada today.

(I) Nova Scotia:

Fielding premier I889---Miners' schools in mining district.

Today separate department of Technical Education.

Technical schools 2I districts---

(I) Miners.

(2) Stationery engineers.

(3) Fishermen.

(4) Craftsmen---I400 enrolled I908.

Premier Murray's statement, Sydney Record

Beginning vocational teaching--garment workers and cutters.

Technical college Halifax

(2) Prince Edward Island---Manual training.

(3) New Brunswick--Manual training--University of N.B. Department of Forestry.

(4) Quebec--Sir Lomer Gouin-- a progressive policy.

II schools of arts and manufactures.

Liberal grants to existing institutes--founding new institutes. - Sir Wilfrid Laurier corner stone

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D 2756

Montreal Technical Institute--570 pupils night classes.

C.P.R. Angus shops--training apprentices.

McGill and Laval---technical branches.

Macdonald College--manual training.

(5) Ontario

Manual training in schools.

Schools--training for teachers.

Technical School of Hamilton.

Technical High School, Toronto.

School of Science, Toronto.

" Mines, Kingston.

Agricultural College, Faculty of Forestry, Toronto.

Investigation of Question by Commissioners of School Board and Ontario Government.

(6) Manitoba:

Manual training.

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House of Commons Debates

SECOND SESSION—ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT

SPEECH

OF

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,
(MINISTER OF LABOUR)

ON

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1909

Hon. MACKENZIE KING (Minister of Labour). Mr. Speaker, I feel that I am only voicing the opinion of every member of this House when I say that our thanks are due to the hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Guthrie) for having brought this important subject to the attention of parliament and for the exceptionally able, forceful and comprehensive manner in which he introduced his resolution. I think, too, Sir, the House is to be congratulated on the very full discussion which has taken place on this resolution, to be congratulated because the subject is one which, no matter what view we may take as to the jurisdiction of this government or a provincial government to deal with it, cannot be viewed other than as one of great national concern. I should like to add a few words to what has already been said from that point of view, but before doing so I would like to refer to the remarks of the hon. member for Nanaimo (Mr. R. Smith) in reference to industrial accidents in the coal mines of Nova Scotia and the coal mines of British Columbia.

The hon. member has drawn the attention of the House to the great difference in the number of accidents which have taken place in the mines of those two provinces, and I do not know that a more fortunate example could have been brought forth to illustrate the important part which technical education may play in the industrial development of a nation than the example the hon. gentleman has cited. During recess I took advantage of the opportunity to look up a table showing the number of fatal and serious accidents in the coal mines of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and I find that in the last ten years in Nova Scotia 264 miners have been killed outright in the course of their employment, while in the province of British Columbia, 624 miners have been killed outright in the course of their employment. Reducing the figures to averages, the

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difference is still more striking. Taking the rate per thousand men employed in Nova Scotia and comparing it with the ratio per thousand men employed in the mines of British Columbia, we find that the fatal accidents in Nova Scotia have been 2·64 per thousand men employed and in British Columbia, 9·21. That, Sir, is to be accounted for, it seems to me, mostly by the different advantages given to the miners of those two provinces in the way of technical education. My hon. friend knows, as every member of this House knows, that factory legislation and legislation in regard to mines is enacted by the provincial legislatures. He knows that the mining inspectors, as the factory inspectors, are appointed by the governments of the respective provinces, and I believe that from the point of view of laws and numbers of inspectors, the conditions in British Columbia will compare favourably with those in Nova Scotia. But there is this difference between the two provinces: In the province of Nova Scotia you have to-day a Department of Technical Education and since the Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) was Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, you have had technical schools in connection with the mines of that province so that when the miners who are spending their day time in the mine have an evening or have leisure, they may get the advantages of a technical training which will help to acquaint them with the difficulties and the hazardous conditions of their calling, with the scientific side of the work in which they are engaged. The result of that is shown in the figures that have been placed before the House. It seems to me the hon. gentleman has rendered to this country a great service in drawing attention to the fact that technical education may be the means of saving to the nation a large part of its working population.

Let me supplement these figures in regard to mining by some figures which the Department of Labour has been gathering during the last few years in regard to the subject of industrial accidents generally. Although the figures are imperfect, although they do not begin to include the total number of accidents which have taken place, they are, I think, sufficiently large to show how important this particular phase of industrial life is. Taking the figures as reported in the annual report of the Department of Labour, for the year ending March 31, 1909, I find that the number of persons engaged in industrial occupations who were killed outright from accidents occurring in the course of their work, was 1,271 and during the preceding year, the total number was 1,353. Take that average for a period of ten years, and what does it amount to? Between 13,000 and 14,000 of the wage earners, of the wealth producers of this country, killed outright in the course of their employment. What a tremendous national loss this is, to say nothing of the great loss to industry, to say nothing of what it means to the friends and families of those who are victims of these disasters. We see here the necessity for an extension of governmental action which may help to acquaint workingmen with the difficulties and dangers attendant on their callings, and which may tend in some way to reduce the number of fatal accidents which are likely to occur.

Now, I would like to say a word or two on another phase of the importance of technical education. And first of all, let me draw attention to the important part which technical education must necessarily play in the industrial development of this or of any other nation at the present time—must play because of the change which has taken place in the methods under which industry is carried on to-day in comparison with the methods under which it was carried on in the past. Under the old system as it prevailed before the mechanical inventions that have taken place during the last century, under the old domestic system, it was the custom of the employer to work with his men in his own home or in the shop. There were not then the large factories, there were not the large organizations of capital and of labour as we find them to-day. Under the old system of industry the training of the artisan was a comparatively simple matter, but under the system as it has developed to-day through the introduction of different powers the harnessing of the forces of nature, be they water, steam or electricity, we have entered into an entirely different industrial era, we have an industrial condition in which technical education must play a tremendous part. No man, for instance, can deal with electricity unless he is something more than an ordinary workingman, something more than an ordinary mechanic; he must have scientific training if he is to take any part in the application of electrical power to industry. Our whole industrial system being carried on to-day by factory organization and organization of capital and labour on a large scale, renders it absolutely essential that a nation which is going to progress and keep abreast of the times must equip its workers along the most modern lines, provide its workers with a practical technical training to enable them to deal with the new conditions under which they are obliged to work.

But not only has the industrial system vastly changed from what it was some years ago, the nature of the competition in industry has become vastly different from what it was not so long ago. It is no longer in any line of manufacture a question of competition as between muni-

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cipality and municipality, as between province and province, but it is a world wide competition, competition between one nation and another, between different countries forming a part of the same empire, and between different empires, a struggle for industrial supremacy so vast that it is difficult for the imagination to grasp its significance. Now, in a struggle such as that carried on under our industrial system, the slightest difference in processes, in technical devices, the slightest advantage in scientific knowledge, in the adaptability of machinery for different purposes, may have a far reaching effect. It may affect the whole of one industry, or the industries of one country, as compared with those of another country, and we in Canada, who at this time are endeavouring, as we all are, to become one of the foremost peoples in the industrial struggle of our time, should be prepared to consider carefully this question of technical education, since upon technical education will largely depend the success of our manufacturers in obtaining the advantage of the latest scientific processes. Not only the men who are directing an industry, but also those who are taking part in it, must be well educated to enable our country to hold its own and make headway against all competitors.

Sir, while speaking on this question of foreign competition, I would like to touch for a moment on the question of foreign trade. No nation that is worthy the name can hope to accomplish much unless it develops a large foreign trade, and this country, while it has already made considerable strides in the direction of gaining a foothold in the markets of Europe and elsewhere, will, we hope, go much further, and not only maintain a foothold in the markets of Europe, but also gain an entrance in the markets of the Orient, for which we are so well fitted by our geographical position. Perhaps the House will pardon me if I make a reference to one or two facts which came under my observation during the time I was privileged to be in the Orient last year. What impressed me almost more than anything else was the extent to which the manufacturers of England, the manufacturers of Germany and the manufacturers of the United States were finding a sale for their goods in those distant parts. In the cities of China, in the towns and cities of Japan, one saw everywhere articles of manufacture, products of one kind or another, coming from Great Britain, from Germany and other countries of Europe, and also from the United States; and I could not but wonder as a Canadian that we had not found our way into those distant parts, possessing, as I have mentioned, a great natural geographical advantage in the matter of trade with the far east. Going down from China to Japan, one travels through Manchuria on a road over rails that are made in Europe, and on cars that are made in the United States. The table service is made up of cutlery and china that comes from Great Britain. Much of the food has been prepared in European countries or in the United States. Surely we can hope that before long the manufacturers and producers of this country will be finding a market for their goods in those distant regions, and this market, I believe, once it is obtained, will be one of the largest and most profitable in the world. But if we are to find an entrance to that market, and if we are to hold our own when we get there, it will be only in virtue of the fact that our industries are equipped in a manner second to none as compared with those of other countries, and that we are doing a business as up-to-date as that which any other nation can do.

But, if there was one thing that impressed me more than another it was the extraordinary industrial development which has taken place in those countries themselves, and that is one of the main reasons why we should spare neither time nor money in an endeavour to equip our industrial communities in the most efficient manner if we are going, not only to obtain a foothold in those foreign countries, but if at the same time we are to retain our own markets in face of the competition which is sure to come from the far east. Let me mention only one case. I had the privilege of visiting the city of Hankow, which is three days' journey up the Yangtsze river, just opposite on the other side of the river, is located a large iron and steel industry. At the time I was there, this concern, established by Chinese capital, employed in the vicinity of 20,000 Chinese workmen, and they were shipping pig iron and steel ingots not only to other cities of China but to the United States as well, paying the duty on the steel ingots all that distance from the interior of China, across the Pacific, paying the duty and landing that steel at a profit in the very districts in which steel is being manufactured in the United States. I asked myself how it was possible that the Chinese nation that we had supposed to be asleep was carrying on so successfully such an industry in the far east, and the answer I found in connection with the very subject we are considering to-night. The men who were directing those industries were highly trained specialists, some of these young Chinese who had gone to Germany, who had gone to the United States, who had gone to Great Britain to receive a technical education in the schools and colleges there, and with that fine intellectuality characteristic of Chinamen, were able to return to their own country and to

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take part in an industrial development which will be second to none in the near future.

Now, if we are going to hold our own against that kind of competition it will only be by bringing our workmen up to the highest degree of efficiency, and by seeing that our industries are managed by men who are second to none in technical knowledge and training. They talk of the Yellow peril. Sir, I find no danger in the Yellow peril if you consider it under the aspect of immigration. I believe that can be dealt with by diplomacy; I believe it will be possible to keep the oriental to his own side of the Pacific, as it is in every way desirable he should be kept. The real Yellow peril, a peril that is surely coming, is that of industrial competition with the Orient, and when it does come in all its power, it will present to us the greatest problem with which this continent has yet been faced. Let me show wherein it is at our doors at this very moment. I have in my pocket a letter I received from a gentleman in San Francisco, who says that the company with which he is concerned is to-day in a position to control the imports of steel billets, from the company in China to which I have referred, and his company is arranging with that company in Hankow to secure their products, the steel billets and pig iron they are manufacturing there, and he writes to know what are the possibilities of his developing with this material a large iron and steel industry and rolling mills on our Pacific coast. His company is proposing to establish a manufacturing concern somewhere on the western slope of the United States and Canada to carry on the manufacture of steel with their products coming from this old country of China. Now what is true there is going to be true in one industry after another, and how are we to meet it? It will not be met by our shorter hours of labour. We work eight to ten hours a day in our factories, whereas the orientals are working twenty-four hours in the concern to which I have referred, they never stop even for Sundays, the Chinese New Year being the only day in which that industry closes down. Our regard for women in industry is not going to save us, our laws exempting little children from working in these industries is not going to save us. Our higher wages will not the better enable us to meet this competition. What then is going to save us? Two things, and two things alone will enable this country to face the competition with which it is destined to be brought into conflict in the far east. One of these is the extent which the future witnesses the spreading of the light of the new world over the old, spreading of the light from the lamp of knowledge, and the still brighter radiance of Christian truth and Christian influence. Where that goes will come with it a greater regard and respect for women, a greater reverence for the little child, a greater and truer insight into the nature and dignity of manhood itself. With these things will come a shortening in the hours of labour, a lessening of the employment of women and children, and a respect for the Sunday which we observe as a day of rest, and a hundred and one other considerations which makes this our standard of living what it is among our own people. The other thing that may help us to meet this competition is the greatness of our natural resources, combined with the industrial efficiency of our own working people, and this industrial efficiency can only be brought about by the development on a general scale throughout the whole Dominion of sound technical education, carried on by the authorities whose duty it is to do it. Only by the development of this system of technical education so far as we can possibly carry it, will we be in a position to face the future with a confidence of success.

Now, Sir, perhaps I have spoken on this point at greater length than the circumstances would warrant. But I have thought that perhaps another opportunity may not occur very soon to enable me to express my views on a question which seems to me of paramount importance. It seems to me there is great need for the development of a system of technical education in Canada. This need has been demonstrated in half a dozen different ways. First of all, it has been demonstrated by comparison of conditions in this country with conditions as they are in Germany, in France, in England, in Switzerland and in the United States. It has been shown by the hon. gentleman who moved this resolution and by others who have spoken on it, how much has been done by each of these countries in the matter of promoting technical education. The hon. leader of the opposition asked, I think, in speaking of Germany, whether the work that has been carried on there had been done for the most part by the states. I think the work has been carried on by the states in Germany, for the most part. The work was started in Germany, as the member for South Wellington said this afternoon, away back early in the last century, and it has been taken up by one state after another. But the federal government in Germany has also done something to further this work. They have done nothing in the way of teaching, but they have established an institute for physical and technical research, they have an industrial museum, and they are giving financial assistance to ship-building and navigation schools. In the United States while most of the work has been carried on by the individual states, the federal government contributed land away back in 1862 for the

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purpose of aiding in the development of the agricultural and mechanical arts. They have had one or two commissions which have made inquiries into these questions, and a department of education which conducts researches along these lines. The federal government has also granted financial aid to the several states. In Great Britain there have been a large number of polytechnic schools, continuation classes, and technical schools and commercial and technical universities. All these countries are competitors of Canada, and are doing a great deal to equip their army of workers and enable them to take their part in this world wide competition. And were there no other reason why the authorities of this country should do their part in promoting the work of technical education than that our competitors are doing so that of itself would be a strong reason why much should be done. But there is another reason that was mentioned by the hon. member for South Ontario (Mr. Fowke) and the hon. member for Guysboro (Mr. Sinclair), and that is that the employers of labour in this country are crying out for skilled workmen. We all know that this demand comes from every part of the Dominion, one industry after another complaining that they have not enongh skilled workmen. They allege that they have to send to other countries to get foremen, and import men skilled in certain industries. Why is this? It is not because we have not in Canada men who are capable of becoming skilled in scientific knowledge, and of carrying on any industry after the most modern scientific methods, but it is because we have not in Canada a sufficient number of institutes to enable our artisans and workingmen to qualify for these high positions the number of which is daily increasing. Not only is there a desire on the part of the employers for a greater number of skilled workmen but there is also, as the hon. member for Maisonneuve, the mover of the resolution and the hon. member for Nanaimo have said, a desire on the part of the workingmen themselves to avail themselves of greater opportunities of education in this direction. I think it was the hon. member for South Wellington who pointed out that not less than three-quarters of a million of dollars was spent by the workmen of this country in payments to the correspondence schools in the United States in the furthering of this work of self-education along technical lines. Where there is a desire to that extent, manifesting itself in that particular way, surely we have before us the strongest reason why the authorities, whose duty it may be to undertake this work, should undertake it to the greatest degree possible.

And, Sir, there is another reason, much akin to the one which I have already mentioned, and that is the need at this time for a better system of apprenticeship. Our industries are suffering in every direction because workingmen do not go through the form of apprenticeship now that they went through in the olden days. It is inevitable that it should be so. In the olden days the apprentice worked with his employer in his master's shop, but to-day the employer is a large corporation and this personal relationship which formerly existed is now impossible. There is the greatest diversity of industry, and the greatest division of labour, so that the work of the ordinary mechanic comes often to be that of simply performing one particular kind of action, doing that in a monotonous, routine fashion and knowing nothing of the whole process of which his labour forms a part. That being so it seems to me there is a greater need for some system of education which will make intelligible to the man who has the work to do the part which he is performing in industrial development and that service might be performed by an extension of the system of technical education throughout the country.

There is a further feature which I think should be considered in this connection and it is the obligation which society owes to workingmen to enable them to realize the best of the capacity which they have within them. This is something which we, in this day, are too apt to forget. We have all the comforts in our homes, we think of the enjoyments that we possess of one kind and another, but we fail to realize to what a considerable extent, I was going to say, the almost illimitable extent, the whole enjoyment and routine of our daily life rests upon the manner in which the great mass of men who are day labourers or ordinary mechanics discharge the duties which they are called upon to perform. Let me read an extract from the report of the Industrial Committee of the American Federation of Labour which recently held its session in the city of Toronto. It was a report brought in by a committee of the workingmen composing that body in regard to this question of industrial education and the sentence or two which I shall read is deserving of the consideration not only of this House but of every man in this country:

> We must never lose sight of the fact that a large majority of the working people are poor, and because of this they are forced to begin the battle of life at an early age. The need of the day is that something be done for the children of this great wage-working class.
>
> Formerly the apprentice system offered the boy an opportunity to learn a trade and become a thoroughly trained mechanic, but of late years the scheme of specialization has supplanted the old apprenticeship system, even to extreme specialization. It ought to be recognized as a scientific truth that the higher the skill possessed by the mechanic the

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more valuable his labour, both to himself, his employer and the community.

The one trouble in America to-day is that too many of our youths who have graduated from the grammar or high schools are misfits industrially. If we are to secure industrial supremacy, or even maintain our present standards in the industrial world, we must in some way in our educational system acquire an equivalent to our old apprenticeship system.

It is to the first paragraph of that extract that I would like to direct special attention.

A large majority of the working people are poor, and because of this they are forced to begin the battle of life at an early age. The need of the day is that something be done for the children of this great wage-working class.

We leave these halls of parliament, we go to our homes in the evening, we take a street car, we go to our rooms and sit down by our firesides and unless there is a strike on the street railway, or a strike of plumbers so that our houses are cold when we go into them, unless there is a strike of miners so that we cannot get coal for our fires, or unless there is some other kind of industrial disturbance to direct our attention to the fact that there is a great industrial community working ceaselessly day and night, we are all too apt to forget that this great body of workers exists at all. For that reason we cannot too often remind ourselves of the fact that society does owe something to the great body of working people who are obliged to begin life early, to begin to toil before their education is completed, that we owe something to them in the way of conferring an opportunity at least to each to realize the capacities of which his nature may be capable. Carlyle says, in one of his famous works, that for a man to die ignorant who has capacity for knowledge, is a tragedy. Well, Sir, if this be true, the crime must somewhere rest upon the heads of those who have it within their power to confer the opportunity and who yet withhold it. It seems to me therefore that if we recognize the imperative ethical obligation which is upon us we will find it our duty to do something to put in the way of the miner who daily risks his life in underground toil the opportunty for education which will better enable him to rise in the calling which he has been forced to take up in his youth and which may enable him to move up from the position of a hewer of ore to that of overseer or manager of the mine in which he is employed, and similarly a like opportunity to all engaged in the other classes of employment.

Further, take it in our large industrial cities looked at from the point of view of national strength as this may be gauged by the efficiency and calibre of our workingmen. In our large cities what do we see at night?—groups and groups of our young men aimlessly walking in one direction along the streets meeting groups of other young men aimlessly walking in another direction. Each and every one of these young men might be educating himself in some branch of technical education if the opportunity were there for them. I was much impressed by what can be done in that direction in a talk I had, last summer, with the headmaster of the Berlin Collegiate and Technical Institute, Mr. Forsyth. He has been one of the pioneers in technical education in the province of Ontario, and he has helped to place the Collegiate Institute of my native town in the very front rank of the collegiate and technical institutes of Canada. It is Mr. Forsyth's desire that the work which is carried on there in the day time may be so arranged that in the evenings it will be open to classes of students composed of young mechanics who are pursuing their trades during the daytime and who will be given a chance of training and equipping themselves to take higher positions in the work in which they are engaged. Something might be done by the different provinces that have already commenced a system of technical education in extending the work so as to bring it more within the reach of every mechanic in the community. In this way the nation will be substituting for possible determination a guarantee of increased efficiency. If I had not already taken up the time of the House at such length I would speak a little of the work that has been done in Canada along these lines.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Go on.

Mr. KING. While I have endeavoured to lay emphasis on the need for the extension of the work I would have failed to have properly presented to the House what I had in my mind had I conveyed the impression that Canada is not at the present time doing a great deal considering the number of other things that we have been called upon to do and the comparatively early stage of our industrial development. Just running over in a very rapid way what has been accomplished, let me direct the atttention of the House to the province of Nova Scotia. They have in that province a department of technical education. In that respect the province of Nova Scotia, as in some other respects, has gone far and away ahead of any of the other provinces of the Dominion. They have recognized the great importance of this work to the extent of having a department of the government under an able and efficient officer, Dr. Sexton, devoting its time exclusively to the work of technical education.

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They have, I understand, 21 technical schools established in different districts throughout the province and these schools are attended by miners, by stationary engineers, by fishermen, and by craftsmen generally. It is, I believe, the intention of the provincial government to still further extend that work which was initiated by the Hon. Mr. Fielding, when he was premier of Nova Scotia. In Prince Edward Island something is being done in the way of manual training and in New Brunswick there is a department of forestry connected with the university, but little has been undertaken in the way of technical education in either of these provinces. In the province of Quebec a good deal has already been done and more is promised. Recently, Sir Lomer Gouin, the premier, in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of a new technical institute in Montreal promised that the government recognizing the needs of the mechanics and working classes, would make for still further progress in this line. There are at present 11 schools of arts and manufactures in the province of Quebec; there have been liberal grants to existing institutions and the premier has promised to the city of Quebec a technical institute similar to that in course of construction in Montreal. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, experiencing the need for skilled mechanics, has started in connection with the Angus shops, classes for the technical education of its employees, and the classes, I am informed, are well attended. The universities of McGill and Laval have done good work in their technical branches, so that the province of Quebec has set to the other provinces of the Dominion an example which is only paralleled by Nova Scotia and Ontario. In Ontario, the development of technical education and manual training through the high schools and collegiate institutes has gone a long way, and there are also well equipped technical high schools at Hamilton and Toronto. The university has its school of Practical Science and department of forestry, there is the agricultural school at Guelph, and the department of mines at Kingston. Within the last few months the technical high schools at Toronto sent a commissioner to the United States to inquire into the conditions there, and the provincial government has sent another commissioner to Europe to inquire into technical education, so that it may be said that Ontario is doing good work in this direction. The hon. member for Winnipeg (Mr. Haggart) has spoken of what is being done in his own province and in his own city, and I would like to mention the commendable example set by the late David A. Mitchell, of Winnipeg, who, in his will, provided a large sum to be devoted to the erection of technical schools in which workingmen and artisans may receive free of charge technical training at evening classes in their particular callings. This probably sums up all that has been done throughout the Dominion in the way of technical education. It is only a few years since the start was made, but what has been done thus far gives us reason to hope that these provinces will advance in the work and that their example will be followed by the other provinces.

The resolution ,before the House expresses the opinion that it is advisable that a committee of inquiry should be forthwith appointed to investigate the needs of Canada in this respect to technical education and to report the ways and means by which these needs may best be met. There can be no doubt that such a commission would render great service to the Dominion, and to all the provinces of the Dominion. The reports of the British consular agents afford very interesting information as to what is being done by other countries in the way of gathering information on the subject of technical education. I have here a list of British consular reports on technical education in Germany which I find in the library of the Department of Labour, and I will read it to show what information may be acquired by gentlemen who make researches into existing conditions in other countries. There is one report of 83 pages which deals with special schools and courses for mechanical engineering in Germany. There is another report of 91 pages dealing with what Germany has done for the development of the textile interests, another report on navigation schools, another report on the special technical schools for the ceramic industry, another report on agricultural instruction in Germany, another report on engineering schools, another report on the technical schools for the branches of the metal industry, another on technical instruction in naval construction and architecture, another on special schools for ship engineers, and another on special schools for the woodworking industry.

Now, if the great nation of Britain finds it to her commercial and industrial advantage to have her consular agents prepare reports on what a rival nation is doing to develop industries along technical lines, that should be evidence enough to show wherein a similar course adopted by the governments that have charge of this particular work could be found advantageous to them, and that the work of any commission properly performed would be of great service to this country. I may say that the Department of Labour has already commenced to gather a large amount of information on this subject of technical education in other countries, and any work which a commission would under-

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take would be in part of that nature. So far as it has been possible to do it by means of correspondence we have endeavoured in the Department of Labour to gather in the library reports on what is being done for technical education in the different countries of the world. We shall be only too glad in the department to have any persons who are interested in this subject take advantage of the information which is gathered there. Mr. Acland, the deputy minister, who has made a very full and careful study of this whole question would be pleased, I am sure, to lend his assistance towards facilitating the work of representatives of the provincial governments or others who may desire to consult any of the documents in the department.

There does not seem to be any difference of opinion as to the desire in many quarters for a commission of this kind. That has been made plain to us by the manufacturers as well as the workingmen through their representatives in the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress and the Canadian Federation of Labour, each of which bodies have made requests that something should be done in this direction. It goes without saying that the recommendations on this subject from boards of trade, universities and other public bodies, are also entitled to the greatest respect and consideration. But that leads to a further point which has been mentioned this evening. All that I have said thus far has had relation to the importance of technical education; and I think every member of the House will agree that there is little room for difference of opinion as to the importance of this matter to Canada as a young nation seeking industrial supremacy be it ever so far removed. We cannot, I think, overestimate the importance of this work, no matter by whom it may be carried on. Much has been said of Germany. I think the commercial and industrial history of Germany is most enlightening to this country. It was after the downfall of Napoleon that Prussia saw her opportunity to become a great nation. She started in the work of nation-building by laying the foundations sure and strong, by endeavouring to establish without delay systems of technical training which would make her workingmen and artisans second to no others on earth. Then, after the Franco-German war, the large indemnity paid by France left the provinces free to expend on technical education what they would otherwise not have been able to devote to that object. From the fact that the provinces themselves made the beginning at the time they did, and from this other exceptional advantage, Germany has been able, since the time of the birth of the empire, to take the strides that have brought her to the position of industrial importance she holds in the world at the present time; and I think Canada is a young country, looking forward to the part she shall play, as the largest and most important part of the British empire, can afford to take lessons out of the books of any other nation in the world and profit by them.

But there is left the doubt on the question of jurisdiction, and that is a matter which cannot be too carefully considered. I do not believe that too much importance can be attached to the work of technical education to be done by the authorities whose duty it is to perform that work. But it is another question whether or not this parliament has the power to go into this question to the extent to which some speakers this evening have indicated they would like to see it do. The resolution asks only for a commission to inquire into the needs of this country. It suggests, however, that the commission should also report on ways and means. Other speakers have suggested that the government should do more than that—that it should assist in a financial way; and other speakers, the hon. member for Halifax (Mr. Crosby) in particular, went so far as to express the wish that the word 'commission' had been left out of the resolution altogether—though if it had been, I fail to see how there would have been any resolution left—and would prefer that the government should do something in a practical way, in the direction of instruction along technical lines. All of this raises a question which has been debated many times in this House, and one which we cannot consider too carefully—whether or not the good which might be done by the appointment of a body by this government to further the work of technical education might not be in part undone by the mischief which the appointment of such a body might create were the motives and purposes of this government in establishing such a commission not fully comprehended and understood. The hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Guthrie) has said that communications have already been received to the effect that there would be no objection on the part of the provinces to such a course. Well, Sir, it seems to me that before the Dominion government should take the step suggested in the resolution, there should be something more than this negative attitude on the part of the provinces. It should not be a case of no objection, but a case of an earnestly expressed desire which the government should be asked to listen to. I think, the risk should not be run of raising a great constitutional question in a matter of such great national importance until at least the exact position of this government with regard to this question is fully and rightly understood by the different provinces and by the people in the country. To my mind the section of the British North America Act which says that 'the legis-

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latures may exclusively make laws in relation to education, undoubtedly gives to the provinces the right of legislation in all matters respecting education; and if this parliament were to attempt to legislate on matters affecting education, as set forth in this section. I think this parliament would be going beyond the powers which are given to it in the British North America Act. But I am not so sure that the exclusive right to make laws with regard to education means the right to exclude the Dominion from gathering information on any subject which may be deemed a subject of national importance. However, that may be a debatable constitutional question, and in view of the importance of the subject of this discussion, I think it would be well if the mover of this resolution would allow the government a further opportunity to consider the question from this point of view, and not press it to a division to-night. Assuming that we got over the question of jurisdiction all right, there is still the question of the advisability and the expediency of taking this step so long as there is any likelihood of that step being misunderstood; and I hope that one of the results of this debate will be that the true relationship of the provinces to the Dominion on this question of great national concern will be brought out in bolder and clearer relief than ever before, and if the subject be brought up again, as I hope it will be, there will be no doubt in the mind of any member of this House, or in any group of responsible persons outside, as to whether or not the Dominion would be trespassing in endeavouring to co-operate with the provinces—for it is co-operation alone that would be expected—to the extent the mover of this resolution would desire. I would beg to move therefore the adjournment of the debate.

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D 8770

9 Dec. 1909 House of Commons

EIGHT-HOUR DAY

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Perfectly with 8 hr day

Advantages of short hours:

--Duration and intensity. — further work —
--Opportunity to live--happily.
--Subject for provincial legislation.
--recommendation of B.C.Commission.

Re Bill introduced:

(Macdonell)
---Context different from purpose.
---Section as drafted impossible of execution.

Re contracts on Public Works:

---Fair Wages Resolution
Record of schedules in Annual Report.

Possible effects of 8-hour day on Governmentwork.

---Embarrassment not intended might be occasioned.
---Bridge work--construction.
---Two buildings by one contractor.
---Seasonal changes.
---Agreements between unions and employers Collective bargaining.
---Local considerations.

Importance of subject demands full information as to effect before legislating.

Burgoyne found on committee.

---Opportunity for employers, trade unionists and others to be heard.
---Precedent of United States.
---Royal Commission in Nova Scotia.
---Enquiries by Department of Labour--
(I) By Fair Wage Officers,
~~(2) Re hours of Government employees.~~

Consensus of opinion, that Bill shld go to Committee

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Fair Wages Resolution of
House of Commons
March 17, 1900.

Mr. Mulock.—That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.

we think that much good would result by legislation moving in the direction of the shortening of hours. In these days, when the human energies are strained to their utmost amid whirling dust and machinery, long hours are a crime against nature. The machine should be the servant of man, and not man the slave of the machine. One of the most legitimate modes in which a legislature can aid in improving the condition of the workmen is by the shortening of hours. Of course this ought to be done gradually, and after carefully taking into account the conditions of the particular industry in other countries so as not to transfer it elsewhere, or drive it out of our own country. If it could be brought to pass that the workman would have to work only long enough so as to make his work a pleasurable exercise, instead of an exhausting toil, and at the same time secure a comfortable living, society will have advanced a long way towards the millenium.

Report of Royal Commission
on Industrial Disputes in B.C.
1903. p. 77.

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D 5777

Sympathy with 8 hr. day.

Advantages of short hours

--Duration and intensity.
--Opportunity to live -- happily.
--Subject for provincial legislation.
--recommendation of B.C. Commission.

Re contracts on Public Works:

--Rail Wages Resolution
Record of schedules in Annual Report.

Re Bill introduced:

--Context different from purpose.
--Section as drafted impossible of execution.

Possible effects of 8-hour day on Government work.

--Embarrassment not intended might be occasioned.
--Bridge work--construction.
--Two buildings by one contractor.
--Seasonal changes.
--Agreements between unions and employers. Collective bargaining.
--Local considerations.

Importance of subject demands full information as to effect before legislating.

Would not like to see object lost thro' haste, drafting or incomplete information.
Concensus of opinion that Bill should go to Committee.

--Opportunity for employers, trade unionists and others to be heard.
--Precedent of United States.
--Royal Commission in Nova Scotia.
--Enquiries by Department of Labour--
By Fair Wage Officers.

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D 2773

Re History of Bill:

Work of Special Committee---Report of

Work of Prof.Skelton.

Present Bill---carefully drawn in light of evidence,etc.

Considerations to have in mind in legislating---

(1) Effect of shortening hours of labour---Social etc.

Distribution more important question than production.

Purpose of life---full,normal,happy life.

Classes of Industries women & children.

Need for uniformity.

International Assn. at Lugano.

(2) Effect on production--

Broadly,history of century towards shorter hours.

Production greater today than ever.

(3) Question of Jurisdiction---

Federal vs. provincial.

Federal Government---to its own work and contracts.

Considerations:

(1) Government a model employer.

(2) Government a trustee of public funds.

(3) Reform--make haste by proceeding slowly--take cognizance of conditions of industry as they are and not attempt the impracticable.

Mover of Bill to restrict it to what it purports to be.

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18 Dec. 1909

D 2760

Montreal Builders' Exchange

THE DEPT. OF LABOUR AND BUILDERS

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THE TORONTO NEWS
MONDAY 20 DEC. 1909.

D 2781

BOARDS OF CONCILIATION

Mr. King Advocates Them to Settle All Labor Disputes

Montreal, Dec. 18.--Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, at the banquet of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, said the tide of trade unionism could not be stemmed, and the duty of Parliament was only to see justice done to all classes. The interests of capital and labor were identical, and any contrary idea was a mischievous one. If either became wholly antagonistic to the other it was opposed to the interests of the community. Mr. King advocated boards of conciliation.

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Bricklayers Exchange
Montreal June 18-09

Labour & Capital

D 2782

Interests of labour and capital one as factors in production

but more " " and community are one -

otherwise no justification for Dept. of Finance
" of Labour.

The interests of individual capitalists
" " labourers may be opposed and
where found to be such will be opposed to interests of
community:-
e.g. Financiers may aid and start a war agitation to
profit out of war loans or supplies

Labour to destruction of useful inventions
e.g.: knitting frames, Eng., Railways in China.

Business of Government to so control both as to see that
the good of the commonweal is served;
also to demonstrate this truth

This Dept. of Labour has sought to do

Truth illustrated in respect to building trades in 3 ways.

(1) Industrial accidents - Life-saving devices.
(2) Industrial efficiency- Technical Education.
(3) Industrial Peace - Permanent boards, conciliation
I. D. I. A.

Speaking to Builders
remember not builders of houses only, of bridges, of
industrial establishments - but builders of a nation -
builders of an empire.

Dignity in calling
Opportunities of public service.
Scope for the exercise of those qualities of manhood
which raise a man in his own self esteem and win
for him the goodwill and respect of his fellows.

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Labour)
(one - as factors in production
Capital)

Also community "

or no justification for Finance Department
Labour "

Interests of individual capitalists vs. Labour & community
e.g. Financiers - loan for war - contracts.

Labourers vs. capital and community
vs. inventions England
China.

Business of Government to control both in the interests of community

Truth of unity and of trinity of interests is demonstrated, as respects building trades.

(1) Industrial Accidents - devices for saving
Statistics - 1. capital
2. labour
3. community
(2) Industrial efficiency - Technical Education
(1) capital
(2) labour
(3) community
(3) Industrial peace- conciliation & arbitration
permanent boards.
I.D.I.A.
Statistics:
(1) capital
(2) labour
(3) community

Speaking to builders - not of houses only, bridges, etc.- nation, empire.

Dignity of calling.
Opportunity of public service
Scope for qualities of manhood.

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CANADA

D 2765

Our Cause.

Loss of Life- (Generally in Building Trades
)
(Loss to industry

Loss of working days

loss in wages
loss in profits
loss to other trades
handicapped in work in furnishing supplies.

Loss in good will

Loss through inefficiency

technical education

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D 5765

26 Dec. 1909

Toronto: St. Andrew's Institute

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN INDIA

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 8787

MINISTER OF LABOR

St. Andrew's Institute of Unequal Social Conditions in India.

Hon. W. L. M. King, minister of labor, addressed a large gathering in St. Andrew's Institute Sunday afternoon. His theme was his recent trip around the world, in the development of which he devoted some time to sketching the customs of the natives and the unequal social conditions which obtain in India. He pointed out that women and girls do most of the work, receiving very poor remuneration.

Strange as it may seem, he found no Christian churches in Egypt, which he remarked, lay almost in sight of the Holy Land, the land which had witnessed the birth, the ministry, and the crucifixion of Christ.

The Chinese opium traffic came in for his heavy condemnation. His trip had firmly convinced him that the need of the east was more missionaries. Now was the time for sending them out.

Toronto World

Dec 27. 09

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CANADA

D 2788

LABOR MINISTER'S SUNDAY WORK

Talk to the Members of St. Andrew's Institute About Trip Abroad.

On Sunday afternoon Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, delivered an address before a large gathering in St. Andrew's Institute. His theme was his recent trip around the world, in which he sketched the customs of the natives and the unequal social conditions which obtained in India. Women and girls do most of the work, receiving very poor remuneration.

"It seemed strange," said the speaker, "but it is a fact, that in Egypt I found no Christian church, although it lies in sight of the Holy Land, the land that has witnessed the birth and crucifixion of Christ."

Opium traffic among the Chinese was also condemned by the Minister of Labor, and in conclusion he said that his trip abroad had convinced him that the need of the East was more missionaries, and now was the time to send them.

Toronto Telegram
27/12/09.

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D 2783

MISSIONARIES MUCH NEEDED

Hon. W. L. M. King Speaks on Need of Christianizing East.

After relating some of the incidents of his recent trip around the world to a large number of children and adults at the St. Andrew's Church Institute yesterday afternoon, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King emphasized the need of missionaries for the Far Eastern countries. Mr. King gave an interesting address to the children, telling of his trip through the Holy Land, Egypt, France and especially India. He told of the beautiful cities of Bombay and Benares, where there are customs which provide most interesting topics for talks to children. The custom of burning the dead, bathing in the Ganges and various others were related. Mr. King spoke of the industrial conditions in India, where the women and girls do most of the work for very poor pay. What struck him most in Egypt, he said, was the fact that in that country right across the lake from Judea, where Christ was born and lived, there were no Christian churches. The curse of the opium traffic in China was emphasized by the speaker, who concluded by stating that his trip had convinced him that there was need of love in those un-Christianized countries—a love such as the Lord displayed towards His fellow-men, and the great need was for missionaries. That need was more apparent to-day than at any other time, and it was the duty of everyone in this age, not at some future time, to do everything in his or her power to assist in furthering the efforts to spread the Gospel in those far distant lands.

Mail & Empire
Dec 27. 09

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India

D 2790
[1909]

See articles in Review of Reviews for January,1909, "The Heroes of the New Era in India" and "The Deported Indian Leaders."

Filed with "Personal Pamphlets."

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(WLMK?)
K. D 5791
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India.

We can never properly appreciate our own land till we have had opportunity of comparing it by observation & reflection the conditions which have become so familiar to us. We have received such impressions which now [illegible] and [illegible] conditions either new or little but slightly known, and a flood of which [illegible] a multitude of impressions which a new living interest is imparted to the [illegible] accustomed and [illegible] familiar. In this particular India is of special interest to Canadians in a comparison of the history, population, social & economic conditions [illegible] a multitude of parallels hardly less striking than the contrasts which are so vividly marked.

Without more than [illegible] mentioning the circumstance that it was India we [illegible] are indebted for the discovery of our own continent, have by which the aborigines of this continent were designated. Christopher Columbus in a search for China thought he had come upon India when he reached the shores of America. He called the people he found, the people the French, the people the British found, Indians and Indians they have [illegible] continued to be known as till today, but here the [illegible] parallel ends and the contrast begins. The Indians of North America have disappeared before the white man. The Indians of India

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have multiplied prodigiously in his presence. ~~[illegible]~~ Canada the trading companies of other nationalities preceded the British, ~~[illegible]~~ he reads the settlements of the Dutch of the French in America, we find their parallel in India, but what interests us the most, and is one of the most remarkable ~~coincidences~~ in the annals of history, is ~~the~~ the transition ~~of power~~ from French to British rule which was effected ~~simultaneously~~ in India & in the western ~~those memorable~~ years 1756-63. The year (?) that witnessed the defeat of the French at Plassey ~~was~~ signalized Wolfe's victory at Quebec. That the destiny of the continents should have so nearly ~~been~~ met ~~one~~ simultaneously, and forced almost ~~[illegible]~~ -ously and irrevocably ~~[illegible]~~ to another ~~[illegible]~~ is a circumstance of which it is doubtful if history presents another as momentous in the story of the modern world. To Canada and to ~~[illegible]~~ India the parallel in their parliamentary ~~[illegible]~~ for all time in that their ~~future~~ present is vastly different, ~~their future~~ ~~for good or ill~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~for~~ their future likewise must be different too. British institutions, British traditions, British ideals are the world into which ~~the~~ vastly different peoples have been cast ~~[illegible]~~ vastly different circumstances, ~~if they continue to [illegible] in [illegible]~~ if they approach each other in a similarity through the years to come, it will be the most signal verdict ~~[illegible]~~ done ~~yet~~ pronounced on the principles ~~of [illegible] and total practice of the~~

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~~Speech which [illegible]~~

for government formed of the British, and said more upon the ~~[illegible]~~ freedom of the spirit which has been the inspiration of British genius.

British rule in Canada and India ~~began with the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ began in 1760. It has lasted in each for just a century and a half. Canada today has forgotten the hand rule. India is beginning to and that she be allowed also to forget it. ~~In this difference~~ In this difference of relation positions ~~[illegible]~~ we have the problem of the present day so far as the British Empire in its relations to Union and consultation is concerned. In the factors which account for this difference we have opportunity of observing all those forces, social economic & political which make for progress in the history of the world. The study of these differences in ~~above all the~~ possesses an interest magnified & amplified ~~above~~ to one who ~~living in the [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] British institutions [illegible] and the freedom of self government~~ with his fellows enjoying the liberties & freedom of self government, which a system of free institutions experienced so to speak and exemplifies with the experience ~~which has gone~~ ~~to~~ of a people who moved forward in substance and form an achievement which is the highest and proudest of the British race.

Let us remember first of all that institutions are but the expression of the soul of a people, that they are ~~[illegible]~~

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~~encouragement of settlers~~

a manifestation – one of many – of the spirit which controls the pioneers, ~~and~~ the latent capacity of men acting collectively, ~~in the~~ and that government is but one expression, perhaps the highest, of this power in organized society, and ~~taken~~ by this test let us compare India with Canada, with Australia with South Africa & you will, but grow only with Canada.

In outward form there is much in resemblance between the ~~two~~ countries. Each is ~~[illegible]~~ a continent-size might well be considered almost a continent in itself. Of territory ~~[illegible]~~ already settled or available for settlement we have in Canada ~~the area~~ roughly of ——— square miles. In India the area is ——— magnificent mountain-ranges, vast plains, and mighty rivers are distinguishing physical characteristics ~~[illegible]~~ of each. There are great variations in climate in the different parts, though the contrast in this particular outweighs the resemblance. Canada in the main is temperate; India tropical. What this cold in Canada in its determining effects upon the character and habits of our people, the heat of the sun is to the nature of India. For 9 men in every 10 who sleep in a house in Canada tonight there will be 99 in India in and outside houses quite open. There may be many hundred who will sleep in the open. For ~~every~~ the half a dozen separate articles ~~[illegible]~~ to provide the number – which go to make up the dress of 99 men out of a hundred here, a single shirt for a priest and a

D 2735

stock for a Canadian will suffice in a somewhat similar manner of course over them. But these contrasts are small calculating unimportant. Now we come to the people themselves the problem begins. And first as to numbers, we have roughly speaking a population of 6 millions of whom 4/5 are of British or Anglo Saxon stock, the merest fraction, ~~are a race distinct~~ if we count such numbers of Asiatics as have recently come to our shores, are a race distinct in origin ~~[illegible]~~ or language from our own. In India there is a native population of over 300 millions and more ~~[illegible]~~ best informed tell us that it is composed of not less than 150 different races, speaking as many different languages, and each with distinct as varying as they are numerous. There may have been a time when racial differences were a factor operating against unity in our Dominion, but that time has long since passed away. The reconstruction of it may seem perhaps to disclose ~~the first great factor in~~ how far reaching in its effects on the problem of government is this factor of race both in its extent and density. and mixed race for purposes of this comparison language may be associated. Imagine a Canada, an Australia, a

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South Africa of so many races and consider how vastly different, until at least assimilation had ~~taken~~ marked effectively, the problem of government would be.

More serious perhaps than differences of race are differences of creed or religion, and here we come upon the most vexing of all problems in the British Empire. Of the determining factors in the life of a nation none is more potent than religion, which is compounded of former ~~that~~ of religion. No ~~religion~~ complicated has equalled in bitterness those which have been founded in religious differences. It has been truly said that millions of men will fight for a faith which they did not choose, and by whose limits they do not regulate their lives. In Canada we have broadly one religion, one church of revelation or a branch thereof. There may be broad divisions and minor subdivisions, but the Cross of Christ is the emblem of our national faith. In India it is vastly different. Instead of one religion there are at least 7 (?) principal religions each with followers in large numbers, and the in particular who command between them the allegiance of the people of the place. Hindooism ~~in the main~~ commands the largest following — it is estimated that ——— ~~[illegible] belong to this faith~~ may be classed as ~~belonging~~ adhering to this religion. The Mahommedans come next with a following of —

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Religion in India is most strongly marked. ~~The Mahommedan has propagated his religion~~ The Christian religion has been propagated by the sword, and the Mahommedan ~~propagation~~ religion ~~proceeding~~ by the fighting instinct & spirit which is ready to assert itself on occasion personally. The Hindoo is a lover of peace. He lives, especially the Bengalese, who are potentially the most unfit for warfare, this coming & clearing of their religious social and in despised & to a degree hated by them in consequence. Left to their own conflict between these two peoples would be immediate & immediate. Buddhism had at one time a large following in India. It was crushed by the sword of the Mahommedan in India where it has almost ceased to have an appreciable following & has found a home in Burmah & Ceylon. The parsees (or fire worshippers as they are sometimes called), numerically are weak, but financially are the most ~~important~~ of the Christian groups, they finish themselves on the purity of their religion - and their pride is not without justification in other respects. They are also and the ~~exclusiveness~~ reflection in their own intermarriages the ~~[illegible]~~ arrangements; and they are permitted to the isolation which is self sought. The Jains & — might also be mentioned but except as religious minorities to be considered in all general legislation are relatively unimportant.

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Thus for the problem, so far as religions is a factor is comparatively simple. Has communities that a handfull of dominant religions. People agree to disagree on certain matters & manifest common agreements on others. Whether this is possible depends on the nature of the differences which separate one from the other, and the characteristics of each. Here we begin to discover the irreconcilables. To mention only the two main divisions. Mohammedanism is the purest form of a monotheism of God - it is judaism plus the prophet. Hinduism is a monotheism of Gods. Mohammedanism has its creed, just as Christianity has, but it has the essential of democracy in its doctrine of the equality of men before God. Hinduism is based on a denial of equality. It is essentially a system of castes, and an inherited caste. Castes & castes the distinctions are more vital than the fundamental a religion which unites them all under the name of one religion.

~~Roughly there are four main castes. The Brahmin~~ The Hindoos has many gods. There are 3 in particular Brahma the Creator, ~~Vishnu the Sustainer~~ Siva, the preserver & destroyer. Each god has its favorites either other deities or animals which ~~[illegible]~~ are sacred and deserved worship, and have their peculiar delights. Thus — the wife of Siva is supposed to have been the wife of —, ~~She is from~~ acts of carnality are alone pleasing to her. Karma - is a most important

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~~Brama~~ —

ability & demands constitute appearing — — — — —, & so on the underlying belief appearing to be that every soul born into this world has had a previous existence and has a score of existences to perform before he will have worked out a minimum of his karma & becomes entitled to lose himself in — the sum of all existence, whence comes being ends. ~~Hence reincarnation~~ This hence reincarnation may ~~take place in the form of~~ come in animal or human life, hence animal life become sacred, and cows & monkeys are accorded privileges denied to fellow men. ~~The origin~~ Caste finds its origin in the myth that from the body of the God Brahma four distinct groups have sprung. From his head the Brahmans, who constitute the teaching & preaching class, from his chest the Kshatriyas(?) – the warrior class, from his thigh, – the — or commercial classes & from his feet the Sudras, or serving classes, those engaged in small trades such as ~~blacksmiths~~ barbers, shoemakers etc. Both each of these groups are innumerable sub divisions of caste, and outside beyond these are the ~~[illegible]~~ thousands who belong to no caste; the out castes, or pariahs such whom for a caste member to associate is the most serious of wrongs. Be between castes

D 2800

so marked are the governments that one cannot unit
under that formal prepared by the other, let alone set down
to a common mind, which on balance the contrary formula
such decision so much in the pulp of ~~discussion~~ that
there are ~~separate~~ strata along which ~~[illegible]~~ no formula
~~is~~ allowed to make, to progress in that particular
would be to render humility harsh by some form of
some charter-
ment. If ~~democracy~~ some measure of democracy
is an essential of self government, there is ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ a levelling process required here
which will take many years if not an union
before the democracy of India, and remember
one in which forms the common citizenship
which we are so accustomed as ~~[illegible]~~ hardly to be
conscious of. In the religious difference of India,
~~and the system~~ lie, I believe, the greatest of all
obstacles to unity - which is an essential of all
government - that is ~~sufficient [illegible]~~ to be
free within, and expression of the genius of
a people.

But ~~government~~ unity is not the ~~only~~ sole essential
of government, enlightenment is even more a
requirement, and in these days of marked intercourse
& world problems ~~enlightenment~~ an intelligence

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11/

sufficiently broad to look beyond the own borders, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

and lapse of time Canada then must be ~~of [illegible]~~ in greater abundance before India can begin to hold her place and perform the services in the world concerning Labour which they compose. In Canada, illiteracy is considered almost a crime, a crime, at least, on the part of those who are responsible for it. However, maybe the ~~[illegible]~~ reasons of this backwardness have their own ~~[illegible]~~ reason of enlightenment by some ~~[illegible]~~ or other - and is brought to its close. ~~[illegible]~~ The limelight of this ~~[illegible]~~ fact may not be helpful, or helpful but imperfectly. Other aspects of man, but there are few who have not some conception of a life which in part is their own ~~[illegible]~~ to make or mar, and of a way of life which leads to higher and better things.

~~[illegible]~~

It would be a wonderful to believe that all in darkness there just as it would be to assert that all are enlightened here. ~~At most of a [illegible]~~ Perhaps in their profounder thought as in ~~many of them~~ their obstinacy and self control the so called heathen of India may be beckoning us on to a higher plane, but it is of the first above, I believe, that this can be said, and

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that the many have shown a freedom of mind and soul of which the millions beyond have still to learn.

From this fundamental difference of race & religion let us turn to those ~~artificial~~ ~~moral~~ ~~conditions~~ conditions which are more properly the resultants of ~~past~~ forces comparatively recent & of circumstances more or less fortuitous in their nature. And first of all take the existing political organization. We are accustomed to think of India as one country: one in area, one in political organization. It would be better to speak of it as those of Europe are spoken. There is in India, but the only tie is that of British Sovereignty. The King of Great Britain & Ireland is Emperor of India - the ruler of India, but there are many emerging degrees of sovereignty. Some states there are as foreign almost as if they were distinct & separate nationalities. They are ruled over by native chiefs who have their own armies, their own revenues, and administer their own laws, owing an allegiance to the British Crown, and restrictions imposed to restrain lawlessness within

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and to preserve a certain public unity, they are as autonomous in the matter of government as if ~~from~~ the British ~~[illegible]~~ or any other power had never borrowed the land. But they are not self-governing states in the sense of the word being the proper chamber, they are despotism, autocracies kingdoms transmitted from the ~~[illegible]~~ dynasty of the land not for the rights & privileges of the king. Of this nature are the native states of Mysore & ——— ——— ~~[illegible]~~ in contrast to the native states so called are the ~~[illegible]~~ states ~~[illegible]~~ the government of which is entirely in the hands of the British, with no representation to some extent to a ~~[illegible]~~ legislature dominant or greater extent in the council or assembly or both of which the law making body may happen to be, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ These states are like our Provinces, ~~[illegible]~~ subject to the veto of the viceroy they enact their own legislation & which for the whole of India, the Viceroy's Council & assembly reserve subject to the veto of the home government a similar jurisdiction. ~~[illegible]~~ Further as in Canada, the rights & powers of the General legislature bodies are defined & statutory enactments of the home government, so in India, the legislature powers of the general state & the Indian people are ~~[illegible]~~ fixed & limited to legislation for which the Secretary of State for India is primarily responsible

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The constitutions of these general states and of the Swiss present some interesting parallels to the political conditions ~~of~~ as existed during the early years of our ~~development~~ history under British rule. The Government of India by the East India Co., which controlled affairs from 1760 to the time of the Mutiny is not without the parallel in the Company of 100 associates which administered the affairs of the West Indies (?) to the time of the — in — or the early governors of — which managed the affairs of the colony under the French regime.

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D 2806

the tradition of
democracy
the protection of people
Govt, etc etc

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29 Dec. 1909

Berlin: North
Waterloo Reform
Assoc. Executive

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE
SESSION

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D 2808

HON. MR. KING AT BERLIN.

LUNCHEON TO THE RIDING LIBERAL EXECUTIVE.

The Minister of Labor Speaks of the Work of the Parliament So Far in the Session, and Explains the Naval Policy—Other Speakers.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Berlin, Ont., Dec. 29.—Prominent Liberals from every division of the riding of North Waterloo were present at a lucheon given to the Executive of the Reform Association at the Hotel Brunswick, to-day to Hon. Mackenzie King. After feelingly referring to the passing of two leading Liberals of the riding, the late Levi Stauffer of Waterloo and the late Daniel Ratz of Elmira, and delivering a cordial holiday message, the Minister of Labor gave a brief, but comprehensive review of what had been accomplished in the recent session of Parliament, also explaining the naval policy of the Government, and reiterating his stand as advocating technical education. He outlined some of the great questions likely to come up in the House after the holidays, and wound up with an appeal for united effort in behalf of all that will tend to uplift mankind.

Dr. Honsberger, President of the Reform Association, made a fine speech in proposing the toast to Mr. King. Following the luncheon, a business session of the Executive was held.

The Minister of Labor speaks in Galt on Thursday of next week. Last night he opened the annual show of the Twin City Poultry Association here. The exhibition is a successful one, both in point of entries and attendance.

Toronto Globe
Dec 30-08.

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GAVE LIBERAL WORKERS A BANQUET.

Special to The Journal.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Prominent Liberals from every division of North Waterloo, were present at a luncheon given to the executive of the Reform Association at the Hotel Brunswick by Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor. He reviewed what has been accomplished in the recent session of Parliament; explained the naval policy of government and reiterated his stand as advocating technical education.

Ottawa Journal
Dec 30.09.

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W.L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume D 6
Speeches (b) Chronological Files, 1899-1921
15. January-April, 1910

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6 Jan. 1910 Galt Liberal Assoc.

"CAPITAL AND LABOUR"

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D 2811

Capital and Labor !

...HEAR...

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King

Minister of Labor

—IN THE—

Town Hall, Galt, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1910

HON. MR. KING will give an address on

"CAPITAL and Labor"

A subject with which he is thoroughly familiar and all interested of both political parties are invited to attend.

Four rows of seats reserved for ladies and their escorts.

No Admission Fee Charged

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FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1910.

THE MINISTER OF LABOR.

The Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, made a most favorable impression on the occasion of his initial appearance before a Galt audience. The honorable gentleman is undoubtedly the right man in the position which he holds in the Laurier Cabinet. He showed in his address last evening a complete grasp of the labor conditions as they exist in Canada, and his fair, broad-minded treatment of the subject, "Capital and Labor," convinced his audience that the Laurier Government made no mistake when it created a Department of Labor and placed at its head the eloquent and forceful speaker of last night. Galt is proud of this son of Waterloo, who has risen so rapidly to a position of eminence and trust and who gives promise of revolutionizing labor conditions in Canada.

Galt - Reformer.

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✠
Hear Hon. Mackenzie King at the town hall tonight.

Gall. Reformer
Jan 6. 10.

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D 2814

MINISTER OF LABOR

Will Speak on Capital and Labor at the Town Hall To-night

To-night at the town hall, Galtonians will have their first opportunity of hearing the Minister of Labor, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. and a packed house is assured. Mr. King will speak on "Capital and Labor," a subject with which he is thoroughly familiar, and one peculiarly interesting to Galtonians. The address will be non-partizan in character and all interested are invited to attend. No admission fee will be charged and the elevated seats will be reserved for ladies and their escorts.

Gall. Reformer
Jan 6. 10

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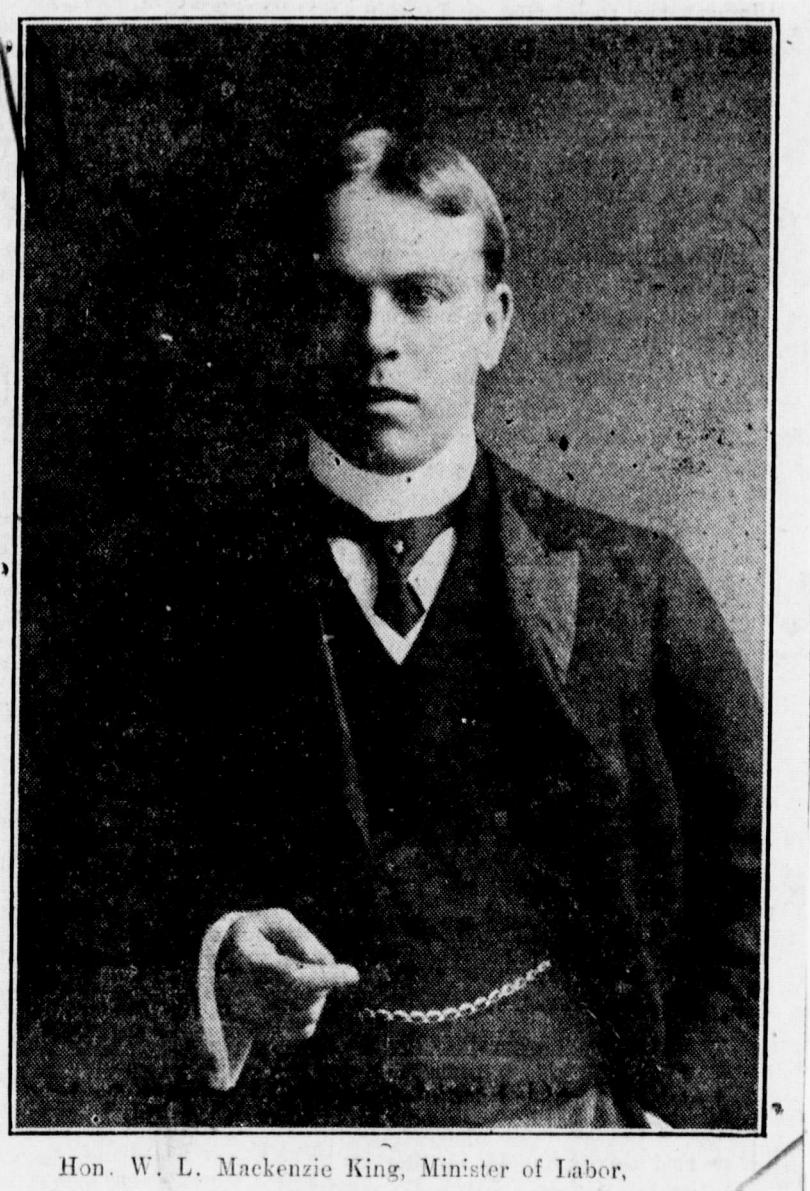
D 2815



Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor,
Who Will Speak on "Capital and Labor" at Town Hall Tonight.

Gazette - Reformer
Jan 6. 10.

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D 2816

MINISTER OF LABOR

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King will Speak in Town Hall Tomorrow Night

There is a rare treat in store for those who go to the Town Hall to-morrow evening and hear the Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Minister of Labor, speak on "Capital and Labor."

Mr. King is one of the brightest and cleverest men in the House of Commons, and is an orator of ability, and no doubt the hall will be packed. A quartette will be in attendance and furnish a couple of musical numbers.

Gall-Reformer
Jan 6. 10.

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[King - speeches]

D 2817

Galt Reporter

January 7, 1910

SPOKE ON CAPITAL AND LABOR

Able and Eloquent Address by Hon. Wm. Lyon McKenzie King.

The Town Hall was last night filled to its capacity with an interested audience, which included a number of ladies, to hear an address on "Capital and Labor," by Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. S. E. Charlton who, after a few introductory remarks, called on Dr. Moyer, of Preston, for a short speech. The doctor spoke for a few minutes in a congratulatory strain on what had been accomplished by the Department of Labor in the interests of the working man.

A couple of fine selections rendered by a male quartette were much appreciated.

The chairman then introduced the speaker of the evening who was received with applause.

The honorable gentleman expressed great pleasure at being able to address an audience in the Galt Town Hall. Being a native of the County of Waterloo, this part of the country was dearer to him than any other place in the Dominion.

Coming to his subject, the speaker took up some time in discussing industrial accidents and emphasized the fact that it was very necessary to protect the safety of working men while in the discharge of their duties. The minister quoted statistics to show that more lives had been lost while men were engaged in their ordinary occupation, during the last ten years, than would be sacrificed during the progress of a great war.

The relation of capital to labor was touched upon, the speaker showing that one was as necessary as the other in order that production should take place. Industrial waste was a phase of the labor question which was dealt with pretty fully by the Minister of Labor. The honorable gentleman gave an alarming array of figures to show the enormous loss of time and money that had resulted from strikes and lockouts. From figures in possession of the department it had been been calculated that in one decade $15,000,000 had been lost to the working men of Canada in wages, and $1,500,000 had been the direct loss of capital.

In order to better these conditions and eliminate, if possible, the evil effects of strikes and lockouts, the Government had framed and passed the Lemieux Act, whereby the differences between employer and employees had first to be submitted to a Conciliatory Board before a strike could take place. During the short time that the Act had been in force 92 per cent. of the disputes between masters and men had been referred to the board, had been settled without a strike.

The speaker also gave some interesting information with regard to the inner workings of the Department of Labor and told of what was being done for the betterment of the industrial classes.

A hearty vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening was moved by ex-Mayor Patterson, seconded by Dr. H. F. MacKendrick, and unanimously endorsed by all present.

With the singing of "God Save the King," the gathering dispersed.

After the meeting a banquet was tendered to Hon. Mr. King by the Liberal Club, in Jamieson's dining hall. The affair was of an informal nature and the time was spent in short speeches and conversing on topics of interest.

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Recorder

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GALT, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1910.

HON. W. L. M. KING, MINISTER OF LABOR

Addresses a Crowded House Last Night on "Capital and Labor"—States His Position on the Question of Technical Education

HON. MR. KING'S ATTITUDE ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION

I regard the subject of technical education of such importance to the Dominion that I believe both the governments of the Provinces and the Federal Government in so far as the latter has power, should co-operate to bring the possibility of a technical training within the reach of every artisan in the Dominion, and the advantages of technical knowledge of processes to every industry.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor.

Last evening in the town hall a packed house greeted the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, on his first visit to Galt, when he delivered an address on "Capital and Labor."

In the hall there was a good sprinkling of ladies. The stage was decorated and on the platform sat Hon. W. L. M King, Mayor McLellan, ex-Mayor Patterson, Dr. Charlton, Dr. MacKendrick, A. R. Goldie, W. W. Wilkinson, Dr. S. Moyer, W. Webster, A. E. Buchanan, P. E. Shantz, Dr. Scott Hogg, G. B. Elliott, Moses Wismer, Fred Peltz and others.

Dr. Charlton occupied the chair and after a few introductory remarks called on a quartette composed of Messrs. Anderson, Pearce, Shupe and Henselwood, for a song, "Kentucky Babe," which was heartily encored.

Dr. Moyer was the first speaker and said he was proud to be here on this great occasion. The distinguished visitor had been a pupil of his in the Berlin Normal School, but today it is the reverse. Mr. King being teacher. He was glad to see that Mr. King had chosen such an excellent subject, a subject which is of great interest today to the working man. The speaker pointed out what the Liberal government has done for the working man, a Department of Labor, establishment of Labor Gazette, sweating system abolished, fair wage policy, settlement of labor disputes, and one of the greatest things the government has done is give us a Minister of Labor, that, too, one of our Waterloo boys, Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.

The quartette favored the audience with another number, and was again encored.

Chairman Dr. Charlton then introduced the Hon. Mackenzie King, the speaker of the evening.

He was pleased to be in Galt and had looked forward to coming here for years. He was pleased to see present so many working men and employers to hear him speak on "Capital and Labor." Now I have thought over the best line to speak on tonight and I thought of speaking of the work, motives that have actuated work, and accomplishments of the Department of Labor. When it was decided to start the Department of Labor, the first thing to get was information or facts on the subject. The government established a Labor Gazette, whereby the information gathered would be permanently preserved. Correspondents were secured in different districts and the information compiled and the Gazette started. We have started it on a small scale and it is to be hoped it will grow larger. My belief is that the interests of capital and labor are essential to each other, separate them and they are useless. The prevailing unity that underlies everything, capital, labor and community are necessary. Wherever interests of capitalists are different to labor they are different to the community. Capital and labor are absolutely essential to production. Nearly every day we will pick up the papers and see where somebody is killed, but it is soon forgotten. But at Ottawa we have been gathering this information of loss of life by industrial accidents, when a man is engaged actually at his work. The following is a list of men killed in Canada during the past three years while actually at their work:

1906—1,107.
1907—1,353.
1908—1,272.

It is estimated that during the past ten years 12,500 men have been killed while at their work, and the number of men injured so that they have not been able to work again in the past twelve years, is 25,000. All that loss of life is a loss to capital and also to the community. We find many employers seeking labor of educational powers, highly skilled and trained labor. We find the employers sending to the States to get these men. It is not that we have not the men to supply these demands, but that opportunities have not been seized for technical education.

Hon. Mr. King stated that so many garbled reports of his address in the House on technical education had appeared in the press that he desired to state definitely his position on this important question.

"I regard the subject of technical education of such importance to the Dominion that I believe both the governments of the Provinces and the Federal government, in so far as the latter has power, should co-operate to bring the possibility of a technical training within the reach of every artisan in the Dominion and the advantages of technical knowledge of processes to every industry."

DR. S. E. CHARLTON,
President of Liberal Club.

Personal relationship between employer and employee that existed years ago is now impossible. It makes the two men partners in a contract. The community is only caring today for the parties that are caring for it. With this growth of the factory system and process of power, the whole thing is highly technical. We should know at least what our part is. We should know what underlies the development of industry. I was greatly impressed when in China a year ago, with the development of industries in that country, and I found an iron mill employing twenty thousand men and all of them Chinese except fifteen. And what did I find? Iron work being shipped to New York at a profit. What is the situation? They pay in China to fifteen Chinamen what we pay one white man. The only thing that can save us from that competition is that we gradually spread over that continent, get the people christianized, so that labor conditions there will be more in harmony with conditions here. They now work twelve hours a day and have one holiday, New Year's Day, in a year. If we don't rise soon to the opportunities these people will overwhelm us. We have in this great country, resources unsurpassed and unequalled in the world. We need a technical understanding of these conditions and with skilled men and technically educated we go ahead and be the greatest country in the world. The place to rise is in the work a man has taken in hand. How is he to get that higher position? By going to the night school after work. If he has it in him he has the chance to rise.

His next subject was industrial waste through strikes and lockouts. In some cases strikes have been necessary and beneficial, but on the other hand let the strike be the last thing the men resort to. Let them try all other means of getting justice first. In the past ten years there have been 1,104 strikes and the number of working days lost through lockouts and strikes in the same period have been 5,549,999. Taking at an average that the working man gets $2.50 a day, during the past ten years the working man has lost $14,874,985 through strikes. Now to the manufacturer, suppose he made a profit of 10 cents on each dollar of labor, the loss in ten years would be $1,487,498, altogether about $6,000,000 lost by strikes and lockouts. Now what has the loss been to the community by these strikes and lockouts by being unable to turn out products. It would be a loss of $20,000,000 or $20,000,000 to the community. The government has taken a step to prevent labor disputes by appointing men to try to settle them by reasoning out the disputes. If you can bring the parties together you can in nine out of ten cases reach an amicable settlement. Men have a right to demand that their interests should be respected, but some of the employees forget this. On the other hand the employees forget the great responsibility the employers have. I believe these industrial conflicts are caused by either the work man or employer forgetting that each alike shares a common manhood. A measure was introduced into Parliament in 1907 by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux that the employer and workman must be brought together first before a strike or lockout can be called. That measure is known as the Lemieux Act. Since the measure was introduced in March, 1907, there have been 80 applications for intervention and of that number 74 of the disputes were settled without a strike. There has been saved by these 74 disputes being settled without strikes, 1,268,000 working days, or $3,420,006 to the community. Surely hereafter the employer and man will apply to the Government to save the community from the effects of a strike or lockout.

The question of "Capital and Labor" is so great that no man who is not on the inside can imagine its greatness. There is no part of this world that is going to escape the influences of the other nations.

Mr. King's address throughout was listened to most attentively and at its conclusion the speaker received a perfect storm of applause.

The chairman said the address was one of the best heard in Galt in many and many a year.

Mayor Patterson moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Mackenzie King. It was the greatest address he had ever heard on this great subject in this hall. There is one man in Canada today recognized as great as Edison, or Gladstone and he is with us tonight, and he may yet be the Premier of Canada.

Dr. Mackendrick seconded the vote of thanks in a neat address.

The Hon. Mackenzie King replied to the vote of thanks and said he greatly appreciated it, and hoped that in the future he would appear in Galt many times.

The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of "God Save the King."

After the meeting in the town hall was over, a number of those present adjourned to Jamieson's restaurant, where a dainty luncheon had been prepared and a social hour was spent with the Minister of Labor. The following toasts were proposed and responded to, the speakers referring in the highest terms to the guest of the evening, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and the masterly address he had given:—"Our Guest," proposed by Dr. H. F. Mackendrick, responded to by Messrs. L. Johnston and James Douglas. In acknowledging the toast Hon. Mr. King again expressed his delight at being present and his pleasure at having the opportunity of meeting old friends and making new ones. He paid a high compliment to the audience, which was one of the most attentive and sympathetic he had ever addressed. It was an audience which one felt instinctively was sincere and prompted one to speak from the heart.

"South Waterloo," proposed by President Charlton, of the Liberal Club, responded to by Dr. Moyer; President Wilkinson, of the Reform Association, and Mr. A. R. Goldie.

"The Galt Liberal Club," proposed by Hon. Mr. King, responded to by Mayor Patterson, Mayor elect McLellan, R. Sutherland and Dr. Charlton.

The final toast of the evening was proposed by Dr. McKendrick to "the oldest Liberal in Galt—Mr. Wm. Webster."

Mr. Webster gave a few feeling words in reply, and the gathering broke up at an early hour.

The Liberal Club and its officers are to be congratulated on the success of this, the first of a series of similar meetings to be held during the winter season.

The thanks of the club are tendered the Crescent quartette for the very efficient and enjoyable manner in which they rendered their part of the program.

Tory candidate, Sir John Rolleston, to the scholars.

After some conversation Lady Faudel Phillips told the scholars to ask their fathers to vote for Sir John Rolleston and not for Mr. E. B. Barnard, M.P., the Liberal candidate. To make the thing more sure she caused the teacher to write the name on the blackboard, and "Vote for Rolleston" consequently appeared thereon.

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7 Jan. 1910

Chatham Board of Trade

"CANADA'S OPPORTUNITIES"

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Chatham Planet, Friday
7 Jany. 1910.

Our Assortment of
Leather Goods is Very Complete
Brush and Comb Cases, Shaving Cases,
Purses, Hand Bags, Bill Folds
and Novelties.
CENTRAL DRUG STORE, C. H. GUNN & CO

NO. 6.

THE BOARD OF TRADE WILL HOLD BIG BANQUET TONIGHT

W. L. McK. King will be the Orator of the Occasion, and his Speech will be Well Worth Hearing—"Canada's Opportunities" Will be the Subject Dealt With—Meeting Should be Large and Successful one.

"Canada's Opportunities" will be the subject of the address which will be given at the Board of Trade banquet in the I. O. O. F. Auditorium to-night, by Hon. William Lyon McKenzie King, the Dominion Minister of Labor. There should be a good attendance at the banquet, as this event promises to be one of the most interesting of the year in the Maple City. The executive of the Board of Trade have gone to considerable trouble to get Mr. King for this occasion, and fortunately they were successful. There is not a busier man in the Dominion to-day on the public platform than Mr. King, and his appearance in Chatham causes a privilege to Chathamites which is not granted to many cities.

Mr. King is one of the Dominion's clever young men, and he is well capable of talking on the subject he has chosen, and he has shown by experience that this country has magnificent opportunities, especially for the young men. His rise to the responsible position which he now holds has been remarkably rapid. He is an orator of more than the ordinary ability and speaks in a most entertaining manner. From a mere standpoint of oratory his address will be worth hearing.

Let to-night's meeting be a rouser.

CHATHAM NEWS
FRIDAY 7 JAN. 1910.

HON. MR. KING HERE

Speaker at Banquet Tonight Arrives in Maple City

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who is to address the board of trade at this evening's banquet, arrived in the city on the 1.11 C.P.R. train this afternoon.

He was met at the station by a delegation from the board of trade, headed by President W. H. Taylor, and was escorted to the Hotel Sanita, which will be his headquarters while in the city.

There is every indication that tonight's banquet will prove a most successful affair, the citizens of Chatham appreciating to the full this splendid opportunity to show their loyalty to their home city and at the same time hear an address on so live a subject as "Canada's Opportunities," from one who of the rising public men of today.

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Chatham Planet, Friday
7 Jany. 1910.

Our Assortment of
Leather Goods is Very Complete
Fresh and Candy Colors, Shaving Cases,
Purses, Hand Bags, Bill Folds
and Novelties.
CHATHAM WOOD STORE, 4 & 6 King St.

NO. 6

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WILL HOLD BANQUET

Hon W. L. M. King to Address Board of Trade

The annual banquet of the Chatham board of trade will be held on January 7, 1910, when the board will entertain as the guest of the evening Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, the Dominion Minister of Labor.

Arrangements for the banquet were completed at a meeting of the executive on Monday afternoon.

Hon. Mr. King, who is one of the rising figures in Canada's political life, will be the speaker of the evening and will take as his subject "Canada's Resources." The success of the two previous banquets should be more than repeated on January 7th.

Chatham News

Dec 22-09

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THE BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET.

There are excellent reasons why every citizen who is at all able to do so should be present at and participate in the board of trade banquet this evening.

For one thing, it will afford Chathamites their first opportunity to hear Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, and one of the coming men in Canada's public life. If the people of Chatham have never heard the echoes of his voice, however, they hav eat least heard the echoes of his fame; and what they have heard of him as a public man and as a public speaker gives ample assurance that an evening could not be better spent than at tonight's board of trade banquet.

Such a gathering does good in two ways. In the first place, it brings citizens together, and helps them o realize the power of unity, and the fact that they are all working in a common cause. Its after influence upon civic affairs is a great force for good.

Gathered together, the citizens will listen to a speaker whose words will tend to lift them for at least an hour or two out of the rut of everyday business, and give them a glimpse of themselves and their work in truer perspective. Such a result, too, is good.

And then there is the encouragement that a splendid turnout is bound to give to the members of the board of trade who are giving their time and energy to the upbuilding of a Greater Chatham.

Let the citizens, one and all, make the best investment of their lives by taking in the board of trade banquet tonight.

Chatham News
Jan 7.10.

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Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

(Chatham News.)

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King has come, has spoken and has conquered. The impression which his eloquent address left upon the great and representative throng of citizens that filled the auditorium last nigh is one which will not soon be effaced. It is a safe venture that not a man who went to the board of trade banquet last night but left it a truer Canadian, inspired alike by a juster sense of the possibilities and the responsibilities of Canada's future, yet ready to meet that future with hope for her great destiny and to face those responsibilities with a spirit unafraid.

Stratford Beacon
Jan 10.10.

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BIG CROWD SHOULD HEAR HON.W.L. MACKENIE KING

He Will Speak At Board Of Trade Banquet Tomorrow Night On "Canad'as Opportunities" Who Can Should Come To Hear Him

Labor Gazette dec 99

The board of trade banquet to be held in the I.O.O.F. auditorium tomorrow evening promises to be the biggest and most successful event of its kind ever held in the Maple City.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the speaker of the evening, will of course be the drawing card. Hon. Mr. King's rapid rise to cabinet position has been one of the most striking features of Canada's public life during recent years, and has stamped him as one of the "coming men" in the affairs of the Daminion. Though at a very early age he has advanced to the position of cabinet minister, it is pretty generally felt that his career is just beginning, and that the future holds even greater things for him.

The Minister of Labor is a very busy man, and his acceptance of the invitation to address the board of trade and citizens of Chatham at the annual banquet involved considerable hardship to himself. As a speaker, his fame is not confined to Canada by any means, and his addresses on public occasions both in the United States and the Old Country have been eagerly listened to and widely quoted. He is much in demand as a speaker for functions of this sort, and the Chatham board of trade has been indeed fortunate in securing his services.

Canada's Opportunities.

Hon. Mr. King's subject will be "Canada's Opportunities," and no man is better fitted to speak upon that topic. He has travelled widely, not only in the Dominion but in other parts of the world, and he can speak of Canada, not only as she appears by herself, but as she actually is compared with the other nations of the earth. In connection with his work in the department of labor, both under Sir William Mulock and since the separate ministry was created, he has met with representatives of all classes of the people, and as a result knows not only Canada's resources but the capabilities of her people as few men can know them.

An interesting fact in connection with Hon. Mr. King is that he is a descendant and namesake of William Lyon Mackenzie, celebrated for the part he played in the agitation for responsible government, which brought about the rebellion of 1837.

Will Be a Big Night.

President W. H. Taylor and the officers and leading members of the board of trade have not spared themselves in the least in their efforts to make this, the third annual banquet of the board of trade, a thorough success in every particular.

As usual, the catering end of the banquet will be up to the customary mark, and ample arrangements have been made to carry that end of the affair through without a hitch.

There should be a big turnout of citizens tomorrow evening to hear Hon. Mr. King, and his reputation as a public speaker gives every assurance that those who do hear him will be more than satisfied.

Chatham News
Jan 7.1909.

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GET YOUR TICKETS

Board of Trade Banquet a Big Affair

Now that the excitement of the elections is over, members of the board of trade should turn their attention to the annual banquet which will be held next Friday evening in the auditorium. This promises to be one of the best banquests held by the board of trade. The Hon. Mackenzie King, who is a very able speaker,

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

will make an address on Canada's Opportunities.

The executive of the board of trade are anxious to make their final arrangements for the supper, and everybody who intends to go should secure a ticket at once so that calculations can be made for the accommodation of everybody. Tickets can be secured from Assistant Secretary Powers in the Market building, President W. H. Taylor, or from any of the bank managers.

Chatham News

Jan 4. 10.

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Duplicate

Chatham Daily News -
January 8, 1910

HON. MACKENZIE KING DRAWS GLOWING PICTURE OF CANADA'S OPPORTUNITIES

Chatham

At Annual Board of Trade Banquet Before Large and Representative Audience The Minister of Labor Vividly Contrasts Conditions in Canada With Those in Other Lands---A Great Destiny With Great Responsibilities Awaits Us---Eloquent Address is Cheered to the Echo.

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In words that thrilled his hearers as they had probably never been thrilled before, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Minister of Labor, last night drew before a large and representative audience at the annual Board of Trade banquet a panoramic picture of Canada's possibilities as shown in contrast with other lands—a picture that served alike as a tonic to national aspirations and a reminder of national responsibilities.

As the speaker progressed in what was a triumph of effective eloquence, it was interesting to watch the countenances of his hearers—to mentally record the nods and smiles of approval, and the thoughtful looks which told that individual hearers had been awakened to a new sense of the inner meaning of a national life. That such tokens of approval and interest were spontaneous and usually unconscious was significant of the response which Hon. Mr. King's words called forth from the breasts of his hearers and more significant even than the repeated outbursts of applause with which his address was repeatedly punctuated, climaxing in one grand and seemingly interminable ovation at the close.

Banquet a Tremendous Success.

The banquet realized and more than realized the fondest expectations of the executive and the banquet committee of the Board of Trade. Twice before had notable successes in this line been annually recorded, and that these successes would be repeated last night was the confident hope of all. But such a turnout of representative citizens as thronged the I.O.O.F. auditorium to its full capacity was something which no one seems to have for one moment expected, and which forms an emphatic indication of the way in which Chatham can respond when the occasion merits.

From 7 o'clock till considerably after 8 the long tables were filled with guests; and when the eatables were finished and the cigars lit the attendance grew still more—a significant indication of what was the evening's real attraction to the Chatham public.

At the head of the table sat Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Minister of Labor, the guest of the evening. On his left was W. H. Taylor, the energetic president of the board of trade, while to his right sat Mayor-Elect Charles Austin. Other leading citizens and board of trade members were ranged in close proximity.

The tables were crowded and the waiters were busy from the very start till the commencement of the speechmaking. Commodious as was the room, long as were the tables and many as were the places, the accommodation was insufficient for all at once, and there was in many cases a double succession of diners to do justice to the good things spread before them.

For the bill of fare was unquestionably an excellent one. Past banquets have in this respect been invariably excellent, but the caterer on this occasion E. A. Mounteer, set himself out to surpass all previous records. And he certainly succeeded.

The service was as good as the menu, which is saying much.

The room was tastefully and prettily decorated in flags, bunting, festoons of tissue paper and Christmas bells, and these decorations, with the glistening whiteness of the tables, the many lights and the vast throng made a most impressive sight.

Hon. Mr. King the Feature.

The address of Hon. Mr. King was unquestionably the feature of the evening. If any in the gathering came to eat, they remained to enjoy what proved to be far better still, an honest, earnest talk on Canada's advantages and Canada's responsibilities.

The address itself was garnished by some attractive musical items, in the shape of several splendid solos by Walter Evan-Jones. Prior to the address Mr. Evan-Jones rendered "The Deathless Army" in a style which earned an emphatic encore,, and which was followed after President Taylor's introductory remarks, by another song, "Go to Sea." Following the conclusion of the address Mr. Evan-Jones rendered the popular and comical "Three For Jack."

The accompaniments on the piano were furnished by Walter Dolman, who tickled the ivories to perfection. Such is a habit Walter has.

Hon. Mr. King Introduced.

Hon. Mr. King was introduced by President Taylor in a few appropriate words the president incidentally expressing the deep gratification felt alike by himself and the executive and the banquet committee of the board of trade at the magnificent turnout of citizens, and his regret that one of the board's most earnest and energetic workers, the secretary, W. R. Landon, was unable through illness to attend.

The Speaker of the Evening.

Hon. Mr. King won his audience from the very outset. His tones are a trifle lower than those of some orators, but this fact seems to have the effect of inducing a closer attention on the part of the hearer. This attention becomes fairly riveted after the first few words.

The Minister of Labor is the youngest member of the Dominion Cabinet, and probably the youngest man who ever sat in that body. His youthful expression is enhanced by a smooth shaven face and a lack of those gray hairs which we are accustomed to associate with public men. The thorough grasp he has of his facts comes as a surprise, therefore, and is an indication of an exceptional capacity for careful study.

A Vote of Thanks.

At the conclusion of the address Colonel Fred Stone in the impressive periods so characteristic of him, moved a hearty vote of thanks to Hon. Mr. King, backing up his motion with a strong and well worded tribute to that gentleman's eloquence and ability.

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Ex-Mayor Thomas Scullard seconded the motion in a speech equally well worded, incidentally taking occasion to strongly urge the establishment of technical schools for the purpose of promoting national efficiency.

The motion was carried amid enthusiasm, capped by the hearty singing of the familiar refrain, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow"—and if the ceiling wasn't jarred loose, it was from no defect in the lungs of the singers.

Hon. Mr. King in his response heartily endorsed Mr. Scullard's views in regard to technical education.

Verbatim Report of a Noteworthy Address

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was received with great applause and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is very difficult for me to tell you what a very great pleasure it is to be to be in the city of Chatham tonight. I cannot thank you enough, Mr. Chairman, and president of the Board of Trade for your great generosity in extending to me an invitation to be here tonight. I feel it a very great debt to those people who have turned out tonight in such numbers as you have on this occasion. I can only regret that instead of myself, some of my colleagues had not come with me to take part in this gathering, and that you might have had the privilege of listening to them rather than to me.

I am very glad indeed to be here. It is the town in which my father was brought up as a boy. I have heard of Chatham since I was quite a little fellow, but this is the first opportunity I have had of being here. I have heard my father speak of men who are here tonight, such as Mr. McKellar and others, names familiar to me for many a day, as my father's school companions in this city. I come to Chatham with feelings of interest in this community, and such feelings as I have had have been much enhanced this afternoon.

Chatham's Future.

Through the kindness of your president and other gentlemen I saw as large a part of the your city as it was possible to see in a short time. I also had a short time to visit some of your residential and industrial establishments, and to visit some of your business sections. You are to be congratulated on the splendid city you have here. It has possibilities of tremendous development. That it was impressed me so much this afternoon. You have coming to this city the different lines of railways through this country and you have connection with the Great Lakes by water. That connection would be improved with the water of the river deepened somewhat. (Great applause). From what I have seen and from what gentlemen have told me, I feel that I cannot return to Ottawa without helping to impress that upon the authorities there. (Applause). With these opportunities of business development, by land and by water, with the splendid opportunities you have in virtue of the southern location of this city, the magnificent farming land about here, and all that you have in the way of establishing industrial development, I think Chatham has a future second to no city in the Province of Ontario; yes, I might say, second to none in the Dominion. I assure you it will always be with the keenest interest and with a great degree of pride that I will watch the development of this city and this community, which, as I have already said, was the home my father, and which I feel to-night to be almost ready to adopt for myself.

I consider myself fortunate in having such a topic as the one on which I am to speak on this occasion. But before taking up the particular subject let me just say a word in regard to the illness of Mr. Landon, to whose illness reference has already been made. I am very sorry to learn that he is not here tonight and particularly sorry for the reason. Though I have not had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman, I have had different communications from him. I hope before many days go by that he will be able to be around again to his duties in connection with the Board of Trade, in his business and as a citizen.

The Subject of the Evening.

I understand the gathering was to be a non-partisan gathering. That was welcome news to me. I must frankly tell you there is not much in the way of differences to discuss between the two parties. There is a difference in desire. One side would like to get in, and the other side would not like to go out. Certainly there is a difference there, but I fail to see the differences that make for strong partisan spirit. It was with a feeling of relief that I was told by Mr. McCoig that I was not to say anything about politics one way or the other. Referring to Mr. McCoig, that is another reason why I am pleased to be here. I am glad to be in the city of Mr. McCoig and Mr. Sulman. I have had the pleasure of knowing each of them for some time. Naturally also I would take pleasure in visiting the riding from which they have come. It is a pleasure to come here and see how the rosy pictures they tell us of, equal up to when they are seen. In thinking upon what it would be best to say, fortunately I had a suggestion from the chairman of this meeting. In one of his letters, he said the best subject he could suggest was Canada's opportunities. That subject was most welcome indeed to me. I always find it difficult on such an occasion as this to know what to talk about. If I have a subject given me and have any ideas at all upon it, it is very easy to put those ideas together, particularly where the subject is as inviting as this is. I must confess some surprise at finding myself here as the only speaker for this evening. I thought I would hear an array of gentlemen eager and anxious to make speeches, and perhaps have an opportunity of replying to the toast of Canada. I would have liked nothing better than to have taken part at such as that. I perhaps cannot

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do better than in thought to take you in a few minutes for a trip around the globe, in imagination. I had that great privilege myself during the past year to attend as the representative of Canada the great international gathering in Shanghai in China. Fourteen nations were represented there. Having had something to do with immigration, and especially Oriental immigration, I believe I cannot do better than to go by way of India and come back by way of Japan, with a view of seeing ourselves what is there. In that way it would be possible to go completely around the globe and see at first hand the conditions of living in these different states . A traveller naturally will make comparisons in travelling through the different countries one is seeing and the country from which he comes. Some of the impressions I had I would like tonight to bring before you in the light of Canada's opportunities as compared with other countries on the globe. It is often by realizing the limitations of others and the handicaps of others that we begin to appreciate fully the extent of our own opportunities.

Opportunity Depends on Two Things.

Each man's opportunities depend on two things. The first of these is the man's capacity for improvement in himself, and the second is in the limitations of those around him. Some men achieve greatness not by being great themselves but rather by a set of circumstances, which seem to help him along and lift him into position and prominence. So I say opportunity with individual is largely the result of these two factors. The individual himself has the capacity to make opportunity and a set of circumstances help to lift him upward and onward and place him in his present field of action. This is also true in the case of nations. It seems to me as we look out upon this Dominion of Canada we can only begin to rightly appreciate not only the present status and standing of this country, its future possibilities, its future development and its future greatness as we begin to see in which other nations are placed in the different parts of the globe.

The Story of the Faces.

In crossing from this country to the old land, I will take just the usual journey that was taken on that occasion. When one gets into a city like London one of the first impressions I got was that which was remarked by that distinguished British admiral who recently visited this country. I refer to Lord Beresford. He referred to the look on the faces of the people. I was surprised to read in the story of the life of Ellen Terry, written by herself, to find when she returned to England from New York, one of her first remarks was as to the difference in the look on the faces of the people in this country. She says she was struck by the look of wear and tear and weariness that appeared on the faces of the people in Liverpool and London, just as Lord Beresford was struck by the appearance of brightness, vigor and hopefulness on the faces of the people on this side of the Atlantic.

I do not think that Lord Beresford knew in any way that Ellen Terry had ever made that observation. It is rather a singular fact that two persons who have had a great deal to do with the study of faces should each have commented alike on the appearance of the faces of the people on the two sides of the Atlantic. The difference in the look has to be accounted for in the conditions of these people in their homes and in their daily lives. When one spends some time in a great slum district, such as may be found in London, one begins to appreciate the fact that lies at the bottom of the condition of their lives, that it is that which results in the difference in their looks. There one sees great crowded tenements, the quarters into which multitudes are driven.

The first great contrast between this country and the Old Land is the contrast in the opportunity which people have for making homes that will be bright and cheerful not only for themselves but for the children they bring up around them. We have an opportunity for homes in this great Dominion that the old world will never have because its day in that respect is past and gone. There is no opportunity in the city of London for making such homes as against those which they will have here. Just as the homes of the people, so also in regard to the land which surrounds the homes. One is struck with the contrast there. We are witnessing at a distance that tremendous political struggle in the old land at the present time. They are struggling for the land with all the privileges that go with the land. No matter what they may wish and try to do, with the larger number of people in the old land, they can never become land owners. The land is held or a large part of it by a few individuals. Men can never hope to break up some of these great estates unless by the aid of the state itself. There again what a difference and contrast.

The Armed Camp of Europe.

Go down with me from England to the Mediterranean. On this occasion I rode through Paris and through France to Marseilles. Not stopping very long at any of these places, I had opportunity only for reflection. The thought uppermost in my mind there was of what nation after nation was doing there in the way of arming itself against its neighbor. I could not help picturing in my mind the different conditions we find in Europe from what we have here. All Europe is like a great armed camp, or it is rather a series of armed camps. Each nation surrounds itself with fortresses. It surrounds itself with armies and navies. Each country fears its neighbor lest its neighbor may become the aggressor and become the victor while it becomes the vanquished. How different is the situation in this Dominion of Canada. We have neighbors but no line of forts. We are not surrounded by armaments of any sort along a border of nearly four thousand miles. That is the way we live. How does any country in Europe compare with that? It is worthy not only of our reflection, but the reflection of the whole civilized world.

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A Contrast With Canada's Gardens.

Passing from Marseilles after a rather rough journey on the Mediterranean the first stopping point, as you know, is Port Said. It was late in the evening when we arrived there. Hanging over the land on the far side to the left of the clouds are floating across the sky. Over there are Jerusalem and all the places we are accustomed to hear of as children, the spots which have become sacred to every one of us. It seems strange indeed to be so near the birth place of Christendom as that, to be so near the spot where the moon was shining over where the cradle of Bethlehem was. On this side was Port Said. It was only Port Said we had opportunity to visit. Being anxious to see what we could during the evening we were there we made the most of our time by engaging a carriage and drove towards the mouth of the Nile. We had an opportunity to see something of the Nile. We went away across to it; then drove around the city of Port Said till early morning. During the next day or so we pass along the coast of Egypt. We saw no cultivation along the coast of that great country. I learned that in the city of Port Said not a single green thing was grown. All the vegetation the people had was brought from across the water from the other side or brought by vessel from the Mediterranean. None of the people had gardens of their own. I learned that the fresh fruits and vegetation were all imported. I could not help feeling as I looked over this great sandy waste, the contrast between such a country and this Dominion of Canada.

We next stopped at the port of Aden just before passing into the Arabian Gulf. We went ashore as at Port Said, and managed to get hold of one of the most original conveyance I ever had the pleasure of riding in. It was a two-wheeled affair driven by a camel instead of a horse. It is a sensation you will never forget if you have once experienced it. Aden is where the British flag flies at the entrance to the Red Sea. It is one of the hottest places on the globe. No vegetation grows there. There are no brooks or streams of any kind. Away up on the high mountains are constructed the artificial tanks and all the water that that community gets is what is collected in these tanks. I could not help thinking how different from anything in the Dominion of Canada. where we are able at all times to find fresh brooks and running water.

Canada vs. India.

The next stopping place was Bombay. The journey across the Arabian Sea was one of the loveliest trips in the world. It is a pleasant journey across it to India. India is a marvellous country. I wish it were possible to give you some conception of the extraordinary magnificence of that singular country or series of countries, because India, like Europe, is made up of many countries. We call the whole thing India, but some of the provinces are ruled by independent princes just as independent as could be, save that the British exercise suzerainty over them. Some are partly independent and some wholly so. I forgot how many different languages are spoken in India. I think I was told it is something like two hundred and thirty. How many creeds I do not know. It is I think the most wonderful country on the face of the globe.

The city of Bombay is a magnificent city. I never saw a lovelier sight. It was near morning when we arrived there. Looking over to the shore, I expected to find a low shore with little houses, I do not know why. But I expected to find in India some rows of little buildings outlined there with a good deal of poverty. Instead there arose a city of palaces, a city of great wealth in which the buildings outrival those buildings to be found in Great Britain or anywhere in Europe. It gave suggestions of numbers of merchant princes.

When Poverty Compates With Us.

It would take too long to describe the different things one sees in that country. But when considering the opportunities of the people there with the opportunities of the people here, I was struck first by the extraordinary poverty of the people. That is where one begins one of the greatest lessons of all orientals. In the way of service they get little or no remuneration. You see thousands of people at work, and some of them only half clad, although they are all seemingly doing something. At six o'clock the streets throughout that city look like the streets of Toronto at Exhibition time and near the Exhibition grounds, when you are going to the grounds and the people are coming the other way. I have never seen anything like what may be seen in these oriental countries, such dense crowds. One sees nothing of population in our cities. It is only there that you begin to see what teeming millions there are, and that you begin to realize that that population may present a problem of human understanding almost too great to grapple with. A population of vast numbers and meagre in its resources and very poor for the most part; this is the great problem of oriental countries. I will give you an idea as to the cost of living there and the remuneration of the numbers of women doing work there. Women climb ladders up on buildings four, five or six stories high, with loads of brick or mortar carried on their heads, for that is the way they carry loads. You sse them cleaning drains, doing rough work on the landfi and loading the coal ships. This is not done by women exclusively, but most largely by women. I endeavored to find out how much they receive. I found that in the building trades women made some years of age and worked ten hours a day. and a man at skilled labor could earn the equivalent of sixteen cents a day. One man employing a great deal of labor told me he employed mostly young people and women. They started at ten years of age and worke dten hours a day. During the course of the day, each one would carry from the coal mines about a ton of coal. I asked him how much he paid for that labor. He said the women got about four cents a day and men about eight cents. That was what they were getting for that kind of work. That is the first contrast I want to make between that country and Canada. It is so great it almost staggers one to question its significance. Some day, sooner or later, we in this part of the Dominion are going to feel the effects of these conditions in India and China.

Christendom vs Christendom
contrasts in Europe

Sandy
peculiarly

Christian vs light
fear vs faith
hate vs love

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The Invasion of Cheap Industry.

They talk about the possible invasion of these oriental hordes. That is a simple problem as compared with the invasion of the goods from that kind of production of these great countries which is certainly bound to come in course of time. One sees everywhere industrial establishments springing up very similar to our own. They are carried on very similar to the way in which we carry them on and are employed at the same style of work as in our own establishments. I was talking to a man connected with the iron and steel works at Sidney. He was going to India to start works to furnish steel rails to the government in India. He said the iron works he had been in were shipping rails to India. I had not known that before. He told me this also, that in a few years to come, that instead of shipping rails to India, it might be expected to find rails coming to Canada from India. on account of the difference in the cost of production. It is the same way with the jute mills, the cotton mills and all classes of manufacture. There were great structures going up all over. I used to try and see the appearance of the artisans, men and women, working in those factories. The women had only a sheet wound around their bodies. They do a day's work for a penny or two. An opportunity to be considered here is the difference in the money they make as compared with the money made in this country. There is the difference in the rate of wages and the difference in the style of living.

One thing that strikes one in India is the effect which the famines produce upon the people. You all know much about the effects of these famines, perhaps more than I know. I had little idea until I saw it there. These famines occur periodically . Instead of perishing by hundreds or by thousands, they perish by hundreds of thousands. What a contrast between India and this part of the North American continent. which we inhabit.

Darkness of the Soul.

Of all the things I saw in India and what has impressed me more than any other single thing in life or that I expect to see was that great darkness of the human soul which one has an opportunity of looking upon, of seeing strong and healthy men and women bowing themselves before graven images. I had seen strange customs before, but I had never before seen strong men and women going about as though absolutely bewildered, without any kind of light to give them intelligence. We, in this country have some portion at least of that light, but we are satisfied to let these people live on. How will we ever be able until some change or awakening comes to extend that gift to their fellows? I was to the city of Benares, the sacred city of India, which is beside the Ganges. It is with just pride the people look upon these sparkling waters. It is little wonder that people afflicted with famine and hunger and driven with the heat to seek refuge in its cooling waters should come to look upon that water as sacred. There rise for two or three miles on one side of the river great rows of palaces, mosques, and temples of one kind and another. A more beautiful scene it would be imposible to picture. It is one of the loveliest scenes in the whole world. If you add to the natural beauty what man has added in the way of art, and then add to that the fact that fifteen or twenty thousand people come down to the river to bathe, you will have some conception of the scene. It is a beautiful scene, with the pretty colored robes, yellow, gold and blue. It is something you will never forget as long as you live. It is a veritable fairyland.

An Opportunity to Uplift.

If you get upon the steps of some of the palaces to watch what is going on, you will find dogs and cows walking around the palaces there and going through these temples and palaces just as freely as the Hindus. You will see cows walking inside of the churches. You will feel that they would put them out of the way, but not a person would lift a hand to molest them, because they have the belief that the souls of their ancestors may be there, and that sooner or later they may walk the streets in the form of a dog or a cow, or climb in the shape of a monkey. In the great monkey temple, hundreds of them are jumping from wall to wall, all left absolutely alone or being worshipped. Men and women are bowing down to these creatures, or throwing little gifts in the way of the monkeys. When you come across strong living men bowing before wooden and stone images which they have made and worshipping carnality, you begin to think something of the light we have in this particular part of the world. Not so long ago I had very little regard for foreign missions. I thought it was a farce to talk about Christianizing the heathen. But I believe now more than ever I did in that. I have come to feel that we owe a duty to them, that we have something they have not got, that we possess something which makes us more manlike and more godlike, when I see these men and women kneeling down on filthy pavements. I recognize that we have something to lift them and help them, and that we have something we ought to give them. I cannot think of any term for that but Christianity, with which we are so familiar. (Applause).

Scaring the Evil One.

They have their symbol of love, but it is the image of a beast. Our symbol of love is the symbol of sacrifice. Between these two smybols lies the means of overcoming the brute within man. There is another opportunity. We have got a little farther from the brute than they have. We owe it to them to raise them and to help them, and to rescue them out of the mire, out of which we have been dragged. (Applause).

I will not talk any more in regard to India. In regard to that subject I could talk days and weeks. We are ready for the next part of our journey. After staying a week or two in India we went across to Colombo and the Island of Ceylon, then past the two British possessions of Penang and Singapore. At Penang we have our first glimpse of the Chinese. It was the Chinese new year, they happened to be celebrating it when we arrived there. We heard the most terrific cannonading. I could not imagine where it was coming from. I never

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heard a more terrific noise than we heard that night. We got into a little "rickshaw." The first building we passed was a theatre building where they were playing Romeo and Juliet in Chinese. We saw something of the play. They were firing off firecrackers the size of flour barrels, the whole business being done with the determination of getting the devil out of the town that night. He would be scared away for a little while at least. That is the way they had of getting rid of the devil. They certainly raised enough noise to scare him away. I have not time to speak of Penang and Singapore. We then began to go north. The first place we stopped at was Hong Kong, which I think is one of the most beautiful places in the world. On the Pacific Coast I had been asked by a Chinese gentleman if we had seen Hong Kong. We said no. We had been talking about the beauties of Vancouver and Victoria, and he said their beauty did not come up to Hong Kong. We naturally felt that the man being away from his home, the city had assumed a loveliness which it could not really possess. When I saw it the words of that Chinaman returned to me. Nothing can be finer than the splendid sight of palace after palace, house after house, one row above another on terraces of beautiful green, with palms and other foliage, overlooking one of the finest harbors in the world.

Never Set Foot on Earth.

Let us take a hurried trip to Canton, where we get the first true glimpse of Chinese life. I had before seen the population only on the land. At Canton there was an opportunity to see the poulation on the water, because there are in these little sampans that ply up and down the river children by the thousands who are born and die there, children who never put a foot on terra firma. These children are kept on these little boats day and night, many of them to the age of five, ten or twelve years. One realizes there how tremendously dense is the population. And all seemed to be happy. They seemed to be smiling always, and industrious always. They seem to have something we have not discovered. They are happy and happy-go-lucky people, notwithstanding their millions and their terrific density and crowded population.

I have not time to speak of China, only two features. One is the opium curse. I hope you will not take it amiss if I take the opportunity of making a little parenthesis. This is the first gathering in an oriental country where Canada had an appointed representative. They were gathered from the United States and all parts of Europe. It was the first international gathering held in the orient. Seated together were representatives of the French, Germans, Dutch, Spaniard, Turkish, Russian, Chinamen and Japanese. This assemblage was for the purpose of seeing what could be done to assist the Chinese in wiping out the opium curse. It is a tremendous evil. It is estimated that between twenty and thirty millions of human beings are victims. We have in Canada a population of nearly eight millions. Think of having a population of twenty millions, every man a victim of a curse which destroys the faculties of the mind and the body too. I believe they will in part overcome it. The Chinaman has a capacity for endurance which many of us have not learned, and would do well to imitate. They seem to be sincere in their desire to get rid of this thing which they recognize to have a tremendous destroying influence.

It is well worth our while to consider when we see other nations struggling with such a curse, that when we see a curse we should begin at once to fight it, and conquer it before it becomes our master and we its slaves. (Applause).

Despotism or Liberty.

There is another thing of interest, and that is their government. I did not happen to know anythng from experience before of a despotism where the people have no management in affairs. Here you have a great nation of millions of people, not a single one of whom has any say in the government. You may ask how is the government carried on. You cannot understand. But how it ever started first is a hard thing to understand. There is one man at the head, the Emperor of China. He is surrounded by half a dozen of his friends for councillors. If something is to be done some one goes to his friend and he goes to his friend, and he goes to some one who is a friend of somebody else. (Laughter). Before you get in a gate you have got to give a fellow something. He has to give something to his friend until it reaches the Emperor, and when he wants anything he begins to squeeze his friends, and they do the same with their friends, and so on all the way down. That is the way they are governed. So you see how they get on. There is one thing that will come to that country, that is a constitution. It will necessitate a revolution to get it. But they will get it as sure as day follows night. The people are waking up. I think many of us will probably live to see the day when China will have a system of government fashioned somewhat after the model of the British constitution, maybe in a remote way. I was much amazed to find among their drilling officers men who had experience in other countries. I found there is the ministry of the foreign office, an officer who had attended Yale University. He spoke English, and spoke French better than I can, and understood German. I found many who had been educated in the universities of England and the United States. I also found that these same Chinamen carry in their hearts a feeling of gratitude toward the country in which they received their education.

How Canada Can Help.

I could not help but feeling we make a mistake if we do not give them an opportunity to get some of the benefits of our education. They may become educated and carry away with them a feeling which will help them to stimulate trade between China and Canada. I am not advocating the open door to Chinese labor. I think we should not admit too many of the oriental laboring men. Their standard of living is so different that it would soon tend to lessen the standard of living of our own people. We should not invite them to

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become another race problem. We will have enough to meet without inviting them. The labor question is one thing. The question of giving them the lamp of life is quite another thing. I believe in the last analysis, this country will only save itself to the extent to which it loses itself; to the extent which we give these things to raise them to a higher standard of life, and give them the Christian religion and Christian influences, respect and love for little children, reverence for women, so that female labor will be wiped out, thus increasing their respect and regard for individual manhood, teaching them self-culture, with growth of mind, body and soul. We will be helping to raise their standard of morals to the standard of our own, so that the competition which is certain to come will not come in its force as it will if they go on as they are at the present time. (Applause). It is a big question, but it will have to be solved. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small." There is no escape. As with the individual, so with the nation. In the old cities, you find many of the roofs covered with grass. The wind comes and blows over it and it bends over, and when the wind is past it straightens up again. They have a saying that the people are like grass, and that the ruling power is like the wind that when the power orders, the people must obey, that the people must obey before authority as grass before the wind. How different from the opportunities in this country for the development of a true noble manhood.

The Scars of War.

Passing from China I come to Japan, passing through the old wall into Manchuria, where the war was fought, and to Port Arthur. I wish I had time to speak of that and the impression that it left upon me. Nobody would believe it could be other than marvellous for them to take that fortress. No one can look on that fortress and not feel that the Japanese are capable of almost anything in the way of sacrifice, after going across that field and seeing where they were mown down from the top of a great precipice, losing hundreds of men on the way that a few might get under the shelter of that precipice. It is a terrific thing how they took that fortress.

We went to see Dalny, which had been a beautiful city. A few years ago Russian noblemen and wealthy men lived there. Today there is not a single Russian in the place. There is nothing Russian to be seen in the place, except Russian sleighs, harness and other articles in the hands of the Japanese. When I saw where such great sacrifices had been made for that land, I felt that this Canada of ours should be protected by sea as well as by land, (applause), not in order that we might become aggressors but that we might hold and maintain our civilization. We have got to go and carry out our destiny, and we must be able to protect ourselves.

The Japanese are prepared to do much in the way of sacrifice for their country, notwithstanding that one cannot fail to see that they are extremely poor. It had taken the very life blood out of the people to carry this war to success; but they will overcome this. I must conclude this trip, and I know you will not be sorry. (Cries of "Go on.")

A Comparison With Canada.

Let me briefly recall some of the points I have mentioned of the opportunities Canada has as compared with these other countries. Instead of the crowded slums of London we have our great open fields, and our homes surrounded with little plots of ground. Instead of land monopolies we are giving away land to those people who will go in and settle it. Instead of an armed camp we are privileged to dwell at peace. Instead of vast arid wastes we have our green fields. We have nothing like a desert in the whole Dominion of Canada. There is no part of Canada where men have to send elsewhere to get vegetation. Instead of water tanks we have running sparkling brooks and streams. Instead of the famines which come to India, we have yet to learn what famines mean. Instead of that benighted condition of the human soul and intellect we have, I trust, a conception of an Infinite Providence. Instead of a fear of the Ganges lest some sorrow may fall upon us, we can look with confidence to a love larger, better and fuller than these not only for the national life, but for the life of the individual. Instead of little sampan on the river at Canton we have not a child born which cannot hope sooner or later to know something of green fields and something of the beauty of the country in his prime. Instead of the opium curse shackling the people and having to fight to put it down, we have freedom from anything like such a curse. We have seen the folly and unwisdom of that course of action. Instead of bowing before an autocratic government and obeying the will of a despotic individual, we have an opportunity of living in a country where the government does not command, but where they love to serve, and seek to be of some use. Instead of a period of wars as they have had in Japan we have had in this Dominion almost a hundred years of peace. We will have had it as soon as 1915 comes around. We must not let that time pass without in some way giving to it national expression, for it is one of the greatest lessons mankind could offer to the whole globe. A continent at peace for a hundred years. That is the message that the new world offers to the old. That is our answer to the curse of war in other parts of the world. That is our contribution to civilization. We should seek to make it known throughout the length and breadth of the whole globe. (Great applause).

Our Positive Opportunities.

Having stated to you what we have in the way of opportunity from the escape of these handicaps of other nations, we have now to refer to our positive opportunities. The positive greatness we are beginning to see, that this country has a future before it equalled by no other country on the face of the globe. The resources we have are illimitable. There are our mines, lumber, fisheries, minerals, our great wheat fields, great

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only a matter of a few years when ships will cross the Pacific in just as great numbers as they now cross the Atlantic. It is only a few years till the traffic will be straight across the Atlantic from Europe, across the Dominion of Canada to the Orient.

Canada holds a central place in the trade and commerce of the world. It is a nation within the great British Empire. We are not merely the people of a great nation. We have citizenship in the greatest empire the world has ever known. (Loud and continued applause).

A Nation Within the Empire.

We have all the freedom they have in any other country in the world and as good government as any, but we have added to it all a collection of nations knit to us by blood, by political affiliation, and by the common tie of a sovereign over all. We have the great inheritance of the British nation, and we come in for all. Are we going to see this great empire with its great mission to the world and its purpose to mankind, are we going to see it in any danger in any part of its possessions, and not be ready with everything in our pawer to go to its assistance if need be? (Great applause).

If I know the Canadian feeling at all, there is only one answer to that question, and that is that the whole of Canada from end to end would rise to its feet the moment the cry came that there was need in any part of the Empire. When we think of what we have and of the possibilities given by Providence to our population when we think of what we have to do as a nation and as partners and inheritors of a great Empire, we have reason as a Canadian people to look forward to the future with glowing hearts and strong hope, believing that the day will come when Canada will occupy a place second to no nation in the administration of affairs for the good of mankind and the uplifting of the human race. (Great and continued applause).

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Chatham Daily News

January 8, 1910

Tea Table Talk

Mr. W. R. Landon, Victoria avenue is recuperating splendidly from his recent illness. He was so well this morning that the nurse allowed Hon. Mackenzie King to see him for a few minutes.

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Mr. Wallace Courtney, of Victoria, B. C., who spent the holiday time with his aunt, Mrs. W. E. Rispin, King street west, will return to school in Toronto on Monday.

• • •

Vogue for January 8 might be called a sporting number. It is brimful of winter sports and illustrations of the nattiest and neatest costumes to be worn while skating, ice boating, ski-ing, tobogganing or any one of the numberless winter sports. Moreover it devotes several pages to descriptions and illustrations of these diverting and most healthful of pastimes, which form a delightful feature of winter life in Canada.

• • •

The annual banquet of the board of trade last evening is the talk of the city this morning, not that the menu was away beyond the ordinary but because of the splendid eloquence of Hon. Mackenzie King in his address on Canada and Her Resources. His was a masterly effort, and the large audience sat as if spellbound while he unfolded story after story of the wonderful resources of our fair land, filling each and every one with a greater pride in this the land of their birth or their adoption.

'Tis a pity a banquet of this sort cannot be held in a place where there would be accommodation for ladies. They feel, too, a great pride in their country. This pride has to be nourished and fed which cannot always be done by reading and a brilliant lecture like that delivered last night would have delighted hundreds of ladies in the city.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. W. C. Schultz was the hostess at a very pretty event in the form of a euchre and tea in honor of her guests, Mrs. T. Frank Robinson of Detroit, and Mrs. F. A. McDonald of Chatham. The rooms were replete with Yuletide decorations, the dining room table being done very prettily with crimson ribbon, daintily hung from the four corners to the electrolier. The tables were adorned with red baskets filled with sweets, and the event proved a charming one.—Brantford Expositor.

LOCALS

Fresh Oysters today at Bradley's. 50c a quart.

Residents on Princess street complain to the police of a dog that for the past number of nights has howled almost continually all night long, causing the complainants many sleepless nights. The police will look into and try to remedy the matter.

Good board, bath and steam heat, special rates to college students. Apply at 27 Dover street.

Fresh Oysters today at Bradley's. 50c a quart.

Earrings.

Ladies and waiting maids among the ancient Grecks and Romans wore plain hoops of gold or silver in their ears, and as time progressed these became more elaborate, precious gems being set in them.

Covered Carriages.

Covered carriages were first used in England in 1580.

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The Planet

ARTS.) CHATHAM, ONT. SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1910.

HON. WILLIAM LYON McKENZIE KING ENTHUSES MEMBERS OF BOARD OF TRADE WITH INSPIRING TRIUMPH OF ORATORY

Canada's Opportunities were Very Ably and Entertainingly Impressed Upon the Minds of the Large Gathering, Through a Consideration of the Limitations and Handicaps of Other Nations—Mr. King's Position on the Matter of the Establishment of Technical Schools is Clearly and Forcibly Placed Before The People.

"I am fully conscious of the opportunities which lie before a young man in the Public service of Canada. I also realize the limitations which youth bring with it, and I am impressed with the knowledge of what a young man owed to the consideration of men older than myself. I conceive in a small degree the debt of gratitude which I owe to the people of my country, and I aim to respond by giving all I have of time and work to assist in furthering the welfare of the country. I have no private means except what little I saved while in the civil service, but I have no fear of the future. Such opportunities as may remain for me in the years to come will be given wholly and gladly to the common people of the Dominion."

Such was the lofty and manly statement given out by the Honorable William Lyon McKenzie King, Dominion Minister of Labor in the Liberal Government at Ottawa, during the course of an inspiring address delivered at the Board of Trade banquet in the I. O. O. F. auditorium last evening. The night was one of interest and edification to all. The auditorium was taxed to its utmost capacity, with an audience of interested and enthusiastic men of the city, such as never before attended a function of this character. The officers and executive of the Board of Trade are to be complimented in the highest degree upon the unbounded success of the evening. Hon. Mr. King, the speaker of the evening, is an orator with few equals in Canada. He seemed to be at his best last night, and it was quite generally remarked at the close of the evening that the address was the best ever delivered in this city. Those who missed it missed one of the best opportunities that will come Chatham's way for many years.

At the conclusion of the evening, Thomas Scullard, who seconded the vote of thanks to the speaker, brought up a very important point in reference to the establishment of technical schools for the benefit of the artisans throughout the Dominion. He thought the matter should receive government attention and assistance from the Dominion authorities.

In replying to the vote of thanks passed to him, Mr. King referred to this suggestion and warmly coincided with the remarks made by Mr. Scullard.

"Mr. Scullard," said he, "has remarked that if he were a young man in my position he would be impressed with the wonderful possibilities open in the way of public service to the people of the Dominion. In that Mr. Scullard and I are entirely at one. This truth was greatly impressed upon me during my trip around the world. Industrial progress means much, but the highest kind of general intelligence is necessary on the part of the artisan. We are engaged in a world competition. We have the resources and the capacity and we would have increased opportunities through the establishment of technical schools.

"I have been misunderstood by some of the press of the country in reference to my position in adjourning the debate a few nights ago in the House of Commons. It was not my intention to sidetrack the issue of Technical Schools. I adjourned the debate in order that the government would have the opportunity of considering the question in its relation between the Provinces and the Dominion, so that the Dominion in taking whatever action they intend to take, will know that they and the provinces are one. The provinces legislate for educational affairs, and it would not do to give them the impression that the Dominion was interfering with Provincial rights.

"The Dominion will now get into communication with the provinces and see if they cannot arrange matters so that the Dominion Government can assist the provinces in establishing technical schools as a National work.

"I will work night and day until the Dominion does do something along this line, and I will go further to promise you that the Dominion will do something."

This statement was received with hearty enthusiasm.

Those who occupied seats around the guests' table were W. H. Taylor, President of the Board of Trade; Mayor Austin, A. B. McCoig, M.P., George W. Sulman, MP.P., Ald. Dunn, Dr. T. K. Holmes, M. Houston, Geo. Stephens, ex-M.P., John Piggott, ex-president of the Board of Trade, ex-Mayor Westman, Ben. J. Blonde, Peter McKellar, Thomas Scullard, J. G. Kerr, D. McLachlan, Major McLaren, W. T. Shannon and Dr. Duncan. The guests were then arranged at long tables which led to that occupied by the guest.

At half past eight o'clock Chairman Taylor called the meeting to order, and as a preliminary to the program he called on Mr. Walter Evan-Jones for a song. Mr. Evan-Jones responded in his usual brilliant style. His splendid bass voice was in good form and he was received with a hearty burst of applause. He was obliged to respond to an insistent encore.

Chairman Taylor then spoke of the particular satisfaction which the Board of Trade felt at the splendid gathering present and he was pleased to introduce, as the guest of the evening, one of the brightest minds in Canada, a man who is the youngest member of the Dominion Cabinet. His address would no doubt be one to inspire patriotism in every breast. His subject is one upon which he should be and is supremely capable to speak. Being a traveller of wide experience, he would speak as one with authority. Before calling on the speaker however, he called upon Mr. Evan-Jones for another song. Mr. Evan-Jones was given another hearty reception, which showed that he had created a very favorable impression.

Mr. Taylor then called upon Hon. Mr. King for his address.

Hon. Mr. King was received with applause which would have done credit to a Sovereign King, and it was some time before he could start his speech. When he did so, intense silence prevailed, and the audience hung on every word. It was a masterful attempt, and was freely interspersed with applause.

"It is difficult for me to tell you," said he in opening, "the great pleasure it is to me to be in your city. I cannot thank you enough for your great kindness and generosity in inviting me to be present at this gathering. I thank you all for turning out in such large numbers. This is the city in which my father was brought up as a boy. I have often heard of Chatham, but this is the first time I have had the privilege of visiting your city. When I see here men like Mr. P. D. McKellar, old school chums of my father, when he attended the old Grammar School here, it makes me more than pleased to be present. My feeling of gratitude was greatly enhanced this afternoon when I had the privilege of visiting your industries, and saw the business and residental part of the city. You are to be congratulated upon your splendid city, with its possibilities of tremendous development.

"You have everything which goes to make up a great city. Convenient railway lines, waterways with access to the Great Lakes and other facilities. I think that the river would be greatly increased in value to the people of this city were the water in it deepened somewhat. I can promise you that I will do all I can to impress this upon the government at Ottawa. With these great opportunities, transportation by rail and water, the benefit of residing in the most southerly part of the Dominion, the possession of a fertile district to draw from, this city should have a future which is second to none in the Dominion. It will be with keen interest and with a degree of pride that I will watch the growth of Chatham, the home of my father, and the land of adoption for myself.

"I am sorry to learn of the illness of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. Landon, and I am sorry with a reason. I have never met him but I have had communication with him, and I was anxious to make his acquaintance to-day. I hope he will soon be able to regain his health, to attend to his duties as the Secretary of the Board of Trade and his business as a citizen.

"When I came here I was instructed that this was to be a purely non-partizan meeting, and I felt a great deal of relief at that information. It was welcome intelligence. I have not been in politics long enough to become a partizan, and as far as I can see there is really very little difference between the parties. There are a few, chief among which is a difference in desire. One party wants to get in and the other does not wish to get out. But there are no differences which would go to create a great party spirit.

"I am glad to be in the city of my two friends, Mr. McCoig and Mr. Sulman. I have known them for some time, and now I have the opportunity of seeing that the rosy pictures they painted of this city in conversations with me are more than justified."

Mr. King then proceeded with his speech. He explained that he was pleased that the Board of Trade had selected his subject for him. It was to be "Canada's Opportunities." He had understood that this was to have been the annual banquet of the Board and that there would have been other speakers. He was surprised when he learned that he was the only speaker of the evening. Mr. King, however, was quite equal to the occasion, as his audience soon realized.

A short time ago Mr. King was sent by the Government to represent Canada at a conference of the nations at Shanghai, at which 14 different nations were represented. He went via India and returned by Japan, so that in that way he was able to make a trip around the globe, and in his speech last night he undertook in a small way to contrast the conditions of the countries he visited with the conditions in Canada when compared with the foreign lands all over the world.

It is often by realizing the limitations and handicaps of others that we realize our own opportunities, said the speaker. The results which people are able to bring about depend upon two great factors—the capabilities and abilities he has and the limitations of those who surround him. Some men are the victims of circumstances, and may never reach the highest pinacle to which it is possible for them to attain, owing to the surroundings in which they are placed, and the lack of opportunities to develop.

What is true in the case of individuals is true of nations. As we look out on the country which is ours, in the light of those truths, we begin to realize the great future development which must come, and this vision is all the greater as we look upon the situation in which the other nations of the world are places.

Mr. King then started his description of his trip around the Globe. The first city visited was London, England, and the first thing which struck him while in that city was the look on the faces of the people. In reading the life of Ellen Terry, written by herself, he ran across a statement made by this noted actress as she landed in America after a trip abroad. She said "O how different is the look on the faces of the people of this country" She was struck with the wear and tear of life in Liverpool and London, and the sad look of weariness on the faces of the English people. Lord Beresford in a recent visit to this country stated that the thing which impressed him the most in this country was the brightness and vigor of the people, and the hopefulness of the Canadians as individuals. It is a singular thing that two people both famous, should make the same observation in reference to this one phase of the life of the people they visited and mingled with.

There is a great difference in the faces and hearts of the people of England and Canada, and there is a difference in the homes and the lives of these two great countries.

Mr. King then related his experience in the slums of London, where he had lived for the better part of a year, studying conditions as they really were. He saw the crowded tenements, the difficulties to get the necessities of life, and he easily realized how anxiety soon finds a line on the human face.

The first great difference then in the two countries of England and Canada is the opportunities the people have here of fashioning homes for themselves and their people, which is not granted in the home land. The Old Land will never have it as we have it in Canada, nor have they the same opportunities for the development of the culture and the refinement of the artizan and his family.

Just at the present time England is going through a struggle over land, for after all that is what it amounts to, and the privileges and rights which go with land. The masses there can never become land owners. The land is held by the few individuals, and the people who work it are all under the men who hold the titles to it. How different it is in Canada where every man can become a property owner if he displays the right spirit and energy.

Mr. King then described his trip through Paris, France, and Marseilles. He did not stay over in any city, so that all he had was food for reflection while he was passing through. The thought which came to him was the way in which nation after nation on the continent are arming themselves one against the other. After all Europe is like a huge armed camp surrounded by fortresses and strengthened by armies and navies, all fearing that the other will become the aggressor and another the vanquished. We have a navy in Canada, but no fortresses. That is the way we live with our neighbors, and this difference in opportunity is worthy not only of our reflection, but also the consideration of the whole civilized world.

Mr King then described very eloquently his entrance into Port Said, and his introduction into the Holy Land. The most surprising thing he learned at Port Said was the fact that no green things grow there. Everything which is fresh for the table is brought from another land. There are no gardens at all and fresh fruit is all imported. What a contrast to the vast and fertile Dominion of Canada, where we know so little of barren and sandy wastes.

Port Aden was next visited in the hurried sketch of the trip. He drove

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HON. WILLIAM LYON McKENZIE KING

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through this place in a two-wheeled vehicle driven by a camel. This is the point which controls the entrance between the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea. In this place he learned there are no brooks and no springs of water. The water which is used by the people there for drinking and for other purposes is all caught as it falls from the heavens, in large tanks. It is collected and saved until the next rainfall. The thought impressed him then how thankful the people of Canad should feel in comparison with the people there, for our running brooks and bountiful springs of water.

Bombay was the next stopping place. The trip over the Arabian Sea was very pleasant. He found India a remarkable country, and he was greatly impressed with the extraordinary magnificence of that great series of countries, for India is divided up into many countries, many of which are ruled by Independent Princes, all dependent upon England. There are 230 different languages in India and almost as many different religions and creeds. Bombay is a wonderful city. It is a city of palaces and commercial wealth. Many of their buildings would outrival the best in the civilized portion of the world.

The first thing which struck him in Bombay was the extraordinary poverty of the people. There the problem is what the people can do on almost nothing. This has to be solved before a person can live there. Hundreds of thousands of people are going around half clad, all doing something. We here know nothing of the problem in all of the oriental countries. Mr. King made some inquiries as to the rate of remuneration for labor and the cost of living in India. He saw many women climbing ladders with loads of mortar and bricks on their heads ,which is the common mode of carrying articles in that country. He also saw women cleaning coaches, oiling the wheels of engines, digging ditches and coaling ships. In the building trade the wage is eight cents a day for women and sixteen cents a day for men. He was in conversation with a large miner of that country, who employed many men and women in the mines as laborers. The women work ten hours a day and it is estimated that during one day they will carry a ton of ore out of the mine. The women receive four cents a day and the men eight cents a day for their labor.

This struck Mr. King as being a great contrast to the opportunities for labor in Canada.

"Some day," said he, "we will feel the effects of the extraordinary competition which is bound to come from India as a result of that cheap labor in not only India but China and Japan as well. We talk about the Yellow Peril, but it is in my opinion a small proposition in comparison with the invasion of the goods and commerce and production of those countries which is bound to come to Canada sooner or later. In Japan particularly industrial propositions are springing up. I was talking on the way over the ocean to a mechanic who had been the Superintendent of the Sydney Iron Works. He told me that the Sldney works had been shipping rails to India to complete great railway enterprises in that foreign country. He was on his way to India to start up a steel rail manufacturing plant, and he told me that with the reduced cost of production in that country, we might expect to see Canada importing rails from India in the not distant future. The same thing will happen with the cotton mills and other factories."

One day Mr. King got near the door of a factory when the employes were leaving their work, just to get a close look at the faces of the people. Some of the women came out with just a sheet wrapped around them. They were doing exactly the same work as is done by the employed of factories in this country, and they were doing it for a few pennies a day.

Another thing which struck him was the great opportunities of Canada for people to make a living compared with India. The effect of the famines there is awful. They occur periodically and hundreds of thousands perish for the want of food.

"Of all things which I saw," said the speaker, "the thing which impressed me most was the great darkness of the human soul in India. Able bodied men and women bow down before graven images. I had never seen heathenism in its own home before, and I was amazed at it. Talk about self-government for India! How can a people govern themselves when they do not understand themselves?"

Mr. King then described his visit to the Sarced City of the Hindoos on the banks of the river Ganges. lAll along the banks of the river for two or three miles long, large steps lead to the palaces, and the sight is a most beautiful one indeed. Thousands of people go there daily to bathe in the waters of the Ganges, praying to the sun as they stand in the water. To see them ascending and decending these steps is a sight never to be forgotten. Mr. King visited the temples and was surprised to see beasts such as cattle, dogs and monkeys wandering at large through the beautiful palaces unmolested. They are treated with respect because the people believe that when they die their souls enter these animals. Monkeys crawl all over the magnificent walls and beautiful carvings. The people throw their gifts to the beasts in the way of sacrifice. That would not be so bad, because there is life there and where there is life there is mystery, but to see a man bow down to a stone image of his own creation, vile and filthy, worshipping carnality, is something strange and bewildering.

"I had little regard for foreign missions when I went away," said the speaker. "I thought that Missions should begin at home. I believe it still, but we owe a larger duty than that to our immediate neighbor. We have something which makes us more manlike and Godlike, and they have it not, and it is our duty to take it to them that they should be benefitted. I know of no other name to call it than Christianity. They have the symbol of love, which is the emblem of the beast. We have the emblem of love, which is the symbol of sacrifice. In these lie the secret of man overcoming the brute which is within him, and we owe to the rest of the world to rescue them out of the mire from which we ourselves have been dragged."

He also visited the Isle of Ceylon and Penang and Singapore. In Penang when he was there, the Chinese were celebrating the New Year, and he hear a teriffic canonading. Big fire crackers the size of barrels were being exploded, thinking that they would thus scare the Devil out of the town for that night at least. On his way to the busy portion of the town he dropped off at a theatre and found that they were playing Romeo and Juliet in Chinese.

SLUG 14

Of all places, Mr. King thought Hong Kong the most beautiful. It is composed of palace after palace surrounded by gardens and foilage overlooking the harbor. He did not stay there long but hurried on to Canton where he found the most of the population on water. Hundreds of children are born and die in boats never knowing what it means to be on dry land. They live on Sand pan boats and some of them are fully ten years of age before they ever step on land, so crowded is life in that city. The population is very dense, but all seem to be happy and they wear smiling faces.

Two features of Canton were dealt with by the speaker. The first was relative to the particular mission upon which he was sent to that country, to confer with the nations relative to the best means for assisting China to put down the Opium curse. He represented Canada at this conference, and it was the first time that Canada was independently represented at an international conference. He referred to the fact that between twenty and thirty thousand people in China are addicted to the opium habit. Canada's population is only eight million so that the people can realize from this comparison how many people in the country are affected.

He believed that in time China would overcome the curse in a degree. They have endurance and the Chinese government is sincere in its efforts to overcome it. We would do well at the outset in this country to see that we do not allow the begining of such natural curses. We should fight it at the start before it becomes our masters and we its slaves.

He then dwelt upon the difference in government between China and Canada. There it is absolute despotism. No citizen has a single say in the government of the land.

The man at the head is the Emperor. He chooses a half dozen of his friends and makes them councillors. They chose a half dozen of their friends and make them governors. They chose a half dozen of their friends and make them something else, and so it goes on until you get the man who lets you

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in the gate, and he is the friend of someone else.

You give him something and he has to divide it with someone else, and so the system is worked. When the Emperor wants money he squeezes his friends and they squeeze someone else and the people generally pay in the end.

There is no doubt that there will be a revolution against this kind of government and it is coming now. The people are beginning to see that they need better government, and it will not be long before they are governed in a manner similar to the civilized countries. Their public men are all men who have had experience in other lands, and many of whom have been educated abroad in the best colleges. They are all grateful to the countries where they gained their education, and we should assist in educating them that in future years they will be grateful to us and thus help us when the great invasion of commerce strikes us from the east, and that trade may be stimulated between China and Canada.

"I do not mean," said he, "that we should open the doors for Chinese labor. We should keep out all labor which tends to lessen our standard of labor. If we opened our doors we would be inviting a race problem which it is not to our interests to have in Canada. There would be no sense in inviting such a national problem.

"But labor is one thing and giving light and knowledge is another. This country will save itself only by the extent to which it loses itself, and we will prosper as we give light to the people of the Orient, extending the lamp of the light of knowledge and Christian truth and influence, so that they may become to know how to treat their children and to respect their women, and fostering individual manhood. We should teach them that there is something more than work. There is culture and all round growth of mind, body and soul. As we give light to them we will raise their standard of thinking and the competition will not come in as fierce a form as it would if it came upon us at the present time. It is a big question and we should always remember that a country will only inherit what it gives."

Mr. King then drew a happy comparison, likening the manner in which the people of China bow before authority to the way in which the tall blades of grass on the roofs of their houses bow before the wind.

Mr. King then described his visit to Manchuria, and his description of the fort at Port Arthur was particularly impressive. He could not understand how any army could have taken that fort, but the Japs are capable of anything like sacrifice. There he saw the effects of war. All of the land which had formerly been owned by Russia is now in the hands of the Japanese. As he observed he began to feel the necessity for every nation to guard its own wealth and protect its own shores, particularly if the country is one which would attract the avarice and greed of other nations. Canada, he thought, should be protected by sea as well as by land, in order, not that we should become the agressors, but in order that we may maintain and hold the civilization that we have to-day, and carry out the great mission and destiny which we believe to be to give it to others.

Japan is feeling the results of that struggle. Their industries are struggling for existence. The war seemed to take the very life blood out of the people. They will overcome it in time, for they are a persistent people, but they cannot escape without paying the price of war.

"To conclude," said the speaker, "the opportunities of Canada loom up very great in the light of the handicaps of other countries. Instead of the slums of London we have the Canadian fields and the Canadian homes. Instead of the land monopoly we in Canada are giving away land to those who will settle upon it. Instead of the Armed Camp of the continent we dwell at peace with our neighbors. Instead of the waste sands of Egypt we have no desert, but have the very best of vegetation. Instead of the artificial water tanks of Aden we have abundant brooks and streams. Instead of the famines of India we have yet to learn what a famine means. Instead of the benighted condition of the souls of the people of India we have a hopeful outlook and there is no fear of cringing, and we have the hope of a larger and fuller life to come. Instead of the sand pan boats of Canton no child in Canada is denied the privilege of seeing the green fields. Instead of the opium curse shackling the people, we have a freedom from all curses of a national character. Instead of a people bowing down before a government, we have a liberty-loving and liberty-seeking people and men who find highest honor not to command but to serve. Instead of the penalties of war of the Japanese we have had a hundred years of peace, or will have had in 1915, and I think that day should not be allowed to pass without a national demonstration so that we can recognize it and give expression to it.

"A continent at peace for a hundred years is our message to the Old Land. It is our contribution to civilization and we should make it known over the face of the whole globe.

"In addition to the advantages we have over other countries, we have many positive opportunities and greatness. This country has a future unequalled by any other country on the face of the earth. Think of our resources in the way of wheat fields, agricultural and mining possibilities. Our geographical position is a great advantage and makes us the centre of the European markets, for it will be only a short time before steamers of trade and commerce are travelling the Pacific as they now are the Atlantic.

"We are not only subjects of a great nation, but we are citizens in the greatest empire that the world has ever known. We have all the freedom and added lustre of a nation knit by blood and by commercial interests to a great empire.

"Are we to see this great empire in danger in any part and not be ready to come to the assistance if need be? If I know the Canadian feeling there is but one answer. The whole of Canada would rise to her feet the moment the cry is made that assistance is needed.

"There is a reason for the glad hearts and the strong hope in the Canadian people, and I believe the day will come when Canada will play a part such as was never played by any other nation for the good of mankind and the uplifting of men."

As Mr. King concluded he was given a rousing burst of applause. The hall fairly rang with the hearty evidence of appreciation. When it had subsided Col. Fred Stone, in a graceful address moved a vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening. It was very capably seconded by Mr. Scullard, who dwelt upon the great opportunity which Canada affords for public service, especially to the young men. He enlarged upon Mr. King's statement that the need of the country is education for the artizan. He thought the government should recognize this by establishing technical schools all over the Dominion.

Mr. King made a suitable reply, a portion of which is quoted at the beginning of this article. He thanked the audience for their enthusiatic reception, their patient hearing and their kind words of praise.

Mr. Walter Evan-Jones then gave another splendid song and the banquet closed with the singing of "God Save the King."

A VALUABLE CAT

South Norwalk, Ca., January 8—The despised family cat and her love for the baby of the family, little 5 year old Josie O'Hara, saved the entire O'Hara family of five members from certain incineration. When Josie was awakened "Pajamas," his pet cat, was licking his face and purring anxiously.

The house was filled with smoke and the crackling of the flames could be heard from the floor below. Josie managed to make his way to the room of his parents. They managed to descend with Josie in their arms just before the stairs collapsed. The two older sons had been awakened by the cries and reached the ground by the piazza posts.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so hopeful of wakin' up an' findin' deirse'fs famous dat dey puts in mos' o' deir time goin' to sleep."—Washington Star.

ADVERTISE IN THE PLANET.

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HON. MR. KING HERE

Speaker at Banquet Tonight Arrives in Maple City

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who is to address the board of trade at this evening's banquet, arrived in the city on the 1.11 C.P.R. train this afternoon.

He was met at the station by a delegation from the board of trade, headed by President W. H. Taylor, and was escorted to the Hotel Sanita, which will be his headquarters while in the city.

There is every indication that tonight's banquet will prove a most successful affair, the citizens of Chatham appreciating to the full this splendid opportunity to show their loyalty to their home city and at the same time hear an address on so live a subject as "Canada's Opportunities," from one who of the rising public men of today.

Chatham News

Jan 4.10.

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Boston City Club

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
INVESTIGATION ACT

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THE HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Minister of Labor of the Dominion of Canada, will speak at the Boston City Club, Friday, January 14, at 8 p.m., on the Canadian Law for the Investigation of Industrial Disputes. It is proposed to embody the principle of this law in Massachusetts legislation, which will constitute the most important labor measure of many years—one of vital consequence to both employers and employees. You are invited to hear Mr. King's explanation of the law and his description of its workings in Canada.

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I have been asked to speak this evening on the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but before doing so may I be permitted to express to the President and members of this Association my appreciation of the compliment conferred in inviting me to be present on this occasion, and in being associated as one of the speakers with your distinguished citizen Mr. James J. Hill. Coming from the Dominion, it is pleasant to recall that while Mr. Hill is an American, he was also once a Canadian. Ours is the land of his birth, yours the land of his adoption, both take pride in his public worth and the vastness of his achievements and both have been aided and stimulated by them. To Canadians and Americans alike his notable career is at once the prophecy and its fulfillment of the inheritance we hold in common.

To be born in the continent of America whether to the north or the south of the Great Lakes and the 49nd parallel is ~~not alone~~ to have not alone the privilege of sharing in the life, and helping to fashion the future of one or other of these two countries, but ~~to have~~ the opportunity, in no small measure, of furthering those projects for the advancement of industry and the maintenance of peace which place a continent in the van of human progress, and cause its enlightened develpment to be the envy of the civilized world. At this moment when the older civilization of Europe is adding another tragic chapter to the annals of international strife, and the curse of competitive arming is arousing the passions and engendering the hatreds of men and nations, we of the new world are approaching the celebration of 100 years of peace along an international frontier stretching from ocean to ocean a distance of nearly 4000 miles; from the Atlantic which links us with Europe on the one side to the Pacific which unites us with Asia on the other. Along this vast boundary which separates our political systems and territories, we have substituted granaries for arsenals and factories for forts, and for the European rivalries in fleets and armies, we have begotten a rival development in commerce and trade,

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enriching, at one and the same time, our respective countries and the continent we share together, and fostering among our people's the amenities rather than the animosities of life. This, as the years record their story, will tell strongly in the superior position it will afford this continent in world competitions; If to international peace we add industrial peace, this continent should attain industrial and commercial supremacy, whilst Europe carries heavily about her shoulders the legacies of ~~her~~ post-war wars and the burden of ~~her~~ existing armaments, and Asia continues to struggle for the light and learning which has given us the civilization we enjoy today. It is from this point of view that I would like to speak tonight, and to touch, where mutual interest and profit seem to warrant it, on comparison between your legislation and ours in ~~this~~ this bearing upon the all important question of industrial peace.

The Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, was enacted by the parliament of Canada in March 1907. It was an outgrowth of experience gained in the mediation and settlement of industrial disputes, and of earlier Canadian Legislation many of the features of which it retained; It was also the beneficiary of the experience and legislation of other lands the borrowings from which will be readily apparent to the student of industrial laws. In one or two features alone is it original, but they are perhaps its distinguishing characteristics.

The first Act dealing with the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes to find a place on the Federal Statutes of the Dominion was the Conciliation Act of 1900 introduced by Sir William Mulock, at that time Postmaster General and, later, also Minister of Labour of Canada, now Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. It was similar in most of its provisions to the present statute of like name, the Conciliation Act of Great Britain enacted in 1896 the measure under the provisions of which Sir George Askwith has in recent years accomplished so much in the prevention and

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settlement of industrial strife in the British Isles. It is a voluntary measure, recognizing the right of the State, or more accurately, perhaps, providing at the expense of the State, for the friendly intervention and mediation when acceptable to the parties to an industrial dispute, of a third party appointed by the Government at its own instance or at the request of one or both of the parties; and for arbitration at the expense of the State where a mutual request by disputants is preferred.

The next Canadian Federal Act was what is known as the Railway Labour Disputes Act, enacted in 1903, also introduced by Sir William Muloch, and, as its name implies confined to actual or apprehanded disputes on railways. It is similar to the Conciliation Act in that it is a voluntary measure, and contains no element of compulsion either in the prohibition of strikes or lockouts, or in the acceptance of the findings of Boards appointed under its provisions. It introduced, however, for the first time in Canadian industrial legislation, save in so far as possible cases might arise under the Public ~~Insurance~~ Inquiries Act, the right of the State to compel an investigation into the causes of a dispute, where the same threatened to prove injurious to the public. Under this Act the Minister of Labour might require the parties to appear before a Board, to which each side was accorded representation, to give testimony under oath and produce documents for examination and inspection, bearing on the ~~respect~~ question of the dispute, counsel being also permitted if desired. The Act however, contained no provision in any way restricting the parties from declaring a lockout or strike either prior to or pending the investigation, or in any way obliging them unless by mutual consent to accept the findings of the board of inquiry.

The third Act which is the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was, as has been mentioned, enacted in 1907. It was, like its predecessor, designed primarily to protect the public, but it was wider in scope, and went farther in the means taken to

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ensure this end. It was oddly enough, conceived in the first instance in reference to disputes in coal mines, and as a means of protecting railways along with other industries and the general public against the perils of a fuel famine rather than to protect the public and industry generally against strikes or lockouts on railways as well as ~~or~~ strikes and lockouts in ~~armies~~ mines and other industries in the nature of public service utilities as well as the present anti-affiliation. A glance at the circumstances which brought it into being may serve to illustrate its significance and the welcome which at the time of its enactment was accorded it by the public, and the grace with ~~by~~ which it was accepted by the labour organizations and companies affected.

A strike had occurred in the coal mines in Lethbridge, Southern Alberta, in the early Spring of 1906. It was allowed to run on till the late fall of the year, when at the approach of winter the prairie provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta which are largely dependent on the Southern Albertan coal fields for their supply of fuel found themselves owing to the shortage, face to face with a fuel famine. The situation became so critical that for a moment the middle west was seized with consternation. Whole communities found themselves without an available ton of coal. What the condition of the lonely settlers on the plains was may be judged from the following communication sent to the Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In a human document, asserting the rights of a free man, and the obligations ~~objections~~ of the State to which he looks for the preservation of his liberties, it is historic.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT OF RAMSAY.

BLADWORTH, SASK. Nov. 19, 1906.

Dear Sir Wilfrid,-

The hamlet of Bladworth is the supplying point for settlers in approximately twelve townships surrounding.

These townships have approximately 50 settlers each settled therein. The country is open rolling prairie, devoid of trees. The settlers depend for fuel on wood or coal obtained at the

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nearest railway station, Bladworth. The local dealers secure their wood from the Prince Albert country, and their coal from the Galt Mines, Lethbridge. No coal has been obtained from this latter source since April last. One car was obtained from Banff in September last, since which no coal has been received here. Ten cars are under orders from Lethbridge, and none delivered. One car is ordered from Estevan and promised by the mine operator for December 17 next.

Wood has been ordered from the Cowan Company, Prince Albert, and their answer is:-

"We have neither slabs, edgings nor cuttings, and though we have inquired we are unable to purchase any cordwood-there is none in the City."

Settlers have been burning lumber at $30.00 a thousand, willow bramble, twisted hay and grain. These sources are well-nigh exhausted.

Dr. J. Fyfe reports from observation that no fuel is in the settlers' hands, and that suffering and perhaps death will ensue therefrom. All public schools are closed for want of fuel. The Saskatchewan Hotel, a thirty-roomed house, has but one fire.

A blizzard had been blowing on November 15, 16 and 17, with zero weather. I leave you, sir, to imagine what the condition of your fellow subjects is in the electoral district of Batoche-a name not unknown in history. This condition is not local, but general.

We are informed that those persons operating the mines of the people are disputing over their rights-regardless of the right of the people to live.

I would respectfully ask that you, sir put an end to a dispute that is intolerable, and the maintenance of which endangers the life and happiness (inalienable rights of all free people) of all settlers.

I ask you, sir, on behalf of a suffering people, that by the powers vested in you the right of eminent domain be exercised.

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I can assure you, sir, without exaggeration, that this matter is one of lefe and death to the settlers here, one requiring immediate action.

Your obedient humble servant,

Wm. L. Ramsay,

Chairman of Committee.

To the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier,

Premier of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

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It would take too long to detail the means by which this situation was relieved or the circumstances which attended the settlement negotiations. You will perhaps pardon the personal reference, if for the sake of making clearer the difficulties in adjustment of industrial disputes, which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is intended to meet, I mention that having been sent by the Government as a mediator in the month of November, I encountered before effecting a settlement, the two outstanding obstacles met with in many previous settlement negotiations, the difficulty of getting the parties or their representatives together, and the difficultywithout the power of compelling testimony, of ascertaining the truth, where there was a conflict of statement between them.

Settlers faced starvation from cold, municipalities were helpless to aid their citizens, the name and future development of a whole province were being imperilled, the wish of the federal and provincial governments representing the people of the Dominion was being set at naught as employer and employee stolidly refused to meet together preferring to debate what might or might not involve the so called recognition of a union, or declined to proceed with negotiations because one man's statement differed from another. The whole situation was rendered the more exasperating and desparate in that the causes which operated most strongly in preventing a settlement were not matters at issue in the disputes so much as the bitterness and personal antipathies engendered in consequence of the long and open hostilities of the parties. It was with the cruel folly and injustice of such a situation indelibly impressed upon my mind, that having after a week's endeavour succeeded in effecting a settlement, I returned to Ottawa with a determination to gain expression in legislation, if that were possible, to requirements which would forever after make impossible the repetition of such a National calamity. These requirements I embodied in the form of suggestions to parliament, in a report in the following words:-

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"When it is remembered that organized society alone makes possible the operation of mines to the mutual benefit of those engaged in the work of production, a recognition of the obligations due socieity by the parties is something which the State is justified in compelling if the parties themselves are unwilling to concede it. In any civilized community private rights should cease when they become public wrongs. Clearly, there is nothing in the rights of parties to a dispute to justify the inhabitants of a province being brought face to face with a fuel famine amid winter conditions, so long as there is coal in the ground, and men and capital at hand to mine it. Either the disputants must be prepared to leave the differences which they are unable to amicably settle to the arbitrat~~ion~~ment of such authority, as the State may determine most expedient, or make way for others who are prepared to dos so.

What I know of conditions in the Canadian West leads me to believe that the labour troubles in the mines which this country has been forced to witness during the present year, will not be without repetition, at some future time, unless, and this, I fear, is improbable, the attitude of the parties towards each other becomes vastly different than it has been in the past, or some machinery is devised by the State-either the Federal or Provincial Governments- whereby the parties will be obliged to refer to an impartial tribunal such differences as, failing of amicable adjustment, are likely to lead to a lockout orstrike.

The purpose of Parliament in enacting both the Conciliation and the Railway Labour Disputes Acts might, it seems to me, be considerably ~~furthered~~ advanced were an act, applicable to strikes and lockouts in coal mines, similar in some of its features to the Railway Labour Disputes Act, also enacted. Inasmuch as coal is in this country one of the foremost necessaries, on which not only a great part of the manufacturing and transportation industries but also, as the recent experience has shown, much of

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happiness and life itself depends, it would appear that if legislation can be devised, which, without encroaching upon the recognized rights of employers and employees, will at the same time protect the public, the State would be justified in enacting any meausre which will make the strike or lockout in a coal mine a thing of the past. Such an end, it would appear, might be achieved, at least in part, were provision made whereby, as in the case of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, all questions in dispute might be referred to a Board empowered to conduct an investigation under oath, with the additional feature, perhaps, that such reference should not be optional but obligatory, and pending the investigation and until the board has issued its finding the parties be restrained, on pain of penalty from declaring a lockout or strike.

In view of past experience and the present situation, I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the attention of Parliament be, at as early a date as possible, invited to a consideration of some such or other measure with a view of preventing a possible recurrence of an experience such as this country has been forced to witness during the past month, and of promoting in the interests of the whole people the cause of industrial peace."

The Hon. Rodolph Lemieux was Post master General and Minister of Labour at the time, and the recommendation quoted were, subsequently elaborated into a bill which was broadened in scope so as to include not only mines but railways and all public service utilities. The bill was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Lemieux on December 17, 1906 and by March 22 1907 it has passed the House of Commons and the Senate and received the royal assent, thus becoming the law of the Dominion.

This recital of the circumstances of the enactment will have served to reveal the main features of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Like the Conciliation

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Act of 1900, it provided machinery at the expense of the State to aid in the prevention and settlement of Industrial Disputes. Like the Railway Labour Disputes Act this machinery contained a provision for a thorough investigation, including compelling the parties to appear before a Board and testify, if need be, under oath, also where desired by the Board, to produce documents and records. What it contained, however in addition and what distinguishes it from any previous legislation to which it is related, is the requirement that primarily in the interest of the public, though not less, as experience has shewn, in the interest of the parties themselves, these means of preventing and settling differences shall be taken advantage of and exhausted by the parties prior to the declaration of a lockout or strike.

The provisions of the Act are simple enough. Broadly stated they apply to all industries in the nature of public utilities more in detail, these may be said to include, mines of all kinds, metalliferous as well as coal, all agencies of transportation and communication; railways and street railways whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works. In regard to all these it is provided that where a strike or lockout is threatened, before such strike or lockout can be legally ~~brought on~~ take place, the parties aggrieved must apply to the Government for a board of investigation, to which board each of the parties may elect representatives, the chairman being the choice of the two selected representatives or, failing their agreement, the appointee of the government, the board thus constituted has all the powers of a court. It is expected to act in the first instance as a committee of conciliation, and only upon failing to effect a settlement by mediation to proceed, if thought desirable, in a formal manner. Its findings, failing its ability to effect a settlement, become the official utterance through which public opinion is shaped and brought to bear on the situation into which

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inquiry is being made. A important provision is one which requires that thirty days notice shall be given by employers or employees before any change of wages or general conditions of work can, except by mutual consent of the parties be put into effect, also that the party giving notice of the change shall not make it, if objection is made by the other side, till an agreement has been reached or an investigation held under the Act. The effect of this provision in practice is that the side which seeks to effect an adverse change in conditions or in other words alters the status quo is the party which must in the first instance make application for a Board. Whilst the parties are restrained prior to and pending an inquiry from going on strike, declaring a lock-out the finding of a board once a dispute has been referred, is in no way binding unless the parties agree to make it so. The parties may do as they please, once the result of the investigation is made public accept the finding in whole or in part, reject it altogether and allow the proposed changes to go into effect, or the complained of conditions to be endured, or strike or lockout with a view to trying the efficiency of this remedy.

Just as a tree is known by its fruits, so the value of legislation is to be measured by the benefits it confers upon the public and the parties in whose interests it has been enacted. The Act has been on the statutes now nearly six years, it may be said, therefore, to have passed the trial stage though as a means of solving one of the worlds greatest problems it still may be described as experimental. As far however, as the experiement has gone it has been wholly productive of good results. For the sake of greater accuracy, I shall confine what I have to say on this score, to the published records as they appear in the reports of the government for the the first five and a half years of the operation of the Act. Recalling the industries to which the act applies there were from the ~~close~~ end of March 1907 up to September of the present year 132 applications for Boards, subdivided by classes as follows: coal mining 40 metalliferous mining 10, railways 53; street railways 10, longshoremen 3; freight handlers 2; teamsters 1, sailors 1; shipliners 1; deck-hands 1

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commercial telegraphers 2; telephone workers 1; civic labourers 1; electrical workers 2; and by mutual consent of the parties in industries other than those to which the Act specifically applies, 4; Of the 132 disputes thus referred under the provisions of the Act strikes were averted or ended in all save 15 - In 20 cases settlements were effected after an application had been made, but before the investigation had taken place, 107 were reported upon by Boards of Concialiation and investigation, and 5 at the beginning of September were before Boards still in session. The successful working of the Act is perhaps no where more readily seen than in the case of street railways, prior to the ~~its enactment~~ not a year passed that some city or town did not suffer from a strike of its street railway employees. Not infrequently these strikes were accompanied by destruction of property and occassionally by bloodshed and loss of life. The general public were always the immediate and usually the principal suffers. Since the Act was passed now five years and nine months ago there has been in all the cities and towns of Canada but one street railway strike, that a strike of brief duration in the City of Winnipeg two or three years ago, in other words there has been an all but total immunity from strikes on the street railway system of the Dominion.

Remembering that there is a railway business Association and believing that you are therefore, primarily interested in the effect of the Act upon Railway Disputes, I shall confine my few concluding remarks to the application of the Act in this connection, and here it may of interest to make a comparison, in so far as figures may permit with the workings of the Erdman Act in this country. That full justice may be done both measures let me point out that in a special and excellent report prepared this year by the Commissioner of Labour on mediation and arbitration of Railway Labour Disputes in the United States it is pointed out that while the Erdman Act was passed in 1898 it was not until the beginning of 1907 that its provisions were taken advantage of by the railway companies and employees concerned. I shall confine my comparison to this period beginning 1907. There had

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been but two references under its provisions prior to January 1907 the first in 1899, the other in December 1906. Since 1906 the report states, "There has been no case of a serious strike or of danger of a serious strike on the part of those classes pf employees to whom this law is made applicable in which the provisions of this law has not been invoked" though it is elsewhere also stated that there have been a few cases insignificant in size or importance in which mediation under the law has been invoked by one side and declined by the other. As to results the report states that with one exception there has been no case in which mediation was invoked and accepted before the actual beginning of a strike in which an amicable,adjustment has not been brought about, and in the case in question the strike had actually been ordered before mediation was invoked. The statistics contained in the report relate to the 5 years January 1907 to January 1912, and according to the figures given it would appear that 48 cases in all had come under the Act in that time though as 6 ~~desperate~~ distinct disputes were involved in the application one case, and three in another, the total number of disputes dealt with in that time might more accurately be placed at 55.

It will thus be seen that the Mediators have been uniformily successful in the bringing about an amicable adjustment of all railway disputes in which they have been permitted to intervene, and that this list includes practically all cases of serious strikes or threatened serious strikes. The report unfortunately does not however, distinguish between the two, and for this reason comparison with the Canadian Act at this point becomes difficult. There is one other important consideration to be kept in mind in a comparison of the two acts and that is this. The Erdman Act asthe report points out is confined by its terms to controversies between railways and those classes only of their employees actually engaged in train operation. Practically therefore, the Erdman Law applies only to controversies involving

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engineers, fireman, conductors, trainmen, switchmen and telegraphers. The Canadian Act, on the other hand applies to all classes of employees of railway companies, to the classes named, but also to such classes of employees as maintenance of way or section men, freighthandlers, teamsters, round house and shop employees, machinists and fitters, plumbers, boilermakers, blacksmiths, moulders, carmen, brass workers, station agents and clerks in respect of all which classes investigations have taken place under the Canadian Act. Taking the five year period 1907 to 1912 under which there have been 55 cases of intervention under the Erdman Act, there were during a corresponding period of time of disputes affecting employees of railway Companies in Canada 50 disputes referred for adjustment affecting all the classes already named and in all excepting 4 strikes were averted or ended. Limiting the number of disputes referred under the Canadian Act to those affecting the classes to which the Erdman Act is restricted, namely to those composing the operating groups on the railways there were in all 23 disputes referred in that period of time.

In all these cases the reference according to the law had to be made prior to a cessation of work, and the investigation took place whether mediation was acceptable to the other side or not, and in every case save one that the Grand Trunk strike of July 1910, a strike was completely averted in other words there has since the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was enacted in March 1907 up to the present time a period of nearly 6 years been but one strike on all the railways of Canada in which the classes of employees affected have been those to which the Erdman Act applies in this connection it is to be remembered that the railways of Canada ere very long will include three complete transcontinental systems, a very considerable mileage when distances, subsidiary systems and branches are considered.

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If we add to this the circumstances that the commercial telegraphers ~~along with the railway telegraphers~~ have had important references and strikes averted through investigations under the Act and recall the one solitary street railway strike there has been, also to Sleeping Car Porters it will be seen that Canada has enjoyed under this legislation for a period of now nearly six years an all but complete immunity from lockouts and strikes all her important agencies of transportation and communication. ~~How this record compares with the record in the United States I prefer to leave to American Statisticians.~~

It may I think be inferred that to the general public the Act has been of real service and is appreciated. To the railway Companies, which at the outset were inclined to view with suspician, if not alarm, the wide powers of a board to search their records and question their officials, the Boards under the established Act in their practical workings and results as much of an accepted fact as the railway Commission and its duties in the settlement of railway rates. The opinion of the employees may perhaps be best given from communicationss received from the officers of their brotherhoods, and read in the House of Commons at the time I recommended to parliament one or to amendments made at their instance and request, and which parliament adopted in the session of 1910. Citing only the salient clauses of these

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Mr. W. J. Domell, Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen wrote:-

"I have gone carefully over the amendments proposed and I am of the opinion that they will be satisfactory should they become law as they are drafted. I am also of the opinion that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, if it is amended as proposed, will bring the Act into a form that will meet with the general approval of the railway employees that I have the honour to represent"

Mr. John Maloney, Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen wrote:-

"I have carefully read over the amendments and wish to state, as a representative of the Trainmen's Organization, I find them entirely satisfactory, and in my opinion willbring about all desired results. I also feel if proposed amendment are adopted by parliament, they will bring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act into a form satisfactory and acceptable to all members of the Trainmen's Organization"

Mr. D. Campbell, Third Vice President and representative of the Railroad Telegraphers wrote:-

"I desire to say that if these amendments can be obtained, the Act will be entirely satisfactory to our Organization".

Mr. A. B. Lowe, the President of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of way Employees wrote:-

"My opinion of the Act itself has never changed that it is one of the best pieces of legislation that has been passed to my knowledge, in the interests of industrial peace"

It would perhaps not be doing human nature justice to say that the Act is without its critics and detractors even in the Dominion, but making allowance for the necessary limitations and imperfections of all enactments the statistics given and the opinions here quoted may be permitted to speak for themselves.

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I

Mr.King opened his address by giving a brief historical outline of the legislation of the Dominion Government relating to industrial disputes,and of the circumstances which led to the enactment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by the federal parliament in March 1907. In this connection,the work of the Dominion Department of Labour in the settlement of industrial disputes by voluntary conciliation and the introduction,in 1903,of the principle of investigation in connection with disputes on railways were touched upon.

As illustrating the importance to the community as well as to the parties,of the Dominion enactment of 1907,and as helping to explain the principles on which that measure is founded,the circumstances of the coal strike in the mines of Lethbridge,Alberta,and the effects of this strike on the prairie provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan,as well as the difficulties involved in bringing the parties to a settlement,were detailed. The strike in the Lethbridge mines and its baneful effects had compelled parliament to

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demand a recognition of the rights of the public where parties to a dispute appeared unwilling or unable to settle their private differences without adversely affecting public interests.

The merits of conciliation as an effective means of settling strikes had been fully demonstrated under the then existing legislation in cases where the parties had permitted government intervention. The benefits of investigation as a means of getting at the true inwardness of a situation and of aiding in the formation of an intelligent public opinion had been proven by enquiries made under Royal Commission and under the Railway Disputes Act. The instruments of conciliation and publicity, the effectiveness of which as factors in the settlement of industrial differences had thus been demonstrated, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act sought to make applicable to all differences which affected industries in the nature of public utilities.

Mr. King then outlined the main provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the major portion of which had to do with machinery provided by the state for the investigation of industrial disputes which threatened to result in lockouts or strikes. Where a difference existed between an employer and his employees and it appeared that this differ-

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ence could not be amicably adjusted by the parties themselves, the Minister of Labour establishes a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which Board is ~~provided-for~~ presided over by a chairman agreed upon by the parties, and failing their agreement, by the Minister, and is composed of three members, the chairman appointed as indicated and two other members named by the parties affected by the dispute. The Boards thus established are given all the powers of a court of record, may subpoena witnesses, compel the production of documents and examine under oath. It is part of their duty to endeavour to bring about an adjustment of the difference, failing in which, a report is issued which sets forth what in the opinion of the Board should be done by the parties respectively as a means of meeting the substantial justice of the situation and the rightful claims of the parties.

It was pointed out by the speaker that the acceptance of the findings of a Board was not obligatory upon either of the parties. In this regard the Canadian legislation differs from the legislation of New Zealand and New South Wales. The latter is compulsory arbitration compelling by penalty an acceptance of the award issued by the Courts of Arbitration. Mr. King emphasized very strongly that the outstanding and essential feature of the Canadian legislation

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was the absence of any compulsory obligation on the part of either employers or employees to accept the findings of a Board. The only element of compulsion contained in the measure was that which required the parties to have their differences fully investigated if unable to settle them themselves and to refrain from locking out or striking until after this investigation had taken place. It was the voluntary nature of the ultimate settlements which rendered the compulsory submission of a case to a Board workable. To refuse to submit a difference to investigation, where the award was not binding was an obvious confession that the case would not bear investigation and was likely to invoke the adverse ~~opinion~~ influence of public opinion. In securing the submission of a dispute to an impartial board, the greatest advance towards its ultimate settlement had already been made. ~~Where the evidence presented~~ . Where the evidence presented in the discussion before the Board ~~does~~ did not commit either side to more than they ~~are~~ were ultimately willing to accept there ~~is~~ was naturally much more freedom and latitude, whereas a constant fear of being committed to some objectionable position by evidence presented as in the case of compulsory arbitration, ~~leads~~ led each of the parties to guard its own evidence and spend most of its time blocking or counteracting evidence presented on the other side. It was doubtful if a better method could be found of

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of securing the maximum of concession with the minimum of compulsion.

In speaking in more detail of the Act, Mr. King pointed out the sources which had been drawn upon in the ~~draft~~ measure as drafted and drew attention to recommendations of important commissions and bodies in the United States which were in accord with the general principle of the Canadian law. He explained the nature of the discussion in parliament and the nature of the opposition and support which the Bill received from the different interests concerned, and in this connection paid a high tribute to his predecessor in office, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who had skilfully piloted the measure through the House of Commons. It was pointed out that whereas some of the railway brotherhoods and one or two local organizations had opposed the measure at the time of its enactment, the railway brotherhoods had practically without exception, after having had experience of the measure and its workings, come to view it with favour and were today no longer working for its repeal but at most were asking for one or two amendments which in no way affected its essential features. The Dominion Trades and Labour Congress and the National Trades and Labour Congress, which two bodies represented the international and national labour organizations of the Dominion had strongly endorsed the measure. It was generally admitted by employers

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and workingmen alike to have been of the greatest benefit to both capital and labour, while so far as the general public was concerned its benefits had been unmistakable. Such agitation as there was at the present time in regard to the measure was in the nature of a demand for the extension of its provisions to all industries.

Since the Act was passed in March 1907, a period of two years and nine months, there had been 80 applications for the establishment of Boards. In 74 cases out of the 80 direct agreements had been effected or strikes averted through the actual or projected establishment of Boards. In 11 cases the parties had succeeded in adjusting their differences while the Boards were being constituted and before a formal investigation had taken place. In regard to these cases there was reason to believe that the fear of publicity and the certainty of public enquiry were the factors which contributed to an amicable settlement. In the 69 cases in which Boards were established, settlements of the disputes had been effected by the Boards or by the acceptance by the parties of the findings of a Board in 63 cases. In other words Canada had been saved in the time mentioned through the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act no less than 74 out of a total of 80 serious strikes in connection with its coal mines and industries in the nature of public utilities.

During the years 1901 to 1906 there were in

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Canada in connection with industries in the nature of public utilities ~~altogether~~ over 100 strikes. During half this period under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act the total number of strikes in industries in the nature of public utilities amounted to six, - a ~~very effective~~ striking showing as to the effectiveness of the Act.

Of the six cases in which the Boards failed to effect settlements, 4 were wholly and two partially concerned with the question of union recognition rather than with questions of hours, wages or other conditions of employment. In other words it might be said for the Canadian legislation that in all disputes in the mines and on railways in Canada where the questions referred had been questions other than matters of union recognition ~~in settlement of the disputes~~ in one form or another -- the Boards had succeeded in settling the differences and ~~bringing~~ preventing strikes.

Of the 6 cases in which the Boards' findings were not accepted by the parties 5 had to do with difficulties in ~~coal~~ mines and one with machinists in the railway service. The latter strike not having been accompanied by sympathetic strikes on the part of other classes of railway employees did not affect transportation seriously, so that it might be said for the Dominion legislation that since the Act had been

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passed the Dominion had suffered no interruption whatever to its agencies of transportation or communication, either in connection with railways, telephones, telegraphs, street railways or steamship service. (The few strikes in the ~~coal~~ mines which had occurred and which as has been pointed out had mainly to do with the question of union recognition had attracted a significance in consequence of their isolation which they otherwise would not have had. While two had been important others had been ~~quite~~ relatively insignificant.)

Of the 69 disputes in which the Boards had effected settlements or the Boards' findings had been accepted by the parties, 28 had to do with coal mining, 5 with metaliferous mining, 24 with ~~employees~~ dispatchers on ~~the large~~ railway~~s systems~~, 4 with street railway~~s employees~~, 3 with longshoremen, I with sailors, one with civic employees and 3 with industries other than public utilities.

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Altogether some 57,000 employees had been directly concerned in the disputes settled by Boards. Estimating the average wage of an employee at $2.50 per day, which is less than the actual in most cases in the industries of the classes referred to and assuming ~~that there had been~~ the average duration of the threatened strikes, had they taken place, to have been the same as the average duration of strikes in other industries which occurred during the same period, the Act had resulted in a saving to the working classes in wages alone of over $~~15,000,000~~ 3,500,000 in less than 3 years. (over $15,000,000 in wages alone had been lost in Canada through strikes in the 10 years preceding the enactment of this measure. What had been saved in profits to employers might be readily calculated, though what had been saved to the community in the nature of direct and indirect loss was incalculable.

As an instance of the value of the measure as a factor for preserving industrial peace, Mr. King made an interesting comparison of the manner in which a threatened strike of street railway employees in the city of Winnipeg was averted at the time a serious strike of street railway employees was in progress in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. King referred to the widespread interest which had been taken in the measure, mentioning that several of the States in the Union had been communicating with ~~his~~ the Department of Labour in reference to it; that Mr. Clark, special commissioner of the Department of Commerce and Labour at Washington had already prepared two special reports upon it; that the Transvaal

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Government had enacted the measure in its entirety; and that France and other countries had similar legislation in contemplation at the present time.

He concluded by a reference to the important bearing of legislation of this kind for the purpose of promoting industrial peace on the wider subject of international peace, claiming that once communities became accustomed to referring their differences to investigation on arbitration before resorting to industrial war, they would come to see the futility of nations engaging in international conflicts before they had referred to an impartial tribunal such differences as might be the occasion of strife between them. In this connection he pointed out that inasmuch as Canada and the United States would conclude in 1914 a century of peace, they had in a determination to refer all future possible differences to the arbitrament of reason rather than force, an opportunity of making a contribution to the civilization of the world such as had never before fallen to the lot of two nations. To lead mankind along the path of industrial and international peace was the highest destiny a people could be called upon to fill.

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II

The time had come in the affairs of nations when the New World had not only a right but a duty to make its voice heard in the affairs of the old, in Europe and the Orient, wherever and whenever the peace of men was threatened. To find a more excellent way for the prevention and settlement of differences, industrial and political, was clearly ~~this~~ its mission. In the proclamation, by example, of the triumph of Reason over Force, lay the New World's surest contribution to the cause of humanity and the advancement of civilization on earth.

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Mr. King opened his address by a brief outline of the Legislation of the Dominion Government relating to Industrial Disputes and the circumstances which led to the enactment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by the Federal Parliament in March, 1907. He reviewed the main provisions of the Act, dwelling on the nature of the machinery provided for securing publicity in connection with industrial disputes. He emphasized strongly that the outstanding and essential feature of the Canadian legislation was the absence of any compulsory obligation on the part of the employers or employees to accept the findings of ~~the~~ a Board. The only element of compulsion contained in the measure was that which required the parties to have their differences fully investigated, if unable to settle them themselves, and to refrain from locking out or striking until after this investigation had taken place. It was the voluntary nature of the ultimate settlement which rendered the compulsory submission of a case to a Board workable. It was doubtful if a better method could be found of securing ~~the~~ a maximum of concession with a minimum of compulsion.

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In speaking in more detail of the Act, Mr. King pointed out the sources which had been drawn upon for the drafting of the measure and explained the nature of the discussion in Parliament at the time the Bill was introduced, in this connection paying high tribute to his predecessor in office, the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, who had skillfully piloted the measure through the House of Commons. The attitude of employers and employees and the public towards the measure at the time of its introduction and since was also fully described.

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Since the Act was passed in March, 1907, a period of two years and nine months there had been 80 applications for the establishment of Boards. In 74 cases out of the 80 direct agreements had been effected or ~~xxxx~~ strikes averted through the actual or projected establishment of Boards. In 11 cases the parties had succeeded in adjusting their differences while the Boards were being constituted and before a formal investigation had taken place. In regard to these cases there was reason to believe that the fear of publicity and the certainty of public enquiry were factors which contributed to an amicable settlement. In the 69 cases in which Boards were established, settlements of the disputes had been effected by the Boards or by the acceptance by the parties of the findings of a Board in 63 cases. In other words, Canada had been saved in the time mentioned, through the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, no less than 74 out of a total of 80 serious strikes in connection with its coal mines and industries in the nature of public utilities.

During the years 1901 to 1906 there were in Canada in connection with industries in the nature

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of public utilities over 100 strikes. During half this period under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the total number of strikes in industries in the nature of public utilities, if reference were omitted to one or two instances in which employees came out in ignorance of the Act, but returned when its provisions were made known, amounted to six, - a remarkable showing as to the effectiveness of the Act.

Of the six cases in which the Boards failed to effect settlements, four were wholly and two partially concerned with the question of union recognition rather than with questions of hours, wages, or other conditions of employment. In other words, it might be said for the Canadian legislation that in all disputes in the mines and railways in Canada where the questions referred had been questions other than matters of union recognition in one form or another, the Boards had succeeded in settling the differences and preventing strikes.

Of the six cases in which the Boards' findings were not accepted by the parties, five had to do with difficulties in mines and one with machinists

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in the railway service. The latter strike not having been accompanied by sympathetic strikes on the part of other classes of railway employees did not affect transportation seriously, so that it might be said for the Dominion legislation that since the Act had been passed the Dominion had suffered no interruption whatever to its agencies of transportation, either in connection with railways, telephones, telegraphs, street railways or steamship service.

Of the 69 disputes in which the Boards had effected settlements or the Boards' findings had been accepted by the parties, 28 had to do with coal mining, 5 with metalliferous mining, 24 with disputes on railways, 4 with street railways, 3 with longshoremen, 1 with sailors, 1 with civic employees, and 3 with industries other than public utilities.

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Altogether some 57,000 employees had been directly concerned in the disputes settled by Boards. Estimating the average wage of an employee at $2.50 per day, which is less than the actual in most cases in the industries of the classes referred to, and assuming the average duration of the threatened strikes, had they taken place, to have been the same as the average duration of strikes in other industries which occurred during the same period, the Act had resulted in a saving to the working classes in wages alone of over $13,500,000 in less than three years. (over $15,500,000 in wages alone had been lost in Canada through strikes in the ten years preceding the enactment of this measure.) What had been saved in profits to employers might readily be calculated, though what had been saved to the community in the nature of direct and indirect loss was incalculable.

As an instance of the value of the measure as a factor for preserving industrial peace, Mr. King made an interesting comparison of the manner in which a threatened strike of street railway employees in the City of Winnipeg was averted at the time a serious strike of street railway employees was in progress in the City of Philadelphia.

Mr. King referred to the widespread interest which had been taken in the measure, mentioning that several of the States in the Union had been communicat-

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ing with this Department of Labour in reference to it; that Mr. Clarke, special Commissioner of the Department of Commerce and Labour at Washington had already prepared two special reports upon it; that the Transvaal Government had enacted the measure in its entirety; and that France and other countries had similar legislation in contemplation at the present time.

He concluded by a reference to the important bearing of legislation of this kind for the purpose of promoting industrial peace on the wider subject of international peace, claiming that once communities became accustomed to referring their differences to investigation or arbitration before resorting to industrial war, they would come to see the futility of nations engaging in international conflicts before they had referred to an impartial tribunal such differences as might be the occasion of strife between them. In this connection he pointed out that inasmuch as Canada and the United States would conclude in 1914 a century of peace, they had in a determination to refer all possible differences to the arbitrament of reason rather than force, an opportunity of making a contribution to the civilization of the world such as

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had never before fallen to the lot of two nations. To lead mankind along the path of industrial and international peace was the highest destiny a people could be called upon to fill.

The time had come in the affairs of nations when the New World had not only a right but a duty to make its voice heard in the affairs of the old, in Europe and the Orient, wherever and whenever the peace of men was threatened. To find a more excellent way for the prevention and settlement of differences, industrial and political, was clearly its mission. In the proclamation, by example, of the triumph of Reason over Force lay in the New World's surest contribution to the cause of humanity and the advancement of civilization on earth.

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He concluded by a reference to the important bearing of legislation of this kind for the purpose of promoting industrial peace on the wider subject of international peace, claiming that once communities became accustomed to referring their differences to arbitration before resorting to industrial war, they would come to see the futility of nations engaging in international conflicts before they had referred to an impartial tribunal such differences as might be the occasion of strife between them. In this connection he pointed out that inasmuch as Canada and the United States would conclude in 1914 a century of peace, they had in a determination to refer all possible differences to the arbitrament of reason rather than force, an opportunity of making a contribution to the civilization of the world such as

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The time had come in the affairs of nations when the New World had not only a right but a duty to make its voice heard in the affairs of the old in Europe and the Orient wherever and whenever the peace of men was threatened. To find a more excellent way for the prevention and settlement of differences, industrial and political, was clearly this mission. In the proclamation by example of the triumph of reason over force lay in the New World's surest contribution to the cause of humanity and the advancement of civilization on earth.

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CANADA'S LABOR LAWS WORKABLE

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Explains the Lemieux Act.

AN ADDRESS AT BOSTON.

Splendid Record During Nearly Three Years.

Practically Every Strike Involving Mines and Railways in Canada Where the Question of Unions Did Not Come in, Was Settled by Means of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Boston, Mass., Jan. 14.—Notwithstanding the fact that a northeast snowstorm was raging to the point of making life miserable for everybody in Boston, the Hub extended a welcome hand to the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Minister of Labor, when he arrived here to-day, preparatory to delivering a discourse on the labor situation in Canada before the Boston City Club to-night.

A Labor Expert.

In introducing Mr. King, Edward A. Filene, Secretary of the club, paid a glowing tribute to his success as a labor expert by saying: "This young man has without doubt made as complete a study of labor conditions, not only in his own rich country, but throughout the world, as any man I know. In the field of labor disputes particularly he has displayed tremendous ability to grasp and solve problems. It has been principally through his efforts that Canada's model labor laws have been framed."

Mr. King proved to be a most entertaining speaker, and was listened to very attentively by the large audience, made up principally of legislators, labor men, and lawyers. During his address he dwelt upon labor legislation in Canada, and explained the workings of compulsory investigation of labor disputes, which at the present time is being broadly discussed by labor men here.

The Act Outlined.

Hon. Mr. King opened his address by a brief outline of the legislation of the Dominion Government relating to industrial disputes, and the circumstances which led to the enactment of the industrial disputes investigation act by the Federal Parliament in March, 1907. He reviewed the main provisions of the act, dwelling on the nature of the machinery provided for securing publicity in connection with industrial disputes. He emphasized strongly that the outstanding and essential feature of the Canadian legislation was the absence of any compulsory obligation on the part of the employers or employees to accept the findings of a board. The only element of compulsion contained in the measure was that which required the parties to have their differences fully investigated, if unable to settle them themselves, and to refrain from "locking out" or striking until after this investigation had taken place. It was the voluntary nature of the ultimate settlement which rendered the compulsory submission of a case to a board workable. It was doubtful if a better method could be found of securing a maximum of concession with a minimum of compulsion.

Tribute to Mr. Lemieux.

In speaking in more detail of the act, Mr. King pointed out the sources which had been drawn upon for the drafting of the measure and explained the nature of the discussion in Parliament at the time the bill was introduced, in this connection paying high tribute to his predecessor in office, the Honorable Rodolphe Lemieux, who had skillfully piloted the measure through the House of Commons. The attitude of employers and employees and the public towards the measure at the time of its introduction and since was also fully described.

What Has Been Accomplished.

Since the act was passed in March, 1907, a period of two years and nine months, there had been eighty applications for the establishment of boards. In seventy-four cases out of the eighty direct agreements had been effected or strikes averted through the actual or projected establishment of boards. In eleven cases the parties had succeeded in adjusting their differences while the boards were being constituted and before a formal investigation had taken place. In regard to these cases there was reason to believe that the fear of publicity and the certainty of public inquiry were factors which contributed to an amicable settlement. In the sixty-nine cases in which boards were established settlements of the disputes had been effected by the boards or by the acceptance by the parties of the findings of a board in sixty-three cases. In other words, Canada had been saved in the time mentioned, through the industrial disputes investigation act, no less than seventy-four out of a total of eighty serious strikes in connection with its coal mines and industries in the nature of public utilities.

During the years 1901 to 1906 there were in Canada in connection with industries in the nature of public utilities over one hundred strikes. During half this period under the industrial disputes investigation act the total number of strikes in industries in the nature of public utilities, if reference were omitted to one or two instances in which employees came out in ignorance of the act, but returned when its provisions were made known, amounted to six—a remarkable showing as to the effectiveness of the act.

Very Few Failures.

Of the six cases in which the boards failed to effect settlements, four were wholly and two partially concerned with the question of union recognition rather than with questions of hours, wages, or other conditions of employment. In other words, it might be said for the Canadian legislation that in all disputes in the mines and railways in Canada, where the questions referred had been questions other than matters of union recognition in one form or another, the boards had succeeded in settling the differences and preventing strikes.

A Splendid Record.

Of the six cases in which the board's findings were not accepted by the parties, five had to do with difficulties in mines and one with machinists in the railway service. The latter strike, not having been accompanied by sympathetic strikes on the part of other classes of railway employees, did not affect transportation seriously, so that it might be said for the Dominion legislation that since the act had been passed the Dominion had suffered no interruption whatever to its agencies of transportation either in connection with railways, telephones, telegraphs, street railways or steamship service.

Of the sixty-nine disputes in which the boards had effected settlements or the board's findings had been accepted by the parties, twenty-eight had to do with coal mining, five with metalliferous mining, twenty-four with disputes on railways, four with street railways, three with longshoremen, one with sailors, one with civic employees, and three with industries other than public utilities.

A Big Saving.

Altogether some 57,000 employees had been directly concerned in the disputes settled by boards. Estimating the average wage of an employee at $2.50 per day, which is less than the actual in most cases in the industries of the classes referred to, and assuming the average duration of the threatened strikes, had they taken place, to have been the same as the average duration of strikes in other industries which occurred during the same period, the act has resulted in a saving to the working classes in wages alone of over $3,500,000 in less than three years. Over $15,000,000 in wages alone had been lost in Canada through strikes in the ten years preceding the enactment of this measure. What had been saved in profits to employers might readily be calculated, though what had been saved to the community in the nature of direct and indirect loss was incalculable.

How One Strike Was Averted.

As an instance of the value of the measure as a factor for preserving industrial peace, Mr. King made an interesting comparison of the manner in which a threatened strike of street railway employees in the city of Winnipeg was averted at the time a serious strike of street railway employees was in progress in the city of Philadelphia.

Widespread Interest.

Mr. King referred to the widespread interest which had been taken in the measure, mentioning that several of the States in the Union had been communicating with the Department of Labor in reference to it; that Mr. Clark, special commissioner of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, had already prepared two special reports upon it; that the Transvaal Government had enacted the measure in its entirety, and that France and other countries had similar legislation in contemplation at the present time.

A Great Opportunity.

He concluded by a reference to the important bearing of legislation of this kind for the purpose of promoting industrial peace on the wider subject of international peace, claiming that once communities became accustomed to referring their differences to investigation or arbitration before resorting to industrial war they would come to see the futility of nations engaging in international conflicts before they had referred to an impartial tribunal such differences as might be the occasion of strife between them. In this connection he pointed out that inasmuch as Canada and the United States would conclude in 1914 a century of peace, they had, in a determination to refer all possible differences to the arbitrament of reason rather than force, an opportunity of making a contribution to the civilization of the world such as had never before fallen to the lot of two nations. To lead mankind along the path of industrial and international peace was the highest destiny a people could be called upon to fill.

The Duty of the New World.

The time had come in the affairs of nations when the new world had not only a right but a duty to make its voice heard in the affairs of the old, in Europe and the Orient, wherever and whenever the peace of men was threatened. To find a more excellent way for the prevention and settlement of differences, industrial and political, was clearly its mission. In the proclamation, by example, of the triumph of reason over force lay the new world's surest contribution to the cause of humanity and the advancement of civilization on earth.

Toronto Globe
Jan 15. 10.

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PREVENTS LABOR TROUBLE

Boston Transcript

Hon. W. Mackenzie King, Canadian Minister of Labor, Explains Successful Operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to Boston Business Men, Economists and Legislators

Sat. A.M. ~~Jan.~~ 15, 1910.

Before an audience of two hundred Boston business men, economists and legislators at the Boston City Club last evening Hon. W. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor of Canada, explained the successful operation of the Canadian industrial disputes investigation act. Mr. King is the author of the law and also its chief administrative officer. The act has attracted wide attention by its efficacy in preventing labor trouble, and a bill along similar lines is to be introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature by Robert Luce. Before the general meeting there was a dinner to Mr. King given by Mr. Luce and the officers of the City Club. There were brief addresses by Mr. Luce, David R. Tilley and President A. T. Treadway of the Senate.

Mr. King was introduced by E. A. Filene, who said, in part:

"It might help us somewhat in our appreciation of the specific question if we would consider the general question involved in all labor disputes as in a state of flux. We have today the socialist remedy, to do away with private ownership and place the activities in the hands of the Government. Other remedies suggested are along the lines of copartnership and cooperation—the ownership of production by the laborers themselves—and though it seems far distant, there is no doubt that along this line there is room for fruitful work and perhaps definite results. But either way there has to be a long period of transition, and that is the period in which we live, and we want to live in harmony while going through this transition stage. And the road can be best cleared by the type of legislation for which our guest this evening is primarily responsible in Canada."

Mr. Filene introduced Mr. King as the "father of the industrial disputes investigation act."

Explaining the working of the act Mr. ing said that when a dispute arises the matter is laid before a board of investigation appointed by the minister of labor, on application by any one of the interested parties. The success of the act largely to the fact that the board's decision is not binding, although the finding is published widely for its effect upon public opinion. After the board, which is always composed of three members, one nominated by the employer, one by the employed and the third by these two, has made public its decision the employees are at liberty to strike or the employer may institute a lockout. The board's work is essentially preventive in character.

The boards thus established are given all the powers of a court of record, may subpœna witnesses, compel the production of documents and examine under oath. It is a part of their duty to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the difference, failing in which a report is issued which sets forth what in the opinion of the board should be done by the parties respectively as a means of meeting the substantial justice of the situation and the rightful claims of the parties. The only element of compulsion contained in the measure is that which requires the parties to have their differences fully investigated, if unable to settle them themselves, and to refrain from locking out or striking until after this investigation had taken place.

Whereas some of the railway brotherhoods and one or two local organizations opposed the measure at the time of its enactment, the railway brotherhoods have practically without exception, after having had experience of the measure and its workings, come to view it with favor and are no longer working for its repeal, but at most are working for one or two amendments, which in no way affected its essential features. It is generally admitted by employers and working men alike to have been of the greatest benefit to both capital and labor, while so far as the general public is concerned, its benefit has been unmistakable.

Since the act was passed in March, 1907, a period of two years and nine months, there have been eighty applications for the establishment of boards. In 74 cases out of the eighty direct agreements had been effected or strikes averted through the actual or projected establishment of boards. In eleven cases the parties succeeded in adjusting their differences, while the boards were being constituted. In the sixty-nine cases in which boards were established, settlements of the disputes were effected by the boards or by the acceptance by the parties of the findings of a board in sixty-three cases. In other words the country had been saved through the industrial disputes investigation act no less than seventy-four out of a total of eighty serious strikes in connection with its coal mines and industries in the nature of public utilities.

During the years 1901 to 1906 there were in Canada in connection with the industries in the nature of public utilities altogether 100 strikes. During half this period under the industrial disputes investigation act the total number of strikes in industries in the nature of public utilities amounted to six, a very effective showing as to the effectiveness of the act. Of the six cases in which the board failed to effect settlements, four were wholly and two partially concerned with the question of union recognition rather than with the question of hours, wages or other conditions of employment. In other words it might be said for the Canadian legislation that in all disputes in the mines and on the railways in Canada where the questions referred had been questions other than matters of union recognition the boards had succeeded in settling the differences and preventing strikes.

Of the six cases in which the board's findings were not accepted by the parties, five had to do with difficulties in coal mines and one with machinists in the railway service. The latter strike, not having been accompanied by sympathetic strikes on the part of the other classes of railway employees, did not affect transportation seriously, so that it might be said for the Dominion Legislature that since the act had been passed the Dominion suffered no interruption whatever to its agencies of transportation, either in connection with railways, telephones, telegraphs, street railways or steamship service.

The few strikes in the coal mines which had occured, and which had mainly to do with the question of union recognition, attracted a significance in consequence of their isolation which they would not have had otherwise. While two had been important others had been quite insignificant. Of the 60 disputes in which the boards had effected settlements or the boards findings had been accepted by the parties 28 had to do with coal mining, 6 with metaliferous mining, 24 with employees on the large railway system, 4 with street railway employees, 3 with longshoremen, 1 with sailors, 1 with civic employees, and 3 with industries other than public utilities.

Altogether some 57,000 employees had been directly concerned in the disputes settled by boards. Estimating the average wage of an employee at $2.50 per day, which is less than the actual in most cases in the industries of the class referred to, and assuming the everage duration of the threatened strikes, had they taken place, to have been the same as the average duration of strikes in other industries, which occurred during the same period, the act had resulted in a saving to the working classes in wages alone of over $3,500,000 in less than three years. Over $15,000,000 in wages alone had been lost in Canada through strikes in the 10 years preceding the enactment of this measure.

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LUCE'S PRESS CLIPPING BUREA

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APOLIS, DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO, LONDC

CABLE ADDRESS: CLIPBURO

CLIPPING FROM
Somerville (Mass.) Journal

JAN 21 1919

HAS HUNDRED AT DINNER.

Robert Luce Presides at Banquet Tendered to W. L. McKenzie King, Canadian Minister of Labor.

Robert Luce entertained at dinner at t Boston City club last Friday evening a company numbering about a hundred men interested more or less directly in the settlement of labor disputes. The guests included capitalists of various sorts, officials of labor organizations, and members of the state legislature, and the guest of honor was W. L. McKenzie King, minister of labor in the dominion of Canada and author of a law requiring compulsory investigation, which, since its existence, has effectively settled ninety-six per cent. of the threatened strikes concerning public utilities in Canada. Charles H. Hood, of Benton road, Senator Charles V. Blanchard, and Representative Leon M. Conwell were among the company.

After dinner Mr. King spoke in the hall of the City club before a deeply interested audience. Edward A. Filene presided.

Mr. King explained the Canadian labor legislation, the causes leading up to it, and the effects of it.

Mr. King emphasized the fact that the outstanding and essential feature of the Canadian legislation was the absence of compulsory obligation on either side to accept the findings of the board. The only element of compulsion was that which required the parties to have their differences fully investigated if unable to settle them themselves, and to refrain from locking out or striking until after this investigation had taken place.

It was the voluntary nature of the ultimate settlements which rendered the compulsory submission of a case to a board workable. To refuse to submit a difference to investigation where the award was not binding was an obvious confession that the case would not bear investigation, and was likely to affect public opinion.

In speaking in more detail of the act, Mr. King pointed out the sources which had been drawn upon in the draft measure, and drew attention to recommendations of important commissions and bodies in the United States which were in accord with the general principle of the Canadian law.

He concluded by a reference to the important bearing of legislation of this kind for promoting industrial peace on the wider subject of international peace, claiming that once communities became accustomed to referring their differences to investigation or arbitration before resorting to industrial war they would come to see the futility of nations engaging in international conflicts before they had referred to an impartial tribunal such differences as might be the occasion of strike between them.

A bill drafted on the lines of the Canadian compulsory investigation act will introduced by the Society for the Set ment of Industrial Disputes during t present session of the Massachusetts legi lature.

COUNCIL INSTALLATION.

The officers of Charlestown council No

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PRAISE FOR MR. KING.

To the many Chathamites who listened with so much interest to the address of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, at the board of trade banquet the following comment from the Boston Herald will not seem too high praise:

"The Hon. Mackenzie King, Canadian Minister of Labor, illustrates as perfectly as any case of contemporary politics of the higher sort what may be achieved when a man determines to fit himself for public life of the most efficient service and enduring worth. Those who heard him last Friday evening at the City club in exposition of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation act, not only saw and heard a youthful publicist with a phenomenal record of constructive administrative work to his credit, but a very winning type of a young Canadian whose capacity to state his case in an effective and also eloquent way is unusual.

"The speaker was master of his theme. He knew it from A to Z. He made it throb with the human needs and passions, out of which the ideal legislation that Canada has on this matter had come; and he was not afraid to show that he had a heart as well as a brain. Best of all, he used the opportunity to plead not only for industrial conciliation, but for international arbitration, and for such action by the United States and by Canada as will enable them to lead the world in the demand for an end of militarism, and the substitution of international judicial procedure.

"Harvard may well be proud of the fact that she gave him what he calls, the best part of his education for public service; and he may be safely cited as a model of 'specialization' in education preparatory to public service."

Chatham News
Feb 11. 1910.

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Spoke before Liberal Club - 19 Jan. 14/P

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

History of Legislation re industrial Disputes:

The Conciliation Act 1900-- 45 disputes

The agitation for compulsory arbitration) 1902
The Trackmen's strike on C.P.R.)

The Railway Labour Disputes Act) 1903
The G.T.R.Telegraphers' Board)

The Public Inquiries Act --Royal Commission in B.C.

The Lethbridge Strike 1906-

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907.

The Act:-

Circumstances of introduction

Sources of information
Canadian legislation of Dominion & Ont.
New Zealand, New South Wales & Queensland,
Mass. New York, and other States,
Report of U.S.Industrial Commission of 1888
" " Anthracite Coal Strike Comm.
Writings of economists-Gilman, Ely,
J.Francis Addams

Experience under Conciliation Act.

Provisions of the Act

Mr.Lemieux's work

The mood of Parliament-Buckingham strike-
-Hamilton Street Ry.strike
The strike of Telephone operators

Nature of opposition and support
Dominion Trades & Labour Council-Exec.
Resolution-resolution of Congress
81-19

National Trades and Labour Council

Railway organizations

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Intervention under Act:

March 1909 to December 31,1909

8-4
7 8

No. of applications-80		Cases settled	
Strikes averted or direct agreement	74	Coal mining	28
Boards granted-	-69	Metal "	5
Not settled	- 6	Ry. Employees (All branches)	24
--5 mines		Street Railways	4
1 machinists		Longshoremen	3
4? of union Recogn.		Sailors	1
2 partly " "		Other than pub.ut.	3
Total employees concerned in settlements 57,000			69

General Results--

No interruption to agencies of transportation

All difficulties(other than union) settled

Saving in wages $3,500,000
(Loss in wages thro' strikes in 10 yrs. preceding $15,000,000)

--profits --to community

Comparison between Winnipeg and Philadelphia

General Remarks.-

Present attitude towards measure-

Widespread interest in measure
Debating Societies, President Eliot
States of Union,
Federal Govt. of U.S.-two reports
Transvaal government
France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Mexico

Wider significance of Act in furthering industrial peace

Bearing on International Peace

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The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

History of Legislation re industrial Disputes:

The Conciliation Act 1900-- 45 disputes

The agitation for compulsory arbitration) 1902
The Trackmen's strike on C.P.R.)

The Railway Labour Disputes Act) 1903
The G.T.R.Telegraphers' Board)

The Public Inquiries Act --Royal Commission in B.C.

The Lethbridge Strike 1906-

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907.

The Act:-

Circumstances of introduction

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Mr.Lemieux's work

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Dominion Trades & Labour Council-Exec.
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National Trades and Labour Council

Railway organizations

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CANADA

D 2892

Intervention under Act:

March 1907 to December 31,1909

		Cases settled	
No.of applications-80		Coal mining	28
Strikes averted or direct agreement	74	Metal "	5
Boards granted-	-69	Ry.Employees (All branches)	24
Not settled	- 6	Street Railways	4
--5 mines		Longshoremen	3
1 machinists		Sailors	1
4? of union Recogn.		Other than pub.ut.	3
2 partly " "			
Total employees			69

All referred on finding of Board

concerned in settlements 57,000

General Results--

No interruption to agencies of transportation

All difficulties(other than union) settled

Saving in wages $3,500,000
(Loss in wages thro' strikes in 10 yrs. preceding $15,000,000)

--profits --to community

Comparison between Winnipeg and Philadelphia

N.S.W. wants profits 1/4 yr 6as
Settlement of disputes & adjustment of wages boards
$375,000 in one year

D 2893

General Remarks.-

Present attitude towards measure-

Widespread interest in measure
Debating Societies, President Eliot
States of Union,
Federal Govt.of U.S.-two reports
Transvaal government
France,Germany,Holland,Belgium, Mexico

Wider significance of Act in furthering industrial peace

Bearing on International Peace

Principle found in articles of Hague Convention

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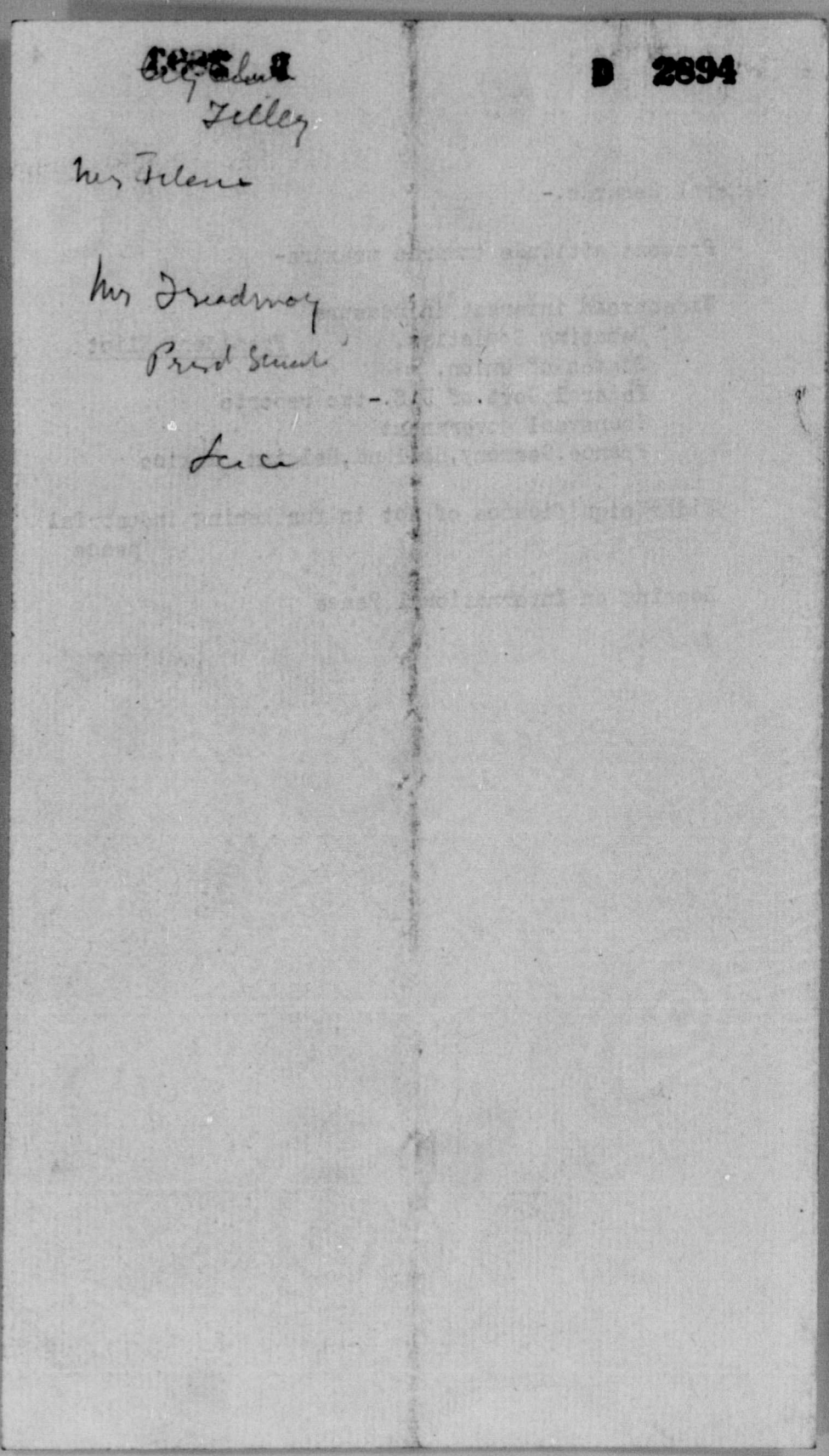

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The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

History of Legislation re Industrial Disputes:

The Conciliation Act 1900 -- 45 disputes

The agitation for compulsory arbitration) 1902
The Trackmen's strike on C.P.R.)

The Railway Labour Disputes Act) 1903
The G.T.R. Telegraphers' Board)

The Public Inquiries Act -- Royal Commission in B.C.

The Lethbridge Strike 1906 -

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907.

The Act:-

Circumstances of introduction

Sources of information
Canadian legislation of Dominion & Ont.
New Zealand, New South Wales & Queensland,
Mass., New York and other States,
Report of U.S. Industrial Commission of 1888.
" " Anthracite Coal Strike Commn.
Writings of economists - Gilman, Ely, J.Francis
Pres. Roosevelt's Message. Francis Ad Addams
Experience under Conciliation Act.

Provisions of the Act

Mr. Lemieux's work

The mood of Parliament - Buckingham strike -
-Hamilton Street Ry. strike.

The strike of Telephone operators.

Nature of opposition and support
Dominion Trades & Labour Council-Exec.
Resolution - resolution of Congress 81-19

National Trades and Labour Council

Railway organizations.

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Intervention under the Act:

March 1907 to December 31,1909.

		Cases settled	
No. of applications	80		
Strikes averted or direct agreement	74	Coal mining	28
Boards granted	69	Metal "	5
Not settled	6	Ry. Employees (All branches)	24
--5 mines		Street railways	4
--1 machinists		Longshoremen	3
4 of union recogn		Sailors	1
2 partly " "		Other than Pub. Ut.	3
		All returned on finding of Board.	69

Total employees concerned in settlements 57,000

General results--

No interruption to agencies of transportation

All difficulties (other than union) settled.

Saving in wages $3,500,000.
(Loss in wages thro' strikes in 10 yrs. preceding $15,000,000)

--profits ---to community

Comparison between Winnipeg and Philadelphia.

N.S.W. with population ¼ of Canada
Settlement of disputes and adjustment of wages boards $375,000 in one year.

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Coll - Combines Investigation Act
Combines Investigation Act 1910.

The City Club
Boston. Mass.
January 14, 1910.

In opening his remarks Mr. King stated that while the present time was opportune to a discussion of the question of combines, monopolies, and trusts because of the recent message of President Wilson to Congress and the Bills before that body ~~at the present time~~, he wished it to be understood that his purpose in accepting the invitation of the City Club had not been with the expectation of making any contribution to the existing controvery, much less with a desire to criticize or comment either upon existing legislation or new proposals but solely with the view of outlining the Canadian legislation in the hopes that a comparative study of methods under conditions somewhat similar would not be without interest and possibly value at the present time.

The Canadian legislation repsecting the control of monopolies and trusts owed its origin in point of circumstance to the rise in prices and growth of consolidation in industry which had paralleled each other in a remarkable way during the first decade of the present century. In the popular mind the two phenomena had become associated, and the legislation was one form of expression of securing through the machinery of Government a control over corporate wealth and power, which the public believed was required for its own protection. As regards the nature of the legislation itself, it had followed pretty closely in method legislation previously enacted to aid in the prevention of industrial strife. The

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In the drafting of the Canadian legislation, the experience and enactments of other countries had been carefully studied, and in this connection the first problem which had presented itself was whether the legislation to be enacted, should be aimed against combination as such, or against the evils of combination. The Canadian Act differed from legislation in some other countries in deliberately rejecting the idea that combination to any degree in industry or commerce was necessarily an evil. It passed no judgment on combination as such but frankly admitted its potentialities of both good and evil. It was to the possible evils of combination as they found expression in undue enhancement of prices or restriction of trade to the detriment of the producer and consumer that the Canadian Law was directed.

In determining existing evils of combination, the Canadian Law relied upon investigation as its main feature. The provisions it contained for public

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D 2902

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
CANADA.

[King - speeches]

Labour Dept approx

D 2913

Subject:

Date 1909 Paper

High Praise for Mr. King.
From the Boston Herald.

The Hon. Mackenzie King, Canadian Minister of Labor, illustrates as perfectly as any case of contemporary politics of the higher sort what may be achieved when a man determines to fit himself for public life of the most efficient service and enduring worth. Those who heard him last Friday evening at the City Club in exposition of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, not only saw and heard a youthful publicist with a phenomenal record of constructive administrative work to his credit, but a very winning type of a young Canadian whose capacity to state his case in an effective and also eloquent way is unusual.

The speaker was master of his theme. He knew it from A to Z. He made it throb with the human needs and passions, out of which the ideal legislation that Canada has on this matter had come; and he was not afraid to show that he had a heart as well as a brain. Best of all, he used the opportunity to plead not only for industrial conciliation, but for international arbitration, and for such action by the United States and by Canada as will enable them to lead the world in the demand for an end of militarism, and the substitution of international judicial procedure.

Harvard may well be proud of the fact that she gave him what he calls, the best part of his education for public service; and he may be safely cited as a model of "specialization" in education preparatory to public service.

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26 Jan. 1910 Ottawa D 2914

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
CANADA.

D 2915

Subject :

Date Jan 28 — 1910 Paper Ottawa Journal

Hon. MacKenzie King in his address Wednesday evening deplored the annual loss of life in Canadian industrial pursuits and promised to do something to remedy conditions, and make life safer. Mr. King might well start with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway construction on which 114 men in three years have been killed, in groups of from one to three, by dynamite explosions. Such a frightful record, so far beyond the rate of death from this cause on any similar undertaking, indicates a gross and continued mismanagement which cannot receive attention too quickly.

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D 2916

27? Jan. 1910 Ottawa?

BY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN SPEECH

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
CANADA.

D 2917

Subject :

Date Jan 27 — 1910 Paper Ottawa Free Press

MINISTER OF LABOR.

Hon. Mackenzie King paid a warm tribute to the sterling character of Mr. Allard, and said such men as he were needed in the House.

"We must also take Mr. McGiverin into consideration in this by-election," continued the Minister of Labor. "Will Ottawa decrease the strength of the sitting member by sending Dr. Chabot to Parliament, or will it strengthen his hands by putting in Mr. Allard?"

"The people of Ottawa spoke in 1908, and declared that they wanted to be represented by two Liberals. Has anything occurred since then to change the desire of the citizens of Ottawa? Since that time the civil servants have received an increase in salaries and the Government has been active in many other ways in the interests of the Capital. I do not hold these out as reasons why the Liberal candidate should be elected, but surely they do not constitute any reason why he should be defeated."

NO NEED TO WORRY.

Hon. Mr. King characterized as ridiculous the attempt of the Conservatives to make the Dreadnought agitation the issue of paramount importance. In the elections in Britain little Dreadnought talk now was heard. If there were any danger of the British Empire being involved in a war, Canada and the other colonies would be advised by the Imperial officials.

It was absurd to fight a by-election in Ottawa on the question of the safety of the Empire when a general election was now going on in England in which other problems were the paramount issue. Until the Dominion Government received through the Colonial Office, on the advice of the Foreign Office confirmation of the alarming statements that were being circulated without official authority, it surely would be unwise for it to act upon them.

Mr. King denied that national patriotism was opposed to imperialism, and quoted the declaration in Toronto of Lord Milner, one of the most ardent imperialists, that he would be entirely opposed to appeals to the colonies for special contributions of men and ships, and that what he believed in was the establishing of new centres of strength. Mr. King believed also that this was the way to build up the Empire.

"The citizens," said Hon. Mr. King, "should stand by the Government which has acted in such a dignified way on this navy question and has not been carried away by the many panicy cries that have been raised."

In concluding, the Minister eloquently gave expression to that feeling of more than admiration with which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is regarded by his fellow citizens of Ottawa.

NOW IS THE TIME.

"We will not have Sir Wilfrid with us always," said the speaker. "We count him as our most illustrious citizen. He is getting on in years, and this will be one of the last opportunities we shall have of expressing our appreciation of the great work he has done for this country. Let us show the Old Chief we are prepared to stay with him to the close."

HON. MR. KING.

"Mr. Allard wanted me to come and meet some of the working people of Ottawa," Hon. Mackenzie King said in his opening remarks. "This city is composed mostly of working people, and if you were to take out of it the working people there would be little left. The Conservatives, when in power, did little to advance the welfare of the working men, but it was left to the Liberal party to take up this work. The Conservatives, on the eve of a general election, passed an act to have a bureau of labor, but the Liberal party introduced this branch of the Government.

Hon. Mr. King told of the work done by his department in the establishment of the Labor Gazette. The efforts of the Laurier government to prevent strikes and lockouts were deserving of all praise, Mr. King thought. Of 70 applications which had been made to the department for hearings of labor troubles under the Lemieux Act 64 had been settled without bringing on a strike.

"This has resulted in a saving to the laboring people of a sum of money at least $2,500,000, and all within three years," Mr. King said.

The minister of labor told of the benefit which had resulted from the introduction of a fair-wage clause in all Government contracts.

Extract From Bye-Election Campaign
Ottawa

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D 2918

7 March 1910 House of Commons

AMENDMENTS TO THE I.D.I. ACT

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Notes for speech on Introduction of amendments to Lab. Act. 1926. 7/10.

I. To meet reasonable requests.

2. To remove possibility of certain injustices to railroad employees.

No change in essential features.

Act generally acceptable---Experience of 3 years.

Sec.15.

Provision as it stands.
reasonable where employees in one locality
hardship and expense if scattered.

Railway organizations recognized by Companies.
No vote taken till negotiations failed
and then as matter of form
Second vote necessary to strike.

Sec.57

Provision as it stands
Intention made plain
Remove possible injustice
from wording of Act which requires
employees to make application.

(2)

---

fairor to both parties, if so worded
as to permit of party desiring change
making application.

How effected by amendment.

Sec.51.

Nature of change--pay all alike.
& time necessary for traveling
prevent
present rate represented as inadequate,
and less than paid on similar arbitrations.

Amount of change
justified by nature of services--
conciliation.

Wording of sections improved.

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1. To meet reasonable requests.

2. To remove possibility of certain injustices to railroad employees.

No change in essential features.

Act generally acceptable--Experience of 3 years.

Sec. 15

Provision as it stands
reasonable where employees in one locality
hardship and expense if scattered.

Railway organizations recognized by Companies
No vote taken till negotiations failed and then
as a matter of form.
Second vote necessary to strike.

Sec. 57.

Provision as it stands
Intention made plain
Remove possible injustice from wording of Act
which requires employees to make application.

---

fairer to both parties, if so worded as to permit
of party desiring change making application.

How effected by amendment.

Sec. 51.

Nature of change--pay all alike
& time necessary for travelling
present rate represented as inadequate and
less than paid on similar arbitrations.

Amount of change
justified by nature of services--conciliation

Wording of sections improved.

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1. To meet reasonable requests.

2. To remove possibility of certain injustices to railroad employees.

No change in essential features.

Act generally acceptable--Experience of 3 years.

Sec. 15

Provision as it stands
reasonable where employees in one locality
hardship and expense if scattered.

Railway organizations recognized by Companies
No vote taken till negotiations failed and then
as a matter of form.
Second vote necessary to strike.

Sec. 57.

Provision as it stands
Intention made plain
Remove possible injustice from working of Act
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Wording of sections improved.

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I

This Bill proposes two or three slight amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. They have been framed with a view to meeting what seem to be very reasonable requests made on behalf of the workingmen of this country through some of their representative labour bodies and officers, and in particular with a view ~~to~~ of removing the possibilities of certain injustices which have been alleged on behalf of railway employees as existing, in so far as the provisions of the measure are applicable to them.

They do not change ~~or modify~~ in any particular the essential features of the Act, which is believed to be generally acceptable, and which an experience of nearly 3 years has proven to be of the greatest service to labour and capital alike and to the general public.

In the first place, it is argued that the provision in Section I5 of the Act relating to procedure for reference of disputes to Boards requiring that the necessary authority to declare a strike or lockout must be obtained and a declaration to this effect made before an application for a board will be considered, while it may be perfectly reasonable in the cases where employees are of any one locality, works a hardship and involves considerable expense where employees concerned

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in a dispute are scattered over more than one province,and as is often the case of the railway employees of the Dominion,are members of a system extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is further alleged that in the case of large railway organizations,no vote in reference to a strike is ever taken until after the matter of the dispute has been made the subject of careful negotiation between the officials of the company and the officers of the union,which in the case of the railway brotherhoods are pretty generally recognized by the companies.

Under the Act as it stands,in the event of a dispute arising between the company and its employees,the same failing a satisfactory adjustment by negotiation between the company's officials and the representatives of the union,it is necessary for a strike vote to be taken over the entire system before an application cah be made. Then if after a board has given an award,it is not satisfactory, a second strike vote is required. This,it is claimed,involves considerable expense, an expense which is felt by railway organizations and not by others, an expense moreover,which is unnecessary,since in virtue of the manner in which negotiations are carried on between the large railway companies and their employees,the taking of a vote in the first instance becomes a matter of form merely.

It is proposed,therefore,to remove this possible

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injustice by providing that instead of requiring the necessary authority to declare a strike be obtained before an application can be made for the appointment of a Board, that where a dispute directly affects employees etc. -----

Similarly, as respects the signatures to the application it is provided----------

In Section 57 of the Act it is provided that employers and employees shall give at least thirty days notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, and it is also provided that in every case where a dispute has been referred to a board until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board, neither of the parties affected shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours being made which gave rise to a dispute, prevent any additional circumstances arising which should aggravate the situation until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a board, and this has been in practically all cases, its effect since the enactment of the measure. An amendment is proposed which will make this purpose quite clear, and which it is hoped will also remove a possible injustice which may arise from the wording of the law as it is at present framed. At present either party may make the change in wages or hours, but if a

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24.

dispute arises advantage may be taken by the wording of the Act to require that the application for a board shall be made by the employees,no matter which party may have been responsible for the change.

It is claimed that the Act would be fair to both parties were its provisions so framed as to require the application for a board to be made by the party responsible for changing the conditions in the event of this change giving rise to a dispute which it is impossible to settle without reference to a strike or lockout.

This it has been endeavoured to effect in the amendment here proposed by requiring that any change in conditions which are likely to give rise to a dispute respecting hours of labour shall not go into effect until after they have been the subject of reference to a board,if the parties are unable to agree and making provision whereby either party may make application for the Board.

The only other amendment proposed is that which allows payment to all members of the board at the same rate,and admits of an allowance equivalent to that paid during the sittings of a,board to be paid for the time necessarily occupied in travelling to or from the place of meeting of the board.

It has been reqpresented to the Department that the

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present rate of pay is inadequate and is below that usually allowed boards of arbitration concerned in matters of infinitely less moment than a great industrial dispute,whilst the provision for time spent in necessary travelling is also in accordance with the general course of procedure in general arbitrations.

The chairman at present is remunerated at the rate of $20 a day,whilst the representatives of the company and men receive only $15 a day. The amendment proposes to increase the rate of pay to members of the board other than the chairman to the amount at present allowed for the chairman. Considering the nature of the services rendered,exception can hardly be taken to this amount. There is an additional reason,however,for increasing the amount to be allowed the representatives of the parties. Experience has shown that while the chairman has special duties as such,the representatives of the parties are employed much of their time in acting as conciliators which involves a considerable amount of work both before and after the sittings of the board,for which the Act makes no provision whatever. By ~~giving~~ making the remuneration to all members of the board alike,recognition will be given to these services,as well as ~~of~~ to the extra services performed by the Chairman.

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26.

In connection with the paragraphs being amended, there are also one or two additional changes suggested with a view of improving the wording of the sections affected.

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28 March 1910

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Walkerton: Brant
Farmers' Club

"CANADA'S OPPORTUNITIES"

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
CANADA.

D 2930

Subject:

Date March 29 1910 Paper London Advertiser

MACKENZIE AT WALKERTON

Principal Speaker at Large Gathering of Farmers.

Walkerton, March 28.—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, addressed a crowded meeting last night held under the auspices of the Brant Farmers' Club, in the town hall. There was a representative gathering of citizens and farmers. Mr. W. A. Rowand, president of the Farmers' Club, was the chairman. Short addresses of welcome were made by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Scott, K. C., and M. McNamara, on behalf of the citizens. The speech of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was of a non-political character and referred to the present position of Canada and the future conditions in Europe and the Orient and of Canada's possibilities as the chief colony of the British Empire were emphasised. Mr. W. J. Bell, registrar of the county, and Mr. David Robertson, K. C., moved and seconded a vote of thanks. An informal reception was held afterwards at the home of Mr. H. McLay.

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Date MAR 29 1910

THE MINISTER OF LABOR

Principal Speaker at Large Gathering in Walkerton.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Walkerton, March 28.—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, addressed a crowded meeting to-night, held under the auspices of the Brant Farmers' Club in the Town Hall. There was a representative gathering of citizens and farmers. Mr. W. A. Rowand, President of the Farmers' Club, was the Chairman. Short addresses of welcome were made by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Scott, K.C., and M. McNamara, on behalf of the citizens. The speech of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was of a non-political character and referred to the present position of Canada and the future position of Canada and her future trial conditions in Europe and the Orient and of Canada's possibilities as the chief colony of the British Empire were emphasized. Mr. W. M. Dack, Registrar of the county, and Mr. David Robertson, K.C., moved and seconded a vote of thanks. An informal reception was held afterwards at the home of Mr. H. M. Lay.

York, 1884

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HON. MACKENZIE KING'S ADDRESS.

In response to an invitation from the Brant Farmer's Club, the Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, Ottawa, addressed a large audience in the Opera Hall Walkerton, on Monday evening of this week. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. A. Rowand, President of the Farmer's Club. It seems a good idea for farmers to be getting up clubs for social recreation, and Brant is to be congratulated on being the pioneer in inaugurating them. Mr. Rowand seemed to feel nervous at first in facing the audience, but soon got over it, and made an excellent speech. This is an advantage of the club that is not to be despised. It gives the members practice in talking when standing up. Another benefit of the Association is the ease with which it enables the members when out late at night to tell their wives that they were just down at a meeting of the club. Mayor Rife was away at Wiarton the night of the meeting, and Col, Scott and Mr. McNamara did the honors in welcoming Mr. King to Walkerton. For a pair of old tories they did very well in welcoming a young grit minister to the county town. The other gentlemen on the platform were Mr. W. M. Dack, and Mr. A. E. Wahn. At the close of the meeting, Mr. Dack and Mr. David Robertson, presented the usual vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening, and Hon. Mr. King and Mr. McNamara thanked the chairman and orchestra. The latter did so well that a person could not help wondering why our young folks send away from home for music for their dances.

Mr. King is a young man, unmarried, and the young ladies in the audience variously estimated his age all the way from twenty five to thirty eight. The public may take their choice, but the probability is that he is about thirty-six. He is a lucky man to get into the Cabinet so early in life. Bye and bye after he spends a few years cooling off in opposition he will be able to digest the elegant theories of government that he now so erroneously associates with the party in power. He could not keep out of it. And though he disclaimed talking politics, he unconsciously slid into the subject occasionally. He found a very different audience in Walkerton from that which would face him in Ottawa. There is no subserviency here, and in talking to people both in town and country, Mr. King found that whilst everybody treated him as a gentleman, nobody took off their hat to him as a cabinet minister. We have no poor class here, and no nabobs. Everybody has plenty for comfort and something to spare for an occasional luxury. Mr. King is an observant young man, and frequently took occasion to express his pleasure at the appearance of the people and the happy conditions he found everywhere in the county of Bruce. He is a pretty smooth politician. It may be observed that Mr. King is a brother-in-law of Mr. H.M. Lay, manager of the Bank of Commerce Walkerton. Mr. Lay's friends turned out in force at the meeting and were afterwards entertained at that gentleman's house. Incidently we may say that Mr. King is a grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, well known in 1837, a gentleman who did a good deal towards getting responsible government established in Canada. We have often wondered why a grateful country failed to make handsome provision for his family. Evidently there is no gratitude in politics.

The subject of Mr. King's address was "Canada's opportunities". Around this he hinged a good many things. He is a fluent speaker, and gave a very entertaining discourse in respect to Canada's opportunities in the case of a nation as with an individual, opportunity was dependent on inherent qualities of greatness. and on limitations and handicaps of others. Canada's position compared with other countries visited on a trip around the world, first as compared with Great Britain and Ireland. These countries possessed problems resulting from overcrowding and slum conditions in cities, and land monopoly by the privileged few, making home life a problem for the mass of people. How different in Canada where homes were avail-

"Bruce Herald" Walkerton Ont.
30/3/10

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able for all and land given away to settlers. Europe was like an armed camp, each country fortifying itself against its neighbor and spending millions in so doing. Here we had a boundary line of 4000 miles without a fort, and differences were settled by peace conferences and arbitration.

Describing his journey through the Mediterranean Mr. King said we reached Port Said, and the deserts of Egypt and Arabia where all vegetation had to be brought from other parts, and passing Aden, at the entrance of the Arabian gulf, water had to be supplied from the rain, which was gathered in tanks. How different to Canada, where vegetation existed in all settled regions, and rivers and streams abounded. Coming to India, the density of the population, and the low standards of the multitude were described, also the famines and the heathen worship of idols. A people benighted in mind and soul. How different to Canada with its fertile plains and valleys still unsettled, with its demand for labor on the farms at good wages, with the absence of famines, and an enlightened conception of God, and influences of a beneficient christian religion. Referring to China, the condition of thousands who live on boats and never know what it is to touch land was described, also the evils of the opium curse with which some twenty million of people were affected. The contrast was strongly made between government under a despotism, where the people bow before the will of the rulers, as the grass before the wind, and the free institutions of this country where service was the only true test of power.

Concluding by a reference to Japan, the position of Port Arthur was graphically described as showing the great bravery of the Japanese, and the condition of a country after war and conquest where the people had been left poor, but were progressive. In this connection the importance of Canada protecting her own shores against the possible aggressions of other peoples was dwelt on, it being shown that this country possessed vast areas available for settlement, and abundant resources, whilst other countries were over-crowded and exhausted. The speaker concluded with a reference to Canada's exceptional position not merely as a great country in itself, but as part of the greatest Empire the world has ever known. As such the day had come when this country should not only advance to a foremost position among nations but was beginning to play its part in advancing civilization on earth and furthering those world movements which led to the uplifting of mankind and the betterment of the human race.

Mr. King spoke eloquently of agriculture in the National development, and to the work of the farmer's clubs in furthering progressive and enlightened methods of farming. He also referred to the importance of Walkerton as a commercial, industrial and business centre, its beautiful natural surroundings, fine public and private buildings, its charitable institutions, and other evidences of the vigor and intelligence of its citizens.

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31 March 1910

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Toronto: Ontario Club

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

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I

The creation of the Department of Labour as a separate Department of the Government was one of the outstanding progressive measures of the Laurier Administration. When over ten years ago the Government announced its intention of creating a department which would be ef specially concerned with the many and complex problems arising out of what is known as the Labour Question,there were few outside the ranks of liberals who viewed the measure with favour,and there were even some who believed themselves to be good reformers who were not without apprehension at a step which seemed to much a recognition of what is popularly termed "the Growing Decomocracy."

Results have more than justified the departure,so much so in fact that no debate in the House of Commons today is more actively participated in by members of both sides of the House than that which affects some phase of the many-sided labour question.

The Government in adding the portfolio of labour to that of the other portfolios of the administration,had taken a step which was not more in accord with the best liberal traditions than it was in the interests of all classes in the community. The illustrious statesman Pym,in a sentence which has become an axiom of Government,at one time said: "That form of Government is best which doth actuates and dispose every part and member of the state to the common good." The Government which recognizes in its councils all classes of the community is helping to avert the growth of social unrest which comes from a feeling that

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the interests of a large and important class in society are not part of the common interest,and is helping to further the common good in the most effective way. Any true appreciation of the industrial problems of our time will reveal the fact that not only are the interests of labour,rightly understood,also the interests of capital,and vice versa, but that the welfare of the community and a nation are alike bound up in the welfare of both.

The Department of Labour had been in existence now for a little over ten years. It had been a separate Department of the Dominion Government from the outset,though it was only within the last year and a half that it had come to have a Minister whose duties were exclusively those of that particular department. The work had grown so rapidly in extent and importance that this step had become necessary. It was difficult to say to what proportions it might not attain,as the necessary information on which legislation could be based was obtained by the Department.

For all wise reforms and legislation that were to be really effective,full and complete information was a first essential. The Department,therefore,had made the gathering of industrial information from one end of Canada to the other,the foundation of all its other work. Some of this information was published from month to month in the Labour Gazette; some of it was published from year to year in annual reports,and some of it was made the subject of special reports which appear ed from time to time. All alike had the one object in view,namely,that of disclosing the trend and significance industrially

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of the events,movements and problems of our time. This Mr.King illustrated by showing how the Department had gathered from month to month, information on wages,prices,rents,industrial accidents,strikes and lockouts,legal decisions affecting labour,and other data of interest to employers and employees. The statistical data ~~covered~~ gathered in this way had been carefully classified and compiled,and wherever possible,its meaning had been shown by diagrams and charts,illustrative of the particular movement to which the information related. For example,the Department had issued a volume showing by means of charts and diagrams the movement of wholesale prices for a period of twenty years. A similar volume was being prepared relating to retail prices and rents,also to wages. In this way it was hoped later to get out another volume which would show the movement of the cost of living,and this as respected different classes in the community. Such a work would be of great value ~~in~~ not merely to men and women employed in trades,but to salaried officers,such as teachers,clerks and ministers,as well as to business and professional men.

A reform which was attracting much attention on this continent at the present time was the movement both in the United States and Canada which had as its object the conservation of our natural resources. It would be remembered that the Government had initiated as one of its outstanding reforms a commission for the purpose of making effective the public needs in this direction,and had placed at its head one of the ablest administrators any country had ever had,--the Hon. Clifford Sifton. Whilst our mineral and forest wealth,our fisheries and water powers were assets,the magnitude of which we could little more than surmise,and important beyond words as they were from a

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national point of view,it would,Mr.King thought,come to be seen by those who gave the matter deep consideration,that of all resources human life was the greatest,and next to human life,human health,which was hardly separable from it. If Canada were to be a great country commercially,industrially or in any other respect,it would be from the numbers and quality and character of the people even more than the vastness of her natural resources that would make her such. To preserve human life,to conserve human energy,to prevent the impairment of industrial efficiency through disease or accident,were all-important from a national point of view. Toward further this great purpose the Department of Labour had made a beginning. And it was a field of work in which the Department hoped to be able to render not merely a great service to humanity,but also to further greatly the strength of the nation.

To illustrate what was being done,Mr.King referred to statistics which had been gathered on the loss of life in Canada through industrial accidents. Careful records had been kept from day to day by the Department for a period now of nearly five years. They were inevitably incomplete,as in the case of industrial accidents generally the parties interested sought to avoid publicity,and in a country the size of Canada the sources of information were necessarily limited. The records,however went to show that ~~all~~ of accidents reported in the press alone there had been of workingmen killed outright in the course of their employment an average of some 1300 a year. If to this number were added those whose deaths were not reported,or which occurred subsequent to an accident,it would be found that the number of the wealth producers of Canada who were killed outright in the course of their work averaged

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at least 2,000 a year,or in other words,20,000 in a period of ten years. If to this number were added a number five times as great to include those who through loss of limb or other permanent impairment to industrial efficiency,the numbers killed and wounded on the field of industry for a short period of years would be found to bear comparison with the numbers killed or wounded in some of the greatest battles that history has recorded.

Statistics ~~Suggestions~~ of this kind pointed the need of legislation which would reduce the loss of life. They also showed wherein a consideration of such questions as government annuities,workmen's insurance and the like are of importance. They were,too,to illustrate wherein the interests of capital and labour and the community are one,notonly is the family of the workingman a loser by his death or injury,but capital is by that much handicapped in its supply of labour and the community generally suffered an economic loss.

Not less important than the prevention of accidents was the conservation of health. In this connection the Minister spoke of what had been accomplished by the Government in the way of the abolition of the sweating system in connection with Government contract work and the protection of labour in construction camps. He also spoke of the Bill he has introduced in parliament for the prohibition of white phosphorus in match-making. It was not as some interested journals had sought to make ~~out~~ it appear, a consequence of any action on the part of the Match Trust in the United States,but rather a much needed measure for the purpose of saving the life and health of the men,women and young people who were employed where white phosphorus was used in the

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making of matches. He described the dread disease known as necrosis, a sort of decomposition of the teeth and jaws to which workers in this industry were liable, and pointed out that evils similar to this had arisen in the countries of Europe and had been legislated against there were arising here. If Canada was to be a grwat country industrially, it would only be by protecting its workers from evils which in other countries had been shown to undermine their health and destroy their lives.

In this connection, Mr. King spoke also of the opium curse, and of what the Government had already accomplished in the way of suppressing opium factories on the Pacific coast. He had now a Bill before parliament which he thought would be enacted, and which if passed should lead to a total abolition of the use of opium in Canada save for other than medicinal or scientific purposes. He was considering the application of that masure to the evils of morphine and cocaine which he regretted to learn were becoming too prevalent in many parts of the Dominion. It was the duty of the legislator to fight evil at every turn, and particularly the growth of habits among a people which ultimately served to effect an undermining of the health and strength of a nation. In China where the opium habit had spread, it was estimated that over 20,000,000 of the population were addicted to it. To stamp out the incipient beginnings of a curse of this kind was to save not merely a vast amount of human suffering, but also to save the community a large part of the cost and maintenance of hospitals and asylums.

The evil of overcrowding and the growth of slums was another danger threatening many towns and cities of Canada. Mr. Vivian, M.P. labour

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member for Birkenhead in England, who had given much study to this question, had recently ~~at the request~~ visited Canada at the request and as the guest of the Governor General. He had spoken in many of the cities of the Dominion and had looked into their conditions. He had found the beginnings of what in the Old World had ~~come to~~ given the greatest trouble, and he reported that in some cities these beginnings had gone very far. While the Federal Government could not legislate as to the class of dwellings which people should occupy, or the amount of air space and light required to make ~~a~~ sanitary surroundings in a home, the Government, he thought, might by investigation, do much in the way of reporting conditions as they were and pointing the way to an effective remedy by the municipality or other responsible body. This was a class of work which in the immediate future he hoped the department would be in a position to undertake.

In a consideration of the nation's development and progress industrial waste was hardly less important than industrial loss or impairment of industrial efficiency. In one particular the Department had been able to gather valuable information and to enact legislation of far-reaching importance. This was in connection with the loss occasioned by strikes and lockouts. The statistics compiled for a period of ten years went to show that during that time there had been altogether over some II00 strikes and lockouts; that the number of workingmen affected by these industrial disputes had been over 2~~50~~4,000, and that the number of working days lost in consequence had been about 5,950,000. Assuming an average wage of $2.00 per day, this would mean a loss in wages alone of $II,900,000. Assuming that an employer's profits averaged 5 per cent of the cost of the labour employed, this would mean a loss in

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profits to employers of $595,000. The amount of commodities or wealth in the true sense of the word which the labour and capital involved in these strikes and lockouts, had it been employed, would have produced, would be very greatly in excess of the loss in wages and profits combined. Then there would be in addition the loss to other industries and to the public through the interruption or stoppage of particular industries which might total almost any amount.

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classes would have equalled $4,800,000. There had beenbut one street railway strike during that whole period,the recent unfortunate strike in Winnipeg,in which the findings of the Board had not been accepted by the employees. During the corresponding period prior to this legislation there had been no less than 8 street railway strikes in Canada, and some of these among the worst strikes in the history of the country. By this legislation the Government had not only saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the workingmen and their families and a great deal of human suffering and distress as well as the debt which inevitably follows in the wake of industrial conflicts,but it spared to Canada great loss and inwonvenience and had helped materially in the furtherance of industrial peace.

This was an age of great organization and great developments. Competition was no longer confined to locality and locality,or industry and industry,but had come to be world-wide,one nation was competing with another nation in the industrial arena,and to hold its own it was not sufficient that a nation should be strong numerically and physically. Efficiency was just as important,if not more important than either of these. As a result of the ~~intervention~~ invention which had taken place during the last century or two,the introduction first of water, then steam,then electricity,as great powers and their application to industry,conditions had decidedly changed in all parts of the world, and it was only that nation which had its industries highly organized and its workers thoroughly efficient that could hope to hold its own in the world-wide competition. Here Mr.King spoke of the industrial

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development in the Orient as he had witnessed it on a recent visit, and the iron and steel industry at Hankow, where some 20,000 Chinese were employed and which at the time was shipping pig iron and steel ingots a l the way fr m theh eart of China into New York State and landing them at a profit after paying cost of transportation and tariff duties. He explained that the Chinese had been able to develop this industry by technical education which many of them had received in Europe, and by the aid of instructors and superintendents whom they had brought to China from European countries. The real YellowPeril lay in the competition of the Orient; that if Canada were to be able to compete effectively in the futu re it would only be by her industries being technically the most proficient and her working population well trained industrially. It was a recognition of this fact which had led the Governmen to endeavour to arouse the public of Canada to the importance of this question and to assist the provinces in proceeding along the most enlightened lines, by establishing a Royal Commission on Technical Education, which Commission had been at work during the past six months studying the needs of the industries of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Commission would shortly go abroad and study the way in which similar needs had been met by the countries of Europe, Great Britain and the United States, and when they returned would present a report which would be of the greatest possible service, not only to the industries of Canada and those engaged in the, but to the people of the whole Dominion.

The mention of large organization and the Orient suggested to his mind two classes of problems with which the Government had attempted to deal, and that with a marked degree of success. The

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first of these was the possible consequences of immigration on a large scale by the peoples of the Orient, and the other the possible abuse of great aggregations of wealth in the nature of Combines and Trusts. As to the former, Mr. King said he thought the importance of the nation generally maintaining among the working classes of the Dominion, a worthy standard of living and happiness should not be over-estimated. It was in the extent to which healthy peace and contentment reigned in the homes of the people that the real security of a nation lay. The peoples of the Orient had a very different standard of living than our own. If they were to be admitted in large numbers it would only mean that the standard of living of our working people were they brought into competition with them, would be greatly reduced towards their level. This could not be other than a national misfortunate, even if some few individuals were to acquire great wealth at the expense of the happiness of the many. At the same time there were grave international dangers to any country which sought to exclude the citizens of another, and no more delicate problem had perhaps, ever confronted the Government than that with which Canada was faced when she found it necessary to in some way restrict the immigration of British subjects from India, of British allies from Japan, and the subjects of an empire of four hundred millions from China. Yet in the case of India this had been effected not only absolutely, but with good-will and the actual furtherance of friendly relations between that part of the Empire and the Dominion. In the case of Japan a situation very critical had been met by an arrangement which was highly satisfactory to both countries. In the case of China the ruder method of imposing a poll-tax had been adopted.

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It remained to be seen if better results could not be obtained by a method less objectionable,and one which would gain for us and for our trade in the Orient the friendship of a great empire composed for the most part of peace-loving and kind-hearted people.

Just because large organization was necessary to meet world-wide competition there was a special need on the part of the Government to see that some of the advantages of large organizations were conserved to the people who helped to create them and not used to the advantage of individuals only and to the public detriment. It was to further this purpose that as a member of the Government he had brought in last year a bill which passed both houses and was now known as the Combines Investigation Act,which measure provided that where any six persons were of the opinion that a combine or trust existed which was enhancing prices or restricting competition to the detriment of the public,and were able to establish a prima facie case in this connection, an investigation would be ordered by the Government,with results likely to effect a needed reform in the event of the existence of harmful conditions being established. Where,for example,it was shown that by taking advantage of the tariff manufacturers had combined to restrict competition or enhance the price of articles to consumers, the Governor-in-Council had power as a result of the findings of the Board of Investigation to lower or altogether remove the duty on the articles in question. Similarly power was given for the withdrawal of patent rights where it was shown that advantage was being taken by the holder of a patent to restrict the sale of commodities other than

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those protected by patent rights. The license might be cancelled,or where thes were shown to be an essential remedy and failing the adequacy of any of these measures,power was given to the Boards appointed to impose fines. which would continue to increase in amount until such time as the proceedings had been fully terminated.

In conclusion the Minister of Labour summarized the salient features of his address,pointing out that while the particular measures to which he had alluded might all appear to have a special bearing on the interests of some one class in the community,when rightly understood all alike were calculated to further the common weal; that the saving of life and limb,the prevention of accident and disease, the avoidance of impairment to health or efficiency all alike tended to make a strong and vigorous industrial population,the first requisite of industrial and commercial greatness; that the prevention,through the elimination of strikes and lockouts,of industrial waste,and the promotion of technical education,of industrial training and efficient organization and industry were alike in relieving what in world-wide competition were likely to prove a handicap to the Dominion; that the maintainence of a reasonable standard of comfort among all classes was helping to make a happy, a contented and patriotic people,whilst the control by the state of the powers of large corporations and the making of these subservient to the common good was safeguarding the interests of the many and protecting the country from the development of a social unrest which might only be the forerunner of discord and unhappiness in a

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nation. All these were measures more or less immediately identified with the Department of Labour during the short time it had been in existence,and as such were but a few of the reforms which the Liberal Administration had enacted since it came into power. It was a record of legislation both enlightened and progressive,one which entitled the Laurier Administration to the confidence of the people and to their continued support.

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Ontario Block
Nov 24 10

Work of Department of Labour

D 2949

(1) The Creation of the Department of Labour:-
a Liberal measure based on the changing conditions of democracy
from status to contract - slavery - 2 parties to contract.

Pygmy measure of government - -
Not in narrow sense - a class department - interests of labour, capital & community inseparably interwoven

individuals vs. factors of production
financial & war
Labourers & unions
Slavery & Railroads.

(2) Industrial information:-
The Labour Gazette - photographs conditions, revealing industrial disturbances -

annual reports
Special "

Social progress.
The movement of wages - charts
" " " Prices "
Strikes & Lockouts
Industrial Accidents.

(3) Industrial waste & Industrial loss.
lockouts & strikes & accidents.

Last 5 years
1,200 killed, 2,000 industrial cripples
Shows
= in 10 yrs 13,000 - 25,000.

illustrates identity of interests of labour, capital & community -

(4) Industrial Legislation -

information is collected.
Need of uniformity
as between provinces
as between Dominions,

Remedy of Legislation
Reports of Inspectors
Legal Decisions

(5) Industrial Efficiency. -

Internatl. association U.S. Labor
" " Labour Legis, Boards

Technical Education
National importance of question
- Yellow peril - Hanbury.
What will save us
need of arrangements
" of education -
Action taken in present
appropriations -

(6) Industrial Standards
Oriental Immigration - Greeks
decline in Standards of living

(7) Industrial Reforms

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Industrial Standards

Oriental Immigration

differ in standard of living.

Important consideration of first political concern

① trade, political alliance, Empire

policy of conciliation

ⓐ Japan

ⓑ China

ⓒ India. — letter from India

Industrial Reforms: —

1. The Smoking System — followed Government railway
Fair wages — & provincial
2. Legislation re Future Representations.
3. Inquiries — telephone. & cotton mills.
4. Opium traffic. —
International Conference at Shanghai
adherence of U.S. & other Powers.
5. Combines. Investigation & inquiries.

Industrial Peace

Conciliation Act.

Railway Labour Disputes

The Lethbridge Strike

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

57,000 men concerned
1,368,000 days saved
$3,500,000 wages saved.
Wider Significance — other countries

International Peace

Conciliation in tariff matters

agreement in waterways — & other treaties.

arbitration at Hague in fisheries

celebration of 100 years of Peace.

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D 2951

TECHNICAL EDUCATION; A COMING COMMISSION.

Will Have the Widest Powers as to Investigation.

HON. MR. KING'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Minister of Labor Makes Important and Able Address Before the Ontario Club — Dominion Government Hopes to Submit a Worthy and Comprehensive Plan in Which the Provinces May Co-operate.

"The Government has authorized me to announce that before the close of the present session Parliament will be asked to make a very liberal appropriation for the purpose of securing the services of an efficient commission of investigation on technical education," declared Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, at the Ontario Club last night.

"It is not the intention of the Government," he proceeded, "to do its part in this important undertaking in any mean or narrow way. It proposes to secure the services of the best men in the Dominion. It will not be content with one man, or two men, or three. It will probably select five commissioners, the best men who can be secured.

To Have Wide Scope.

"The commission will not be limited in the scope or character of its work. It will not be content with observations and investigations at two or three centres. It will be asked to travel from one end of Canada to the other; to do its work thoroughly; to perform its mission in the fullest sense of the word. It will meet the employers, the Boards of Trade, the workingmen. It will study their needs and seek to understand them. It will look for possible opportunities of bettering industrial conditions.

"And when it has completed all this its task will not be done. The Government proposes to give the commission the right to travel the United States and Germany and France and Britain, and other European countries if necessary, to see and to study industrial processes and industrial equipment.

To Give Canada the Best.

"It is proposed to give Canada the best—to give our country the opportunity to be in the van of this great, progressive educational movement. It is proposed to submit a plan of technical education which may be taken up by the Provinces—for, under the British North America Act, they have jurisdiction in educational matters — that will prove in every sense worthy of their adoption, and lead to a betterment of industrial conditions in Canada."

Greeted With Applause.

Amid rounds of ringing applause the Minister of Labor delivered his official message in the course of his address at the banquet given in his honor at the Ontario Club. The President, Mr. M. J. Haney, was master of ceremonies, and Mr. J. E. Atkinson introduced the speaker of the evening.

To Co-operate With Provinces.

The Minister emphasized the necessity of an immediate grappling with the whole problem of technical education. "If Canada is to hold her own and get in front," he said, "she must begin at once to improve her industrial efficiency. So keen has the competition between nations become that if our labor is not up to the finest point in training we must yield supremacy to some other people more industrious and alert. The Provinces, we are hopeful, will do the part assigned to them by the constitution, and the Dominion is determined to do as far as it can go under the constitution to co-operate."

To Prevent Loss of Life.

Hon. Mr. King reviewed in a most interesting and entertaining manner the great work being done by the Department of Labor. Its scope was cosmopolitan and its purpose in the highest sense national. It was gathering reliable data as to loss of life and permanent impairment of industrial efficiency resulting from accidents to workmen and classifying it as to causes. "We believe," observed the Minister, "we have enough data to enable the Government to shortly shape legislation to help reduce this terrible toll."

The unification of the laws of the Dominion in regard to labor was aimed at, and the evolving of effectual means of holding industrial standards against the growing competition of the Orient. He advocated the following of conciliatory methods wherever possible, the "bringing together" of warring industrial factions. Hon. Mr. King explained that his new bill affecting trusts and combines was not aimed against co-operation, but was designed to "prevent the mean man profiting by virtue of his meanness."

In the larger sense the Department of Labor aspired to do its part toward the furthering of international peace, thus contributing to the betterment of mankind and the uplifting of the human race.

Community of Interests.

In opening, the Minister, whose address was throughout a masterly effort, frequently arousing the audience to the most intense enthusiasm, alluded to the fact that no department of the governmental service had been more misrepresented in the past than that of Labor. It was, however, winning its way to the respect and approbation of all classes of the community. "Labor," said he, "is not the whole democracy, but the laboring men form a large part of the community. They are winning out in their struggle for their rights and liberties. The public is realizing generally more of the community of interests; that when one unit of the social fabric is attacked all is at stake."

The first essential confronting the department was the getting of information. This had been proceeded with for a decade, and the results photographed the condition of industrial society as it existed.

The information gathered was of great national service. It gave employers and workmen accurate information to bring about just arrangements. A co-operative plan of securing information from the factory and mining inspectors of the Provincial Governments was in operation. The record showed that every decade Canada was losing 13,000 of the wealth producers of the country by killing outright and 25,000 suffered permanent impairing of their industrial efficiency. The Government would use the records prepared in shaping legislation to reduce the loss and save the terrible industrial waste.

Unification of Laws.

A uniformity in Provincial and Federal legislation was aimed at. The object of legislation was to improve matters, to better conditions. But the speaker was satisfied that if it was possible to bring about the improvement apart from the State it would be more effectual and more enduring.

Illustrating from his official visit to China, Hon. Mr. King directed attention to the competitive peril of industrial development in the Orient. The question as to how Canada could hold her own must be faced. Two things occurred to the Minister as aiding the solution: primarily the spreading of the light of the new world over the old, the inculcation of Christian truth and influence, the difference in the standards of living, and, secondly, reverence for childhood, respect for womanhood and a truer conception of the dignity of manhood.

"We should set ourselves," said the speaker, "to teach them the gospel of short hours, the abolition of child and female labor, and the wisdom and righteousness of resting one day in seven. This will come the quicker when men realize that the raising of the standard has a commercial value as well as a civilizing and Christianizing influence."

Another savior of Canada was its great natural resources and the industrial efficiency of its people. This point brought Hon. Mr. King to technical education, and he made his Governmental announcement amid prolonged applause. He paid tribute to the interest and aid contributed by Mr. Guthrie of Guelph, and deprecated the effort of the Opposition to score off the Government's decision to consult the Provincial Premiers before taking action.

The Standard of Living.

Referring to the question of Oriental immigration, the Minister of Labor said the first consideration must be a maintenance of the standards of the people of this country. It was true that labor was scarce, but he was opposed to the lowering of Canadian standards, even at the expense of an advance in any particular industry. "It is not right," he said, "to declaim against wealth as such, but it is a national crime to permit any group of individuals to seek to enrich themselves at the expense of the masses."

The Government, he submitted, had handled the problem of Oriental immigration in a wise and creditable manner. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had refused to be stampeded by the denunciations of the Opposition, and had asked Hon. Mr. Lemieux to go to Japan to discover causes and effect a settlement. The result was an amicable and satisfactory arrangement. An equally notable achievement had been the settlement of the similar India problem, and the Minister read a hitherto unpublished letter from Lord Minto, Lord Kitchener and the other members of the Indian Council expressing appreciation of Canada's position and action.

What Has Been Done.

Enumerating what had been accomplished by the department Mr. King referred to the abolition of the sweating system in Government contracts and the fair wage policy.

"We did something that was needed here in Toronto not long ago," continued the Minister, "when we were called upon to examine into the serious conditions under which your telephone girls were worked. We sought to remedy the injustice of the case by providing a means of safeguarding those in that calling, and I trust that in requiring greater care and consideration for them we secured better service to the citizens."

The Government had also legislated through the department forbidding the importation and manufacture of opium on the Pacific coast, and the United States had frankly followed suit. Hon. Mr. King enumerated the large number of serious industrial conflicts settled under the Mulock act, the provisions of which had been extended by the passing of the railway disputes act. It cost New South Wales some $375,000 per annum to administer a similar law, while the cost to Canada was only $20,000 a year. The Minister of Mines for the Transvaal had written the Government expressing gratitude for assistance given, and the South African act was modelled on the Canadian bill. The State of Massachusetts had also followed Canada's lead.

Conciliation, Progress, Reform.

The triune policy of the department was conciliation, progress and reform. "A tariff war was averted by conciliation," Hon. Mr. King observed, "and the policy will redoun to the advantage of both countries." The acceptance of the waterways treaty was another instance; five or six outstanding differences had been settled, and during the next few months another important matter would be referred to The Hague Tribunal.

The Minister of Labor closed his earnest and eloquent address with a plea to make Canada a leader along the pathway of peace. The century of peace on this continent should be commemorated by erecting some monument which would appeal to every country in the civilized world—the message of the new country and the new world for the betterment of mankind and the uplifting of the human race.

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To Investigate for Canada.

A commission on technical education, consisting of probably five men, to have the widest powers of investigation.

The commission to have authority to go to the United States, Britain, Germany and other European countries in search of information.

The submission of a worthy plan of technical education that may be taken up by the Provinces.

To co-operate with the Provinces the Dominion will go as far as it can under the constitution.

Steps are under contemplation to introduce legislation looking to a reduction in accidents to workmen.

Unification of the laws in regard to labor is aimed at.

Lord Minto, Lord Kitchener and other members of the Viceroy's Council, in a letter, expressed appreciation of Canada's position and action in regard to immigration into this country from India.

The foregoing are, in effect, a few of the points made by the Minister of Labor in a remarkably able address delivered before the Ontario Club last night.

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THE MAIL + EMPIRE
FRIDAY · APRIL 1, 1910

D 2953

THE MAIL AND E

ROYAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED

Minister of Labor Speaks on Technical Education.

FAVORS CHINESE IMMIGRATION

Hon. W. L. M. King, Guest of Ontario Club, Says Trade With China Should be Encouraged.

Before the present session of Parliament closes the Government will ask for a generous appropriation of money to defray the expenses of a Royal Commission, which is to be appointed to investigate the all-important subject of technical education, announced the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, at the Ontario Club last night. Mr. King was the guest of the club at its regular house dinner and the chief speaker. His address, which lasted over 90 minutes, was largely devoted to the defence of the Department of Labor from the many attacks that have been made upon it by organized labor and the manufacturers of the Dominion.

He also dealt with the subject of technical education, which all classes of the community considered the paramount question of the day. The Government's action had been severely criticized and misrepresented. It desired that Canada should have the best system of technical education it was possible to create. In order to escertain the exact requirements of the several provinces along this line, his department had invited suggestions from the several provinces and requested their co-operation in devising a scheme that would put the Canadian people in the forefront of the highly technically trained nations of the world. He was pleased to be able to announce that every province had expressed its willingness to help the movement in every manner possible. The Government had decided to appoint a commission of five men of the highest calibre to be found in the Dominion, capable of investigating this important subject. They would be given full power and authority to travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific and consult with boards of trade, manufacturers, labor organizations and educationalists to ascertain the needs of each section of the community. When their labors were ended here, they would visit all the chief cities of the States, Great Britain, France and Germany in quest of information to enable them to formulate a scheme that would be suitable for adoption or the basis of a scheme suitable for adoption by every province in the Dominion.

Dealing with his own department, he claimed it had produced good results in every way that more than justified its existence. The chief object of the department was to raise the standard of industrial life and to promote harmony between capital and labor. In this respect it had been pre-eminently successful. Out of 80 disputes that had been dealt with under the Lemieux Act 74 were settled. Of the remaining six it was only the fight put up by organized labor for the recognition of the unions that had prevented an amicable settlement.

Dealing with Oriental immigration he claimed the department had made the best settlement it was possible to conceive. He would like to see the $500 head tax collected from the Chinese coming to this country abolished. He thought a better system could be inaugurated, but was unable to suggest it at the moment. From knowledge acquired during his visits to China, he discovered that Germany had found China a profitable market, and he thought the manufacturers of Canada should be able to compete with the Germans there. China's markets were the finest in the world, and Canada could get a large share of China's trade if she would recognize China's sons who came to this country as men entitled to be placed on the same level as all other immigrants.

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D 2954

DOMINION COMMISSION TO REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION NEEDS

Will Cover All Canada and Then Go Abroad in Search of Information—Approval of Provinces Has Been Obtained—Announcement by Hon. Mackenzie King.

Working of Department of Labor—Great Deal Has Been Accomplished.

KEEPS INDUSTRIAL PEACE

And Promotes Harmony—Very Much Useful Information Gathered.

"Gentlemen, I have an announcement to make to-night. Before this session closes Parliament will be asked to make a liberal appropriation for the purpose of a Commission on Technical Education. It is not the intention of the Government to do its part in a mean or narrow way. It will appoint representative men from all parts of the Dominion to act on this Commission."

It was Canada's youngest Cabinet Minister who spoke, and his words were listened to with breathless silence, giving place to cheers which rose and fell again. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, has said something which the people wanted to hear said for many a day. His speech last night at the Ontario Club was one which will not easily be forgotten. He spoke of many things, but nothing he said roused more enthusiasm than those few words which announced the beginning of the long-delayed move towards better technical education.

His Own Department.

He reviewed the work of his department since its beginning, and told something of his hopes for the future, of the millennium of industrial fulfilment and international peace which must follow, of the slow and uphill struggle of the workingman for the betterment of his lot, and of the part which the Government hoped to do to help. But his most telling words were those in which he referred to what would be done for the advancement of technical education, the establishment of the school for the poor boy and girl whom the rush and crush of industrial life to-day have driven from school. This is a subject in which everybody is interested; we have heard of it from every side, and the words which announced the crystallization of the scheme, the inception of a tangible move in the right direction, were received with prolonged cheers.

It was curiously appropriate that Mr. King's appearance in Toronto, for his maiden speech, should have fallen on an anniversary of the passing of the Industrial Disputes Act, the bill fathered by the present Postmaster-General, which has done so much to settle industrial difficulties in Canada. Three years ago last night the Act was passed, and Mr. King was quick to note the coincidence, and to comment on it.

Got Good Reception.

It was a fine reception he got, a better reception than that accorded to many a politician of longer years of service than his own. There is something about "Billy" King, as they call him in Waterloo, which has caught the public eye. As was said last night, this is a young man's country, and when a young man makes good as "Billy" King has done, there is a universal impulse on every hand to tell him just how proud everybody is of him.

And so they cheered him to the echo, and told him he was a jolly good fellow on four separate occasions and in a dozen different keys and tempos, and his father, Mr. John King, sat at the head of the table and tried not to look too proud of "Billy." When they got all through they started over again, which is Irish, but accurate, and they kept him on his legs for several minutes longer than he expected to be kept, till the cheering died down. He spoke for an hour and three-quarters, and he was saying something all the time he was on his feet, which means a good deal. When he wanted to stop they yelled, "Go on!" at him, and he had to do so.

Among those noticed in the banquet hall were: Messrs. M. J. Haney, president of the Ontario Club and chairman of the banquet; J. F. Eby, G. G. S. Lindsay, J. E. Atkinson, Donald Ross, J. W. Curry, Senator Jaffray, W. J. Gage, Hugh Blain, H. J. Sims, John King, C. W. Kerr, Rev. Mr. Eakin, G. T. Ferguson, C. McDonald, H. F. Cane, T. C. Robinette, H. M. Mowat, F. H. Purdom, A. M. Huestis, G. F. McKenzie, F. E. O'Flynn, and S. C. Wood, jr.

Canada's Status.

Mr. J. E. Atkinson in introducing the Minister of Labor said:

"We are glad, I am sure, that the idea put into effect some months ago of meeting monthly has proved a happy one indeed. We are all under the obligation to our chairman this evening that he should have arranged for us to meet every month some member of the best Government which Canada ever had. (Applause.) I am sure we are all this evening feeling particular pride that we are of the Government which rises to every occasion, which has placed Canada in its proper position before the world. There has been developed during the past twelve or thirteen years Canada's status in the Empire in a way which has increased our pride in ourselves, and our pride at the same time broad enough, and liberal enough to allow the development of equality and independence within its institutions.

"We are fortunate in always having good material—good men from which our Government's need may be met. In Ontario we have had such men as Mackenzie, Brown, Blake, and Mowat. We have more recently and at the present time we have such successors as to maintain the standard set up in the public life of this country.

"It has, as you know, often been said a man is known by the company he keeps. I take it, it is equally true that a Premier may be known by the men he selects for the position in his Cabinet, and we in Ontario have only to consider the last accessions to the Government, the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Hon. Mr. Graham, and in the last place the selection of our guest of this evening. (Applause.) We will agree, I think, that a leader can do no better service to his party, and no better service to his country, than to call into public life men who have the high ideals and spirit and service to devote themselves disinterestedly and unselfishly to the service of Canada.

"We are particularly glad to welcome our guest to-night. We have followed his career with interest and pleasure. We were all glad when his promotion came to him. He had earned his spurs and his entry into politics was most creditable to him.

"He did not seek an easy entrance but he went back into the country in which he was reared, faced the enemy, and won what we all regarded as one of the most splendid victories of the last election.

An Important Department.

"I understand that the practice of the club at these dinners has been that the proposers of toasts must not occupy more than six or seven minutes, and I find that a happy circumstance in my case, but before I sit down I want to say a word of the work Mr. King's department does. I say that if we went to select a department I am sure we would find there is none in which we could do our country greater service than in the Department of Labor.

"When that department was instituted it was regarded more as an experiment; some even regarded it as a matter of sentiment. Thirteen years ago labor legislation was something new to this country, but in the older countries, such as Germany, such legislation has been in force for a long time.

"We have found that not only the employment or non-employment of capital is one of the objects of government, but the employment or non-employment of labor. It equally concerns the wellbeing of the nation. It has been found necessary for Governments to pay attention to the efficiency and the capability of the population as well as to the development of a country's natural resources. There is no wealth of our country, just as there is no wealth of any other country, as the condition, the capability, the efficiency, and the equipment of the people to carry on the industries and build up the future of the nation.

"I do not think that I would be showing the good sense that I profess at times to have if I detained you any longer. Mr. King will find his time all too short if he is to tell us of the work on which he is engaged, and of the horizon of the labors of his department, which is widening every day, and which I am sure will give him scope for his energies for twenty years to come without cessation.

"Mr. King and his department represent a department of social justice and reform. It is wide enough, it is important enough; it lies, as I say, at the root of all governments. Gentlemen, I give you the toast of the guest of the evening, the Minister of Labor."

The Minister's Speech.

"I can hardly begin to express the sense of gratitude," said Mr. King, in responding to the toast. "I feel for the honor you have conferred by giving me the privilege of speaking to Liberals of this country as the guest of this club. I am deeply touched by the kind words of Mr. Atkinson and by the generous and hearty ovation you have given me. I appreciate it deeply, because no one knows better than you how little deserving of this generosity I am. Mr. Atkinson has referred to the present Government as being one of the best Governments ever known. I think he said the best?"

Several voices, "Oh yes."

"And we are all agreed."

"Yes, yes."

"I am here the sole representative of the Government, and the humblest one, but I may say that my colleagues will be deeply touched by this mark of confidence in them and their work. To men at Ottawa who have the fortune, or misfortune—as the viewpoint may be—to be members of the Government, it means everything that they should have evidence of this appreciation of their endeavor to serve, and when this association—formed with a view of unifying and solidifying Liberal interests in the Province and in the Dominion—gives a word of good cheer it means everything to the group of men who are working on your behalf. It will be my pleasure to repeat the words that you have said.

"Mr. Atkinson also made reference to the contest in the last political campaign in Waterloo. I see Peter Sims over there. He can tell you how it was won. (Resounding cheers.) It was due to the fact—and not only the fight in Waterloo, but throughout Canada—that there was a group of men of the stamp of Peter Sims who are prepared to go any lengths in a good cause. It was easily won by them and by no one else but them. They carried it to victory.

The Hope of Victory.

"What was done in Waterloo and in Canada can be done in many counties not in the Liberal fold to-day. One of the influences this club is going to exert on the Provinces is giving the younger men encouragement and help to go into the Liberal cause with the hope of winning. The next contest will be one giving great credit to the Liberal cause.

"I have asked myself what is the best subject I could speak on this evening. Being the youngest member of the Government I will leave it to my colleagues to take up the larger questions, and will tell you of one small branch of administrative work—that one with which I am interested.

"It has seemed to me that such an opportunity as this must be turned to advantage were I able to give you an idea of the spirit of this department. There has not been, I think, any department of the Government whose purpose has been more misconstrued. It has been done for party reasons, but I believe that ten years have sufficed to cause this work to be received with more general approbation.

Democracy and Labor.

"If I try to tell you what was in the mind of Sir William Mulock when he first thought of the institution of the Department of Labor, or what was in the mind of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he established it, I would be assuming a difficult task. I recall that sentiment of Pim regarding democracy and labor, and I believe that the sense of this department is summed up in that, because democracy holds such an important part in labor. I believe that it demands consideration that it did not receive then. When I speak of democracy in the ranks of labor, I do not say that labor constitutes the whole of democracy, but rather it represents a part of the community.

"There has grown up with the development of social conditions in the large field of labor a group which has its hand out against all authority, in any shape or form. They have the conception that that authority has its hand raised against them. This class is doing its best to promote a cleavage in human society.

"Taking the broadest view of social development and government, we conclude that the purpose which is inimical to all classes cannot better be offset than by giving the workingman representation. It is the obvious view that they, with all classes, should be entitled to a place by the board of the councils of the nation. Give him a place by the table at which the fashioning of the laws of the country are made, and you take away at one stroke the argument raised supporting strife between class and class.

Department Not a Class.

"Do not imagine that the Department of Labor represents a class, instead of the community as a whole. In the last analysis, it will be shown that the interests of labor and capital are one and the same. It is equally true in the last analysis that the interests of labor and capital and the community are one and the same, and when labor and capital clash, the community suffers. Any part which the Government can do to promote peace in the interests of both will be in the interests of all.

"If you have interests opposed to common good. Take the case of the financier who desires to promote a war for the purpose of making money by furnishing supplies or for the purpose of floating a loan. There you have capital trying to get a reward at the expense of labor and the community as a whole. On the other hand you have the mistaken view of the working classes in the early part of last century as new inventions came to the fore. They opposed the inventions, whereas their coming had helped labor by making possible shorter hours and by turning out production with a less amount of physical energy and exhaustion. Look at China, where only a short time ago when the railways were introduced the people thought they were going to be upset by inventions from the western world. They ripped up the rails, took everything on a scow and dumped them on the Isle of Formosa. The Chinese have come to learn, just as all classes have come to learn, that things ultimately for the good of all shall triumph and that no selfish interests will be allowed to prevail.

To Gather Information.

"That is how the Department of Labor at Ottawa views the labor problem. The first essentials are to get hold of information. The first essential in business is to get hold of all the information possible with regard to the subject at hand, and so we have made the gathering of information one of the first works of this department. And so, ten years ago, the Labor Gazette was established. It is not a particularly interesting publication—not the kind you would pick up after dinner—but no one is able to pick up a copy of it without seeing pictured there industrial Canada from month to month. And so as time goes on we will have something from which to take a history of industrial Canada from year to year.

"The object of the Government in publishing the Gazette is to get an accurate account of the trade and labor conditions so that the story of industrial growth may be correctly told.

"Nothing could be less interesting than to pick up a paper to see that the wages of masons in Toronto, Halifax, or some other city have been increased or that in some other line they have decreased, but have you ever tried to find out what tailors or some other workmen were getting twenty years ago?

The Use of Records.

"It is curious how quickly time passes by, and as it passes how quickly records disappear. It is almost impossible to carry on investigation unless some man has foresight enough to see the importance of collecting information, not for the present, but for the future generations.

"So we have endeavored to gather all the statistics as to accidents, as to the cost of living, as to strikes, and as to lockouts.

"What is the result? Ten years have passed, and this year for the first time we are producing our first special report on prices and wages. We have gone back before the establishment of the department. We have gone back 20 years, and we have got out not merely statistical tables, but charts on a percentage basis, with lines showing the movements of prices for 20 years. I would advise every member of this gathering to write to the department and ask for a report. You will find it full of surprising information. You will find more in it than a mere statistical table.

Prices and Wages.

"I have had occasion to look at some of the charts, and I have been struck by the curious parallel between the different charts of commodities in the series of charts. At the time the Liberal Government came into power '96 the prices were at a low ebb—low than they had been for two or three decades. Since the Liberal Government came in—whatever has been the cause—the prices have done nothing but rise and rise. Now as to the table of wages.

"We have been giving figures as to earnings of workmen and artisans in different trades. We have been keeping a record of these wages month by month and year by year, and we hope to have in the course of time on one of the walls of the Department of Labor a chart showing statistics and the movements of prices, and on another wall charts showing the movements of wages in the different trades and industries of the country. The employer will be able to see how wages have advanced, and the working man will be able to see what the lot of himself and his family was 15 or 20 years ago, and compare it with what it is to-day.

"That information is of great national service. The employer will be able to see there what is the difference between the price and the cost of labor. The working man will find it of importance in establishing a wage schedule.

Safety at Daily Labor.

"Just one other illustration to point out the significance of the work of the statistics. We pick up a newspaper and we see that a man has fallen from a roof and has been killed. We pick up another newspaper and we find that an engine driver has gone with his engine over an embankment and has been killed. We pick up another paper and we see a farmer working at a threshing machine has had an arm torn off and his industrial efficiency impaired for all time. In the Department of Labor we have been paying attention to them and getting reliable data as to loss of life and the impairment of industrial efficiency of the wage earners of this country through industrial accidents. We have had correspondence with different cities, and have made arrangements with factory inspectors, Provincial Governments, and such like to supply us with the data, and this information is classified and totalled month by month. We have been keeping that record for six years. During the last five or six years there have been killed outright in the course of employment 13,000. In addition to the 13,000 killed outright some 2,500 had their limbs broken or had their industrial activity impaired. That shows that in 10 years we are losing 10,000 of the men who are maintaining families, and these men are killed outright while working at their trades—not while walking railroad tracks. These figures bring out strongly the interest between capital and labor—the laboring man loses his life and limb and capital loses his services.

"Well, we have classified these accidents to try and see if we could not find a common cause, so that the Government can enact legislation to cover them, and we think we will be able to supply the Government with this information with which to provide this legislation. But this is but one of the objects of this department.

Strikes and Lockouts.

"We have gathered similar data on strikes and lockouts, but I will spare you this. Our endeavor throughout has been towards the saving of industrial waste. In all labor legislation one of the greatest handicaps is the question of circumstances. You cannot enact laws of a certain kind which will be fair to employer and employe in one Province unless you have the same in all Provinces. This is true of all countries. We have also tried to raise the lot of the workingman by consolidating the labor laws of the different Provinces, and to show where one is behind the other. The unification of the labor laws of Canada is an essential to the welfare of all laborers. We are gathering as well the labor laws of other countries, not only gathering but supplying it. You all know of the great international labor organization. We supply it with labor information and it supplies us, and so the department is supplied with information open to legislators and students seeking information for the amelioration of the lot of the workingman.

"The object of the legislation is to improve conditions for the workingman and the employers. But legislation is not the only method. It may sometimes be of secondary importance. If you can bring about agreements apart from the statute altogether, I am one who believes it is more likely to be enduring. It is well to endeavor to find out a way of improving industrial conditions apart from the mere legislation.

Competition from China.

"When I had the pleasure of being in China about a year ago I was much struck by one fact, and that was the industrial condition prevailing in Hangkow, or at least in a city on the opposite side of the river. On the Yangtse River there were iron and steel works three days' journey up the river, employing 20,000 Chinese. There were 15 or 17 who would be foreigners. Therefore this whole establishment was run for the most part by Chinese, and at that time it was shipping pig iron and steel ingots across the Pacific Ocean, railing it, paying the duty on it, and yet making a profit. That fact in itself gave me an idea, and it is this that the Canadian will be face to face with this problem in the near future.

"The same is true in India. Going out to India I met a gentleman who happened to be on board, and he was bound for India to establish iron and steel works. A short distance from Calcutta, where he hoped to produce rails and supply them to the Government. He came from Sidney, and he said that he had been shipping iron and steel from Sidney to India, and putting them in on a profit. Before many years he prophesied that the story would be reversed, and that the rails would be shipped from India to Canada.

How Will Canada Hold Its Place?

"What one sees all through the Orient in the way of industrial development leads one to think that the actual yellow peril is not one of immigration from the Orient. That may be managed by diplomatic and effectively arranged by treaties and other methods, but the peril of industrial development of the Orient with its great mass of cheap laborers. We shall have to look to it to hold our own in the near future in maintaining our standards in the face of this great question.

"But the peril of this industrial situation is how—with the efficiency they are showing over there—how in the face of this we are going to hold our place.

"Fifteen Chinamen will work as cheaply as one ordinary man, so I said to myself, What is this then in their industrial relations to Canada? But I forgot to mention that I was told that the cost of labor in China was about 200 per cent. cheaper than it was in England, and I was surprised to find there British accountants whose duty it was to see that the interests of the English investors were protected.

"Now, sirs, what does this show?—that the relations of these countries are to be carried on amicably. It strikes me that there are two means of meeting this condition of things. One is the spreading of knowledge of the old world over in the new, and the spreading of Christianity. (Applause.)

Shorten Hours in the East.

"With this there will come a greater care for the children, a greater respect for the rights of women and a greater protection for the rights of men by fixing the standard of labor. If you can get a standard such as this you will shorten the hours of labor and better regulate the rate of wages.

"A study of the industrial conditions of the Orient will shorten the hours of labor there. It will take a long time but it will come, and will come quicker when we realize that the raising of the standards in the Orient will be of commercial value to ourselves. (Applause.) Besides our own natural resources we must consider the efficiency of labor and methods. Our resources will take cae of themselves if we husband them, but how shall we increase our efficiency? This brings us to the question of technical education. It is now no longer a question of one industry against another one Province against another, but of the industries of one nation against that of every other nation under the sun. If Canada is to hold her own and outrun the competition of other lands she must spare nothing to improve the industrial conditions of the country. So keen is competition that a slight improvement in industrial processes will wrest a whole industry from a nation. If labor is not of the highest standard it will live to see its occupation pass to another.

Technical Education.

"So, gentlemen, it seems to me that we owe it to Canada to do all that can be done to improve the industrial efficiency of the working classes by improving the industrial process for industries of this Dominion. Not only should the Province do the part which is assigned to them by statute in the matter of legislation in regard to the education question, but the Dominion should go as far as it can go to assist to the Province also. This question has been brought up at different times in the House of Commons by Mr. Guthrie, of Guelph, who, in his able and forceful manner, put forwad resolutions for aid in the appointment of a commission to enquire into this matter. He pointed out he had behind him the manufacturers of this country and the workingmen, too. This was a new evidence of the unity between labor and capital, and in doing that, he was able to assert also that that was in their interests. Thus, it was in the interests of the whole community.

"Our friends of the Opposition—always anxious to score if they can, and if they can't, to misinterpret—would have the country believe that the Dominion Government is not in earnest in the study of this subject. Because it was necessary to urge an adjournment, it made out the Government as insincere, and that it was not interested in the technical education of this country.

Provincial Approval.

"Now, Mr. Guthrie moved his resolution asking that the Dominion Government should pledge itself to the appointment of a commission. The Government had had no opportunity of conferring with the Province. Let us assume that the resolution had passed that night. The Government would have been committed to take a course which the Provinces might or might not have approved of.

"Acting on behalf of the Government, I took the liberty of suggesting after the discussion had taken place that the debate should be closed. It was followed up later, and the Premiers of each Province were sent a letter. In that letter it was stated that the Government was fully seized with the importance of this question, and hoped that the Province would approve of the Dominion in co-operating with them, and suggested as the first step at least the appointment of the commission to gain information, which information could be placed at the disposal of the several Provinces.

"And what was the result of that? There came back from every Premier of the Provinces an expression of hearty accord with the policy of the Government. Some might have taken the stand that this matter was something they could have undertaken themselves—if this had happened to be looked upon as a matter of coercion. But what is the result? When this commission goes out, its work is looked upon as something that can be relied upon.

A Representative Commission.

"Gentlemen, I have an announcement to make to-night: That before this session closes, Parliament will be asked to make an appropriation for the purpose of a commission on technical education. It is not the intention of the Government to do its part in a mean or narrow way. We will appoint representative men from all parts of the Dominion to act on this commission.

"We will not limit that commission's work. It will not be sent to a few particular places in Canada and make a report, but it will travel from one end of the Dominion to the other, it will confer with employers, with boards of trade, with employes. It will gather all the information it can of industrial conditions in Canada. When it has finished this it will go abroad, it will visit England and Europe, it will gather all the information it can as to labor conditions there. It will then return and make its report, draw up a plan which may be taken up by all the different Provinces by their powers under the British North America Act, a plan the adoption of which will lead to the decided betterment of industrial conditions.

Industrial Standards.

"Speaking of industrial efficiency makes me recall the importance of industrial standards. It is the aim of civilization to raise standards, to make them higher and better. It is one of the aims of the department to safeguard these standards and to better them where possible.

"This brings us face to face with the question of Oriental immigration—a question of empire, a question of the relation of nations.

"There is no end to the considerations that have to be taken into account in dealing with that momentous question of immigration from India, China, and Japan, that is pouring into this country. The only way the question can be fairly faced is to put it on a basis of the question of industrial standard. I consider the standard of the people of this country as of the foremost concern. There is frequently a great need of labor. We know that labor is scare, but if bringing in the Orient in such numbers that the standard would be lowered in consequence of it I would be unalterably opposed

(Continued on Page Three.)

Tonight

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DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES CANADA

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers Volume D 6

DOMINION COMMISSION TO REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION NEEDS

(Continued From Page Two.)

to it even if it were shown it would lead to an advance in any of the particular industries.

"It is possible to enrich a few at the expense of the many. No society can be well founded that is based upon a creed of that kind. I don't think it is right to declaim against wealth as such. Wealth may be honorably and fairly won. The declamation is against any group of individuals which seeks to enrich itself at the expense of the standard of the people.

Treaty With Japan.

"One of the things among many others for which the Liberal Government is entitled to credit is the manner in which it has handled this question of Oriental immigration. There is the advanced commercial treaty with Japan. Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave that matter the calm, quiet consideration of the statesman, and would not be stampeded.

"He said, 'No, we will look into the situation and discover the cause and settle it in a fair way.' As a result, Mr. Lemieux went to Japan, and the Japs have been restricted—not by our Government—but by legislation of their own Government. By its handling of that situation Canada was able to preserve her pleasant relations with Japan and Great Britain was not embarrassed.

To Keep Out Chinese.

"The Chinese are at present excluded by means of a head tax. I must say that I do not like that way of doing business. I believe in keeping out the Chinamen, and I do not want to say that I favor the removal of the head

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

tax. I would not favor its removal unless I thought some other means could take it place, and I want to say that I do think something better can be substituted.

"In the city of Pekin itself you may see a great department store filled with articles made wholly in Germany. If Germany can send her goods in such quantities to China, and make money on them, surely we, with our better geographical advantages, should be able to do the same or better. In a way may be found to render ineffective Chinese immigration it will be well. All should be put on the same basis. There should be no discrimination. Let us do it, and let us do it in the best way.

"The most critical question we had to face was that of Indian immigration, for in some sense we touched there a matter of Imperial significance. In our relations with even the lowliest coolie we might in some way place a stain on the British flag.

Keeping Out the Hindoos.

"I have here a letter which has never been made public, but which I propose to read to-night. I am sure it will be of interest. India was a bigger problem than Japan or China, but through

INFORMATION ESSENTIAL.

"That is how the Department of Labor at Ottawa views the labor problem. The first essential in business is to get hold of all the information possible with regard to the subject at hand, and so we have made the gathering of information one of the first works of this department. And so, ten years ago, the Labor Gazette was established. It is not a particularly interesting publication—not the kind you would pick up after dinner—but no one is able to pick up a copy of it without seeing pictured there industrial Canada from month to month. And so as time goes on we will have something from which to take a history of industrial Canada from year to year.

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an arrangement with the British Government, about which the public knew little or nothing, a plan was worked out which was really effective, so effective, in fact, that since its inception no Hindoo immigrant has arrived in Canada. In India it was my privilege to meet those at the head of Indian affairs and to discuss with them the problems for the study of which I was sent to India. I had also the opportunity to discuss these with Lord Morley in England, but it was felt that it would be better to get into personal touch with those at the head of Indian affairs in order to deal intelli-

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THE CLASS FEELING.

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"Do not imagine that the Department of Labor represents a class, instead of the community as a whole. In the last analysis, it will be shown that the interests of labor and capital are one and the same. It is equally true in the last analysis that the interests of labor and capital and the community are one and the same, and when labor and capital clash, the community suffers. Any part which the Government can do to promote peace in the interests of both will be in the interests of all.—Hon. Mr. King.

gently with the situation. So I met the members of the Viceroy's suite, and the following communication was received by the Government at Ottawa, dated March 11th, 1909. The letter is signed by Lord Milner, Lord Kitchener, and Messrs. Miller, Harvey, Richardson, and Wilson of the Viceroy's suite. It was by them forwarded to the Dominion Government."

Mr. King then read in part the letter in question, leaving out the first part:

No. 18 of 1909.
Government of India.
Department of Commerce and Industry. Immigration.

To the Right Honorable Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M., his Majesty's Secretary of State for India:

Calcutta, the 11th March, 1909.

6. In our telegram of the 22nd January, 1908, to your Lordship, we stated that we recognized the peculiar difficulties of the Canadian Government, and appreciated the conciliatory attitude with which they had approached this difficult question. The subsequent negotiations have tended further to confirm this view. A solution of the difficulties with which the Dominion Government were faced has been found without resorting to invidious legislation aimed particularly at British Indians, and the treatment which the subject has received has involved us in none of the controversies which have been set us in connection with the Indian immigration into others of the self-governing colonies.

We request that, if there is no objection, your Lordship will take the necessary steps to communicate our views to the Government of Canada.

A Govt. to be Trusted.

"I think," said Hon. Mr. King, "I can say that the Government rightly handled that affair, by personal interviews and exchange of ideas, seeking to effect a settlement through conciliatory methods. That showed that the present Administration could be trusted to deal with different questions of Empire as they come up one by one, not merely to the satisfaction of the people of this country, but to the satisfaction of the people of other parts of the Empire.

"I have spoken a word of industrial efficiency and have said something about the industrial standard. If we are to maintain or are to raise the standards we must be pressing in the matter of reform. In this connection let me outline several industrial reforms the Government has introduced and put into the affairs of the Department of Labor.

On Govt. Contracts.

"In the first instance there is the manner in which the sweating system in connection with Government contracts was abolished by this Government shortly after it came into office. Up to the present time the Department of Labor has prepared 1,700 schedules of rates of wages to be paid to working men in Government contracts.

"That means that the working men who have been engaged on public works have been safeguarded. It means furthermore that the interests of the contractor are protected.

"One might also refer to the legislation passed so that workingmen could be brought out to this country. In Toronto we had a little difficulty with regard to the wages of the telephone girls—apart from the pleasure enjoyed by those who took part in it—it resulted in more healthy working conditions and, I hope, a betterment of the service.

Copied Canada's Laws.

"With reference to the Government's legislation for the restriction of the opium traffic I may say that some of the representatives of the United States at the conference at Shanghai, at which 14 or 15 countries were represented, were frank enough to say they based their legislation along that line, on laws already fixed by Canada.

"One feature is to be noted about the conference of Shanghai; it was the first occasion on which Canada ever had the privilege of being represented with other nations of the world, Orient and Occident, as a separate nation. There were fourteen or fifteen nations represented there, and Canada too was represented there on an equal footing and status with every other nation. Moreover, Canada was not forced, like many other nations at that conference, to say, 'Tell us what to do to assist China.' She was able to say, 'See what I have done to help wipe out this curse.'

Trusts and Combines.

"One other thing I might mention, and that is the bill which I had the honor to introduce some little time ago, and which I fear is causing some misunderstanding, which I hope will disappear in a short time. That is the bill respecting trusts and combines. I hope it will be understood that this bill is not aimed at trusts and mergers as such, but is intended to prevent the mean man from profiting from his meanness. No one believes more than I do in the effectiveness of combinations of capital and labor. We have got to have such combinations, and the larger we have them the more effective, and the greater service they can render. We recognize that such combinations are essential, but there has grown up with this the feeling that when power is in the hands of a few, and wealth is in the hands of a few, such power and wealth must not be turned against the country as a whole.

"You have heard a great deal about the organizing ability nd the organizing intelligence and about the skill of individuals who bring about these large combinations. What would that organization genius do apart from the Government, through our banking systems, through our credit? The purpose of this measure is recognized. To make the large organization of capital serve to the community some of that good which comes from them and not to promote these large organizations for the benefit of a group of individuals and to the detriment of the people as a whole. That bill has been discussed and I trust that it will make the mean man shudder when he attempts to get the benefit of his meanness.

Industrial Peace.

"I have referred to industrial waste, to industrial legislation, to industrial efficiency. Let me now refer to industrial peace. It is one of the best objects of the formation of labor.

"It is a big task because the Dominion is a large one, and the most the department can hope to do is to diminish to some degree, the strife, the waste, that strikes and lock-outs bring with them. The suffering, the loss that follows in the wake of these strikes.

"What has been accomplished? It was taken up under the Disputes and Conciliations Act. There were some 40 or 45 industrial conflicts in five years of the department's history that were settled, so we came to the conclusion that conciliation was the best.

Railway Conciliation Act.

"One fruit was the Railway Conciliation Act. The fruit of this is that it makes the parties get together—to sit down and discuss their differences before a board so that the people know where the trouble is. Out of this grew Mr. Lennox's Industrial Disputes Act. Three years ago to-day that was placed on the statute books (applause) and for three years we have seen it tried out.

"There have been since that Act was passed, 80 applications to institute boards. The Act prevents men walking out and employers from locking out without leaving it to the board to say whether it is or is not the fair thing that they have done.

"You may or you may not accept the finding of these boards, but the threats of this Act there have been 81 applications for the formation of

The Commission.

"The commission will not be limited in the scope or character of its work. It will not be content with observations and investigations at two or three centres. It will be asked to travel from one end of Canada to the other; to do its work thoroughly; to perform its mission in the fullest sense of the word. It will meet the employers, the Boards of Trade, the working men. It will study their needs, and seek to understand them. It will look for possible opportunities of bettering industrial conditions.

"And when it has completed all this its task will not be done. The Government proposes to give the commission the right to travel the United States, and Germany, and France, and Britain, and other European countries if necessary, to see and to study industrial processes and industrial equipment.

"It is proposed to give Canada the best—to give our country the opportunity to be in the van of this great, progressive educational movement. It is proposed to submit a plan of technical education which may be taken up by the Provinces—for, under the British North America Act, they have jurisdiction in educational matters—that will prove in every sense worthy of their adoption, and lead to a betterment of industrial conditions in Canada."

HON. MR. KING.

such boards. In 74 cases out of 80, where these boards have been appealed to, there have been no strikes and no lock-outs. (Applause.) In only six cases where the Act has been applied have the men and the employers refused to abide by the findings of the board, and refused a settlement. In all of these six cases the question of union recognition has been the one on which the negotiations have failed. That is to say, in every case which involved the question of wages or hours of labor the Act has been effective, and employers and employes have been able to get together and save loss. In the five years before there had been 100 strikes; in the three years after the Act passed there were six.

Saved Millions.

"The result of this legislation has affected 50,000 workmen, and saved—supposing that every strike had run the average length—the sum of $3,500,000. What it has saved the employers and the community it is impossible to estimate. What saving there has been may be attributed to this legislation.

"And what has been the cost? In New South Wales, a country one-quarter the size of Canada the cost of enforcing a similar law has been $375,000 a year. We have enforced it in Canada on an average cost of $20,000 a year. (Renewed applause.)

"Not only has this measure had its effect in the Dominion, but it has had its effect in other countries as well. It has not only been able to further the cause of industrial peace in Canada, but of industrial peace in other countries. I have a letter from Jacob de Villiers, Minister of Mines of the South African Union. He says:

"I have to thank you for your letter of the 24th July last, and also for the very interesting documents which have been forwarded by Mr. Acland, the Deputy Minister of Labor. I enclose a copy of the Industrial Disputes Act, as passed in the Transvaal Parliament at its last session.

"The bill, as you will see, is modelled on practically identical lines with the Canadian Act; changes being made merely to suit differences in local conditions. The bill received the support of all sections of Parliament, the principle of conciliation and investigation being accepted in preference to that of compulsory arbitration.

"In preparing and introducing the bill, I was much assisted by the valuable reports published by your department. I wish, therefore, through me, on behalf of my Government for your co-operation and assistance, which I greatly value and reciprocate.'

Other Countries Get Ideas Here.

"The voice comes to us from another part of the British Empire. Not only that, but the voice comes to us from the south of us. Only a month ago a bill modelled on the Industrial Disputes Act was introduced into the State of Massachusetts. That bill is before the Legislature now. Five states of the American Union have measures similar to ours being introduced. We have received through Washington that it is the intention of California to introduce a measure that is inspired by the bill. I was told by Mr. Lemieux that in France there was being considered a measure along similar lines. Sooner or later it will find a place on the Statute rolls of these other countries.

"What little part the Department of Labor is playing in this country. Its influence for good is being felt in other parts of the world as well."

Policy of the Department.

"If I have not failed to illustrate even in a misty way what principle underlies this department, I may say that the principle of this department is in keeping with the policy of the Laurier Government—the policy of conciliation and reform.

"Contrast this with the methods of the country to the south of us. Theirs is the policy of warfare.

"You see, the recognition that was given to us in the agreements of the International Waterways Commission. No less than five agreements, and what do we expect to see within the next few weeks? The carrying to The Hague of the one question on which there is a dispute. So that this Government is carrying out in international affairs the same policy as in national affairs.

A Policy of Peace.

"So will we educate public opinion on the question of national and international development, and no nation can play a higher part than that of furthering international peace. Surely there is no cause higher or better for mankind than that of leading fellowmen along the pathway of international peace. This is the mission of the new country to the old.

"Soon we will be celebrating the hundredth anniversary of peace upon this continent, and in commemoration of that we should erect some monument, a monument to triumphant civilization, to triumphant democracy. It is a great thing that we, neighbors, with an undefended frontier of four thousand miles, should have lived as we have lived.

"What greater mission could the new world have to the old? To the whole world it is our mission, to advance the cause of peace, to lead men along the paths of peace. It is the work of a man, of a true man, the duty of a man, not only to his own people, but to the ennobling and uplifting of the human race."

Mr. M. J. Haney, president of the Ontario Club, and chairman, spoke briefly at the conclusion of Mr. King's speech, thanking the club's visitor for the address given. The Minister of Labor had shown that he had a thorough grasp of the whole labor situation, had shown that there was little or nothing about it that he did not understand. He hoped that every Cabinet Minister would in time do what Mr. King had done — tell the people at large the work his department was doing.

Hon. Mr. King gave courteous thanks.

"I shall certainly take to Ottawa the good wishes you have so generously extended," he said. "I like getting into first-hand touch with the leading Liberals of the city and different parts of the Province, to give an account of the work we are endeavoring to carry on."

A Tonic Stimulant
A Body Builder

A Medicine—A Food in Liquid Form
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is an absolutely pure distillation of malted grain. When taken at mealtime it stimulates the mucous surfaces and little glands of the stomach to a healthy action, thereby improving the digestion and assimilation of the food and giving to the system its full proportion of nourishment. This action upon the digestive process is of great importance, as it brings to all the tissues and organs of the body the nutriment necessary to their sustenance and indirectly to the whole system strength and vigor. It make the old feel young and keeps the young strong and vigorous.

CAUTION—When you ask your druggist, grocer, or dealer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, be sure you get the genuine. It's an absolutely pure medicinal malt whiskey, and is sold in SEALED BOTTLES ONLY—never in bulk. Look for the trade mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and make sure the seal over the cork is unbroken. Price $1.25 a large bottle. Write Medical Department, The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N.Y., for doctor's advice, and an illustrated medical booklet containing testimonials and rules for health, both sent free. R. H. Howard & Co., Toronto Distributors.

HUSBAND IN PRISON CAUSES WIFE'S ARREST

Mary Hetherington Charged With Bigamy by Her Husband, Who Is Serving a Sentence.

Special to The Star.

North Bay, April 1.—Mary Hetherington, formerly of this district, was charged with bigamy by her husband, who is serving twenty years' term in Jackson, Michigan, Penitentiary, was released yesterday by Judge Valin on suspended sentence to appear at the November session for sentence, parole verdict. Hetherington was sentenced at Sault Ste. Marie five years ago for crime against his own children, but he claimed that he was innocent and that the evidence was cooked to get him out of the way. He has fought for his liberty ever since, unsuccessfully, but he ascertained in some manner that his wife did marry a man in Sturgeon Falls. He communicated with the Canadian authorities, and prosecution followed.

PIPE BURST AT CITY HALL

And Flooded Division Court Offices—Papers Damaged.

Documents in the Tenth Division Court office have suffered by a small imitation of a Texas flood, the result of a pipe bursting last night. When the office was opened this morning there was water everywhere, and files of papers immediately under the pipe were soaked. The gown belonging to Mr. Duggan, clerk of the court, was dripping water, as well as the "perfectly good $8 sweater coat," the property of the chief clerk. The damage to the papers was not serious.

Reduced One-Way Rates to California, Mexico, British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, Etc.,

In effect via Grand Trunk Railway System daily until April 15th, making the rate to Vancouver, B.C., Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore., $41.05; San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, Cal., and Mexico City, $43. Proportionate rates from principal points in Ontario to above and other Pacific coast points. Secure tickets at City Ticket Office, north-west corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4209.

Name Port After Mann.

Vancouver, B.C., April 1.—Port Mann will be the name of the city on the Fraser River which is to be brought into existence by the C. N. R. Lots will probably be auctioned.

BIG DEMAND FOR KNIGHT ENGINE CARS

Manufacturers Have Output Up To August Completely Sold.

The motoring season has developed a unique situation in Europe among the manufacturers of "Silent Knight" engine cars. Information just received states that every Continental Knight engine manufacturer has his output up to August completely sold, and no deliveries can be made prior to that date on orders which are now placed.

The success of the Silent Knight Motor has proven a large factor in the general impetus which the automobile business is enjoying this year. It is not only one of the most important inventions brought out in the history of the industry, but the first great radical development in years. It is this engine which has supplied the first satisfactory solution of the long recognized poppet valve evils. The introduction of sliding sleeves gives the Knight invention greater power and economy of operation, with freedom from the vibration and noise, such familiar features of the poppet valve type.

In this country something like three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of Russell cars equipped with the Knight Motor are reported to have been sold thus far this season.

BORDEN CHEERS WERE FORCED

Applause Which Greeted Conservative Leader Seemed Rather Artificial.

TO COVER UP DISSENSION

But Papers are Speaking Out—Citizen Says It's Time to Clean Up.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 1.—Mr. R. L. Borden received a marked welcome from the members of the Opposition when he entered the House yesterday afternoon. They pounded on their desks, clapped their hands, and stamped their feet. In view of the reports that there is dissension in their ranks Mr. Borden should be reassured if defendence can be placed in the externals of loyalty. But then, the Opposition may have found it necessary to keep up appearances.

During the day the committee appointed to arrange for the proposed Dominion convention in Ottawa, next June, met in Mr. Borden's office. The only announcement was that the committee would meet again next week. It is common gossip, however, around the corridors that the recent dissensions within the party ranks on the question of leadership, and the difficulty in finding out just where they are at on matters of policy and party cohesion, have let a good many members of the party to favor an indefinite postponement of the convention. It is believed that under the present conditions a convention might result in a public display of lack of harmony and in faction fights. Time to heal the breaches and restore party discipline is desired. It is also thought advisable to wait for a year nearer to the general elections to formulate a campaign platform.

Reorganization Imperative.

A frank admission that all is not lovely within the fold is made by the Ottawa Citizen (Cons.) to-day. That paper says:

"An Opposition cannot perform its important functions, not only in the interests of the political party, but of the country at large, unless it is united and harmonious.

"It would be idle to deny that these conditions are lacking in the Conservative Opposition in the Dominion House. It is a matter of open discussion not only in the columns of Liberal newspapers, but in some sections of the Conservative press.

"What is needed is a general house cleaning and reorganization. The Opposition is not doing, and has not for some time been doing, its best work; it has been missing opportunities and failing to achieve results. This is largely due to dissensions within its own ranks, which have a most disheartening effect.

"Reorganization is imperative and the sooner reorganization takes place the better."

Pope Gets the Credit.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the Toronto World says: "It can be affirmed that the men who are held to have serious grievances against Mr. Borden have ten times as many more complaints to make against the alleged Quebec leader, Mr. Monk. Mr. Casgrain, as president of the Montreal Lanfontaine Club, up to a few months ago nominated Mr. Monk to the French Conservative leadership at least three times, and every time he had the hearty support of the head centre or French Conservatism in that city and district, yet in spite of the party appeal to something in the way of organization, the member for Jacques Cartier failed to respond.

"Had Mr. Monk been all right with the French-Canadian Conservatives, Sir Alexander Lacoste would never have troubled Mr. Borden with a direct appeal to do something for the Quebec wing of the party, as they would have gone first to the man who was supposed to command in the House of Commons. In other words, it was only in sheer despair that the delegation came to the foot of the throne.

"There is not a French Conservative here in the House of Commons who would advocate Monk's promotion to first in command but will see deposed day after to-morrow.

"As a matter of fact, the two men who have done more to create an anti-Borden feeling in this Province are not French-Canadians at all; it was Rufus Pope, ex-M.P., for Compton, who first wrote Mr. Borden advising that gentleman to retire from the leadership of the party.

"The alleged alliance between Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa has absolutely no meaning, and is a pure invention, or a dream. Mr. Monk is the one man in all the French section of the Conservative party who has never believed in Mr. Bourassa's star.

"It was the support given to Bourassa that made Monk sulk in his tent, and it may be taken for granted that although they are seemingly together on the naval bill, Monk has all along refused to appear on the same platform with the Nationalist leader. Lately Bourassa has been throwing bouquets at Monk, but no mistake will be made in the supposition that these men will never come together in any formidable movement against the naval or any other bill emanating from the Government benches."

Must Choose Leader.

Montreal, April 1.—The Gazette today says: "Some newspapers which have not always helped the party in its difficulties are making much of a suggestion, or a desire, for it may hardly be called a movement, to bring about the retirement of Mr. Borden from the leadership of the Conservative party in Parliament. Mr. Borden has been chief of the Opposition for a period covering two general elections, and he is still at the head of an Opposition. There is the precedent of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie's case for retiring a Premier who fails to hold the confidence of the country. There is the precedent of Mr. Blake's case for an Opposition leader stepping out when he fails to lead his party to success or to keep it in accord with his views. Then there is the precedent of Sir John Macdonald's case, for a party standing by its tried leader in defeat as well as in victory.

"Those Conservatives who have regard to all the facts in the situation should not have any difficulty in deciding which precedent they should follow now, if, as is not impossible, they should be called on to select a Parliamentary chief. Mr. Borden is now well known to the country. Men everywhere see in him an able, conscientious and courageous man of clean record, of good purpose, who gives all his talents to the service that was in a way thrust upon him after the general election of 1901, and whose work in and out of Parliament had most to do in securing the gains made by his party in the contest of 1908.

A Rotten Administration.

"That these gains were not greater is not his fault. He and his colleagues and associates have been, and are, pitted against the most powerful, most daring, most unscrupulous political organization ever seen in Canada. The moral rottenness that caused the people of Ontario to spew out the Ross Administration was not as bad as that which prevails under the Government of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the figurehead. It is not enough that the Opposition shall make its case and win the confidence of a majority of those voters who pay attention to public affairs. The majority has to be so large as to overcome not only those who are honestly convinced that the party in power should be sustained, but a growing section of venal and corrupt franchise-holders, whose ballots are marked to please the corruptionist who gives them most money on or before polling day. Conservatives in Parliament who represent the party in the country may with profit ask themselves if their policy and conduct have always been such as to help their leader and all his followers to the victory they desire.

Attack On Members.

"Have they always remembered that Canada is a wide country, and that by magnifying into seeming national importance local issues that may influence one constituency they may be sacrificing in other constituencies many times more than they can gain? Have they been willing to take some personal risk for the general good? Have they sometimes thought more of the selfish satisfaction of holding a seat in Parliament than of the duty of insuring such a change as will give Canada an Administration that will not make its people blush when they think of its record?

"If they can to themselves say they are faultless in all these matters, there is another question for them to answer. Where, in national public life, is there a man of Mr. Borden's moral, intellectual, and political stature, to put in his place?

"Mr. Borden is the leader of the Conservatives in Parliament through his superior fitness for the place. He is a leader in public life for the same cause. All who take thought to review the situation understand why he is where he is."

A Painter's Estate.

James S. Douglas, a Toronto painter, who died at Berlin, Ont., on March 10, left an estate of $1,114.40, of which $472 is a note and $610.40 in cash, to his daughter and two sons, who live in Berlin.

WILL IT BE NOW?

In the Spring there are a number of questions to decide and one of them is about your new hat. Have you decided on the one you need? We want you to look into our hat proposition, because it means exclusive quality at the right price.

We handle Dunlap's and Heath's particular blocks. You know Dunlap and Heath? Dunlap is the king-pin in the American hat game, and Heath makes hats for His Majesty the King. Both "classy" hat makers and one of their designs adds a lot of side to the costume you wear.

If your hat isn't becoming to YOU you had better be coming to US.

DINEEN

140 YONGE STREET, - TORONTO

SCHOOL TEACHERS ARE ON THE WAY HOME

To-day They Are in Montreal, and Will Board Train for Home This Evening.

Special to The Star.

Montreal, Que., April 1.—The Toronto school teachers arrived at Montreal about 10.45 this morning, after a record run from Boston. The slight rainfall of last night laid the dust, and the mile-a-minute speed at times made the ride very enjoyable. Yesterday the party visited the schools in Roxbury, Brookline, and other suburbs. A number also spent a couple of hours in Boston's magnificent hospital. To-day will be devoted to seeing Montreal, and they will board the train at 11.30 to-night for Toronto. The weather is grand, and all are having the time of their lives.

Non-Jury Assize List.

The following cases are on the peremptory list for the Non-Jury sittings on Monday, April 4th, at 11 a.m.:

3. Stavert vs. McMillan.
137. Farquharson vs. Barnard.
122. Richardson vs. Matthews.
142. Cudahy vs. Diamond.
194. Watt vs. Nesbitt.
182. Sewell vs. Pedlar.

Appearance Worth More than Brains.

He was a Toronto traveling salesman. It was Friday afternoon, and he was returning to the city on the afternoon express after a hard week's work on the road. There were a number of other travelers in the smoker and among other things they were discussing the week's work. "Do you know," said the Toronto man, "I believe that dress counts for more with a customer than mere brains," the effect of good clothes on my customers is wonderful." "Yes," said a neatly dressed good looking chap who was sitting opposite, "and it doesn't cost much to dress well, either." "I have my clothes made by the New York Tailors on Yonge street, and, do you know, I find that I can get two or three suits, made by them, at the price I would have to pay for one at any other good tailor's." "What!" exclaimed the Toronto man, "do you mean to tell me that you only paid $15 for that suit you are wearing?" "That's all," said the young fellow. "Well, it's the New York Tailors for mine after this," said the Toronto traveler, as he examined his friend's suit a little more closely. "I don't want any better clothes than you wear, but on the level, Bill, I've often wondered how you could afford to dress so well.

To His Wife and Child.

Walter Freeman, who died on Feb. 25, left a $1,000 interest in the estate of his son to his widow and son Charles. There is also $175 insurance, payable to the widow.

New Orleans and Return, Only $38.05, April 7th and 11th,

From Toronto via Detroit or Chicago. Return limit April 25th. See that your ticket reads via Grand Trunk Railway System. Full information at City Ticket Office, north-west corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4209.

SATURDAY BARGAINS

Bachelors, 6 for 25c

ALIVE BOLLARD
128 Yonge Street

Only 25c worth sold to each customer

D 2956

1 April 1910

Hamilton Liberal Assoc.

THE NAVAL QUESTION

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING TO THE LIBERALS OF HAMILTON

Banquet of the Liberal Club Last Night Was the Crowning Event of a Most Successful Season and a Fine Crowd Enjoyed It.

Mr. King's Treatment of the Navy Question Was a Magnificent Presentation---Broad Statesmanship in Every Utterance.

THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1910.

THE LIBERAL BANFUET.

The banquet of the Liberal Club last night was one of the most successful and enjoyable affairs of the kind ever held in this city. That Mr. MacKay was unfortunately prevented from being present is to be regretted; but there was such a plentitude of good speakers that the night, even without him, was very fully occupied. Hon. Mr. King's address is reported at length elsewhere, and no further need be said with reference to it than to direct our readers to the printed report, and invite their perusal. Mr. King has the eloquence of the true orator, and the comprehensive grasp of affairs which bespeaks the quality of the born statesman. He does not play to the gallery or practise tricks of party legerdemain. He discusses the great questions which present themselves to those who have to deal with the administration of the affairs of the country and shape its policy. He has a true realization of the responsibility resting upon those to whom such interests are entrusted. His is not the scandal-smelling, muck-raking mind; his aims are above the mud of political slander, and the trickery of the pigmy partisan. His summons to Liberals is a call to labor for the greatness and the good of Canada. Hence it is that his speech touched the hearts of his audience, as it must appeal to those who peruse it today. It is an inspiration to lovers of liberty, to true Canadians.

The addresses by local men created much interest and enthusiasm. The Liberal Club is doing a great and useful work. It never was in a better position to make its power as an educational institution and as a centre of Liberal influence felt in the community. The work that it is doing tends to make its members and those who enjoy its advantages better Canadians, better Liberals, broader-spirited and more useful citizens. It contributes to national patriotism—to that rational pride in country that tends to make a people proud of that nationhood that is founded on progress, liberty and justice.

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Magnificent in its success beyond anything that the promoters had expected or even hoped for was the banquet given by the Liberal Club at its quarters in the large convention hall in the Arcade last night. In years gone by the grandest men, the most brilliant orators, the highest statesmen of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario have contributed to the success of this event, which for many years was a regular annual fixture, and it is not detracting from the brilliancy of such men as the most honored of all Liberals, Sir Wilfrid himself, or from such men as Hon. Mr. Lemieux, the late Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, and a score of others from east and west, to say that never was an audience held in the palm of the hand of a speaker at a Liberal banquet here more completeily than Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King held the gathering which filled all the tables in the great hall last night.

Hon. Mr. King's treatment of the navy question was unanswerable—sound in every detail of the argument. His comparisons of Canada with other countries, especially those of the old world, was superb, and his word picture of Canada's possibilities and of the lessons which it can and should teach the whole world was sublime. The gathering literally hung on his words and emphasized them with the heartiest applause, and when he had concluded an address of over an hour's duration he receiveed an ovation.

It was a beautiful spectacle that the gathering presented. The hall was decorated with a profusion of flags—large British flags and many small flags of the various parts of the great Empire. Four portraits adorned the walls—His Majesty, King Edward, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the late Sir Oliver Mowat, and Hon. Geo. W. Ross. The platform was banked in palms and flowers, and behind these Anderson's Orchestra discoursed sweet music. The four long and one cross tables were laid in Caterer Crawford's fine style, with an abundance of potted plants and fine table ware, and a plenteous supply of choice viands, served in the best style, was provided—what more could be desired?

Following the Liberal Club's well established custom the banquet began early. At 8.15 the four long tables were filled and when the guest of the evening, Hon. Mr. King, accompanied by President Cal. Davis and the officers of the club and of the Liberal Association entered, the Minister of Labor was given a reception which showed that the sympathies of all were with him.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

At the guest's table Hon. Mr. King sat at the right of the President, with Messrs. Adam Zimmerman, W. H. Wardrope, K. C., Daniel Reid, M. P. P., James Chisholm, W. T. Evans, J. M. Eastwood, William Dixon, W. M. McClemont, John Lennox, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Seneca Jones, R. B. Ferrie, J. A. Soule, J. R. Marshall, Ald. T. H. Crerar, George J. Robertson, Mayor McLaren and a strong deputation from Wentworth, headed by ex-Mayor Moss of Dundas, E. A. L. Clarke, Secretary of Dundas Liberal Association, Watson Trusdale, President of the Barton Liberals surrounding them. Among the veterans were Angus Sutherland and James Lavery, and others present included Messrs. Frank Smith, Ald. Thomas S. Morris, Ald. E. Morwick, Ald. Thos. Robson, Ald. W. J. Ryan, P. Armstrong, Dr. McEdwards, Dr. Russell, B. Liberman (Philadelphia), Guy Long, Jesse Tilley, G. Hilton, E. B. Smith, J. W. Smith, George Awrey, Wm. Coote, W. S. Moore, R. W. Thomas, F. W. Brennen, J. M. Peregrine, Thos. Hopper, M. M. Hastings, J. H. Dickenson, E. Brennen, Oney McGiggin (Chicago), L. E. Monck, W. T. Burniston, H. T. Bush, R. Edward Brown, G. Smith Brown, H. D. Penn, G. M. McGregor, W. W. Barlow, J. H. Mitchell, Alex. Thomson, N. A. Bucke, I. B. Rouse, Jas. O'Brien, Wm. F. Montague, Chas. Peebles, P. M. Williamson, John Pringle, Alex. Hess, S. M. Kenney, T. H. Husband, J. B. Griffith, Wm. C. Thomson, C. C. Trusdale, -. H. Douglas, W. Mulveney, C. VanNorman Emory, Leo V. Blatz, Percy F. Wile, William W. Baby, P. McBeath, L. V. Watcher, Gilbert Reid, John Mowatt, W. Macklem, J. H. Gage, A. McCowell, A. Eberlie, Albert C. Bryant, Wm. H. Bryant, Geo. E. Bryant, M. Vansickle, Charles Nickel, James J. Dwyer, W. A. Bedwell, sen., D. A. Bedwell, jun., Jas. Randall, Rev. T. McLachlan, W. J. Elliot, R. W. Randall, Bruce Gladstone Leitch, Walter Ewbank, Edmund Haniken, Patrick Arland, John Stock, W. Merrett Brandon, J. P. Dougherty, P. S. Bateman, L. E. Ellsworth, Henry Carpenter, J. M. Telford, T. B. McQuesten, C. V. Hatherly, T. Simpson, And. M. McKenzie, Alex. Milne, George Sliddere, Thos. Cook, Dr. John Brandon, A. H. Hope, Thomas Leitch, J. D. Cameron, Wm. F. Schwenger, John A. Ross, John Gillespie, W. E. Jutten, LeRoy Tobey, M. W. Rowland, George Douglas, Arthur W. Lay, R. Wallace, H. Urbschadt, Henry W. Young, T. Simpson, A. M. Robson, W. Ross Robson, Daniel McGowan, John W. Cummings, Fred W. Littlewood, Geo. Knapman, W. R. Dewar, Almer Dean, Edward Bradley, Robert Toper, W. L. Cummer, J. W. Gillies, Andrew Ross, Harry Walter, O. Macklem and many others.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

President Davis expressed great pleasure at the revival of a good old custom. "It was at such a gathering that Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his initial bow to Hamilton, and I hope that this will be the first of a long series of annual events given by the reorganized club. I feel it an honor to be able to introduce to the Liberals of Hamilton such a man as Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. We all know the splendid record he has achieved during his brief public career, and all see in store for him a great future. But there is another, and a personal, reason why I feel it a great honor to be able to introduce Mr. King upon the occasion of his first appearance at a Liberal banquet in Hamilton. Seventy-five years ago my father, who passed beyond but a few years ago, and who was known to many of you, was a member of the household, slept under the same roof, ate at the same table, learned his trade in the office, and, in 1837, as a boy of 16, took up the cause of William Lyon Mackenzie—the first of a long line of old Tories to espouse the cause of freedom and resist the oppression of his day. I desire on behalf of the Liberal Club, and all the Liberals of Hamilton, to welcome the honored grandson of such a noble grandsire, and to say that the club over which I have the honor to preside will do its part to maintain those principles of Liberalism which are so dear to us all."

HONORED THE KING.

"The King" was responded to by all singing the National Anthem and giving three rousing cheers and a tiger.

PRESIDENT CRERAR'S REGRETS.

Secretary J. R. Marshall read the following letter from P. D. Crerar, K. C., President of the Liberal Association.

I regret exceedingly that an important engagement of long standing, and which it has not been possible for me to otherwise arrange, takes me away from Hamilton this afternoon until to-morrow. My regret is all the more because I shall miss the pleasure of hearing Mr. MacKay and Mr. Mackenzie King, to whom please express my apologies for my unavoidable absence. I cannot help taking the opportunity of adding that I have never been prouder of the Liberal Government than I am to-day, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fielding and their colleagues have shown, in the critical situation which had arisen out of the recent United States tariff legislation, a broad and enlightened statesmanship, looking only to the ultimate good of our country, not seeking an ephemeral and juvenile triumph at the expense of the good will of our neighbors, and undeterred by the inevitable yelping of the irresponsible and partisan newspaper writers and politicians, who, like Artemus Ward in regard to his wife's relations, were prepared to make any amount of vicarious

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sacrifices, which would cost them nothing, rather than concede even a trifle as the price of peace and good feeling. I am sure the sober second thought of the country will applaud the action of the Government in this matter.

President Davis also presented the regrets of W. O. Sealey, M. P., who found it impossible to get away from Ottawa, and from several other distinguished Liberals.

HAMILTON AND ITS LIBERALS.

"Hamilton and the Liberal Association" was proposed by the vice-president of the club, A. J. Soule, in an epigrammatic and humorous way. He predicted an awakening in the Liberal ranks of Hamilton and when the local organization was well established they would be in fine fighting form for the opposing army across the way.

MR. W. M. M'CLEMONT.

The response was made by W. M. McClemont, who was warmly received. He said the Liberal Club had some of the most prominent and intellectual men in the city, and had produced some of the greatest men in Canada among whom were Lieutenant-Governor J. M. Gibson, several prominent judges and other public men. He was pleased to see some of the grand old pioneers of the local organization present, and singled out Mr. Jas. Lavery and Mr. Angus Sutherland for particular reference. Pleasure and honor was felt, said the speaker, at having Mackenzie King present, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier never made a wiser choice than in selecting him for the first Canadian Minister of Labor.

"Coming to provincial politics," he said, "I regret that we have not our distinguished leader, Hon. A. G. MacKay present. He has fought with remarkable ability during the past session of the Provincial Legislature." He regretted the fact that some men had been lured away from the Liberal ranks and was confident that those who had joined the ranks of the Independent Labor party would return to their proper place—the Liberal fold.

In conclusion, he said the provincial party now in power was on the wane, and under the distinguished leadership of Mr. MacKay it might not be as long as some people believed before the Liberals were again in power.

HON. MR. MACKAY'S ABSENCE.

President Davis, in proposing the toast of "Ontario and Ontario Liberals," explained that Hon. Mr. MacKay, the leader, had found it impossible at the last minute to reach here. When he returned to his home in Owen Sound after the session he found that a great stack of work had accumulated, and so he decided to drive into it, and be away as little as possible. Unfortunately he had counted on making train arrangements which had proved impossible, and he desired that his sincere regrets be tendered to the gathering.

W. H. WARDROPE, K. C.

Mr. W. H. Wardrope, K. C., who responded to the toast, was given a flattering reception, and acknowledged it by thanking his admirers on behalf of Mr. MacKay.

Mr. Wardrope humorously remarked that he felt he was not the real "MacKay," although Scotch blood coursed through his veins.

Plunging into his subject, Mr. Wardrope declared that Ontario was a greater country than perhaps even the majority of its people realized. They were so accustomed to the good things of life they were apt to take things as a matter of fact. Touching on the tariff question, the speaker said, "I am not speaking now as a card sharp. I was one of those who looked to Sir Wilfrid standing pat on this question.

"I realized I was one looking forward to Sir Wilfrid doing this as one who had not the responsibility for such a crisis as might be brought about. Having the utmost confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as every Liberal in this country has, I believe an eminently satisfactory settlement has been reached.

"Perhaps some people feel the Government at Ottawa has been too easy with the genial Bill Taft, a man who, they say, does not stand on his dignity, and, judging from his pictures, he does not. If ever there was a good-natured man, if ever there was a brainy man, a man in whom I would have confidence, from what I have seen of his photographs the president of the United States is the man."

The laudatory reference to "Big Bill Taft" provoked an outburst of applause.

"And I believe," said Mr. Wardrope, "that the Government at Ottawa has made no mistake in the negotiations begun and negotiations which, I trust, will be carried on for better relations between these two great English speaking countries. I express this opinion on behalf of the Liberals of Ontario."

In a picturesque description of Ontario's growth, Mr. Wardrope said, "I believe this Province is the gem of Canada; as Canada is the Mecca of the world."

The former speaker's reference to Messrs. Lavery and Sutherland, hoary-headed Liberals, carried him back to a picture of Ontario far different from the country it is to-day.

He referred to the stirring days of William Lyon Mackenzie, days, he declared, that to recall must quicken the heart-beat of every man with red blood in his veins.

"I have nothing but respect," he said, for the Church of England, but I do say that the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, the Presbyterian Church, or no other church shall say where or how we shall receive our education.

Mr. Wardrope touched on the establishment of Queen's University and the and the fact that his father was the oldest living student of it. And he went to it, taking four days to make the journey by horse, rather than submit to the 39 articles which the Church of England imposed upon students entering King's College, now Toronto University, before the time of Mackenzie.

"What brought about those changes?" he asked. "It was the grand old Liberal party of that day that cast off the fetters. We should be proud not only of our country, of the old Liberal party, but proud, too, of our ancestry."

He did not claim for Liberalism all the goodness, all the wisdom or all the purity, for in every party there was selfishness, but it was a party that had ever at its head leaders who were men of high principle, men of mighty intellect, men of splendid judgment, God-fearing men, who were determined to worship God at the dictates of their own conscience.

"The same principles that animated our forefathers in those days," he declared, animated us to-day.

With a glowing eulogy of the leaders who piloted the Liberal party in Ontario through its careers, the speaker lead up to a worthy tribute to the present head of Ontario Liberalism.

"The leader of the Opposition," he said, "is a keen man, a noble man, a lovable man. In the leader of the Opposition we have a man who is to be heard from not from the Opposition side of the House, but as the Premier of this Province.

"I can remember when Sir James Whitney sat in the cold shades of Opposition. I know the cool way he was looked upon not only by those in the Government ranks, but by his own followers. They said Whitney was not the type of man to lead the party to victory, but time works wondrous changes, and now we see Whitney as Premier, and we find those followers of his who were then cool throwing up their hats and crying, 'Sir James forever.'"

The speaker made a powerful appeal to Hamilton Liberals to stand solid behind Hon. A. G. MacKay, while none of the glamor of power surrounded him and to be true to their leader. He exhorted them to stand firm by their principles and predicted that the day was not long distant when Hon. A. G. MacKay would be Premier of Ontario.

"I ask you," he said, "to awake, not to have power snatched from you because you are asleep, because you are indifferent, because you are not taking an interest in the affairs of your glorious country."

A country that was so wrapped up in its business interests that it could not make itself active in its more important affairs must decay. Ontario and Canada, he hoped, would never be in that category.

With the prophetic utterances of Sir Wilfrid and Strathcona before them as to Canada's future prosperity, it was hardly in place for him to draw a picture of what is to be, but he felt safe in predicting within the life of the present generation changes such as would make the country of to-day unrecognizable, even within this comparatively short period.

A storm of applause testified to the appreciation of Mr. Wardrope's masterly address.

TOAST BY MR. ZIMMERMAN.

The honor of proposing the toast to Canada and the Canadian Parliament, with which was coupled the name of Hon. Mackenzie King, fell to Adam Zimmerman. The Liberal party of Hamilton, as represented by those who sat around the banquet board, took advantage of the occasion to pay a marked tribute to the popularity of the former member for West Hamilton.

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After the applause had subsided Mr. Zimmerman warmly thanked his admirers. "I thoroughly appreciate," he said, "the reception you have tendered me to-night. There is nothing I more appreciate than the good-will of my fellow citizens. I trust as long as I have anything to do with the Liberal party I may always deserve your good-will.

Recalling the Liberal banquets held here in bygone years, Mr. Zimmerman expressed pleasure that the custom was being revived.

Then he turned to the guest of the evening, the grandson of Sir William Lyon Mackenzie, Hon. Mackenzie King, one of Canada's statesmen, whom he considered second in ability only to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A fitting eulogy of the Liberal chieftain provoked enthusiastic applause. Then followed a brief review of Hon. Mackenzie King's brilliant career, his legislation in labor's interests and the compliment paid him by other countries, following Canada's example and enacting similar legislation governing labor questions.

HON. MR. KING.

One of Finest Addresses Ever Heard in City of Hamilton.

A reception so enthusiastic, so spontaneous and so well expressed as the ovation with which the Labor Minister was received, has seldom been accorded a public visitor to Hamilton. With one accord the big gathering arose and cheered lustily for several minutes, while the guest of the evening modestly bowed acknowledgment. As the echoes of the demonstration died away the Minister of Labor began to express his appreciation.

"It is difficult," he said, "for me to express my heartfelt gratitude at this minute."

This was followed by verbal bouquets to the Hamilton Liberals. It was his fourth visit here for any length of time, but he hoped to frequently have an opportunity of meeting the supporters of Liberalism here in the future.

"It is a pleasure," he continued, "to be here with such splendid standard-bearers of Liberal principles as Mr. Eastwood, Mr. Zimmerman, Mr. McClemont and Mr. Wardrope. These men bring inspiration to any cause with which they are associated. Unless I am mistaken, the time is not distant when Hamilton will return representatives to Toronto and Ottawa."

The Minister displayed his modesty in a reference to the old Liberals present, veterans with hair frosted by the time of age.

"When I look around at these venerable and distinguished persons," he said, "I feel, as a young man, my time might be better spent sitting at the feet of these men, listening to their words, rather than speaking any words they migh listen to."

The speaker thrilled his hearers with a brief reference to his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie. He confided that he had at home a document, which he frequently read with interest. It offered a reward of £1,000 for the body of William Lyon Mackenzie, alive or dead. He referred to the time when his grandfather was a political exile in Rochester jail. "My own mother," he said, "was born the child of an exile because her father along with other men were stirred with the zeal of the country they loved and had won some of the liberties we enjoy. It is a pleasure to hear reference to those associations. Those men were intimate and close friends because they felt the great principles that were at stake and were prepared to make sacrifices for them. It would be well for us to-day to knit ourselves together more firmly in the interests of those principles of righteousness and integrity on which the progress of the nation depends."

Then plunging into his address, Mr. King spoke in part as follows:,

REASON TO BE PROUD.

A great deal is said in these days about Canada, much of which is well known, so that it is very difficult for one to strike into a new path and say something which has not already been said, and yet which may be of some interest. I wish it were possible to suggest at least one or two lines of thought which would help to reveal to all present reasons why we should be prouder of our country than we are, reasons why we should feel more keenly the service which we should be prepared to render in virtue of what we have come into as a common inheritance. Perhaps I could not do better than to make a reference to conditions as they exist in one or two of the other countries of the world.

"A little over a year ago I had the exceptional pleasure of attending an international gathering in the city of Shanghai, China. I had the great privilege of representing the Canadian people on that occasion at a large conference in the city of Shanghai, assembled for the purpose of aiding the Chinese in putting down the opium traffic. On the way to Shanghai—I took the journey by way of England, the Red Sea and India, and returned by way of the Pacific Ocean—having had opportunity of seeing something of a few countries and making a complete circle of the globe, there was one question naturally uppermost in my mind, and it was this, How do the conditions which exist in these countries compare with the conditions in the country I had left?

COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

"How does Great Britain, how does Egypt, India, China and Japan compare with Canada as countries to live in?, for it is by contrasts of this sort that we come to know how great is the inheritance we have, that we come to see our country in its true light. I should like to point out one or two of the handicaps that it seems to me other countries have, whiche we have not, and I hope that in the light of these handicaps every man here will feel he has stronger reasons than ever to be proud of the Dominion in which he has the privilege of living.

"Take first of all what one sees when one visits Great Britain. They tell us the measure of a people's happiness is largely the measure of their freedom, that freedom of one kind or another, freedom from fear, freedom from tyranny, freedom from oppression, from plague of different kinds; that in this freedom, in this sense of liberty is to be found the true happiness of a people. Let us see how Canada measures up in this quality of freedom. I believe as you believe, that this is the freest country under the sun, that nowhere in the world do men enjoy as much liberty, do men have the same opportunities of progress and prosperity as they have in Canada, and I think an examination of conditions in other countries will help to reveal the truth of that assertion.

"Take England first of all. What are the outstanding phenomena there? Overcrowding of population in the large cities. You have in the city of London a population equal to that of this Dominion, which extends over some four thousand miles of territory. There is a great struggle being witnessed there at the present moment, the question of land, whether the few are to control all the acres or whether in some shape or form the many are going to be able to get some of the revenue which in the last analysis comes from the soil. Compare with these land monopolies in England our great homesteads, which we are giving away to the men who will come and settle them.

"But let us pass on to Europe. What are the handicaps there? Consider the competitive armament which is going on in the whole of Europe, and compare our relations with our neighbors to the south. We have from three to four thousand miles of border, but along that stretch of territory we have no forts or armed encampment. We entertain no feelings of malice or enmity against those beside whom we live. Europe is like an armed camp, every nation holding itself in an attitude of fear and readiness for attack against the nation which adjoins it.

"What is the outstanding feature of Egypt? It is a country which in parts is incapable of producing vegetation. Where in this Dominion of Canada have we any such handicap as that?

"Pass on to India, and what is the problem which confronts humanity in that country? Think of the teeming millions in the cities of India, of the superstitions of the people of India. Think of the handicap of mind and soul, with which the multitude in that great country are confronted, and you begin to see that we have here a freedom—a freedom in our open spaces, a freedom in the clearer mind, a heart less filled with fear, or let us hope filled with a larger belief. Notice, too, the difference in standards of living, as you see them in the Orient in India, China and Japan.

"Continuing our journey, we pass the Straits Settlements to Benang and Singapore, and come up after touching the equator on the other side of the great country of China. What do you think of when you reach China? The feeling that is forced upon one is that amongst that population, no less than twenty millions of human beings are known to be vicims of a habit which shatters the mental and moral fibre of those who are the victims of it—the opium habit. We

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have escaped, thank God, handicaps of that kind in this country up to the present time, and if we are wise we will safeguard as far as we are able in every particular any encroachments which any pernicious habit may make upon our people, and see that it never gets a hold upon them as the opium vice has on the people of China. Not only have the habits of the people enslaved them in part, but look at the difference in government. Over yonder you have absolutism. You have a country of millions of people, who have no say whatever in the administration of their affairs. One sees springing up on the roofs of the houses in China the thin blades of grass from stray seeds which have become lodged in the tiling. The people have a little maxim which they repeat over to themselves, 'When the wind blows the grass bows.' So it is with authority. When authority speaks the mass of people must bow. They see that little symbol of the grass bowing before the wind, and there is ever present to their mind the fear of a power greater than themselves, which has the power to compel them to bow at its will. No man is free to exercise his will as he pleases, but bows to the will of the few who may be controlling the destiny of the many.

Passing on to Japan. There you see a nation that has gone through a great war, a nation that has distinguished itself unquestionably in military service in the eyes of the whole world, but a nation that has been left poverty stricken through the effects of war. We have not known in this country anything in the shape of war for nearly a hundred years. Our people have not inherited a legacy of debt from war in the past. We are free from that handicap, free from the necessity of paying toll for the conflicts of the past.

NO OTHER LAND UNDER SUN.

"So, gentlemen, I say, if you will take but a hurried view of what one observes in travelling around the world one will come back feeling that there is no land under the sun where men enjoy the same freedom, and have the same opportunities as they have in this Dominion of Canada. (Applause).

"Instead of the slums and the land monopolies of England we have large open spaces and fields in this country. We have our homes with their gardens, we have our millions of acres untouched. I think we have yet to discover anything in the nature of a desert or parts which do not hold something for us in store either in the shape of minerals, forests, fisheries or vegetation.

"Instead of famine scourges, which one sees in India, instead of the superstition and benightedness in the minds and souls of the multitude, we have as yet to learn what famine is in this land, and what the tyrancy of superstition may mean to the lives of men. Instead of a curse such as I have mentioned, the opium habit in China, we have a people who are free from vicious habits. Instead of despotism in government, we have learned here that he rules best who serves best, and that the man who is going to be any use to his country, one way or the other, must be prepared to give his all in a disinterested manner for the good of the many. Instead, as I have said, of the toll which war has exacted, and does exact, we have yet to experience, and God grant that we may never experience, a great international conflict or strife.

"Now, gentlemen, those are only certain contrasts which help to reveal the inherited greatnesses of our nation. One might look at what we have in the way of inherent potentialities of greatness, one might look at the climate, and recall what it holds of immigration power, at our population and consider what we have gained in the selection of the peoples who have come to this country because there has been a natural selection going on through the years, and we have people here who have been fearless and who have had the courage to strike out and make new homes; and people who are sprung from men and women of that stamp ought to be a strong and successful people. (Applause).

"One might speak of the resources of this great nation and the resources of timber, mines and fisheries, and one might see how in the future, and at no very distant time, our ships will be flying across the Pacific as to-day they are flying across the Atlantic, and our commerce rise to as high proportions as those of any other nation.

PART OF GREATEST EMPIRE.

"One might go farther than that. Not only have we through the bounty of Providence escaped the disadvantages which other nations have experienced, not only have we been blessed by Providence by inherent potentialities of greatness as a nation, but we have the inestimable privilege of being part of the greatest empire which the world has ever known. (Loud applause.) And, gentlemen, in these days of great consolidation, great consolidation in all departments of life, it is no small privilege, it is no small national advantage, for one country to find itself one of a group of nations knit together by common ties, held together by common loves and aspirations and common allegiance to a common sovereign. We have in our belonging to the British Empire the privilege of sharing in an unbroken way the greatest traditions which any country has ever had the privilege of sharing.

"So I say, gentlemen, if we take a true view of the Dominion, if we see ourselves in the light in which other nations surely view us, we should feel proud, not only that we have escaped what other nations have suffered from, that we possess resources and opportunities which other nations will never have, but also that we are part and parcel of one great group of nations that are doing more, I believe, than any other group of countries in the world for the promotion of the cause of righteousness and of the maintenance of the cause of peace on earth.

"Undoubtedly an inheritance of this kind brings with it great responsbilities. There is one thing, it seems to me, which we are often apt to forget, and which possibly we might lay a little more emphasis upon, and that is the part this Dominion is playing in Imperial affairs. I believe we have already played a much greater part than is generally recognized. The first development of constitutional government in the outlying parts of the Empire belongs to this Dominion of Canada. It was in the old Province of Nova Scotia that the first representative assembly in any part of the British Empire outside of Britain itself was constituted. There is 1758 was founded an assembly composed of representatives of the people. We had in what is now a part of this country a representative assembly before the American union was formed, when the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were still under the rule of France, before ever an Englishman had put foot in Australia or New Zealand—a century before British Columbia had become a part of the Dominion. We were the first of the outlying Dominions of the Empire to develop representative government.

"Then what was the next stage? After representative government, came the struggle for responsible government. We in Canada were first of all the outlying parts of the Empire to win responsible government, the benefits of which are enjoyed by people in the different self-governing Dominions of the Empire to-day.

"And after responsible government came the next development in our federal system of government whereby certain powers were given to the federal authority and other powers assigned to the Provinces. These three steps have been worked out on this continent, worked out here for the first time in the whole history of the Empire. Australia followed our example in the matter of federation; later South Africa, and one of these days the hope of India will lie in the fact that she, too, is one of a group of self-governing countries that have learned how to manage their own institutions, and are held together under a flag which recognizes that people have a right to rule themselves once they are able to do so. (Applause.)

CANADA GUIDE TO BRITAIN.

"And it may be, perhaps, that our example may even become a guide to be followed by the British Isles. I am sure that most of you have read with enthusiasm the speech by our revered and distinguished Prime Minister, delivered not long since at Montreal, when he said that it would be well for the British Isles to consider the advantages of a federal system by giving to Ireland certain rights of self-government, and to Wales, to Scotland and to England certain rights and to assign to a federal government other rights of general interest of common concern. It may be that in the course of time Great Britain will fashion her constitution somewhat after the model on which we have found it advisable to fashion ours. And certainly, gentlemen, if the day ever comes when a federation of the Empire takes place, it will be upon the model of the Dominion that such a scheme of federation will be shaped.

CANADA PRIZE OF PRIZES.

"Now I say when we look at the part the Dominion has played as a factor in the working out of the constitutional development of the Empire, we as Cana-

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dians have reason to feel proud of the part which we have played up to the present, albeit that this part has been unconsciously performed.

"There is another factor. I have spoken of the handicaps of other nations. I have not had time to touch upon them all. But if we were to consider carefully the position of all nations and then contrast our own position in relation thereto, we would come, I think, to realize that nowhere on the face of the globe is there a land which is calculated to incite the desire of possession or the envy of other nations as this Dominion of ours. Nowhere in the world is there a field comparable for colonization such as is to be found in this great Dominion of Canada. Nowhere is there locked up in the stores of nature the wealth to be found in this country, and other nations are beginning to find their populations pressing upon subsistence and their resources in part exhausted. Here in Canada is the one great surface in the whole world which still remains open, still remains full of possibilities of great developments in the future. That is one thing, gentlemen, we should view with some concern. It tells us that if ever there came one of these great world struggles, a struggle such as history records of the past, if such a struggle as this ever took place, the prize of prizes, so far as the British Empire is concerned, would be this Dominion, this vast highway of the Empire, this very heart and centre of the British dominions as they appear geographically on the face of the map. (Hear, hear.)

This brings with it a sense of the responsibility which we Canadians have, to see that this country receives the due protection it should receive, that we do our part and our share in providing for our shores that meed of safety and security which it should be the first purpose of true citizens nad patriots to see is at our door at all times. We have enjoyed through the years past the freedom we have because of the protection accorded by that great and glorious flag of Britain. How great that protection is we cannot begin to appreciate until we have seen how far it applies and what it stands for.

FLAG FLOATS OVER WORLD.

"I have spoken of the countries visited. Of all the impressions that came as I journeyed around the world, the one that I think will remain the longest was the impression of the extent to which the British flag was flying in all quarters of the globe. You see it when you leave Great Britain, as you pass Gibraltar, the strongest fortress in the world, and over that fortress the British flag flies Next you come to Malta, and there again you see the flag on a fortress which helps to command the Mediterranean. You get out of the Mediterranean into the Suez Canal and there at Port Said you see by the side of the residence of the Khedive, the residence of the British Commissioner, and the British flag is flying overhead. As you leave the Red Sea you touch at an arid spot called Aden, and there you see camels drawing the guns which are part of the protection of that fortress of Britain. There, too, is a statue of Queen Victoria, like the statue in Queen's Park at Toornto. When you reach India you land on British soil and see a group of countries composed of millions of people, and over the whole of that empire there flies the Union Jack. You pursue your journey further; you stop next at Colombo, the ocean port of the Island of Ceylon, than which perhaps there is no more beautiful spot on the face of the globe, and over that land there flies again the British flag. As you leave Ceylon and before entering the China Sea, you pass through the Straits of Malacca, you pass the Straits Settlements, pass Penetang and Singapore and here again you see flying the same old Union Jack, and after coming up through the China Sea the first place you see is that beautiful island of Hong Kong, and there you see one of the strongest harbors to be found in any portion of the world, and lying in that harbor is a fleet carrying the Union Jack. (Loud applause.)

"And, gentlemen, coming by chance, as we had the privilege of coming into that harbor when the sunlight was falling softly on the funnels of the ships from behind the peaks of Hong Kong, having in mind the thought that this was part of the British Empire away in that distant East, your heart would have been thrilled. But it would have thrilled the more if you had been favored as I was on coming into that harbor in seeing a white vessel flying the Union Jack, and flying also the ensign of Canada—one of the Canadian Pacific fleet. (Prolonged applause.)

What message did it bring? What did it say? It said, as if in words, that one might leave Hamilton to-night, that one might cross the Atlantic to Britain, on to Egypt, on to Aden, on to India, to Ceylon and China, across the Pacific, across the prairies to Hamilton, and be under the folds of the Union Jack the hole way around the world. Is it any wonder, gentlemen, that we should feel a pride in belonging to an Empire such as that? Is it any wonder that we are true to that flag, that we should seek to remain forever a part of that great Empire which is able to hold in peace and sincerity the different parts that go to make up the whole. As little wonder is it that other countries should seek to develop their navies, to protect their commerce. Competition has become such as to be no longer confined to local areas. It has extended to all parts of the world. It is no longer competition as between the countries of Europe or America, it is competition over yonder in the Orient, competition throughout the world, and the nation that would develop its commerce must protest its commerce.

"And that, gentlemen, brings me to the point which I know is in the mind of every man here; and that is, the responsibility of this Dominion in the maintenance of that power which assures us to-day a place as part of the strongest Empire in the world. As I have said, we have in this country great possessions and great opportunities. We enjoy all these things in the degree to which we enjoy them in virtue of what? In virtue of that flog of which I have been speaking. Is there a Canadian who does not realize the debt which he owes the British Empire, who does not feel the need of doing his part in meeting that obligation and meeting it as men of honor would? The toast you have given me to-night and which I have the honor to respond to, is to 'Canada and the Canadian Parliament.' I have spoken of Canada and what I have said must surely have suggested to your mind the one question which has been the big question of the Canadian Parliament at its present session, namely what shall be the answer to the question which I have just put to you, what shall be the part Canada shall play in acknowledging the debt she owes for the security she to-day enjoys, and in answering that question we have been brought back again to the fundamental difference between the two great political parties in this country. We have come back again to the days when some men are prepared to say we are willing to give the taxes of the people of Canada and send them across the water to Downing street, and we have the other group who have said, 'No, we have enough faith and trust in ourselves to feel that we can handle our own money and do so in a manner which will be satisfactory to all.' (Lour applause).

"There never was a public question which helped better, it seems to me, to reveal the fundamental difference betwen Liberalism and Conservatism than the attitude of the two parties over this naval question. Last year the House of Commons passed unanimously a resolution in which it declared that it was desirable in the interests of the Empire for Canada to undertake the beginning of a Canadian naval service. One clause was added to that resolution which was to the effect that if an emergency should exist at any time the Canadian people would be prepared to do all in their power to meet it. Now that was the resolution agreed to by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. It was the voice of the Canadian people expressed through their representatives to the people of Great Britain, and to the people of the world, and when the Canadian Ministers visited England to discuss with the British Ministry the part this country should play in helping to meet the obligation of which I have spoken, the British Ministers and the British people had that resolution before them. If government within the British Empire is going to exist at all it will only be by recognition of constitutional authority. The Ministers of Great Britain had before them the message of the Canadian people, if there was an emergency which demanded the immediate assistance of this country they had the last clause of that resolution before them, and it was the duty of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Secretary of the Admiralty to advise the Secretary of State for the colonies that such was the position, and it was the duty of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to advise the Canadian Ministers that the time had come when it would be well to act upon the last clause of the resolution. That is the only voice it seems to me that any country having a responsible government and a responsible Ministry was entitled

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to listen to, the voice of constituted authority of the country with which we were dealing at the time. Would our Ministers have done their part rightly had they gone to Britain and listened to the man on the street? the voice of the jingo? I ask you gentlemen, would they have been right in so doing? I ask that question, and I leave you to give the answer. We have not heard from any responsible Government in England that it is necessary as yet to act on the last clause of that resolution. The clause is there; if the request ever comes you know what the answer of the people of Canada will be. As for the main proposition of the resolution a plan has been outlined, which is being carried out by the Government to-day, which will enable Canada to meet her obligation in a manner which is most satisfactory for the maintenance of the Empire.

There are two policies possible and two only in the matter of the maintenance of power within the British Empire. One a policy of centralization; the other a policy of establishing new centres of strength. Take the whole of history, and what does it teach us? It teaches us that centralization is fatal, that all highly centralized powers have soon fallen to pieces, and the same would be the fate of the Britsh Empire to-morrow were we to follow the example of the empires of the past. If we wish the British Empire to last we must seek to build it in a manner which will establish it through time, and if you build it with centres of strength, in Africa, in Australia, in New Zealand, in Canada, in Britain, you will have gained a strength which will establish it for all time. Gentlemen, it is in that belief that the Liberal Government is proceeding. Men have turned to the right honorable the Prime Minister of this country and have had the audacity to say to him, "What you are seeking to do is to break a link that holds this country to the British Empire." I say that if the Prime Minister had wished to sever the tie which binds us to Britain he could not have done it a surer way to accomplish that end than to have started to give the money of the people of this country to another part of the empire for the construction of Dreadnoughts. The Prime Minister was taunted by the leader of the Opposition with having spoken of Charlemange, of having made references to past history. It would have been better had the leader of the Opposition looked through the pages of history and profited by the teachings thereof. If history teaches us anything, it teaches us that so far as British character can be understood at all, self-reliance is of the very essence of that character, self-reliance, the management by each man of his own affairs, and any scheme of defence or anything else which leaves out of account this first essential is doomed sooner or later to certain destruction.

GRIT VS. TORY POLICY.

"But, gentlemen, not only do we find the old Tory spirit in the difference of attitude of the two parties, but we get it again in the clearest manner possible in the attitude of each of these parties as a result of the discussion that has taken place in the House of Commons. We will do well to study this carefully. The Conservative party of this country based its whole platform in the matter of the naval policy on the statement that it was necessary to show other parts of the world that Canada was united with Britain in the determination to stand together in any difficulty, that it was clear we should do something and the sooner we did it the better. They proposed one scheme which they thought was the best. The majority of the people of this country, expressing their view through their representatives, said, 'Your motive may be of the best, but your method is not. We are prepared to admit the necessity for doing something, but we differ as to methods.' What does the Conservative party do, after telling this country, after telling the world, that the need is so great that twenty million dollars of the money of the people of this country must be contributed immediately to aid Britain in a threatened danger of invasion? Not being able to get their own particular way, they turn around and say, 'Throw the whole thing overboard; let us do nothing at all.' They vote for a six months' hoist. Is that not exactly what happened in 1848 at the time Lord Elgin gave assent to the rebellion losses bill? The Tories had been telling him that the men who were his constituted advisers were fools, and Lord Elgin made that famous reply from which we date the accomplishment of responsible government in Canada, that if the people sent him fools as advisers he must abide by the advice of fools. What did they do then, not having their own way? The Tories of the day stoned the King's representative and set fire to the Parliament buildings of this country.

"And so it seems we have got back to the real Tory of the old school, the party that claims a monopoly of loyalty. Their loyalty amounts to a lot as you listen to it, but unless they can have their own way they will have no way at all. The Empire can take care of itself. I think it is fortunate for the people of this country that they have had an opportunity of witnessing the fundamental difference between the two parties in this nation, and I think anyone who studies the question carefully, anyone who looks at it in a thoughtful and in a careful light, will see that the policy of the Liberal party is the policy which is true to the best principles of government as we have come to know them in the working out of the British constitution. That was Lord Milner's idea of building up the Empire—establishing new centres of strength.

"And here is an interesting incident because it comes right home to this city of Hamilton. You will remember, gentlemen, a cable that was sent to the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Balfour, signed by a number of gentlemen in this country, asking that he should make a special point of seeing that Mr. Richard Jebb was returned for a seat in the House of Commons; and returned for what reason? Because his views on Imperialism were so sound. Now, attached to that cable was the name, among others, of no less distinguished a person than one of the representatives of the city of Hamilton, Mr. Samuel Barker. I would have thought that having sent a cable of that sort Mr. Barker would have felt in duty bound to support the policy which Mr. Jebb advocates in Imperial affairs. I would ask him to look, I would ask you to look, at Jebb's book, "Colonial Nationalism," which contains the views of that distinguished scholar and gentleman. I would ask you to look at the last page of that book, where he speaks of the fleet of the Maple Leaf going to help the Australian fleet in difficulties in the southern seas, where he lays it down that unless you have a series of nations in the Empire, each with their own military and naval forces—I am not sure that he does not say "independent nations"—you will never have an Empire.

"Jebb has come to the conclusion that the only way in which this Empire can be made to last is in carrying out this policy of establishing new centres of strength and working through the national spirit of each people, and he lays a special emphasis on its adoption in naval matters, and it is the policy which Mr. Jebb has laid down in his book, which the Liberal party is carrying out to-day.

PROTECTION OF OUR COMMERCE.

"But I have spoken much longer than it was my intention, and I will conclude, gentlemen, by one thought and one only, and it is this, while I think it is the duty of Canadians, having regard to what we have inherited from the past, having regard to what we have in the present, and hold in trust for the future, while I think it is our duty to begin at once and not delay in the protection of our own shores and in bearing part of the Imperial burden in naval defence, I cannot but feel that the real mission of this country and of this continent is something other then that of adding Dreadnoughts to the armaments of Europe. (Applause.) I do feel that while we are justified and should do our part in helping to maintain the Empire, we can give that adequate expression in following out the policy of the government of to-day, we should in our endeavors to secure further peace be looking also to something other than simply the question of navies, as it has come to be dealt with in the many political controversies and public discussions that have been going on. We should think rather of the great opportunities which this nation and this continent have of giving to the nations of Europe an object lesson such as no two nations in the whole of history have ever had a like opportunity of giving before. Inside of four years we will be celebrating on this continent a century of peace between ourselves and our neighbors. For one hundred years we will have been living by the side of the United States and not a shot has been fired across the boundary of nearly four thousand miles, and at the present time there is not anything in the nature of armaments existing between the two countries. There is surely a duty to proclaim this circumstance in some manner which will strike the imagination of the peoples of Europe, of China, Japan and other coun-

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tries, this, the greatest object lesson we have worked out on this continent, the achievement, namely, that men and nations are capable of getting together and discussing their own affairs in a conciliatory manner, that there may be conciliation in affairs international, as well as in affairs industrial; and that in this way nations may remove friction and help to remove altogether the possibilities of international strife. (Applause.) This has been the policy which the present administration has been carrying out. During the last two years no less than five or six treaties removing questions of possible dispute between the United States and ourselves have been signed. Only this week another treaty has been signed removing the possibility of difficulties which may arise out of the waterways and water powers between Canada and the United States. Within the past few days have we averted a great tariff war, which might have brought no end of suffering and distress to the people of the United States and to ourselves, by adopting the friendly attitude, a policy of conciliation. (Applause.) In the fall of the present year the one remaining difference, the question of the fisheries, will be arbitrated by The Hague tribunal, and we have committed ourselves, and the Americans have committed themselves, to abide by the finding of that tribunal.

"As we approach the close of the hundred years of peace on this continent we should consider all that it holds of possibility in the way of promoting the cause of peace and good will among men. I believe, gentlemen, that the year 1914, will witness, not a great struggle between Germany and Britain, as some would have us believe, but the eyes of the world turned toward this continent witnessing a great celebration between the two countries, a celebration in the nature of a glorification of the triumphs of peace, not a celebration of the victories of war. (Loud Applause). This is the mission it has seemed to me assigned to the people of this country and the people of the United States, it is one of the greatest opportunities which nations or peoples have ever had. There can be no destiny higher for a people than to lead mankind along the path of industrial and international peace. In no fashion can we better play our part in the uplifting of mankind, and the happiness of our fellow men. (Long and continued applause.)

THE CLOSING.

But a few minutes were occupied after Hon. Mr. King had resumed his seat. Mr. J. M. Eastwood, in a short speech, in which he congratulated the club upon the magnificent success of its banquet and Mr. King upon the magnificence of his effort, introduced Mr. D. Reed, M. P. P., and Mayor McLaren.

Mr. Reed paid a high tribute to Mr. King and expressed his great pleasure at having heard his fine address. He referred to Hon. A. G. MacKay as the brainiest man in the whole Legislature, and said he was worthy of the most ardent support of every Liberal. He also alluded to the splendid character and ability of all the recent Liberal candidates in Hamilton.

Mayor McLaren spoke upon the duty of the party to select the very best men as its standard bearers and the necessity of the party to then do its utmost to secure their election.

THE SINGING.

Between the addresses three splendid songs were given. The club was particularly fortunate in securing three such gifted men. Mr. Charles Williams sang after Mr. McClemont's address, Mr. Roy McIntosh after Mr. Wardrope's, and Mr. Chester Walters after Hon. Mr. King's. All sang delightfully. The meeting broke up with "God Save the King," and cheers for Sir Wilfrid and Hon. Mr. King. Mr. Howard played the accompaniments in finished style.

The Hamilton Times
April 2nd 1910.

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12 April 1910 House of Commons

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

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WOULD INQUIRE INTO COMBINES

If Public Had Means of Probing Fears Might Be Allayed

MR. KING'S DECLARATION

He Deals With the Increased Cost of Living and Causes Which Have Led Up to It

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 12.—Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, moved in the House to-day the adoption of the resolution which authorizes his combines bill. In so doing he went at considerable length into the increased cost of living.

Mr. King first dealt with the increased cost of living, proving by a great body of evidence that the cost of living has increased over the prices which prevailed in the decade 1890 to 1900 by about 30 to 35 per cent. In some cases the increase has been as high as 70 per cent.

Simultaneously there has gone on an immense activity in the formation of combines, mergers, trusts, etc. Mr. King gave copious figures as to the extent of the movement in the United States and then went on to show that of late there has been great activity of the same sort in Canada; he gave a remarkable list of Canadian mergers recently accomplished or in contemplation.

Investigate the Mergers.

These two movements are in progress simultaneously, Mr. King said, and the tendency will be for the public to connect them. It was essential to have some means of making an investigation whereby the facts could be made known with accuracy.

Asked whether the mergers were responsible for the increase, Mr. King said that he would hesitate to answer before the investigation was held and the evidence was in.

The largest combines of all escape criticism altogether; they are the railways and the reason why the public does not object to large railways as such, or to their extension, is that the Railway Commission investigates their business, sees how they manage it, sees if their rates are excessive, and so gives confidence to the public. Once the public has the same means of investigating the mergers and combines it will have the same confidence as regards them.

The proposed legislation was not aimed at combines, it was directed against the abuse of power by them.

Causes of High Prices.

Mr. King then went on to discuss the general causes of high prices. Among them he mentioned:

1. An increase is often a sign of increasing prosperity.

2. The extravagance of the wealthy classes, of late very marked, has attracted capital from the manufacture of goods such as the masses purchase to those bought by the wealthy. Then the standard of living has risen and more expensive habits have arisen; people order their goods by telephone and from middlemen.

3. The population has increased by one-third in the last decade.

4. The large expenditure on public works puts the country in the position of spending money heavily without as yet enjoying the fruits of those expenditures.

5. Wages also have gone up. In the building trade in Toronto wages have increased in the decade from 18 to 45 per cent. The high wages in the cities tempt people in from the country, so that the farmer at once finds his prices increased and labor harder to get.

6. The tariff may have some effect in increasing prices. Thus trusts and combines are not the sole cause of the increase. Trusts and combines may not be injurious, in some respects they may be of benefit. Undoubtedly savings in administration can be effected.

Toronto News
Tuesday 12
April, 1910.

STAR TORONTO, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1910.

Hon. W.L.M. King says... Probe Combines

TORONTO STAR
SATURDAY, 16 APRIL 1910.

In The Star's report of the speech in Parliament delivered by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, in introducing his Combines bill, two or three paragraphs were added at the end by an error in transmission over the telegraph wires, which belonged to the speech of Dr. Clark of Red Deer. In these paragraphs there was an arraignment of protection, Canada being described as a huge trust under its present fiscal policy. Mr. King did not deal in his address with the subjects touched upon by Dr. Clark in the paragraphs in question, and it was unfortunate that the report of the Minister's splendid speech should have been marred in that way.

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Toronto Star Tuesday 12 April 1910.

THE

18TH YEAR.

CANADA MUST PROTECT HERSELF AGAINST TRUSTS

Combine Bill of Mackenzie King, Designed to Prevent Evils Such as U. S. Suffers, Is Discussed—High Cost of Living Involved—Many Mergers in Canada.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., April 12.—The bill to investigate combines, monopolies, trusts, and mergers, introduced by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, came up for its second reading this morning in the House of Commons.

"No subject either in the United States or Canada has attracted so much attention of late as the increased cost of living," said Mr. King. "Rich and poor alike are affected, but the especial sufferers are wage-earners and those who have fixed incomes. The question as to whether combines increase prices must be considered. People think that the two are associated.

"I think there are other causes which increase prices besides combines, which, often, under proper management, reduce the cost of certain commodities. Therefore, no attempt is made by this bill to legislate against combines, monopolies, trusts, and mergers as such. But it is desirable to put a check on large accumulations of capital so that the people may benefit from the wealth they have helped to create."

Thirty Per Cent. Increase.

The Minister of Labor then stated that there had been a general increase of between 30 and 40 per cent. in the cost of living. On incomes running from $500 to $2,000 the increase was the same—30 to 40 per cent.

"It is peculiar that while the cost of living has been steadily rising, combines have been growing steadily," said Mr. King.

To prove his statement he quoted figures to show that many of the staples consumed in the United States were controlled by trusts, which were of such enormous size that they could not fail to inspire alarm.

Tremendous Capitalization.

In the United States at present of the industrial trusts there are:

15 with a capital of over $100,000,000.

33 with a capital of over $50,000,000.

165 with a capital of over $10,000,000, and

451 with a capital of over $5,000,000.

Of the franchise trusts, 16 have over $100,000,000; 41 over $50,000,000; and 150 over $5,000,000.

The great railroads' trusts of the United States are capitalized at over one billion.

Turning to Canada, Mr. King pointed out that of late years many great mergers have been formed and were in course of foundation.

The increase in the cost of living has been greater in the United States than in any other country.

If prices rose in the United States after the formation of combines would a similar phenomenon be seen in Canada?

Combines Forming Here.

Mr. King then quoted from newspapers all over Canada showing that mergers were forming among soap makers, gas companies, steel and iron companies, coal companies, insurance companies, shipbuilders, and manufacturers of numerous commodities vitally connected with the cost of living.

"The public are not opposed to large combinations as such," said Mr. King, "but the public looks to this Government to act in regard to large industrial companies as it now supervises the great railways by means of the Railway Commission. When we have similar machinery to discover whether a combination of capital is misusing its power, the fears of the people will be allayed."

Mr. Haggart, (S. Lanark) wanted particulars about the "machinery" which it was proposed to create for the purpose of investigating the formation of great masses of capital.

Mr. King reminded the speaker that he had furnished detailed information at the first reading of the bill. He then gave a masterly analysis of the economic causes responsible for the increased cost of living. His speech was a theoretical lecture in political economy specially applied to Canada.

What Makes Prices?

The object of this analysis was to prove that, while trusts and combines might have some effect in raising prices, they were by no means the only factors in such increase. The bill would provide means to discover whether certain trusts or combines raised prices of certain goods and act on the finding.

There never was a time in the history of a nation when there were such opportunities for making fortunes as exist now in Canada, he said. Many people who have made money suddenly have, after the fashion of the newly-rich, made considerable display of their wealth. These have a crowd of imitators. Through the extravagances of the rich we have a class of commodities now on the market which are not staples and for the manufacture of which large sums of capital have been withdrawn from more useful forms of industry."

"In many cases it will be found high cost of living is the cost of high living and the cost of living high," continued the Minister of Labor.

"The extravagance of the rich has told most heavily on those whose incomes have remained stationary, while others have made a fortune."

Mr. King dealt with some of the other causes which contributed to the increased cost of living.

People in Luxury.

"In all ranks of society during the last few years a higher standard of living has been adopted. Probably all the people live in Canada more luxuriously than they did some years ago.

"The supply of gold has largely increased during the last ten years. The leading economists of the world conclude that the main factor in the rise in prices is this remarkable rise in the output of gold. When gold is plentiful it buys less, therefore prices must rise.

Tariff Raises Prices.

"Another cause of high prices is the tariff, which limits the field of competition over which goods may be sold. The effect of a moderate tariff must be to stimulate industry. I do not wish to argue that point, but I merely draw attention to the fact that in Canada, where we have a tariff, prices are higher than in free trade countries."

Mr. King again assured the House that he appreciated the fact that a combine might be beneficial, and might lower instead of raise prices, but Parliament should possess a weapon to force those combines which raised prices unduly to relinguish their ill-gotten gains.

"The credit system as fostered by the banks encourages spending.

"There has been an increase of 33 per cent. in population due to the Government immigration policy. More mouths must be filled. Consequently there is a demand to be met which gives goods a ready sale and hence increases their market value.

Money On Public Works.

"Another factor is the increased expenditure of public works. Capital required for investment has been going into the construction of railways, new towns, etc. The new fruit of this output has not become apparent. Demand for material and commodities going into new localities raises prices.

$200,000,000 of borrowed capital is now invested in the building of Canada's great public works.

"Another factor is the increase in the cost of farm labor. This is only a part of the general increase in wages. In the building trade of Toronto, for example, wages have risen from 16 to 45 per cent. In seven great cities the average increase in wages paid in building trades has been from 26.8 to 55.9 per cent. The increase in wages has made employers raise prices.

He pointed out that harsh and ridiculous anti-combine laws had been passed in the United States. These being interpreted in different ways by various courts, created great confusion and uncertainty.

Discrimination was not made between good and bad trusts.

U. S. Laws Unwise.

President Taft, recognizing that the anti-trust laws, as interpreted by certain judges, would put out of business nine-tenths of the companies in that country, now depends on his own interpretation. The Canadian Government would profit by the mistake of the American legislation which is, in many cases, obscure and extreme.

During his address, Mr. King referred frequently to articles and items, dealing with the formation of trusts and the rise of prices, which appeared during the past year in the Toronto Daily Star.

The House adjourned without further discussion.

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THE GLOBE, TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, A

MR. KING'S BILL AGAINST COMBINES.

Continued From Page 1.)

bines and trusts in some cases might have had the effect of enhancing prices, they had not always had that effect.

To Place Form of Restraint.

No attempt was being made in the bill to legislate upon mergers and trusts as such. The whole intention of the bill was to place some form of restraint upon those large aggregations of capital, so that advantages which might come from large combinations of wealth might in some part be conserved to the public, who had helped to make possible these large combinations. Statistical tables prepared by the Labor Department showed that during the past twenty years prices, broadly speaking, had increased from 30 to 40 per cent. In most of the commodities in the nature of products of the farm. Manufactured articles had not increased quite to the same extent, but there had been a very perceptible uplift during the past ten years over what was the average rate between 1890 and 1900.

Combines Had Increased Prices.

Mr. Haggart wanted to know if Mr. King had evidence that the mergers had injured the public.

Mr. King said if he went back to 1888 he could quote evidence from a commission under Mr. Clark Wallace to this effect. He would not say that all mergers had been injurious, but many had acted in a way which was hardly considerate of the widest and best public interest.

Mr. Blain wanted to see figures showing that combines had increased prices.

Mr. King said that such figures could be quoted, but it would not be fair to do so. Prices had increased, but as so many things effected changes in prices it would not be fair to attribute increases to combinations until, as the bill proposed, combinations which were under suspicion were investigated thoroughly.

Prevent Abuse of Power.

The facts that many combinations had been made during the last ten years, and that during that time there had been an increase in the price of commodities, were sufficient reasons for the creation of machinery to enable combinations to be looked into that they may not abuse their power. The movement was going on, and to prove this Mr. King quoted a long list of proposed combinations, running from the combination of the soap-makers of St. John to the steamship combination.

Railroads Had Escaped Criticism.

It was significant that the largest combine in Canada, that of the railroads, had escaped criticism. It indicated that the public was not opposed to combinations as such, if subject to control, as the railways were, by the Railway Commission. The increase in the price of commodities was not entirely a bad indication. It indicated in the case of Canada that the country and its consuming capacity were developing. Improved transportation and cold storage facilities have enabled the surplus of the harvest season to be saved from waste for the remainder of the year, and to be taken also more easily from the place of production to the place of demand.

Movement to the Cities.

They had increased the prices on commodities. These were for the benefit of the farmer, but against them he had to meet the increase in the cost of labor. There had been a startling movement from the country to the cities, which had not only diminished the productive capacity of the country, but increased the demand by the cities on the country for food. There had been an increase in the standard of living, and many economists, noting that the supply of gold had doubled in the last ten years, and again in the ten years before, had said this increase had reduced the purchasing power of gold and thereby the prices of commodities. It was estimated that two hundred millions of foreign capital had come into Canada for industrial development, and during the process of development the men engaged in the work were not producing, but had to be fed. Mr. King dealt with the question of the tariff in its bearing upon prices. He pointed out that in so far as the tariff limited the field of competition for the sale of goods it must be regarded as a factor in prices, and also responsible in part for the formation of trusts and combines.

To Get at the Facts.

After reviewing the legislation in other countries dealing with combines and trusts, Mr. King emphasized the fact that the essential feature of the bill was the provision of machinery for getting at the truth. Where there was a reasonable ground for believing that a combination existed unduly enhancing prices or unfairly restricting trade, the consumers, represented by a group of their number, might make out a case before a Judge of the High Court, and if a prima facie case was made out, then an investigation might be ordered by the Judge, which investigation would be conducted at the expense of the Government. In order that the investigation might be as fair as possible, the bill provided that each of the parties interested in getting at the truth should be represented on the board of investigation. The parties making the complaint would be asked to name their representative, as would also the parties against whom the complaint was made, and these two representatives would be called upon to nominate, as Chairman of the Board of Investigation, a Judge of some court. If the parties failed to agree upon a Chairman the Government would make the appointment. The machinery provided was, therefore, in the nature of an investigation.

Improvements Aided Bill.

Reviewing the legislation dealing with combines already on the statute book, Mr. King pointed out some of the deficiencies which experience had revealed, and showed how these deficiencies would be met by the present bill. He cited the case of the Grocers' Guild as an example of injustice which had been done under the present law. For three or four years that body, composed of prominent men, had been forced to stand before the country in the light of so many criminals, a position in which the verdict showed they should never have been put, and which would not have been possible if a board of investigation had first conducted an inquiry into the facts. No business which was being carried on in a legitimate and honorable way would have any reason to fear such an investigation as was proposed by the bill. Many concerns that were being unfairly criticized to-day by the public would be protected by the legislation, the real purpose of which was to prevent the mean man from profiting by virtue of his meanness. "All that is hoped," continued Mr. King, "is that the legislation here proposed is in the right direction. It may be that with the extra thought and experience which this Parliament will bring to the measure some of its provisions may be changed, modified or supplemented to advantage. Suggested improvements will be welcomed, and honest criticism will be no less welcome.

Objects of the Bill.

"In conclusion let me repeat, the most that is claimed for this bill, and all that can be properly claimed for any measure, is that it is an honest endeavor to grapple in a fearless, practical and thorough manner with what is undoubtedly the most complicated, intricate and far-reaching of those problems to which our present social, industrial and commercial life have given rise, and which presents, I believe, more difficulties than any single problem in the world to-day. If it helps to secure, however slightly, the rights of the public against the aggressive, and one might almost say avaricious tendencies of formidable capitalistic concerns, with which they are daily—say rather momentarily—threatened; if it tends, however imperceptibly, to regain for the public that measure of social control over these powerful aggregations by which alone the rights of the people at large can be maintained, it will have proved an onward step in the march of social progress, and as such will be not only of inestimable value to the people of this nation, but a benefaction to mankind."

Mr. E. N. Lewis thought the only remedy for the evil of combines and trusts was the appointment of a permanent board like the Railway Board.

A Free-trader's Argument.

Dr. Clark (Red Deer), as a Liberal of the old school and a free-trader, approached the question of State control with considerable suspicion. The progress of true Liberalism had been associated with the gradual elimination of State control and the establishment of liberty. The investigation of combines might do no harm; diagnosis was necessary to a cure, but the first thing to be done was to eliminate the cause, and he did not think the bill introduced went to the root of the cause of the high cost of living, which was the result of combines. It partook of the nature of a pill to cure an earthquake. As a free-trader he regarded a protectionist country like Canada as a huge trust, and for a Government in a protectionist country to object to its individual citizens combining was very much like a father smoking a fifty-cent cigar lecturing his son on the evils of an occasional cigarette. England was the greatest trust-buster in the world, because she had commercial freedom. There was no evidence in history or experience that tyranny ever could cure tyranny, and State control was only a form of tyranny.

Hon. John Haggart.

Hon. John Haggart was afraid the Minister of Labor did not quite appreciate the difficulties of dealing with combines. To make a law effective it must presume a standard of value, or fixed price, and they could not have a standard of value. The undue enhancing of prices was an evil, but he did not see how it was to be reached by the legislation proposed.

Mr. M. Y. McLean, South Huron, in supporting the bill, declared that the necessity for it was shown by the fact that the recent cement merger had been followed by an increase in price of from $1 to $1.50 per barrel. Similarly the carriage-makers' combine had been followed by an increase in the price of carriages of twenty-five per cent.

Mr. Blain thought that what the people wanted was not so much new legislation as the enforcement by the Government of the anti-combine laws already on the statute books.

Mr. Pardee.

Mr. Pardee noted that there was now no machinery in the law to carry out the intent of the present bill, which involved an entirely new principle in dealing with trusts that unduly enhance prices. When it was known that one concern in Toronto made hundreds of thousands of dollars a year merely by collecting rebates and discounts from jobbers upon agreeing to sell only to them, there was surely an evil to be remedied, and one which Parliament ought to remedy at the first opportunity. The consumer ought to be protected.

Major Currie thought the bill savored of class legislation. He challenged any member of the House to say that he knew of any combine in Canada.

The legislation proposed was largely the outcome of a great deal of newspaper buncombe. The bill seemed to be an attack on capital. He suggested that it be sent to a committee for consideration.

Divers Opinions.

Mr. Barker supported the plea made by Mr. Taylor, that the bill be referred to a special committee, where the interests likely to be affected could be heard.

Mr. German regarded the bill as an improvement on the present law, because it proposed to substitute a Board of Arbitration for criminal proceedings.

Mr. Glen Campbell blamed the Government for not having taken steps to deal with combines and mergers before now.

Dr. Sproule expressed disappointment with the bill because it provided simply for inquiry and imposed no penalty.

Mr. King pointed out that there were penalty clauses in the bill.

Dr. Sproule admitted that these would improve the measure considerably. His view was that the bill did not go far enough. Responsibility for the failure of the present law dealing with combines rested upon the Government, who, he said, had declined to put it in force.

Mr. Wright (Muskoka) congratulated the Government upon taking up the question of combines, but doubted whether the bill would be effective. He took issue with the statement of Dr. Clark that no combines existed under free trade in Britain.

Mr. Currie (Prince Edward County) dwelt upon the evils of the over-capitalization of trusts, which, he claimed, was responsible for more gambling on the Stock Exchange than took place on all the racecourses in Canada and the United States. That phase of the problem, together with the control of labor by the trusts and the control of middlemen and wholesalers, was, he thought, worthy of consideration.

Mr. George Taylor suggested that the bill be referred to a special committee.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald thought the bill was of a character that required very careful consideration, and that it should be referred to a committee. As it stood he was opposed to it.

Mr. King did not think any useful purpose was to be served by sending the bill to a special committee, as the House had in its possession all the information required to enable it to proceed with its consideration.

Mr. Lancaster protested against the Minister of Labor attempting to force the bill through.

Radial Bills Passed.

On motion of the Minister of Labor the committee rose and reported progress.

Third reading was given to the bills incorporating the Hamilton, Waterloo & Guelph Railway and the Toronto Eastern Railway Company.

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The Combines Investigation Act

Abstract of Speech by the Honourable the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on the Second Reading of the Bill, April 12, 1910.

The Bill to provide for the investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers which may enhance prices or restrict competition to the detriment of consumers, introduced in the House of Commons by the Honourable Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, received its second reading and reached the committee stage on April 12. In his speech on the second reading the Minister dealt with the reasons which had prompted the introduction of the Bill at the present time, the object which it was hoped that the measure would serve, and the spirit in which it had been brought before Parliament. The Minister discussed, also, the trust problem as it had been viewed by public men, and by leading economists in other countries, and in this connection reviewed briefly the legislative measures which had been adopted in Canada, in the United States, in various European countries, and in Australia, for the protection of the public against the abuse of the privilege of industrial and commercial combination.

Cost of Living.

In opening, the Minister dealt with the very serious rise in prices, and in the cost of living in Canada and in the United States which had occurred within the past few years, and which was attracting so much attention at the present time. This increase in the cost of living had not been confined to any one class of the population, but was a serious matter to rich and poor alike, and especially to the wage-earning classes and to persons of limited or fixed income. In the popular mind the increased cost of living was associated with another phenomenon, namely, that of the trusts and mergers which had been a conspicuous feature of the industrial and commercial development of recent years. The rise in prices, the growth in trusts' mergers constituting the two outstanding phenomena, the one a matter of daily experience, the other of daily observation, the public had come to believe that in some way or to some degree the one had been the cause of the other. The Minister was of opinion that this conclusion might be justified in some particular cases, but that the full explanation of the increased cost of living of to-day was not to be found in this cause alone. Whilst trusts and mergers might have increased prices in some instances, they had not always had that effect, and he would like the House to understand that in introducing the present legislation no attempt was being made to legislate against combines, mergers and trusts as such. The intention, rather, was to place some restraint on these large aggregations of capital so that the advantages accruing from them might be, in some measure, secured to the public who had granted these large combinations the wide powers which they enjoyed.

An investigation conducted by the Department of Labour of Canada had shown that the prices, in 1910, of various farm and field products in this country had increased during the past ten years, from 30 to 40 per cent. over the average prices for the years 1890 to 1899 inclusive. In manufactured articles the increase had not been as marked, although during the past ten years there had been a very perceptible upward tendency in many lines of manufactures. A special report, based on the results of this investigation into wholesale prices in Canada, was now in course of preparation,

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and would, he believed, prove one of the best reports on prices ever produced on this continent. From this inquiry, it would appear that on certain classes of commodities, the classes on which the masses of the people mainly depend,—grains, fodders, animals and meats, dairy produce and foods, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, and the like,—the increase had been very much higher than the average, and had ranged anywhere from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. These figures were borne out by investigations made in other countries. In the United States a special inquiry under federal authority into the causes of the increased cost of food and other products had shown that prices in that country had increased during the past decade from 25 to 50 and 70 per cent. In Great Britain prices had also risen materially, although not to the same extent as in the United States and in Canada.

Trusts and Mergers.

Continuing, the Minister quoted from Nelson's Encyclopedia of 1909, and also from Mr. John Moody's work, entitled "The Truth about the Trusts," statistics showing the remarkable growth of the trust movement in the United States in recent years. The number and the immense capitalization of these corporations should, he thought, impress on every one the tremendous power which had thereby been placed in the hands of a few men, and point out the necessity for some form of state control so that the powers of combinations be not exercised to the detriment of individuals. No exception could be taken to a trust doing all that was justifiable to further the interests of those whose capital was invested therein, but the business should be carried on with due regard to the interests of the large body of consumers who make up society. While this rapid growth of trusts and mergers had occurred in the United States a similar movement, although not on so large a scale, had manifested itself in this country. It had been asserted by the "Monetary Times", however, that the formation of consolidations and mergers in 1909 had constituted an outstanding feature of the industrial and financial situation in Canada during that year. Since the beginning of the present year scarcely a day passed that mention was not made in the press of some new consolidation or merger. The fact that the formation of these large corporations had coincided with such a remarkable increase in prices had created in the minds of the Canadian people an impression that the two were intimately associated with one another, and the people were accordingly demanding some form of legislation which would enable them to say whether they were right or wrong in this conclusion.

The question was: How could the public secure for itself some of the benefits to be derived from the advantages of large combinations, without suffering from the possible evils which appeared to be more or less incident to the increasing power of large capitalistic organizations

The Minister referred to the principal Canadian mergers and consolidations which had taken place in 1909, and also to those which were engaging attention at the present time. In this connection reference was made to an article in the "Montreal Star" of March 14, of the present year, relating to an alleged combine among various ocean steamship companies in respect of trans-Atlantic freight rates on westbound traffic to Canada, and to a proposed increase in the rates of ocean freights by all lines comprising the Canadian North Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference. In this article Mr. Richard Grigg, British Trade Commissioner in Canada, was quoted as having stated that "it was alleged, and very generally believed, that an understanding exists between the Canadian North Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference and lines of steamers from Great Britain and the Continent to New York, Boston, and Portland, and that these are, therefore, regulated by combination." It was further asserted in this article that the natural result of such a condition would be to lessen the value of the British preference, while the United States products, in the nature of exports to Canada, being carried by rail and therefore not subject to the same increased charges,

would profit by the handicapped British trade.

It was noteworthy in connection with the discussion of the problem of trusts and mergers that the largest industrial combinations in this country had escaped criticism altogether, namely, the railway companies. The latter, however, were already subject to the authority of a body known as the Board of Railway Commissioners which was vested with authority to enquire into their rates and methods of management.

The Minister believed that if the present Bill were passed into law that a great deal of the agitation in Canada, against industrial and commercial combinations as such would cease altogether, because the public would then realise that a means was provided of protecting the public against any combination which used its powers in a manner detrimental to the public interest.

Causes of Increased Prices.

Referring to the increased cost of food and other products, the Minister observed "In so far as the rise is due to the discovery of new sources of wealth, to the increased investment of foreign capital in the Dominion, to the opening of new areas of cultivation, to larger and wider markets, to increased settlement of hitherto unsettled parts, to the increased number of people who have to be fed, to increased transportation, storing and refrigerating facilities, to the prevention of waste, to improved methods of production and distribution, the rise is to be welcomed as an actual increase in the wealth of the world, and as reflecting the increased prosperity of our time, a prosperity in which the farmer, the mechanic, the business and professional man have all shared to a greater or less degree." In the study of the history of the movement of prices in Canada it would, he thought, be seen that the causes above mentioned had operated to a very considerable degree. There were, however, other causes contributing to the rise in prices, among which the Minister specified the extravagance of the wealthy classes, and the improvement in the standard of living which had occurred within recent years among all classes in North America, the immense increase which had taken place in the world's production of gold, the very large increase of population in Canada, and the unprecedented expenditures on public works, and undertakings incidental to the industrial and commercial expansion of the country within recent years. The increased prices had made the working classes feel the necessity for increased wages, and, on the other hand, the increased wages had resulted in increased prices. High wages in the centers of population had led many to forsake the farms for the centres of population, which, in turn, accounted, at least in part, for the increased prices of farm produce. Another element in the situation was the increased demand for Canadian produce in foreign countries, due to improved methods of transportation, the efforts of commercial agencies abroad, and the Government's policy of trade development. Expenditures during the past decade on wars and warlike preparations by other nations had diverted a large amount of capital which might otherwise have gone into productive industry.

The Customs Tariff and the Combines.

Two other contributing causes remained—the customs tariff and the combines. The tariff, undoubtedly, had the effect of excluding foreign competition up to a certain point, with a possible resultant where industries combined to gain full advantage of the protection afforded of an increase in the prices of some of the commodities, which are produced within the tariff wall. It did not follow that a tariff was necessarily injurious in the long run. The effect of a tariff might be to stimulate industry generally, so that in the long run the people would be better off. It was not, the Minister said, his intention to argue at the moment the advantages, pro and con, of tariff, but simply to point out that in the United States and Canada prices ranged at a much higher level than they did in a free trade country like Great Britain, and that the differences

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while not wholly attributable to their respective tariff policies, might be in part due thereto. Where competition was limited from without, and industry was carried on within by only a limited number of producers, a very strong inducement was put in the way of the domestic producers to unite their forces and gain for themselves the full benefit of the incidental protection which the tariff afforded. The object of the present measure was to see that where an advantage was given to any industry through the tariff, that the whole of such advantage should not necessarily accrue to those who were engaged in the manufacture but that some of it should be conserved for the general public in whose interests, as a whole, the tariff was framed. Another point which the Minister emphasized was that trusts and combines are not necessarily injurious but that on the contrary they might be of distinct advantage if their operations were subjected to effective control. The advantages of combinations were set forth from time to time in newspaper advertisements, and were expressed also in the writings of leading economists. In this connection the Minister referred to Professor J. W. Jenks' work, entitled "The Trust Problem," and to a work by Mr. Wm. E. Collier, entitled "The Trusts—What can we do with them? what can they do for us?" The advantages of large combinations of capital were so obvious that if these organizations had regard to the public interest as well as to the private interest of their shareholders, there would be no need of any legislation to control their operations. Unfortunately human nature, being what it is, these organizations did not consider primarily the good of the nation as a whole, and it was, therefore, the business of the Government to see that no private interest was allowed to operate against the public good.

Having thus referred to the advantages of combination, the Minister quoted, also, from a pamphlet written by Mr. Wm. W. Cook, of New York, and from Mr. Jenks' work, regarding the evils incident to industrial and commercial consolidation to investors, consumers, producers, wage-earners, political organizations, and to the mental and moral tone of the business community. It was apparent that no single law could hope to cope with all these possible evils. In the present legislation it was the interest of the consumer and producer rather than the interest of the investor which it was hoped to protect. It was sufficiently shown that through large consolidations of capital enormous power had been concentrated in the hands of a few men. At the same time these consolidations of power had lessened the individual responsibility for the proper exercise of the power which these trusts and mergers possessed; and the sense of personal obligation to the community became submerged in vast corporate entities. The possible resulting abuses called for some restraint to take the place of personal obligation. Government supervision and publicity must be that substitute.

There was an additional reason for Government supervision and publicity at the instance of the state. The form of organization which enabled wealth to become concentrated in the hands of a few, and secured great commercial powers to these few, was itself rendered possible only through conditions created by society, of whose interests the state was the guardian and by the direct agencies of government itself.

All organization on a large scale was alone rendered possible by the peace and security which the State assured, and in the maintenance of which the heaviest expenditures of governments were incurred. Without the concessions made by the public, and guaranteed by the State, the agencies of transportation and communication, the railway, the telegraph and telephone, the postal service, could not exist for a day, and constituting as they did, the transmitting and distributing agencies of all great and industrial organizations, the possibility of effective organization on a large scale would vanish with their withdrawal. Then there were the banking and currency systems, with all the sensitive mechanism of that vast superstructure of credit without which the creation of

great capitalistic concerns would be an impossibility, what would become of this if the state representing the people as a whole were to withdraw its sustaining and regulating powers? What, too, of International trade, with all that it implied of diplomatic and consular service of treaty rights and privileges secured by the state and maintained by good will, by concession or by power? And lastly, what scope for organizing intelligence could there be, what values of lands or goods to reckon with, without the powers of this great army of producers, the needs of this great army of consumers, without the thousand and one conditions which arise out of multitudes of human beings scattered the length and breadth of the land, congregated at centres interdependent in a thousand and one ways, all going to make up modern society as we know it, each contributing his part, albeit unconsciously to the weal or the woe of the whole.

Clearly the opportunities which the state, itself, had created the state had a right to see should not be used against itself, but more, if society as at present constituted made possible great economies, great savings, through organization on a large scale, society had the right to expect that some of these advantages should be conserved to itself. This double purpose it was hoped this legislation might serve.

Much of the legislation on the subject of trusts and combines had started from the wrong point of view. It had started from the conception that combines were necessarily an evil, and should be legislated against as such. Such legislation saw only the possible evils, but did not consider the advantages to be derived from organization on a large scale. It made a most fatal error, it ignored altogether the outstanding feature of present-day development, the strongest tendency of our times, which was all in the direction of concentration and consolidation. It was control, not prohibition that was required, and while leaving individuals to the enjoyment of their rights and not hampering them in their initiative, would concerve to the public some of the advantages which the public itself had helped to create.

Continuing, the Minister referred to representations which had been received by the Government from various quarters to the effect that combines were operated in Canada in a manner detrimental to public interest, referring especially to a representative deputation on this subject which was received by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Trade and Commerce on February 26, 1909.

The Minister explained that in the present Bill the Government had sought to avoid the limitations which experience had disclosed in the legislation in other countries on the same question.

Anti-Combines Legislation Elsewhere.

The United States, after twenty years' experience of the Sherman Anti-Trust law had now come to the conclusion that the only way to deal with large combinations, where there was any reasonable ground for suspicion that they had been organized in violation of the anti-trust law, was to investigate and find out whether or not, as the result of such investigation, the suspicion was well founded. In England trusts were held to be illegal only where competition was shown to have been wholly removed or prices excessively raised. But while the law in England and on the continent left the development of trusts to be shaped by economic conditions, it had guarded more and more closely the incorporation and supervision of corporations.

Anti-Combines Legislation in Canada.

At this point in his address the Minister reviewed the existing legislation in Canada in respect of combines, trusts, etc., referring in this connection to sections 496, 497 and 498 of the Criminal Code, which were based on a law adopted in 1889, and subsequently amended in 1899 and 1900; the Anti-Combines clause of the Customs Tariff Act adopted in 1897 and amended in 1907; and the amendment which was made to the Inland Revenue Act, in 1904, empowering the Minister of Inland Revenue to withhold

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licenses from manufacturers who sought to impose upon their customers any monopolistic form of contract in articles for the sale of which a license from the Inland Revenue Department was required.

Procedure under Combines Investigation Bill.

The present Bill aimed at providing a means whereby any six consumers in Canada, who had reason to believe that a combination existed in any branch or department of industry which had unduly enhanced prices or unfairly restricted trade to the detriment of consumers might make application before any High Court Judge for the establishment of a Board of Investigation to report upon such alleged combine. If a *prima facie* case was made out before the High Court Judge an investigation would be ordered, and carried out at the expense of the Government.

Boards of Investigation would consist of three members, one nominated on behalf of the persons who had preferred the complaint, another nominated on behalf of the persons concerned in the alleged combine, and the third, who must be a judge, chosen by the foregoing to act as chairman. In the event of failure to agree upon a chairman, the Government would make this appointment. In this way it was hoped to fashion a Board of Investigation, composed of experts on both sides, who would have the power and the ability to examine into the facts bearing on the case, and to report the same for publication in the *Canada Gazette*. Where it was shown that a combine existed and that the same was fostered to any extent by the Customs Tariff, the Governor-in Council was empowered to either reduce or abolish the duties on such articles, so as to give the consumers the benefit of increased competition. In the event of any combine continuing, being found guilty of unduly enhancing prices or restricting competition to the detriment of consumers, the Bill provided for a penalty of $1,000 per day, where such offence was continued after the expiration of ten days from the date of publication of the Board's report. In any case where it is shewn that a patent was being used so as to restrict trade, such patent might be revoked on application to the Exchequer Court of Canada.

The work of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada was all in the nature of investigation, and the splendid service which had been rendered to the country as well as to the railways themselves by this body was one of the strongest arguments which could be advanced in favor of state control. Similarly, the banking business was subject to important restrictions and regulations imposed by the state. Some of the largest corporations on this Continent had found it to their interest to invite publicity.

What the Bill Seeks to Accomplish.

All the arguments that could be urged against the powers of investigation conferred by the present Act could be urged with equal strength against the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which the present Bill followed closely in many particulars. Businesses which were carried on in a legitimate and an honourable way had nothing whatever to fear from investigation. Many a concern which today was being unfairly criticised would be protected by this very legislation, because it afforded the means of bringing before the public the true facts of the case. On the other hand, the one aim and object of this legislation was to prevent the mean man from profiting by virtue of his meanness. It was not claimed for the measure that it would by any means abolish all the evils which resulted from the operation of trusts and combines. The most that could be hoped for from any such legislation was that it constituted a step in the right direction.

Broadly viewed, it was in the machinery for investigation and for the framing and shaping of an intelligent public opinion which the measure provided, that its main features consisted. It aimed to get at the truth and to have the truth when ascertained so presented that the remedy for a wrong disclosed would be self-evident. It was framed in the belief that once in possession of the facts

which were of first importance to itself, the public would find a way of seeing that any evil under which it might be wrongfully suffering would be removed and that no situation, however complicated would prove too intricate for a satisfactory solution, but to ascertain the facts, to get at the truth was the first of all essentials. It relied on the moral sense of the community as a "compelling force" when concentrated intelligently on a business wrong. Intelligent public opinion would protect honest business and condemn unfair practices.

In the publicity therefore, which the measure secured, not to the private affairs of honest business men, as might be urged by those who were interested in thwarting legislation of the kind, but to the wrongful acts of mean men, lay its strength in securing the well-being of the people, which it was its purpose to maintain. It was an honest endeavour to grapple in a fearless, practical and thorough manner with what was, undoubtedly, the most complicated, intricate and far-reaching of those problems to which our present social, industrial and commercial life had given rise, and which presented, he believed, more difficulties than any single problem in the world to-day.

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KING'S COMBINE SPEECH ARRAIGNS PROTECTION

Erection of Tariff Walls Makes the Whole Nation a Huge Trust, Says the Minister—His Bill Patterned After Toronto Star's Proposals—One Free Trader Would Go Further.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 13.—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, took up the greater part of the morning and afternoon sessions of the House of Commons yesterday, speaking for nearly four hours in support of his Anti-combine bill. He delivered over 30,000 words, including references and quotations from newspapers.

After some discussion the bill passed its second reading, and went into committee. The Minister of Labor spoke in scholarly fashion, and the members who were sufficiently informed to follow him intelligently listened with close attention to the mass of information and statistics which he presented.

"It is in the machinery for investigation and for the framing and shaping of an intelligent public opinion which the measure provides that its main features consist," said the Minister, in summing up at the end of his speech. "It aims to get at the truth and to have the truth, when ascertained, so presented that the remedy for a wrong disclosed will be self-evident. If is framed in the belief that once in possession of the facts, which are of first importance to itself, the public will find a way of seeing that any evil under which it may be wrongfully suffering will be removed, and that no situation, however complicated, will prove too intricate for a satisfactory solution. But, to ascertain the facts, to get at the truth, is the first of all essentials.

A Compelling Force.

"It relies on the moral sense of the community as a 'compelling force' when concentrated intelligently on a business wrong. Intelligent public opinion will protect honest business and condemn unfair practices. If later it becomes a contest between the greed of individuals and the common good—between the ingenuities and devices of parties interested in evading the law and the brains of this Parliament to thwart such endeavor, the people, I think, may be trusted to see that those whom they send to Parliament as their representatives will see to it that the will of the people shall prevail.

"In the publicity, therefore, which this measure secures, not to the private affairs of honest business men—as may be urged by those who are interested in thwarting legislation of this kind, but to the wrongful acts of mean men—lies its strength and security, the well-being of the people, which it is its purpose to maintain.

Voracious Capitalists.

"In conclusion let me repeat, the most that is claimed for this bill, and all that can be properly claimed for any measure, is that it is an honest endeavor to grapple in a fearless, practical, and thorough manner with what is, undoubtedly, the most complicated, intricate, and far-reaching of those problems to which our present social, industrial, and commercial life has given rise, and which presents more difficulties than any single problem in the world to-day. If it helps to secure the rights of the public against the aggressive, and one might almost say the avaricious tendency of formidable capitalistic concerns, with which they are daily, nay rather hourly or momentarily, threatened; if it tends, to regain for the public that measure of social control over those powerful aggregations by which alone the rights of the multitude can be maintained, it will have proven an onward step in the march of social progress."

What Bill Provides.

The bill, in brief, provides that where six or more persons are of opinion that a combine exists, and that prices have been enhanced or competition restricted by reason of such combines, to the detriment of consumers, they may make an application in writing to a High Court judge for an order directing an investigation into such alleged combine. If upon such hearing the judge is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for believing that a combine exists which is injurious to trade, or which has operated to the detriment of consumers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be held, the judge shall direct an investigation.

The Minister of Labor then chooses a board of three members to investigate the alleged combine, which, if found guilty, is liable to a fine of $1,000 a day and costs for each day it offends after the expiration of ten days from the date of the publication of the board's report in the Canada Gazette.

Tribute to Toronto Star.

Mr. King paid a marked tribute to The Star, and made the statement that in its columns had been published, nearly two years ago, the essential features of his bill.

"The Toronto Star has given a good deal of attention to this subject, more than any other journal. A year or two ago every second issue contained some article dealing with this subject of trusts and combines," he said. "In one of these articles we find an outline of what, according to that paper at least, is the kind of machinery which is necessary to effectually control these large organizations. I find in an article in The Star of October 30, 1908, the following paragraph:

> When there is reason to suspect the existence of a combine it should be the duty of the Government to provide for an immediate enquiry into the facts, at the expense of the Government. With a prima facie case established, the next step should be for the Government to order an open and official enquiry, and where a combination is shown to exist, immediate relief should be given through the form provided by law by a reduction in, or the entire withdrawal of, the protection accorded. If the consumer is to be denied the benefit of foreign competition, he must at least be assured against the creation of combines, which prevent competition among home manufacturers and dealers.

Government Adopts Plan.

"In that paragraph will be found the essential feature of the present legislation. What the Government is aiming at in this measure is first of all to provide a means whereby, when there is reasonable ground for believing that a combination exists which is unduly enhancing prices or unfairly restricting trade, the consumers, represented by a group of their number, make out a prima facie case before a judge of the High Court, and if a prima facie case is made out in this way an investigation may be ordered by the judge, and if so ordered must be carried out at the expense of the Government. In order that an investigation of the kind may be as impartial and as fair as possible the measure provides that each of the parties interested in getting at the truth or having the truth known may be represented on the board of investigators."

Need of State Control.

Mr. King argued in favor of State control of trusts.

"We have tried to avoid the error which the United States have experienced in going too far in one direction, and on the other hand to avoid being drawn into another extreme position such as has been found in the operation of legislation in Australia. In regard to the public I hope I have shown that the main purpose of the legislation is to help to conserve to the general public some of the advantages which these large aggregations of capital are capable of rendering, not only to those whose capital is invested, but also to the whole community.

KERNEL OF THE BILL.

> Six or more persons may apply to a High Court judge for an investigation into an alleged combine.
>
> If the judge finds a prima-facie case of undue restriction of trade, the Minister of Labor (Hon. Mackenzie King) will appoint a board of three members to conduct the enquiry.
>
> If illegal combine is found, a fine of $1,000 a day for further offending will be imposed.

"There is a very strong reason for the State exercising that control. Sometimes we hear it said that the Government of a country, by interfering in the matter of these large industries, is practically standing in the way of the growth of large combinations, that it is too much of an interference, and that, as a matter of fact, it is rather the genius of individuals which is responsible for the great success of these large corporations than any other cause. In that connection it might be well pointed out in the public interest that there are material contributing causes on the part of the community itself.

What Trusts Owe State.

"What progress, for example, would a combination make but for the peace and security which is secured at the expense of the State, or but for the facilities of transportation, the banking facilities, the security in the matter of credit, transportation across the Atlantic, the markets which have been secured through commercial agencies and all the different factors for which the State is primarily responsible or for which the credit is due to the State? So, when you take account of the large services which the State as a whole is rendering and when we consider further that but for the army of producers making up a nation, and the army of consumers—after all the people of the nation—no combination on earth could exist for a week, we begin to see another set of circumstances giving reason why the Government of a country, representing the people of a country, should seek to see that any advantages which may accrue from these large aggregations of capital should in part be preserved for the good of the people as a whole.

"The form of organization which enables wealth to become concentrated in the hands of the few, and secures great commercial powers to these few, is itself rendered possible only through conditions created by society, of whose interest the State is the guardian, and by the direct agency of Government itself. All organization on a large scale is alone rendered possible by the peace and security which the State assures, and in the maintenance of which the heaviest expenditures of Governments are incurred. Without the concessions made by the public, and guaranteed by the State, the agencies of transportation and communication, the railways, the telegraph, the telephone, and the postal service, could not exist for a day, and constituting as they do the transmitting and distributing agencies of all great commercial and industrial organizations, the possibility of effective organization on a larger scale would vanish with their withdrawal. Clearly the opportunities which the State itself has created the State has a right to see, should not be used against itself, but has a right to expect that some of the advantages should be conserved to itself.

Not Necessarily Evil.

"Much of the legislation on the subject of trusts and combines has started from the wrong point of view. It has started from the conception that combines were necessarily an evil, and should be legislated against as such. Such legislation saw only the possible evil, but did not consider the advantages to be derived from organization on a large scale. It made a most fatal error, it ignored altogether the outstanding feature of present day development, the strongest tendency of our time, which is all in the direction of consolidation and concentration."

Will Get a Square Deal.

Mr. King referred as follows to the "central feature" of his bill:

"Any man who in his relations with the public is prepared to give the public a square deal may expect a square deal in return; any man or group of men who are prepared to take advantage of a set of conditions created by society to advance their selfish ends at the expense of society, are enemies of the community in which they live, and deserve neither respect nor quarter from their fellowmen. It is in this belief that investigation is made the central feature of the legislation that is proposed—investigation and publicity. In brief, it is sought to attain the object by providing the machinery, simple in its operation, by which it will be possible to get after the combines that are unduly enhancing prices and properly protect the consumer."

Mr. King here referred again to an article entitled "Combines in Canada too hard to get at," which appeared in The Toronto Star of October 30th, 1908.

A Fair Compromise.

In regard to the public attitude towards his bill Mr. King said:

"One group of critics says that the proposed Act goes too far, the other that it does not go far enough; one that investigation is too easily obtained, the other that there is still too much difficulty in obtaining investigation. Such expressions would appear to indicate that on the whole a fair compromise had been reached, and that from the point of view of the public the balances have been evenly held."

A Judge is Better.

Mr. King pointed out the advisability of having combines investigated before a High Court judge, instead of a Government agent.

"It has been said," he observed, "that a judge having a particular training is not the best fitted to go into an enquiry which has to do primarily with economic, industrial, and commercial conditions. There is a good deal to be said for and against the employment of judges in work of this kind. In the first place, looking at the position from the point of view of a combine, the commercial interest, it seems to me there is a strong reason why a judge should be one of the most desirable men to that body, that it is the duty of all constituted authority to protect private property and see that there is no undue interference with individual liberty, and that business is best done by those who are specially trained with a view to safeguarding these public and private rights. It must be perfectly apparent that if the Government were to adopt that plan, one investigator would not be sufficient, but a host of investigators would be necessary. Moreover, the objection that was urged against giving the Governor-in-Council power to remove officials in certain cases, could be urged with even stronger effect in this case. If the Government came down with a measure of that kind, it would probably be asserted that the officers whom they would be likely to appoint would become mere tools of the Government, and very little confidence would be placed in their investigation. No such argument can be urged against the appointment of a High Court judge.

No Commission Yet.

"The other alternative plan is to appoint a permanent commission, like the Railway Commission. There is much to commend that proposal; but the time has hardly come yet for taking such a step. One thing these individual boards may do will be to assist in revealing the necessity or non-necessity for the establishment of a permanent board to deal with the regulating of trusts and combines. More than that, they will reveal the best class of men to appoint on such a commission should it be found desirable to appoint a permanent board. The United States, from which we have copied many good things, from whose Interstate Commerce Commission I think we took the idea of our Railway Commission, up to the present time, has not found it desirable to appoint a permanent board to deal with trusts and combines, and we with our more limited experience, would be hardly justified in taking that step. Rather they have taken the step of first establishing a bureau of corporations in connection with the Department of Commerce and Labor for the purpose of exercising greater supervision over industrial corporations. The result of the examination of these several boards will be to show whether or not we in this country will be wise to proceed towards the establishment of a bureau of corporations with greater supervision over these bodies, or whether it will be better to go along the lines proposed of the establishment of a permanent commission."

Canada a Huge Trust.

The speaker then gave a little symposium of his free trade tendencies:

"The Government in a protectionist country by its fiscal policy makes the whole country a huge trust, that is to say, puts blue-coated, brass-buttoned gentlemen on the shore to shut out foreign competition. To that extent the country becomes a huge trust, and it resembles a trust in this, that it takes from its consumers very much more money than what it gives in return is worth. I am not depreciating this Government or the Government that preceded it, but my point is that we buy—and I never heard a commercial man dispute this position—probably twice as much dutiable goods in Canada, made in Canada, as we import from broad.

Mkes Txtion High.

"We only get revenue on what we import from abroad, so that the Government sets an example of high prices in the shape of its taxation by taking $150 for every $50 that is spent on the public service. If that is not the high cost of living as a taxpayer I do not know what it is. There is this initial wrondoing of protection, the Government is a huge trust, the whole country is made a field for a combine, and my contention is that for a Government to turn around and object to its individual citizens following its own example is very much like a father smoking a 50c cigar and lecturing his growing sons on the evils of an occasional cigarette. Grave questions arise in my mind which I shall only indicate as to how far it is right to restrict any price. You establish a set of conditions by your fiscal system, sharp men—and we have lots of them in Canada—take advantage of these conditions, nd they push their enterprises to a point to which it is impossible to push them in a free trade country like England. In saying that, I should like to guard myself against being misunderstood as to the interest I take, more as a free trader than any protectionist can possibly do, in the interests of the consumers.

Consumer Comes First.

"I want to say that as a Liberal I believe in the greatest good of the greatest number. I believe in the greatest good of the whole number, and on this fiscal question the only way we can get at the whole number is by thinking of the consumer, because we all consume, every minute in our lives. Every time we stand in our clothes, every time we take a meal or enter a house, we consume all manner of things, and the true Liberal who thinks of the whole people must think of the consumer all the time. The protectionist on the other hand thinks of the producers, and from this point of view the Government can never think of the whole people because the producers are only interested in the particular class of goods which they themselves produce. That is the meaning of a vested interest. Of course, I have no great fault to find with my Conservative friends, who inherit the traditions of the Conservative party, which I have been fighting all my life."

Pill for an Earthquake.

Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer, who has been described by the Minister of Justice as the only real Canadian free trader in captivity, took occasion at the conclusion of Mr. King's speech to deliver one of his usual brilliant expositions of free trade. He made the application of free trade as a radical cure for all combines, very pertinent and convincing.

"It is a pill to cure an earthquake," declared he. "I have great respect for the hon. gentleman, and I find many things in his address to admire. It was a splendid address, but I may safely remark, I think, that it was as I have said, a pill to cure an earthquake."

Dr. Clark then went on to point out that where a nation built a tariff wall around itself it was, in fact, creating a monopoly on a national scale.

"Where there is a big monopoly there will be smaller monopolies," he said, "and where we have high tariffs we have also the combine and the merger.

Beat Trusts in England.

"In England, when I was there, I remember, the American Tobacco Trust tried to introduce a certain very well-known cigaret. It uromised the retailers a handsome profit on all initial sales, and it advertised the cigarets extensively. Wills and Company were able, thanks to the absence of high tariff walls in England, to place in the market another cigaret which competed with the trust cigaret, and eventually drove the trust to the humiliating position of being sued by the retailers for the great dividends it had promised them for their sales.

"Then, again, people formed a combine or trust with seven or eight large soap makers. Word of it became known, and the other soap firms who were not in the ring advertised their soap as non-trust soap. They were able to compete successfully in the output, and—why, Mr. Speaker, every washwoman in England bought non-trust soap. (Laughter).

"They have tried to plant the beef trust in England, but it could not be done for the same reason. England is a free trader.

Cement Trust in Canada.

"But on the other hand let me point out to the House the situation with regard to one article in our Canadian market—cement. There has been organization among the cement people. There is a merger, and now, observe how the price has risen. Work in the West that was done for a certain price some time ago would, under merger prices, cost $1,300 more. The cement industry has been given protection and now it becomes a trust. I would respectfully suggest to the Minister of Finance that, even as an experiment, he might reduce the duty on cement, or put cement on the free list and see what the effect would be.

"Why does England get our best apples and our best beef, while we, who produce the articles, get inferior apples and tough beef—in Alberta, anyway? Can there be any doubt as to the cause? The best of everything goes to England, the poor benighted country that has no method of trade retaliation. It is nice of the other nations, themselves armed with protection, to pave with their best products the road which free trade England takes to free trade destruction. (Applause.)

"In all history no one has been able to find any basis for the conclusion that tyranny cures tyranny. State control, whether you call it Socialism or whether it is done by boards of investigation, is but a tyranny set to cure a tyranny. We should reach down and attack the root of the evil. The rot is protection. Free trade England is the greatest 'trust-buster' the world has ever seen."

John Haggart spoke derisively of both Dr. Clark's free trade policy and Mr. King's propositions. He thought the latter impracticable. Richard Blain (Yeo) thought the Government would do better to enforce the present laws rather than to add more laws which were to be set in motion by the initiative, not of the Government, but of the people.

Protection Against Labor.

Chief Whip Pardee, of West Lambton (Liberal), said something about thinking the bill was a good one and then Major Currie, of Simcoe (Cons.), made an attack with all his heavy guns on the whole question of combine legislation. He thought there should be some sort of legislation to protect the capitalists and the small manufacturers against the combines of labor.

"This is just an echo of the muckraking in the United States," said he. "It is the same old machine campaign against combines. I challenge any member of this House to get up and name one combine in Canada."

Nobody took him up, so he continued—

"There, you see, not one combine can be named. There may be mergers, but not combines. So this talk of regulating combines is the outcome of nothing but newspaper bunco, and my honorable friend, the Minister of Labor, is very fond of reading newspapers and publicity."

Mergers Not Combines.

He then went on to explain the difficulties between mergers and combines. He declared that the Canadian cement merger had been created as a protection against Canadian cement men. He said that the American Trust had set out to crush the Canadian independent firms, and for that purpose had forced prices so low that cement was being sold at a loss. The increased prices that followed the forming of the merger had been due, he said, to a re-establishment of normal conditions.

"We have too much legislation along this line compared with the too-little for the protection of capital," he said. "Capital is often persecuted in Canada."

"Can you cite a case of that?" asked Hon. Mr. King.

"Yes," replied Mr. Currie, "I could. There have been many honorable Canadian business men hung up in our courts while proceedings went on against them that never proved or disproved anything and that were only a form of persecution. I don't think it is fair to prosecute the manufacturer when other people are doing the very same thing. Everybody seems to have a harpoon into the manufacturer. They should remember that when the manufacturer suffers the laborer suffers. If you reduce the tariff, as Dr. Clark says, you let in the great international trusts. Are they to be preferred to Canadian trusts?

"Talk about watching combines, what about labor? I believe it has a right to ample representation, but should not capital have that same right? The one interest which goes unrepresented up here in Ottawa is the industrial and commercial interests. Why should there not be some other voice heard than the voice of labor? I want to see labor represented well, but I want also to see that the manufacturer gets a fair hearing."

Not Far Enough.

Dr. Sproule then held forth, and was followed by Mr. Wright, of Muskoka (Cons.), who thought that the bill had not gone far enough. He agreed in that point with Morley Currie, of Prince Edward (Lib.), who also thought the bill did not go far enough.

Mr. Currie wanted it to include provisions for the prevention of over-capitalization. This, he thought, would do away with much of the stock-gambling of to-day, which was, in his opinion, a greater evil than race-track gambling.

"Limit the dividends, too," he said. "Where the dividend was greater than the law allowed, let the surplus be added to a reserve fund for renewals of plant, or for increasing wages or reducing prices."

In the consideration of the bill in committee, Mr. George Taylor, Mr. Edmund Bristol, and Mr. Samuel Barker voted that it be sent to a special committee. Mr. Currie (Simcoe), said he understood that it had been agreed to by whips. Chief Liberal Whip Pardee and Hon. Mackenzie King denied this.

Naughty Jim Conmee.

Mr. James Conmee supported the motion for a special committee.

Mr. Bristol argued strenuously against the bill and claimed that manufacturers had the right to combine. He wanted the words "may enhance prices," appearing in the preamble of the bill, to "do enhance prices." It will be remembered that Mr. Bristol was one of the solicitors of the wholesale grocers guild, which was acquitted on a charge of combining in restraint of trade by Chief Justice Falconbridge a few weeks ago.

Mr. Macdonald (Pictou) was afraid that any understanding among business men would be in danger of being called a trust. Cranks would bring on an expensive investigation which would cause great inconvenience to manufacturers.

"If we are not careful we will impair the value of capital in this country," he said. "What we want in Canada more than anything else is capital to develop our resources. We have no trusts in this country. People read the yellow American papers, look at their cartoons, and imagine that we have monopolies."

"And we don't want 'them,'" called out a member.

"I know we don't," Mr. Macdonald explained.

"He means we don't want the American cartoons," said another member, referring to the first who interrupted.

Mr. Macdonald felt that a clause should be incorporated in the Act providing that in case of malicious prosecution of companies on the charge of being combines, the prosecutors should be punished.

"It seems hard that a man who has not been successful in business cannot buy from other men in his own line," he said.

"Simply because some judge thinks he should not," said Mr. Lancaster, from across the House.

"I object to this bill because it is several days too late," said Glen Campbell (Daughin).

Mr. James Conmee caused great excitement by shouting "Better late than never."

The suggestion to send the bill to a special committee was resisted by Mr. King, who emphasized the necessity of putting it through the session.

"I think it is unbecoming of a Minister of this Government to lecture the House on what it should do," said Mr. Lancaster (St. Catharines). "We need a little time to grasp the contents of the bill. The honorable gentleman took three and a half hours to explain it. I hope that he will not have the temerity to lecture this House again during the session."

The Proposed Lieutenant.

Mr. Doherty (St. Anne's, Montreal) feared that business would suffer if any six irresponsible persons could force a manufacturer to have his business investigated simply because they had a theory that he was cornering the market.

The bill passed its second reading, and when the House adjourned progress was reported in committee.

Easter Eggs.

The egg has always been held as a type of a second coming to life. Even the Egyptians, who did not believe in the resurrection of the body, used it as a sacred emblem of the renovation of mankind after the flood.—Treasury.

TORONTO STAR IS GIVEN CREDIT FOR THE MEASURE

In his illuminative speech on fiscal and economic problems yesterday Hon. Mackenzie King gave The Toronto Star credit for prescribing both the remedy and the preventive which the Government has adopted for the evils of the combine. Mr. King said:

"The Toronto Star has given a good deal of attention to this subject, more than any other journal. A year or two ago every second issue contained some article dealing with this subject of trusts and combines. In one of these articles we find an outline of what, according to that paper at least, is the kind of machinery which is necessary to effectually control these large organizations. I find in an article in The Star of October 30, 1908, the following paragraph:

"'When there is reason to suspect the existence of a combine it should be the duty of the Government to provide for an immediate enquiry into the facts, at the expense of the Government. With a prima facie case established, the next step should be for the Government to order an open and official enquiry, and where a combination is shown to exist, immediate relief should be given through the form provided by law by a reduction in, or the entire withdrawal of, the protection accorded. If the consumer is to be denied the benefit of foreign competition, he must at least be assured against the creation of combines, which prevent competition among home manufacturers and dealers.'

"In that paragraph will be found the essential feature of the present legislation."

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A strong man is strong all over. No man can be strong who is suffering from weak stomach with its consequent indigestion, or from some other disease of the stomach and its associated organs, which impairs digestion and nutrition. For when the stomach is weak or diseased there is a loss of the nutrition contained in food, which is the source of all physical strength. When a man "doesn't feel just right," when he doesn't sleep well, has an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach after eating, is languid, nervous, irritable and despondent, he is losing the nutrition needed to make strength.

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The Combines Investigation Act.

Abstract of speech by the Honourable the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on the Second Reading of the Bill, April I2, I9I0.

The Bill ~~providing for the~~ to provide for the investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers which may enhance prices or restrict competition to the detriment of consumers, introduced in the House of Commons by the Honourable Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, received its Second Reading and reached the committee stage on April I2. In his speech on the second reading the Minister ~~concerned himself~~ dealt with the reasons which had prompted the introduction of the bill at the present time. ------

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~~The 2nd reading of the~~

In the House of Commons, on April 12, Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the proposed resolution relating to certain features of Bill No. 101 - An Act to provide for the investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers which may enhance prices or restrict competition to the detriment of the consumer. In doing so the Minister spoke ~~of the reasons which had prompted the introduction of this Bill at the present time~~, the object which it was hoped that the measure would serve, and the spirit in which it had been brought before Parliament. The Minister discussed also the trust problem as it had been viewed by public men and by leading economists in other countries, and in this connection reviewed briefly the legislative measures which had been adopted in Canada, in the United States, in various European countries, and in Australia, for the protection of the public against the abuse of the privilege of industrial and commercial combination.

In opening he dealt with the very serious rise in prices and in the cost of living in Canada and in the United States which had occurred within the past few years, and which was attracting so much attention at the present time. This increase in the cost of living had not been confined to any one class of the population, but was a serious matter to rich and poor alike, and especially to the wage earning classes and to persons of limited or fixed income. In the popular mind the increased cost of living was associated with another phenomenon, namely, that of the trusts and mergers which had been a conspicuous feature of the industrial and commercial development of recent years. The Minister was of opinion that this conclusion might be justified in some particular cases but that the full explanation of the increased cost of living of today was not to be found in this cause alone. Whilst trusts and mergers might have increased prices in some instances they had not always had that effect,

The rise in prices & the growth in trusts & mergers constituted the two outstanding phenomena, the one a matter of daily experience, the other of daily observation, the public had come to believe that in some way or to some degree the ~~two more or less related~~ one had been the ~~cause~~ cause of the other, ~~and that~~

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and he would like the House to understand that in introducing the present legislation no attempt was being made to legislate against combines, mergers and trusts as such. The intention, rather, was to place some restraint on these large aggregations of capital so that the advantages accruing from them might be, in some measure, secured to the public who had granted these large combinations the wide powers which they enjoyed.

An investigation conducted by the Department of Labour of Canada had shown that the prices in 1910 of various farm and field products in this country had increased during the past 10 years ~~on the average during the past twenty years~~ from 30 to 40 per cent. over the average prices for the years 1890 to 1899 inclusive. In manufactured articles the increase had not been as marked, although during the past ten years there had been a very perceptible upward tendency in many lines of manufactures. A special report, based on the results of this investigation into wholesale prices in Canada, was now in course of preparation and would, he believed, prove one of the best reports on prices ever produced on this continent. From this enquiry it would appear that on certain classes of commodities, the classes on which the masses of the people mainly depend, - grains, fodders, animals and meats, dairy produce and foods, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, and the like, - the increase had been very much higher than the average and had ranged anywhere from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. These figures were borne out by investigations made in other countries. In the United States a special enquiry under federal authority into the causes of the increased cost of food and other products had shown that prices in that country had increased during the past decade from 25 to 50 and 70 per cent. In Great Britain prices had also risen materially, although not to the same extent as in the United States and in Canada.

Continuing, the Minister quoted from Nelson's Encyclopedia of 1909 and also from Mr. John Moody's work, entitled "The Truth about the Trusts," statistics showing the ~~wonderful~~ remarkable growth of the trust

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movement in the United States within recent years. The number and the immense capitalization of these corporations should, he thought, impress on every one the tremendous power which had thereby been placed in the hands of a few men, and point out the necessity for some form of state control so that the powers of combinations be not exercised to the detriment of individuals. No exception could be taken to a trust doing all that was justifiable to further the interests of those whose capital was invested therein, but the business should be carried on with due regard to the interests of the large body of consumers who make up society. While this rapid growth of trusts and mergers had occurred in the United States a similar movement, although not on so large a scale, had manifested itself in this country. It had been asserted by the "Monetary Times", however, that the formation of consolidations and mergers in 1909 had constituted an outstanding feature of the industrial and financial situation in Canada during that year. Since the beginning of the present year scarcely a day passed that mention was not made in the press of some new consolidation or merger. The fact that the formation of these large corporations had ~~been co-incidental~~ coincided with such a remarkable increase in prices had created in the minds of the Canadian people an impression that the two were intimately associated with one another, and the people were accordingly demanding some form of legislation which would enable them to say whether they were right or wrong in this conclusion.

The Minister referred to the principal Canadian mergers and consolidations which had taken place in 1909, and also to those which were engaging attention at the present time. In this connection reference was made to an article in the "Montreal Star" of March 14 of the present year relating to an alleged combine among various ocean steamship companies in respect of trans-Atlantic freight rates on westbound traffic to Canada, and to a proposed increase in the rates

The question was: How could the public secure for itself some of the benefits to be derived from the advantages of large combinations, without suffering from the possible evils which appeared to be more or less incident to the increasing power of large capitalistic organizations.

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of ocean freights by the lines comprising the Canadian North Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference. In this article Mr. Richard Grigg, British Trade Commissioner of Canada, was quoted as having stated that "it was alleged, and very generally believed, that an understanding exists between the Canadian North Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference and lines of steamers from Great Britain and the Continent to New York, Boston, and Portland, and that these are, therefore, regulated by combination." It was further asserted in this article that the natural result of such a condition would be to lessen the value of the British preference, while the United States products, in the nature of exports to Canada, being carried by rail and therefore not subject to the same increased charges, would profit by the handicapped British trade.

It was noteworthy in connection with the discussion of the problem of trusts and mergers that the largest industrial combinations in this country had escaped criticism altogether, namely, the railway companies. The latter, however, were already subject to the authority of a body known as the Board of Railway Commissioners, which was vested with authority to enquire into their rates and methods of management.

The Minister believed that if the present Bill were passed into law that a great deal of the agitation in Canada against industrial and commercial combinations as such would cease altogether, because the public would then realise that a means was provided of protecting the public against any combination which used its powers in a manner detrimental to the public interest.

Referring to the increased cost of food and other products the Minister observed: "In so far as the rise is due to the discovery of new sources of wealth, to the increased investment of foreign capital in the Dominion, to the opening of new areas of cultivation, to larger and wider markets, to increased settlement of hitherto unsettled parts, to the increased number of people who have to be

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"fed, to increased transportation, storing and refrigerating facilities, to the prevention of waste, to improved methods of production and distribution, the rise is to be welcomed as an actual increase in the wealth of the world, and as reflecting the increased prosperity of our time, a prosperity in which the farmer, the mechanic, the business and professional man have all shared to a greater or less degree." In the study of the history of the movement of prices in Canada it would, he thought, be seen that the causes above mentioned had operated to a very considerable degree. There were, however, other causes contributing to the rise in prices, among which the Minister specified the extravagance of the wealthy classes, and the ~~revolution~~ improvement in the ~~scale~~ standards of living which had occurred within recent years among all classes in North America, the immense increase which had taken place in the world's production of gold, the very large increase of population in Canada, and the unprecendented expenditures on public works and undertakings incidental to the industrial and commercial expansion of the country within recent years. The increased prices had made the working classes feel the necessity for increased wages and, on the other hand, the increased wages had resulted in increased prices. High wages in the centres of population had led many to forsake the farms for the centres of population, which, in turn, accounted, at least in part, for the increased prices of farm produce. Another element in the situation was the increased demand for Canadian produce in foreign countries, due to improved methods of transportation, the efforts of commercial agencies abroad, and the Government's policy of trade development. Expenditures during the past decade on wars and warlike preparations by other nations had diverted a large amount of capital which might otherwise have gone into productive industry.

Two other contributing causes remained -- the customs tariff and the combines. The tariff, undoubtedly, had the effect of excluding foreign competition up to a certain point with a resultant possible ~~to~~ where industries combined to take full advantage of the protection afforded by the tariff -

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crease in the prices of some of the commodities which are produced within the tariff wall. It did not follow that a tariff was necessarily injurious in the long run. The effect of a tariff might be to stimulate industry generally, so that in the long run the people would be better off. It was not, the Minister said, his intention to argue at the moment the advantages, pro and con, of tariff, but simply to point out that in the United States and Canada prices ranged at a much higher level than they did in a free trade country like Great Britain, and that the differences, while not wholly attributable to their respective tariff policies, might be in part due thereto.. Where competition was limited from without and industry was carried on within by only a limited number of producers, a very strong inducement was put in the way of the domestic producers to unite their forces and gain for themselves the full benefit of the incidental protection which the tariff afforded. The object of the present measure was to see that that where an advantage was given to any industry through the tariff that the whole of such advantage should not necessarily accrue to those who were engaged in the manufacture, but that some of it should be conserved for the general public in whose interests, as a whole, the tariff was framed. Another point which the Minister emphasized was that trusts and combines are not necessarily injurious but that on the contrary they might be of distinct advantage if their operations were subjected to effective control. The advantages of combinations were set forth from time to time in newspaper advertisements, and were expressed also in the writings of leading economists. In this connection the Minister referred to Professor J. W. Jenks' work, entitled "The Trust Problem," and to a work by Mr. Wm. H. Collier, entitled "The Trusts - What they can do for us; what we can do for them." The advantages of large combinations of capital were so obvious that if these organizations had regard to the public interest as well as to the private interest of their shareholders, there would be no need of any legislation to control their operations. Unfortun-

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ately human nature, being ~~as~~ what it is, these organizations did not consider primarily the good of the nation as a whole, and it was, therefore, the business of the Government to see that no private interest was allowed to operate against the public good.

Having thus referred to the advantages of combination, the Minister quoted also from a pamphlet written by Mr. Wm. W. Cook, of New York, and from Mr. Jenks' work, ~~"The Trust Problem"~~, regarding the evils incident to industrial and commercial consolidation to investors, consumers, producers, wage earners, political organizations, and to the mental and moral tone of the business community. It was apparent that no single law could hope to cope with all these possible evils. In the present legislation it was the interest of the consumer and producer rather than the interest of the investor which it was hoped to protect. It was sufficiently shown that through large consolidations of capital enormous power had been concentrated in the hands of a few men. At the same time these consolidations of power had lessened the individual responsibility for the proper exercise of the power which these trusts and mergers possessed; and the sense of personal obligation to the community became submerged in vast corporate entities. The possible resulting abuses called for some restraint to take the place of personal obligation. Government supervision and publicity must be that substitute.

Continuing, the Minister referred to representations which had been received by the Government from various quarters to the effect that combines were operated in Canada in a manner detrimental to public interest, referring especially to a representative deputation on this subject which was received by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Trade and Commerce on February 26, 1909.

The Minister explained that in the present Bill the Government had sought to avoid the limitations which experience had disclosed in the legislation in other countries on the same question.

See p 37 to 39 inc

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There was an additional reason for government supervision and publicity at the instance of the state. The form of organization which enabled wealth to become concentrated in the hands of a few,and secured great commercial powers to these few,was itself rendered possible only through conditions created by society,of whose interests the state was the guardian and by the direct agencies of government itself.

All organization on a large scale was alone rendered possible by the peace and security which the State assured,and in the maintenance of which the heaviest expenditures of governments were incurred. Without the concessions made by the public, and guaranteed by the State,the agencies of transportation and communication,the railway,the telegraph and telephone,the postal service,could not exist for a day,and constituting as they did, the transmitting and distributing agencies of all great and industrial organizations,the possibility of effective organization on a large scale would vanish with their withdrawal. Then there were the banking and currency systems,with all the sensitive mechanism of that vast superstructure of credit without which the creation of great capitalistic concerns would be an impossibility,what would become of this if the state representing the people as a whole were to withdraw its sustaining and regulating powers? What,too,of International Trade,with all that it implied of diplomatic and consular service of treaty rights and privileges secured by the state and maintained by good will,by concession or by power? And lastly,what scope for organizing intelligence could there be,what values of lands or goods to reckon with,without the powers of this great army of producers, the needs of this great army of consumers,without the thousand and one conditions which arise out of multitudes of human beings scattered the length and breadth of the land,congregated at centres

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interdependent in a thousand and one ways,all going to make up modern society as we know it,each contributing his part,albeit unconscious of to the weal or the woe of the whole.

Clearly the opportunities which the state itself had created the state has had a right to see should not be used against itself,but more,if society as at present constituted made possible great economies great savings,through organization on a large scale,society had the right to expect that some of these advantages should be conserved to itself. This double purpose it is was hoped this legislation might serve.

Much of the legislation on the subject of trusts and combines had started from the wrong point of view. It had started from the conception that combines were necessarily an evil and should be legislated against as such. Such legislation saw only the possible evils,but did not consider the advantages to be derived from organization on a large scale. It made a most fatal error,it ignored altogether the outstanding feature of present-day development,the strongest tendency of our times, which was all in the direction of concentration and consolidation. It was control,not prohibition that was required,and while leaving individuals to the enjoyment of their rights and not hampering them in their initiative,would concerve to the public some of the advantages which the public itself had helped to create.

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The United States, after twenty years' experience of the Sherman Anti-Trust law had now come to the conclusion that the only way in which to deal with large combinations, where there was any reasonable ground for suspicion that they had been organized in violation of the anti-trust law, was to investigate and find out whether or not, as the result of such investigation, the suspicion was well founded. In England trusts were held to be illegal only where competition was shown to have been wholly removed or prices excessively raised. But while the law in England and on the Continent left the development of trusts to be shaped by economic conditions, it had guarded more and more closely the incorporation and supervision of corporations.

At this point in his address the Minister reviewed the existing legislation in Canada in respect of combines, trusts, etc., referring in this connection to sections 496, 497 and 498 which were based on a law of the Criminal Code adopted in 1889 and subsequently amended in 1899 and 1900; the Anti-Combines clause of the Customs Tariff Act adopted in 1897 and amended in 1907; and the amendment which was made to the Inland Revenue Act in 1904, empowering the Minister of Inland Revenue to withhold licences ~~from tobacco~~ from, ~~cigar or cigarette~~ manufacturers who sought to impose upon their customers any monopolistic form of contract in articles for the sale of which a licence from the Inland Revenue Department was required.

The present Bill aimed at providing a means whereby any six consumers in Canada, who had reason to believe that a combination existed in any branch or department of industry which had unduly enhanced prices or unfairly restricted trade to the detriment of consumers, might make application before any High Court Judge for the establishment of a Board of Investigation to report upon such alleged combine. If a prima facie case was made out before the High Court Judge an investigation ~~order~~ would be ~~granted~~ ordered, and ~~if so~~, ~~order must be~~ carried out at the expense of the ~~Dominion~~ Government.

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Boards of Investigation would consist of three members, one nominated on behalf of the persons who had preferred the complaint, another nominated on behalf of the ~~accused~~ persons concerned in the alleged combine, and the third, who must be a judge, chosen by the foregoing to act as chairman. In the event of failure to agree upon a chairman the Government would make this appointment. In this way it was hoped to fashion a Board of Investigation composed of experts on both sides who would have the power and the ability to examine into the facts bearing on the case, and to report the same for publication in the "Canada Gazette." Where it was shown that a combine existed and that the same was fostered to any extent by the Customs Tariff the Governor in Council was empowered to either reduce or abolish the duties on such articles so as to give the consumers the benefit of increased competition. In the event of any combine continuing, being found guilty of unduly enhancing prices or restricting competition to the detriment of consumers, the Bill provided for a penalty of $1,000 per day, where such offence was continued after the expiration of ten days from the date of the publication of the Board's report. In any case where it is shown that a patent was being used so as ~~to violate the provisions of this Act~~ restrict trade such patent might be revoked on application to the Exchequer Court of Canada.

The work of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada was all in the nature of investigation, and the splendid service which had been rendered to the country as well as to the railways themselves by this body was one of the strongest arguments which could be advanced in favor of state control. Similarly, the banking business was subject to important restrictions and regulations imposed by the state. Some of the largest corporations on this Continent had found it to their interest to invite publicity. ~~The United States Steel Corporation was a case in point. Mr Andrew Carnegie and President Gary of that corporation had both spoken in~~

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~~favor of Governmental fixing of prices in monopolistic industries.~~ All the arguments that could be urged against the powers of investigation conferred by the present Act could be urged with equal strength against the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which the present Bill followed closely in many particulars. Businesses which were carried on in a legitimate and an honourable way had nothing whatever to fear from investigation. Many a concern which today was being unfairly criticised would be protected by this very legislation because it afforded the means of bringing before the public the true facts of the case. On the other hand, the one aim and object of this legislation was to prevent the mean man from profiting by virtue of his meanness. It was not claimed for the measure that it would by any means abolish all the evils which resulted from the operation of trusts and combines. The most that could be hoped for from any such legislation was that it constituted a step in the right direction. Broadly viewed, the main feature of the Bill was the machinery for investigation and for the formation of an intelligent public opinion which ~~the measure~~ it afforded. In the publicity which it would give lay its chief strength in securing the well-being of the people, which it was its purpose to maintain.

In conclusion, the Minister expressed the belief that the Bill represented "an honest endeavour to grapple in a fearless, practical and thorough manner with what is undoubtedly the most complicated, intricate and far-reaching of these problems to which our present social, industrial and commercial life have given rise, and which presents, I believe, more difficulties than any single problem in the world today."

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Broadly viewed, it was in the machinery for investigation and for the framing and shaping of an intelligent public opinion which the measure provided, that its main features consisted. It aimed to get at the truth and to have the truth when ascertained so presented that the remedy for a wrong disclosed would be self-evident. It was framed in the belief that once in possession of the facts which were of first importance to itself, the public would find a way of seeing that any evil under which it might be wrongfully suffering would be removed and that no situation, however complicated will prove too intricate for a satisfactory solution, but to ascertain the facts, to get at the truth was the first of all essentials. It relied on the moral sense of the community as a "compelling force" when concentrated intelligently on a business wrong. Intelligent public opinion would protect honest business and condemn unfair practices.

In the publicity therefore, which the measure secured, not to the private affairs of honest business men, as might be urged by those who were interested in thawarting legislation of the kind, but to the wrongful acts of mean men, lay its strength in securing the well-being of the people, which it was its purpose to maintain. It was an honest endeavour to grapple in a fearless, practical and thorough manner with what was, undoubtedly, the most complicated, intricate and far-reaching of those problems to which our present social, industrial and commercial life had given rise, and which presented, he believed, more difficulties than any single problem in the world today.

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file combines

D 2991

Title explains scope and purpose.

Difference from other anti-combine legislation.

Importance of organization

Should be benefit.

Paradox of increasing organization and

increased cost of living.

Popular suspicion associates it with

combines.

Measure affecting private interests and

public rights.

(I) Desirability of minimum interference

(2) Immediate and certain means of

redress.

D 2992

Title explains scope and purpose.

Difference from other anti-combine legislation.

Importance of organization

Should be benefit.

Paradox of increasing organization and

increased cost of living.

Popular suspicion associates it with

combines.

Measure affecting private interests and

public rights.

(I) Desirability of minimum interference

(2) Immediate and certain means of

redress.

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D 2993

Am heartily in favor of bill

Companies & individuals joint forces may often do joint forces to sell goods at lower prices

formerly Dominion Grange did

Farm Growers Associations in W collection & sale wheat

These combinations beneficial

Also manufacturers & Reps provided it is to decrease diminish cost of goods & cost transportation

This bill is a little sick out to deal with "Combines monopolies, trusts & mergers which may enhance prices or restrict competition to the detriment of consumers"

Combine ~~in restraint~~ for years double injustice
1 enhancing home prices unfairly
2 selling for less to foreign purchaser with whom especially the farmer has to compete abroad.
Defence that this system necessary if industry to be maintained in this country
Sophistry protection given to make competition among home manufacturers not combines

D 5031

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Free trade England free combines
Reason foreign goods pour in on advance of prices
above foreign level.
No maintaining them except by combination
between English producers & foreign producers all
the world over
Impossible.
The English peoples protection against combines
which they enjoy in their policy of free imports.
Cost of food enhanced
Year Book London Daily mail 1910 C S Curtiss
Statistician Govt Washington
Over 10 mos cattle 1907–1909 reduced 7000 000 head
Swine fallen 1000 000 below 1908
More months to feed increased by both immigration
Recent elections w/ G B rise in wheat & flour
warmly discussed
No doubt yield in wheat & foodstuffs decreased
since 1907 enhancing prices
Foodstuffs have advanced
Do not begrudge to Canadian farmers
Some heat & burden of day
Entitled to everything good that is going particularly
when it arises from no combination or artificial
contrivance.

D 5333

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In Ontario returns for July 1909 total 1593880 head
beef cattle. 118000 less than in July 1908.
Manitoba repatriated from Chicago 464000 in 1907
372.000 in 1909
100,000 loss being caused by disappearance of ranches
through incoming settlers
In Canada at large 1000000 sheep less than in 1871.
A condition of things well worth attention of Govt.
In older Provinces hog raising has fallen off.
Not wearing House with figures but exports of
Cattle meat & butter not kept pace with growth
of population. Confirms theory that scarcity has made
higher prices agricultural commodities
farmer deserves good price for everything
raises by sweat of country
wheelhorse on whom load falls
hitherto no matter how hard he worked made
but bare living.
In US many attempts have been made to check trusts
Sherman law not very successful
Trusts can return back lawyers are richer powerful
In Canada excellent useful bodies of farmers
organizations have had to fight
formidable task no headway.

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Fair associations made more progress if without powerful press.

Sherman law not workable.

Method of combating trusts devised by Prof Jno B Clark Columbia University

Briefly wd enable State & legislatures pass laws for inspection by public officials of assets of every trust

Publicity arising.

Examination of prices.

Discounts & rebates no longer

Protect consumer from extortion & competitors from unjust discrimination

Pages 9 & 10

Resembles King bill in principle but to my mind not as good a bill

Not measure fair to all

Nobody need fear it except the guilty who are oppressing the public

Enables anyone Explain bill

Does fair manufacturer wrong - shield consumer against those who would fleece him.

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This ~~[illegible]~~ will allow & hope enquiry into ~~fact~~ charge that Canadian Manufr sells cheaper to foreign market than home market.

That in my judgement is bad as any other combine

Dropping market goods en route different should be however stopped by regular & upright trade practice

If after 30 years of Protection the Canadian Manufr will not put the Canadian farmer & consumer on same footing as foreigner in respect to prices then it may not be in the public interest to protect them longer.

The following combinations

Sugar, Groceries many kinds, Glassware, Bank, Farm implements, Harness & many other every day necessities

Read other article page 91.

Concede in my opinion this measure necessary to protect consumer &c.

Again let me say the goods bought here not its own

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D 2938

law to be enforced by not only providing the machinery but bearing the expense after machinery is provided.

In many cases we know the ~~small~~ consumer has not the means to prosecute & perhaps dare not if he had.

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19 May 1910

D 2[illegible]

Lake Mohonk Conf.
on International
Arbitrartion

"THE BEARING OF INDUSTRIAL
CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION
ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE"

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WLMK

D 3000 (MAY 1910)

[King's Speech at the Lake Mohonk Conference, May 1910] 1910.

✓ Anglo-American Relations — Centenary of Peace

✓ Conference at Lake Mohonk

Hon.W.L.Mackenzie King.

Mr.Smiley,Mr.Chairman,Ladies and Gentlemen:

I cannot regret too deeply that on an occasion as important as this, with questions as far-reaching as those which are being discussed and with ladies and gentlemen so distinguished and representative present,it has not been the good fortune of one of my colleagues to be present to address you instead of myself. I realize only too well how great is their loss and how considerable is your misfortune. However,I feel that I would be wanting altogether in what the Canadian people would regard a first duty of any one in a representative position,coming from Canada to this country at the present time,did I not immediately join with my friend,the Mayor of Halifax,who spoke to you last night,in expressing something of the gratitude which the people of Canada,in common with citizens everywhere throughout the British Empire feel in the whole hearted expression of sympathy which has gone forth from this nation to the people of the Empire in the loss of a deeply revered and greatly beloved Sovereign.

As the youngest of his late Majesty's Ministers in the government of Canada,may I be permitted to say how deeply

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impressed I have been at the many evidences of a common grief which I have seen in this country during the one or two days of this short visit. There is not in all the flags flying at half-mast throughout this country today out of respect to the memory of a great sovereign, a single one but is playing its part in helping to further the object which it seems to me it is the main purpose of this Conference to serve, namely, the prompting of a feeling of common sympathy and good will, the foundations on which alone a permanent peace can be laid.

I would like to thank you, Mr. Smiley, and you, Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, who have joined in giving a place in the proceedings of this Conference to a memorial service in honour of the memory of the late King; that from amid these hills and from beside this lake, there should on the morrow ascend a word, a hymn, a prayer to the King of kings, in common with the voice of a grief-stricken empire, is not less a tribute to the part played by King Edward as a Peacemaker in these later days than it is indicative of the courtesy, the generosity and the reverence of the American people.

You have spoken, Sir, of the relation of economic justice to international justice, and Dr. Eliot, in speaking, reminded us of the significance ~~of~~ to the mass of the people of the burdens which wars bring with them. I should like to say just a word or two to my friends, the workingmen, wherever they may be found, on this important subject; for it seems to me that the workingmen of this country and of every country cannot too quickly or too fully realise how far reaching and

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all important is any movement which may help to rid this universe of some of its armaments and reduce in some measure the cost and probability of war. I would say to them that if, - as I believe they are - they are sincere when they speak of their desire to abolish war ,they must in this case,as in others,point the way by example to other classes in the community. I am pleased to be able to say that the workingmen of Canada have in some measure recognized this and are,in a small way,today endeavouring to set an example to their fellows in other parts of the world in demonstrating the wisdom of an appeal to reason rather than a reliance on force in seeking to obtain what they believe to be their just demands.

Some three or four years ago,after one of the worst strikes ever witnessed in the Dominion, a strike which threatened at the beginning of winter a fuel famine in the prairie provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan,the Dominion decided the time had come when the public interest should be considered,as well as the interests of conflicting parties,and that some measure should be devised which would make it impossible for an employer to lock out his men or working men to go on a strike until the subject in dispute between them had been made a matter of investigation by a board of investigation. The Act which is the expression in legislation of this national conviction is known as the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," and is applicable to all agencies in the nature of public service utilities, street railways,telegraphs,telephones,all agencies of communication

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and transportation and mines. The feature of this law is that before any employer can lock out his employes, or before workingmen can go on strike, they are obliged to submit their differences to a board clothed with powers to investigate and report upon the right or the wrong of the parties in the matter. The findings are not made compulsory on either side; the respective parties are free to accept or reject the finding of the tribunal after it has been made; but if workingmen strike before applying for one of these boards, or if employers lock out their employes before a dispute had been dealt with in that way, the party so offending becomes liable to penalties in the nature of a fine or imprisonment. When Boards are being established each side is allowed to name one member of the board, provided ~~he had~~ such member has no financial interest in the dispute, and if the two members so named are able to agree on a third, well and good, ~~he is chosen as~~ the man of their choice is made chairman; if not, it then becomes the duty of the government to appoint the chairman and the appointment is made by the Minister of Labour. The law has now been on the books for a little over three years. During that course of time there have been altogether 94 applications to the government for boards of conciliation and investigation; out of these 94 cases a strike or lock-out has been prevented in 88. In some cases settlements were effected while Boards were being constituted; in most cases the settlement was effected by the Board or by an acceptance of ~~its~~ their findings. In the six cases in which the boards failed to bring about an agreement between parties, and in which

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the findings of the boards were not acceptable to one of them, the question of recognition of the union came up in in some form or other; 3 of these disputes concerned coal mines, one a metalliferous mine~~s~~ and one a railway. In all these cases the main rock on which the parties split was ~~in the main~~ the question of recognition of the union. So far as hours, wages and conditions of employment are concerned the boards have been able to arrange satisfactory settlements.

What does that mean? If we allow for a few cases where workingmen have come out in ignorance of the provisions of the Act, but have returned to work once its provisions have been brought to their attention, it means that so far as the Dominion of Canada is concerned, in regard to large industries in the nature of public utilities, the machinery provided has been such that by securing a compulsory investigation of difficulties, it has been effective in removing the same without occasioning the loss of a single dollar in wages or profits or causing any ~~other~~ discomfort to the general public. So far as railways are concerned, with one small exception which did not appreciably affect business, a strike of machinists on the Canadian Pacific Railway, so far as all the street railways are concerned; so far with slight interruptions as all the shipping companies are concerned, so far as telegraphs and telephones are concerned; so far as municipal monopolies are concerned, the Dominion has enjoyed during the past 3 years complete immunity from industrial strife. In coal mines industrial strife has been considerably reduced, though unfortunately, not entirely absent.

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I say we have had this immunity from industrial strife, and in its place have had the advantages of industrial peace. The bearing of that upon international arbitrations of one kind or another would seem to be apparent, if analogies have any force whatever. Surely if it can be demonstrated as between masters and employees that some kind of machinery can be provided which will enable the parties to get at the facts without resorting to extreme measures of force,- if these that can be found in the industrial word,- why can similar means not also be found for any other class of controversy which may arise? The secret, I think, as one looks at it, of the working of the measure in the Dominion, lies, first of all, in the fact that the sudden blow is withheld, no one is taken unexpectedly, all the parties have an opportunity of looking at the differences calmly and in a broad way; passion, prejudice, these elements which do so much to blind the main question ~~real issues~~, are held at bay until the real issues have been made the subject of investigation; and the very fact that there is the withholding of the sudden blow makes possible that more potent force and influence - an intelligently shaped public opinion. Parties then, before they resort to a struggle, before they reject the findings of an award, must reflect upon what it may mean to encounter the opposition of an intelligently shaped public opinion. In international affairs, if some such means as this or as that which has been suggested here by this Conference, could be devised,- is there any reason to believe all the nations of the world being interested in international peace as all the public of a single nation are interested in industrial peace, that

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they would not play their part in focusing a public opinion, a public opinion arising out of the views of many countries,but based on one great common interest and aim,and that that great force would not play its part in helping to stay the hand of an aggressor whose cause had not been shown to be a fair and honourable one?

I will not say anything more on that subject. I would like, however,to take advantage of this occasion just to recho a suggestion that I took the liberty of making about a year ago at Harvard University. It has seemed to me,as I have listened to the discussions in this gathering during the last two or three days,that the people of this continent have an opportunity all but unparalleled in the history of nations. We have heard this morning of a self-denying ordinance,passed in 1818,whereby we have been freed from armaments on our Great Lakes. We have heard later and at different times,mention made of the several agreements which have been entered into between this country and Great Britain as respects boundary differences between Canada and the United States,and we are,I believe, nearing a time when,through the instrumentality of this Conference ~~here~~ and other like influences, something in the nature of a permanent court of arbitral justice is going to be forthcoming. Has it occurred to you that that is a record which covers a period of one hundred years of peace on this continent? We are about to conclude, - in 1914 we will have concluded one hundred years of peace on the northern part of this continent. Between the United States and Canada we have a boundary

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line of between three and four thousand miles,stretching from ocean to ocean across an entire continent; and along the whole of that border there is not an armament of any kind; no shot has been fired across it,no swords have been drawn for a period of nearly one hundred years. It seems to me if we realise the significance of that fact we will take it upon ourselves to see,when thetime comes,that this epoch-marking event,the consummation of one hundred years of peace will be commemorated in some form which will strike the imagination of every nation throughout the whole of the civilized world! (Applause) I ventured at the time to suggest that possibly the two nations or the British empire and this great nation might join in erecting some sort of international monument,sublime in its symbolism of brotherhood and love,that some place of great ~~material~~ natural beauty such as Niagara,which is known the world over,might be chosen as a place for such a monument; and as I have listened to the discussions today,I have thought how on the base of that monument we might record the incident to which President Eliot has alluded,the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1818,and how on the sides we might record in their order the various international agreements by which differences have been removed and peace maintained between the two peoples,and how at the summit reference might be made to the arbitral court which is to be established at the Hague,and which will settle all future differences between the two peoples: we might proclaim to the world that that is the answer of the new world to the war-talk of the old; that here is the triumph of democracy on a new continent,for there

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is the answer, Ladies and Gentlemen, to the question whether the best way to preserve peace is to prepare for war, or whether it is to live as though we believed in men and in living as men of peace should live! (Applause)

So, ladies and gentlemen, if I may in concluding, I would like to leave two thoughts in the minds of those who are present, representing as they do, so many influences for peace throughout this great Republic. The first for the workingmen of this nation, as of the Dominion of Canada, and let us hope also of other countries that they may come to realise that their greatest contribution to the cause of international peace will lie in the furtherance of industrial peace; that that example, once set, that that sentiment for peace once established in a country, will do more than any other single force to restrain governments from involving the peoples concerned in unnecessary expenditures incident to war. And the second thought, for all of us on this continent, that we do not miss the significance of what after all is the greatest achievement, ~~it seems to me~~, of the civilization of the new world, the greatest triumph that peace has known yet upon earth, that of two peoples living side by side, with a boundary that runs across an entire continent, living thus without armaments of any kind, and let us commemorate that by the erection of some monument which will impress, as I have already said, the imagination of the whole world. If we are asked by what Might we will safeguard that monument from defilement, let us reply "By the honour of the nations which in their infancy was strong enough to give us the victory which we today enjoy, and which, with the added strength of years will be be mightier still! (Applause.)

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D 3009

2 June 1910

Berlin: Laurier
Club Luncheon

TRIBUTE TO J. SUDDABY
AND A.G. MACKAY

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L. B. Snyder

The Hardware Merchant,
Opposite City Hall.

Tribute of Former Pupil

The following eulogy on her late husband was mailed to-day to Mrs. Suddaby by a kind friend and for which she feels deeply grateful to Mr. King, all the more since the late Mr. Suddaby had not been a political supporter of Mr. King, but had ever regarded him as a beloved pupil for his own sake and proud indeed would the master have felt could he have known of the noble tribute he paid to his memory by his talented and distinguished pupil.

Tribute of Former Pupil—Hon. Mr. King—Pays His Respects to Memory of Late Principal Suddaby. An Impressive Eulogy.

At the Laurier Club luncheon in Berlin on Thursday evening, June 2nd 1910, Hon L. W. M. King, ex-Minister of Labor, paid the following tribute to his old master, the late Principal J. Suddaby:—

"And gentlemen, our other friend, Mr. Suddaby. I cannot help feeling a very deep personal grief in his loss. He was one of my old masters and has been a teacher in an immediate or more remote way of most of us, or a good percentage of those who are assembled here. He has been for some thirty or forty years in the position he held so honorably during that time. We had come to look upon him as being almost a permanent part of the educational work of which he was the head, and he was certainly one of the best known men in the community. In the forces that go to influence life and shape conduct, perhaps first of all the influence of our home and then possibly of our church association, and then the influence of our teachers. How great this latter influence and how much we all owe to it but few of us appreciate aright. In thinking of Mr. Suddaby's methods with his pupils I am reminded of a little incident. For he was one who could substitute the beautiful and good for the wrongfulness found. There were a number of us in his room who on one occasion ventured to trespass into Mr. Roy's orchard which then adjoined the school, and as a consequence of coming away with a considerable number of plums, we were very rightly to be punished. I remember Mr. Suddaby kept us in after school for a week or two weeks, but he stayed also himself, and instead of giving us a lot of slavish things to do, something that would be of no help in any true way, he gave us Gray's Elegy to learn off by heart, and when we had learned a verse we were allowed to go. In that way we mastered the whole poem.

Now I don't know that I have learned anything which I have since carried through life so much as a treasured possession as those verses of Gray's, which I learned at that time. Often as I have gone out to different parts of this country, have talked with those men and women who are living solitary lives upon the prairies, have talked with the miners in British Columbia, have come to know the workers in our factories, and have come to see the character and heart and variety of nature to be found in such abundance in the remote and obscure places of this world, I have said over and over to myself these words:—

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear,
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Let not ambition mock their useful toil
Their homely joys and destiny obscure,
Or grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.'

Get hold of a verse or two of that sort, a possession of that kind, get it into your mind and turn it over, heel and forth, and you have something which even death cannot take away. Now that's the kind of possession that Mr. Suddaby has left in the minds and in the hearts of hundreds of persons in this town and county, and I feel I am only voicing what we all know to be true, when I say that no more worthy citizen ever trod the streets of Berlin, that he was a man who knowingly never did a wrong to any individual, loving in disposition, tender in nature, exemplary in all his habits. That his influence has been one of the strongest for good that it has ever been the fortune of any community to have, an influence which will continue to be felt as long as we in our lives, seek to emulate the noble example of high-minded citizenship, and dis-interested service of others, he has given to us."

ZAM-BUK CURED HIS ECZEMA

Mr. James McComb, of Thornton, Ont., writes: "For eight months I suffered from eczema and could get nothing to give me relief. I heard of several cases where good results had followed the use of Zam-Buk and decided to give this remedy a trial. Within three days I felt much better, and within two weeks the sores were entirely cured."

For all skin diseases, eruptions boils, scalp sores, etc., Zam-Buk is without equal. It is just as good for cuts, burns, bruises, blood-poison, piles varicose ulcers, bad leg, inflamed sores etc. All druggists and stores at 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co. Toronto, upon receipt of price. Refuse harmful substitutes and imitations.

Have you tried Zam-Buk Soap. 25c. tablet.

To prevent drawstring in non-washable garments from pulling out, sew to each end of the tape a brass embroidery ring larger than the opening of the casing. Do this, of course, after the tape has been inserted. Then cover the ring by buttonholing it with thread the color of the tape.

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A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

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MINISTER WILL SPEAK

Hon W. L. M King Will Lecture on Trip Around World at Waterloo To-night

IN AID OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

There promises to be a big attendance at the lecture by the Hon. W. L. M. King, M.P., on his trip around the world, at Waterloo to-night. Mr. King, at no inconsiderable sacrifice of valuable time, kindly consented some time ago to give the lecture in aid of the Waterloo Free Library and there is every indication that the opportunity to hear the eloquent member for North Waterloo in the Dominion House, will be largely taken advantage of. A large number have already signified their attention of going up from Berlin.

Berlin. Telegraph.

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Berlin: St. Andrew's Church

"SOCIAL BETTERMENT OF THE SLUMS OF LARGE CITIES"

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St. Andrew's Church
Berlin, Ont.
June 12, 1910

I

In introducing the speaker, Rev. Mr. Bradley said that words on his part were not necessary in the way of introduction. For many years Mr. King had been a member of St. Andrew's Church. He had, as a matter of fact, been baptized in the church and had grown up as a member of the congregation. He was not only well known, but was a personal friend of most of those who were present.

Mr. King in opening his remarks, referred to the pleasure it gave him to assist the ladies of the congregation in the work of a church with which his life had so many associations. The subject of his lecture, "Social Betterment in the Slums of Large Cities," had been chosen with a two-fold object: he wished in the first place to give his hearers an idea of conditions of thousands of workingmen and women who passed their lives in the crowded tenements of slum districts, and the work which was being done on the part of those who recognized personal responsibility to their fellow men and to improve and uplift the people so circumstanced. He also wished, if possible, to point out the tendences in the growth of large industrial centres which had led to the creation of slums, that similar dangers might be avoided in growing communities of the industrial importance of Berlin and Waterloo. There was, he said, a time when what is today the worst slum of Chicago, New York London or Calcutta was as beautiful as any of the residential quarters of our own town. The condition that had brought about

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a slum in the cases of these cities would also follow in the case of other localities,unless the forces whichnwere responsible for these conditions were safeguarded and controlled. He then went on to show how along with the growth of the factory system came the development of transportation and storing facilities,with the tendency,onaccount of commercial advantages of industries becoming centred in certain districts. With the gradual removal of the people of means from these districts,their places became filled with the workers,and who found it necessary to be near the place of employment and could not afford the cost of living in the suburbs. Then came the tendency of overcrowding which was aggravated by the tendency also and of foreign elements to congregate in groups by themselves. There was at the present time no more beautiful town in Canada than Berlin,with its many homes and gardens and the absence of anything in the nature of overcrowding. This meant a double responsibility on those who were administering civic affairs to see that such regulations were enacted as would prevent congestion in any part or the erection of a class of buildings of a nature to deprive those in the immediate surroundings of the benefits of pure air and sunlight. With the aid of street and radial railways it should be possible for Berlin to expand industrially to any size and its present character as a city of beautiful homes for those who work preserved.

After referring to the influence which are personal

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in the making of character the speaker went on to describe the unconscious and powerful influences of environment,and the lantern slides first thrown upon the screen had in view the nature and effect of this force. The first group of slides had to do with the influences of a particular district,and in this connection were shown plans of the city of Chicago illustrating the over-crowding and how it had come about, the grouping of nationalities, the location of saloons and other conditions. The home environment was illustrated by a servies of views of the tenement house district in New York City,which was supplemented by much in the way of descriptive information. Then came views illustrative of the street environment,showing conditions of the streets which were the only out-of-door playgrounds for children and places of recreation for the majority of the grown-up people in these crowded centres and lastly the shop environment,which was illustrated by interior views of sweat-shops in the city of New York.

The influence of environment of this kind which made up the daily life influence on thousands of workingmen and women was graphically pointed out,and then the lecturer undertook by a series of slides illustrative of the work being done by social settlements at Chicago and in London,England,to show how influences for good were started in these crowded districts with a view of overcoming the baneful effects of the evil surroundings.

After graduating from the University of Toronto,Mr.

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King spent a year at the University of Chicago,during most of which time he lived at Hull House, a social settlement in one of the worst slum districts in that city Later,while abroad in Europe on a travelling fellowship from Harvard,he resided in one of the social settlements in the slum district in London,England. The views given in the concluding part of the lecture were views to describe the work as carried on by these institutions. They had to do with such subjects as the providing of proper places of amusement,as well as education and entertainment for all classes of people in these crowded districts. They included such things as creches and day nurses for babies whose mothers were working in factories,kindergartens and penny banks for the children,clubs of different kinds for working boys and girls, rooms and schools for the teaching of clay modelling and sculpturing, music,manual training and technical education,the establishment of coffee houses,music halls and other places of social entertainment as a means of off-setting the saloon as a place of popular resort. In connection with the views of the London settlement, a third kind was also given of the work carried on by the novelist,Mrs.Humphrey Ward in her endeavour to find a means of training crippled children in some work whereby as they went through life they would be able to earn their own livelihood and not become dependent on charity or the gifts of others.

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Mr.King concluded his address by reference to Miss Addams of Hull House,Chicago,and to Arnold Toynbee of London,to whom more than to any others the growth of the settlement movement had been due,and made a strong appeal to those present to recognize in work of this kind one of the highest expressions of Christian teaching. It was an effort to bring life and opportunities for a happy life to those who were being denied such through no fault of their own,but through the misfortune of their circumstances. Mr.King thought that the thousands of people in slum districts were denied the opportunities of life which by common consent were regarded as essential to plants and trees. He thought that at least society should secure to men and women and children in their surroundings what it admitted as necessary for the preservation of animal and plant life. In conclusion he said that life was something more than this,abundance of life in any event. It meant the realization of our natures and endowments,of their many sides,material,intellectual and spiritual, an appreciation of beauty,an understanding of truth of a power to love. However little in thought we might admit it,human natures wherever found, have the same needs and desires. The human heart does not change with the coat that is thrown over it,nor the human soul with the habitation it finds. Both are full of the infinite and the infinite is crying out for expression from within,however crushed

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and defaced it may be . To ~~uphold~~ withold this opportunity, to ~~continue~~ deny the power of expression to a single soul was the greatest crime of which man could be capable. The great effort of life should be to gain for all men the fullest opportunity possible for the realization of all that was best and highest in their natures.

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I

Of Miss Adams,what can I say? You have seen of her work, and works are ever more eloquent than words. Sometimes we hear it said that this and that cannot be done because other matters require our attention. To such words a life like Miss Addams' is at once an answer and a rebuke. Besides the work at Hull House, and the thousand and one claims on her time and sympathies,Miss Addams manages to prepare and deliver a number of lectures,sometimes numbering as many as fifty in a year. Hull House maps and papers is not her entire production,but she had the superintence of it. Her articles in current magazines are numerous, and last year her work "Deomocracy and Social Ethics" appeared. Yet it is not her work alone that attracts us to her. There is something about personality almost too subtle for definition,but one cannot meet Miss Addams without feeling the greatness of it. Sweet,tender and generous in her sympathies,strong in her convictions,and fearless in action,she has attracted not only the admiration and esteem,but the love of thousands of human hearts in all grades and classes in society.

[The secret--- Quote "Love,mercy,do justly and walk humbly with God."

Ladies and gentlemen,it is sometimes asked to what religion or to what church do these settlements belong,and perhaps it is fitting that that question should be asked here tonight. If I

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have not failed entirely in the purpose of this lecture this evening I hope the question will not require a further answer. Last night those of us who were at St.Andrew's Church heard an eloquent sermon on the words "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." May I ask you if these words of the Master find any expression in the work of Social Settlements as I have endeavoured to shew it to you to-night. What do we mean by life? It is all about us as it is everywhere,and yet few of us comprehend it. Surely we will not be amiss if in our lack of a full understanding to grant as a necessary preliminary to it in the individual what we concede to the plants and the trees and yet who will say that even such a life is granted to such persons and in such places as those of which we have spoken tonight. But life is something more,-- abundance of life is in any event. It means the realization of our natures and endowments or their many sides,moral intellectual, spiritual,- at least an appreciation of beauty and understanding of truth,of a power to love. Oh,believe me,however little in thought or in act we may admit it,human natures wherever found, have the same needs and desires; the human heart does not change with the coat that is thrown over it nor the human soul with the habitation it finds; it is full of the infinite,and the infinite is crying out for expression from within it,however crushed and defaced it may be. To withold this opportunity,to deny the power of

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expression from a single soul is to hurl blasphemy in the face of God.

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SOCIAL BETTERMENT OF THE SLUMS IN BIG CITIES

Eloquent and Instructive Address by Hon. W.L.M. King on Interesting Theme at St. Andrew's Church

BERLIN'S SPLENDID CONDITION

There was an exceptionally large and appreciative audience at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Thursday evening when Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, delivered an address on the "Social Betterment of the Slums of the Big Cities," which was beautifully illustrated by lantern views. The address was highly educative and interesting throughout and the speaker was in excellent fettle notwithstanding the extreme heat. Hon. Mr. King showed that he has given the conditions of workingmen and workingwomen in all parts of the world considerable study, having spent a great deal of time living among the poorer classes in the large centres of population in the United States and England in order that he might learn at first hand the requirements of the slum districts in order to improve the conditions of the people who live there.

The chair was acceptably filled by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Bradley, and in presenting the speaker, said that words on his part were not necessary in the way of introduction. For many years Mr. King has been a member of St. Andrew's church. He had, as a matter of fact, been baptized in the church, and had grown up as a member of the congregation. He was not only well known, but was a personal friend of most of those who were present.

Mr. King in opening his remarks, referred to the pleasure it gave him to assist the ladies of the congregation in the work of a church with which his life had had so many associations. The subject of his lecture, "Social Betterment in the Slums of Large Cities," had been chosen with a two-fold object: he wished in the first place to give his hearers an idea of conditions of thousands of workingmen and women who passed their lives in the crowded tenements of slum districts, and the work which was being done on the part of those who recognized personal responsibility to their fellowmen to improve and uplift the people so circumstanced. He also wished, if possible, to point out the tendencies in the growth of large industrial centres which had led to the creation of slums, that similar dangers might be avoided in growing communities of the industrial importance of Berlin and Waterloo. There was, he said, a time when what is to-day the worst slum of Chicago, New York, London or Calcutta, was as beautiful as any of the residential quarters of our own town. The condition that had brought about a slum in the cases of these cities would also follow in the case of other localities, unless the forces which were responsible for these conditions were safeguarded and controlled. He then went on to show how along with the growth of the factory system came the development of transportation and storing facilities, with the tendency, because of commercial advantages, of industries becoming centred in certain districts. With the gradual removal of the people of means from these districts, their places became filled with the workers, who found it necessary to be near the place of employment and could not afford the cost of living in the better residential parts. Then came the tendency of overcrowding, which was aggravated by the tendency also of foreign elements to congregate in groups by themselves. There was at the present time no more beautiful town in Canada than Berlin, with its many homes and gardens and the absence of anything in the nature of overcrowding. This means a double responsibility on those who were administering civic affairs to see that such regulations were enacted as would prevent congestion in any part, or the erection of a class of buildings of a nature to deprive those in the immediate surroundings of the benefits of pure air and sunlight. With the aid of street and radial railways it should be possible for Berlin to expand industrially to any size and its present character as a city of beautiful homes for those who work, preserved.

After referring to the influences which are personal in the making of character, the speaker went on to describe the unconscious and powerful influences of environment, and the lantern slides thrown upon the screen had in view the illustrating of this nature and effect of these influences. The first group of slides had to do with the influences of the district, and in this connection were shown plans of the city of Chicago illustrating the overcrowding and how it had come about, the grouping of nationalities, the location of saloons and other conditions. The home environment was illustrated by a series of views of the tenement house district in New York City, which was supplemented by much in the way of descriptive information. Then came views illustrative of the street environment, showing conditions of the streets which were only out-of-door playgrounds for children and places of recreation for the majority of the grown-up people in these crowded centres, and lastly the shop environment which was illustrated by interior views of sweat-shops in the city of New York.

The influence on thousands of workingmen and women was graphically pointed out, and then the lecturer undertook by a series of slides illustrative of the work being done bu social settlements at Chicago and in London, England, to show how influences for good were started in these crowded districts with a view of overcoming the baneful effects of the evil surroundings.

After graduating from the University of Toronto, Mr. King spent a year at the University of Chicago, during most of which time he lived at Hull House, a social settlement in one of the worst slum districts in that city. Later, while abroad in Europe on a travelling fellowship from Harvard, he resided in one of the social settlements in the slum district in London, England. The views given in the concluding part of the lecture were descriptive of the work as carried on by these institutions. They had to do with such subjects as the providing of proper places of amusement, as well as education and entertainment for all classes of people in these crowded districts. They included such things as creches and day nurseries for babies whose mothers were working in factories, kindergartens and penny banks for the children, clubs of different kinds for working boys and girls, rooms and schools for the teaching of clay modelling and sculpturing, music, manual training and technical education, the establishment of coffee houses, music halls and other places of social entertainment as a means of offsetting the saloon as a place of popular resort. In connection with the views of London settlement, an account was given of the work carried on by the novelist, Mrs. Hum-

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phrey Ward in her endeavor to find a means of training crippled children in some work whereby as they went through life they would be able to earn their own livelihood and not become dependent on charity or the gifts of others.

Mr. King concluded his address by a eulogistic reference to Miss Adams of Hull House, Chicago, and to the late Arnold Toynbee of London, to whom more than to any others the growth of the settlement movement had been due, and made a strong appeal to those present to recognize in work of this kind one of the highest expressions of Christian teaching. It was an effort to bring life and opportunities for a happy life to those who were being denied such through no fault of their own, but through the misfortune of their cincumstances. Mr. King thought that to thousands of people in slum districts were denied the opportunities of life which by common censent were regarded as essential to plants and trees. He thought that society should at least secure to men and women and children in their surroundings what it admitted as necessary for the preservation of animal and plant life. In conclusion he said that life, however, was something more than this, abundance of life in any event. It meant the realization of our natures and endowments, on their many sides, material, intellectual and spiritual, an appreciation of beauty, an understanding of truth, a power to love. However, little in thought we might admit it, human natures wherever found, have the same needs and desires. The human heart did not change with the coat that is thrown over it, nor the human soul with the habitation it finds. Both were full of the infinite and the infinite was crying out for expression from within, however crushed and defaced it might be. To withhold this opportunity, to deny the power of expression to a single soul was the greatest crime of which man could be capable. The great effort of life should be, to gain for men and women of all classes the fullest opportunity possible for the realization of all that was best and highest in their natures.

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25 June 1910

Dundas: Liberal picnic

THE GRAND TRUNK STRIKE

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LIBERALS ALSO HOLD A PICNIC.

North Wentworth Men Have a Great Gathering.

KING AND MACKAY.

Minister of Labor on the Railway Dispute.

The Leader of the Provincial Opposition Attacks the Educational Policy of the Whitney Government—Hydro-Electric Idea Good One Badly Worked Out.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Dundas, June 25.—The Liberals of North Wentworth held their annual picnic at Dundas Park this afternoon, and the affair was a complete success in every respect. The day was ideal, the attendance was large and the speeches highly instructive. The principal speakers of the afternoon were Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, and Hon. A. G. MacKay, leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, and they addressed a great gathering of people, who came from all parts of the riding, as well as from Hamilton and the district surrounding North Wentworth. Dr. McQueen, Freelton, presided. Mayor J. W. Lawrason of Dundas, and W. O. Sealey, M.P., introduced the speakers of the day, and Hon. Thomas Bain and R. A. Thompson, ex-M.P.P., addressed the gathering briefly.

Hon. Mr. King made a brief reply to some of the criticisms of the Conservatives, after which he drew attention to some of the acts of the Laurier Administration. He referred to the inauguration of the Department of Labor and the legislation that had been passed in the interests of the wage-earners, and incidentally expressed the opinion that the Railway Brotherhoods would not bring about a strike over the wage question for the reason that they had too much good sense to create such a danger.

Hon. Mr. MacKay dealt with the affairs in the Provincial House, and said that the much-vaunted revenue of the Whitney Government was the result of the economical legislation of the Liberals. He contended that the Government have not done what they should to give technical education to the youth of this Province. A technical school should be established in every centre, and in not having done this the Government had not been progressive.

Praise for Mr. MacKay.

Mayor Lawrason, in a short address, expressed his pleasure and gratitude that such distinguished gentlemen should find time to visit them; and Dr. McQueen in speaking of Hon. Mr. MacKay said he was the Moses of his party, who would lead his children back to the promised land, and would demonstrate that he was one of the leading Liberals in Canada. He paid Hon. Mr. King a high tribute, and expressed the hope that he would, in time, become Premier of Canada.

A Good Political School.

Mr. W. O. Sealey, M.P. for Wentworth, in introducing Mr. King, said in part :—"I feel it a great pleasure and special honor to introduce to the county of Wentworth and district the baby Cabinet Minister, who is one of the brilliant and brainy men given by Ontario to the service of the Dominion. Trained in the school of his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, through his mother, Rebel Mackenzie's daughter, as well as Sir William Mulock and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, he has brought exceptional experience to the Dominion field, and we are glad to know that the same instinct which marked his progress as a student is eminently evident in the Dominion business entrusted to him. He has combined with the strictest attention to his work an attention to labor matters, with excellent results. If he has shown one characteristic more than another it is his ability to handle the problems of his department, and at the same time to show masterly ability in debate, as no department presents more difficult or important problems than the Department of Labor, for, of necessity, two opposite opinions must be brought together in harmony, and any disappointment would make his department a target for criticism, and, therefore, it is a surprise that there has been so little criticism, in view of the wonderful results, and the comfort and joy it has brought to thousands of homes in industrial centres where strikes have been averted. Long ago his ability was recognized by ex-President

Toronto Globe
June 27. 10.

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Roosevelt, who sent for Mr. King, and after consultation entrusted him with a most important mission bearing on his country's future greatness, for the successful handling of which Hon. Mr. King carries the ex-President's gratitude to-day; in fact, the leading countries of the whole world are to-day sending commissions to Canada and copying and adopting our Labor Department, which is the highest possible tribute to the Minister."

The Minister of Labor.

In opening his address Hon. Mr. King said it was important that members of Parliament should meet with the people in such informal ways, as there was great value in such social relation, and he was glad that he was speaking in the district in which his grandfather used to roam. When his grandfather was in his prime men had to sacrifice their lives for their principles, and he intended, as long as he had life, to do all in his power to keep alive a healthy Liberal sentiment. Mr. Sealey was the kind of man to have in Parliament. He represented the county worthily, and the speeches he made across the border were a credit to him and to Liberalism. Mr. King then referred to Hon. Mr. MacKay and said it would not be long before he would be at the head of a Liberal majority in the Provincial Legislature. Such a gathering as that, he continued, spoke well for the political education of the people, and it was well that the people should know what was being done by their representatives. He could not but feel Mr. R. L. Borden in his speeches had overdrawn the Conservative side of the picture and had been unfair to the Liberals, though he stated that he was satisfied with the rank and file of the Liberal party.

Too Much Muckraking.

Liberals appreciated this, and it was better that the leaders should induce respect than that they should indulge in throwing mud, as there had been too much muckraking. Mr. Borden had argued that there was dishonesty in the conduct of affairs at Ottawa. It was easy to say these things, but not one specific charge had been made. He had spoken of the Quebec bridge disaster. This was purely accidental, and the time for him to have spoken was previous to the last election. He had said that the Liberals were talking of damming the St Lawrence for the benefit of corporations, but the power bill gave the company only the right to transmit power developed there and did not allow any damming of the waters of the St. Lawrence. Mr. Borden had also devoted much time to pointing out that the country was prosperous because of its natural resources. This was true, but the foresight of the Liberal Administration had resulted in the development of these.

The Railway Dispute.

With reference to the creation of the Department of Labor Hon. Mr. King said it was right and proper that the wage-earners should have representation at Ottawa, and it was that they should have this that this department had been formed. In referring to the situation of the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. trainmen he said he did not think that the parties would allow the matter to end in a strike. He believed this because of the successful operation of Boards of Conciliation in the past, and because the railroad brotherhoods were formed of men who were too intelligent to bring about such a situation. Out of 94 strikes 88 had been settled by conciliation, and he was sure that when the parties got together they would be able to settle the points of difference. The progressive legislation in this direction had saved the country much trouble and loss.

Technical Education.

Technical education was a live question and one that was receiving much attention at Ottawa. Many children did not have the chance for education that others had, and technical education would supply their need. The youth should be trained as skilled workmen if the country was to have industrial pre-eminence. No nation was so blessed with natural resources as Canada, and if it had skilled artisans it could compete with the world. The Government had appointed several commissioners who understood industrial development to investigate conditions, and on their return they would make a report which would be acted upon by the Provinces.

He made reference to the act that was passed respecting combines and spoke briefly about the operation of combines. It was to prevent the injurious control of business by a few that this act was passed.

In speaking of the naval programme he said the Conservatives were advocating a policy that would remove Canada from the motherland. Such a policy as they advocated would disrupt the Empire, and they were also trying to break the ties that bound Canada by referring to Sir Wilfrid's religion. He had shown his loyalty at the time the troops were sent to South Africa, and any man who tried to sow such seeds as some members of the Conservative party were trying to sow was disloyal to Canada.

Mr. MacKay on Finance.

Hon. Mr. MacKay paid a warm tribute to Daniel Reed, M.P.P., on his services in the House, and then devoted himself for a short time to the Whitney Government. He said Sir James had stated that the Government had increased the finances of the Province 50 per cent. Figures were dry, and he came from a dry place, and, therefore, he would not deal in

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figures, but he would point out that the increase was due to the economical legislation of the late Liberal Government. The succession duties act had put thousands of dollars into the pocket of the Government. The Government took credit to themselves for the $990,000 increase in the Dominion subsidy. It was Sir Wilfrid Laurier who granted this, and not the Government at Toronto, and it would be found that nearly all the increase in revenue was due to the acts of the late Government, and not to those of the present Administration.

A Poor Educational Policy.

The most important question that the Government had to deal with was technical education, and here they were behind the times. Hon. Dr. Pyne was not a practical man, and his deputy also lacked experience in educational matters. The model schools had been wiped out, and teachers could not be obtained, and the Government were responsible for this condition. They had taken much credit to themselves over the saving in the cost of school books. The fact that electrotyping, setting of type and other details in connection with the issue of books was cheaper was responsible for the lower cost. The printing contract was simply advertising for the Eaton Company, and was not fair to the retail dealers. In Manitoba the Government refused to give such a contract to a departmental store. The great trouble with Ontario's educational system was that the lad who needed education most was not getting it. In every centre there should be a technical school, and through the lack of these the system was ill-balanced.

Good Legislation Badly Operated.

Hon. Mr. MacKay referred to the Government's Hydro-electric policy, and said their legislation was good if it had been fairly administered. The Province of Ontario should have honor enough to pay proper prices for the land it had taken instead of dickering and fighting with the farmers. The whole trouble was that the Ministers and those who had acted under them had not acted fairly, and the scheme had been brought into disrepute through this conduct.

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DOES NOT EXPECT RAILWAY STRIKE

Hon. Mr. King Thinks All Parties Have Too Much Sense for This

Prominent Liberals at Picnic at Dundas on Saturday Afternoon

THE North Wentworth Liberals on Saturday held their annual picnic, and it proved one of the best in the history of the Liberal association of that district. The weather was all that could be desired, and Dundas park is an ideal spot for such an occasion. The speeches were delivered from the log cabin on the grounds, and the surrounding trees spreading their limbs wide overhead shaded the lawn in front and made a cool spot for the two thousand people who attended. The speakers of the afternoon were Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, minister of labor in the federal government, and A. G. MacKay, leader of the opposition in the local legislature.

Mayor Lawrason, in introducing the speakers, stated that he was pleased to think that such distinguished men in politics were able to be present in Dundas.

Dr. McQueen of Freelton was the chairman, and in his address he stated that Mr. MacKay was the Moses who would lead his party back to the promised land. He would demonstrate in

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Hamilton Herald
June 27. 1910

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the years to come that he was the leading Liberal in Canada. He paid the minister of labor a glowing tribute and said that he hoped to see Mr. King at some future date premier of Canada.

MR. SEALEY'S TRIBUTE.

W. O. Sealey, M.P. for Wentworth, in introducing Mr. King, said: "I join with the mayor and president in congratulating the Liberal Association of North Wentworth on the splendid gathering of today and the beautiful day with which providence has favored us, is evidence that Laurier, Providence & Co. are still doing business, and that providence is still shining on Sir Wilfrid's sunny smile.

"I feel it a great pleasure and special honor to introduce to the county of Wentworth and district the baby cabinet minister who is one of the brilliant and brainy men given by Ontario to the service of the Dominion. Trained in the school of his grandfather, William Lyon McKenzie, through his mother, Rebel McKenzie's daughter, as well as Sir William Mulock and Hon. Rudolph Lemieux, he has brought exceptional experience to the Dominion field, and we are glad to know that the same instinct which marked his progress as a student is eminently evident in the Dominion business entrusted to him. He has combined with the strictest attention to his work, an attention to labor matters with excellent results. If he has shown one character more than another it is his ability to handle the problems of his department, and at the same time to show masterly ability in debate, for no department presents more difficult or important problems than the department of labor. Long ago his ability was recognized by ex-President Roosevelt, who sent for plain McKenzie King, as he was at that time, and after consultation entrusted him with a most important mission bearing on his country's future greatness, for the successful handling of which Hon. Mr. King carries the ex-president's gratitude today. In fact the leading countries of the whole world are today sending commissions to Canada, and copying and adopting our labor department, which is the highest possible tribute to the baby minister.

"It is quite a coincidence that Hon. Mr. King should today visit Wentworth, where the home and the haunts of his grandfather, William Lyon McKenzie, still remain, and view the council chamber in the dugout in the rear of Bibby's basket works; the cave in the mountain which hid and sheltered him in the troublous times of 1830 when the Tory family compact tried to rule and oppress this country and offered a bounty for McKenzie's head, and to meet Jonathan Bowman with the cup in hand that McKenzie had presented to his grandfather for kindness and shelter in those early days, and particularly to shake with Ed Rymal (son of Honest Jo. Rymal, M.P.), whose grandfather furnished McKenzie with the horse with which he finally escaped from his pursuers, and it must be a happy day indeed for Rebel McKenzie's daughter to have lived to see her son, Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, taking such a prominent part in the administration of the principles for which her father had so strenuously fought and fled and died, although fortunately, he was pardoned before death."

THE MINISTER OF LABOR.

In opening his speech Mr. King said that he considered it an important feature in politics that members of parliament could meet with the people in an informal way. There was a great value in social relation, and he was glad to think that he was speaking in the district in which his grandfather used to roam. It was interesting to think of the changes of time. When his grandfather was in his prime, men had to sacrifice their lives for their principles. He intended, as long as life was in his veins, that the principles of Liberalism would be established and kept alive throughout Canada.

Mr. Seeley was always running around among the ministers telling them that they ought to live in Wentworth. This is the kind of man to have represent you," said the speaker. Mr. Seeley represented his constituency worthily and his speeches made in the States, as well as those in Canada, were creditable. It was up to Mr. MacKay to win his party back to power. He had come to the leadership of the Liberal party in Ontario and it would not be long before he would be again at the head of the majority in the provincial legislature.

That such a crowd should gather spoke well for the political education of the people. He could not help feeling, after Mr. Borden's tour, that too often party politicians gave only one side of the question. He had overdrawn his side and pictured it too highly.

Mr. Borden stated that he was more and more satisfied with the rank and file of the Liberal party in this country. All Liberals appreciated this and he felt that no leader could render a greater service than to induce in the minds of both parties respect for each other. A gentlemanly and courteous manner was the only way to meet on the public platform. There had been too much muckraking.

MADE NO SPECIFIC CHARGES.

The line of argument taken by Mr. Borden was, "alleged dishonesty in public affairs at Ottawa." It was easy to say these things but it would be easier to say that the men in charge there were deficient. There had been no specific charges made, however. The Quebec bridge incident was an accident. Mr. Borden was harping

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upon that now. The time that he should have spoken of these things was previous to the last election. He had said that the Liberals were talking of damming the St. Lawrence river.

"Had there been any detrimental bill passed during Sir Wilfrid's regime? Never!" said Mr. King. Mr. Borden had devoted a lot of time to the question of natural resources. It was owing to the foresight of the present government that the natural resources of the country were being put to the value that they were at the present time. Mr. Borden's line of policy was so clearly and distinctly marked out that it was evident that he wanted votes because he was opposed to Liberal measures.

Mr. King said that Sir Wilfrid stated to him that he would make a new department at Ottawa, the Department of Labor. He did not know that he was to get it, but he was glad to run in his home county when the opportunity came his way.

The creation of the department of labor was an act of the Dominion government. It was no more than right that the industrial class should have representation as well as the others. This has proved a great service to the laboring class. The wage-earners had representation there.

MAY NOT STRIKE.

Referring to the present situation between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific and their employees, Mr. King said that he did not think the parties would allow the matter to end in a strike.

"In view of the successful operation of the boards of conciliation in the past," said the minister, "I do not believe that the railway men will, either employers or employees, allow a strike. Knowing the intelligence of the railway brotherhood, knowing the intelligence of the railway magnates and knowing the great losses which would be incurred by everyone, were a strike to happen, I cannot believe that such a crisis will be brought about. Out of ninety-four disputes between employer and employees eighty-eight have been settled by boards of conciliation without strikes. I feel assured that when the parties get together they will be able to settle some of the points which, when the boards of conciliation were sitting, did not seem of so much importance as they do now."

NEEDED SKILLED ARTISANS.

The question of a royal commission to look into technical education was a live one. There were many children who did not have the chance for education that others had. What they needed was a good technical education. More efficient labor was needed, for skilled workmen were being brought from other countries. This was not only in the interest of employers, but of employees as well. It gave a country industrial pre-eminence. Germany had been made by her methods of technical education.

China had steel plants employing 20,000 workmen. They were paying tariff on their produce, and the cities of the United States were buying it. Instead of men working 12 and 14 hours a day, with technical education they would have to work only eight hours a day. No nation was blessed as Canada was with natural resources. If it had the best artisans it could compete with any country. Seven commissioners had been appointed to look into technical education. They all understood industrial development and they were traveling from one end of Canada to the other, and throughout many of the other countries as well, to see the most efficient work in this line. Upon their return they would submit a report and it was upon this report that the different provinces would act.

THE COMBINES BILL.

Prices in all lines of goods were soaring. This continual rise in prices had different causes and in some cases was due to defective administration of government. People saw the formation of combines and thought that the rise of prices was due to that. The consolidating of business properly controlled was good, but as competition came into the hands of a few it was necessary to plan an investigation of the matter. At the last sitting of the legislature an act was passed that demanded an investigation. If as many

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as six men formed into a combine and if it was thought to be injurious, there was a clause in the act than did not permit its formation..

CONSERVATIVES WERE DISLOYAL.

Mr. King then dealt with the naval question and said that while the Liberals upheld the naval bill, they, at the same time, would be the first to protect the mother country. The Conservative party was advocating a policy that would remove the safekeeping of the country at a moment's notice.

"If we wish to disrupt the British empire then do the thing that was proposed by the Conservative party," said the speaker.

One of the worst steps that could be taken was advocated by the Conservative party when it tried to sever the tie that bound us to the mother country. It was trying by referring to Sir Wilfrid's religion to sever the ties that bound the provinces of Canada together.

Who was it that sent the contingents to South Africa? It was Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Any man who tried to sow the seeds of strife, as some members of the Conservative party were doing, was disloyal to his country.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Hon. Thomas Bain also spoke a few words, stating that it was needless to mention aught of the social bonds that united the citizens of North Wentworth during the past thirty years. He expressed the hope that Mr. MacKay would awaken the idea in Mr. Whitney's mind that he was not as solid upon the throne as he thought himself to be.

R. A. Thompson, ex-M.L.A., introduced A. G. MacKay in a few appropriate words.

A. G. MacKAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. MacKay in opening paid Daniel Reed, member for South Wentworth, a glowing tribute. His address was replete with humor. Quebec had been as faithful to Liberalism and to Canada as any other province had been, he said. Sir James Whitney had stated that his government had increased finances fifty per cent. Figures were dry and he came from a dry town, therefore he could not deal much in figures.

"Time and again I have stated that the money was due to the economical legislation of the Liberal government which was put out of power," said Mr. MacKay.

The succession act also put money in the pocket of the legislature, as it was an act of the Liberal government in its last year that gave $286,000 increase from this cause. In face of this fact Mr. Whitney stood on the platform and proudly claimed the honor of securing the increased revenue.

The question of the Dominion subsidy was a live one. The government had done its duty in this matter. It had made $990,000 increase in this grant. It was Sir Wilfrid Laurier who gave it, not the government at Toronto. The increased revenue, barring $100,000, was caused by the Liberal legislation previous to Sir James Whitney's regime.

EDUCATION GREAT FACTOR.

The most important question that the Ontario legislature had to deal with was the character and quality and stamina of the people themselves. The education of the people was an important feature of legislation. Hon. Dr. Pyne was not a practical man. He was inexperienced. A practical man was needed in the deputy's chair. A journalist had been placed in the deputy's chair, said the speaker in reference to Dr. Colquhoun, and the result was that they both lacked the necessary experience.

"We can't pass legislation that will put a barrier on the laboring man's son," said Mr. MacKay. The model schools had been wiped out and teachers that were needed were not obtained. The reduction in the cost of the school books was due to the fact that the electroplating, setting and other work was paid for before the contract was let. This made it look as if the contract price was small, but, in reality, it was not.

WAS ADVERTISING FOR EATON'S.

It was nothing but advertising to John Eaton. This was not fair to the retail traders. In Manitoba the legislature refused to give such a contract to a departmental store. The lad that needed education most was not receiving any in Ontario. In every center evening technical schools should be built. The educational system in the province was ill-balanced.

The legislation under which the Hydro-Electric line was built was good if it was fair. The commission, however, should have had enough honor to pay proper prices to farmers for their land instead of dickering as it had, paying ten times the amount here and one-fifth there.

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[HAMILTON TIMES, 27 JUNE 1910 (?)]

MACKENZIE KING AND A. G. MACKAY WITH WENTWORTH LIBERALS

Splendid Liberal Picnic at Dundas on Saturday Addressed by Leading Men.

Tribute to Minister of Labor's Mother--Hon. Mr. MacKay's Speech.

It was a happy Grit family that gathered on Saturday afternoon in Dundas Park to welcome Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, and Hon. A. G. MacKay, leader of the Ontario Opposition, who were the guests of honor at the North Wentworth Liberal Association's picnic. From every corner of the county came the stalwarts, their wives and daughters. And a thoroughly enjoyable time they spent.

The verandah of the quaint old log cabin, from which the speaking took place, sheltered by the protecting branches of the big maples, presented a picturesque scene and one that recalled a host of historic recollections. The mother of the Minister of Labor sat on the platform beside her son. Accompanied by her husband, Mr. John King, K.C., and Mr. John Lennox, of this city, she entered the grounds, cheered by the crowd, just as Mackenzie King stirred the audience by recalling some of the associations that bound his affection to the little old town in the valley.

Hearts throbbed faster and memory went flashing back to the exciting times of '37, when this stately, dignified lady, her fine features wreathed in smiles, charmingly acknowledged the tribute paid her. "Rebel" Mackenzie's daughter they called her. What a responsive chord that touched in the breasts of those assembled there, many of them descendants of men who had been enthusiastic champions and protectors of William Lyon Mackenzie when a price was on his head, many of them warm personal friends of his daughter, who honored them with her presence.

The glorious weather played no small part in making the event the success it was. Shortly after 3 o'clock, accompanied by exAld. Joseph Kirkpatrick and Mr. Lennox, of Hamilton, Mr. King and Mr. MacKay arrived in an automobile. Before the crowd was through cheering, the distinguished visitors were busy shaking hands with the prominent Liberals who were waiting to receive them.

Tom Murray, a Grit veteran from Valens, gave the Ontario leader a typical salute. Brushing through the crowd that surrounded Mr. MacKay he extended his hand, and said, "Let me shake your paw, MacKay, I am a Grit." And Mr. Murray got a warm grip from the Provincial leader.

Among those who welcomed the visitors when they stepped out of the car were: W. O. Sealey, M. P. for Wentworth; Dan Reed, member for South Wentworth; R. A. Thompson, of Lynden; Mr. Geddes, of Winona; Walter Trusdale, of Barton; David Hyslop, of West Flamboro; Mayor Lawrason, of Dundas; Joseph Betzner, of Orkney; Abraham Bradshaw, of Ancaster; Steven Nesbitt, of Troy; Elmer Stewart, of Lynden; Daniel Badger, of Troy; James Moffatt, of Clive; A. A. Stewart, exwarden; L. Spittall, deputy reeve of Dundas; H. Thomson, Waterdown; Robert McQueen, of Kirkwall; Jonathan Bowman, of Rock View, and Edward Rymal, of Barton.

Mayor McLaren, J. M. Eastwood, Cal. Davis, representing the Hamilton Liberal Club, and a number of other prominent Liberals from the city were present.

MAYOR LAWRASON'S WELCOME.

Mayor Lawrason, after extending a warm welcome on behalf of the town of

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Dundas, referred to the fact that William Lyon Mackenzie, the illustrious grandfather of the Minister of Labor, had spent some of the stormiest years of his life in the Valley Town and had married there. Then, turning his attention to Hon. A. G. MacKay, he said: "We have with us, too, the leader of the Ontario Opposition. Mr. MacKay needs the sympathy of the people of the Province when you consider the small handful of men he has in the Provincial Legislature. He is doing his work well."

DR. McQUEEN SPEAKS.

Dr. McQueen, of Freelton, president of the North Wentworth Liberal Association, who travelled a long distance to be present at the picnic, alluded to Mr. MacKay as "the Moses who is going to lead the lost people of Israel out of the wilderness."

"I am sure the Lord Himself weeps," said the doctor, "when He looks at the House in Toronto and sees its one-sided character."

After eulogizing the leader of the Opposition he referred to the presence of the Minister of Labor.

"One need only mention that name," he said, "to recall pleasant memories of his illustrious forefather. We to-day are enjoying the privileges and rights that he fought for. In the west they say wheat will be king. I think we may safely look forward to the day when King will be Premier."

HON. MACKENZIE KING INTRODUCED.

W. O. Sealey, M. P. for Wentworth, in introducing the Minister of Labor, said:

"I join with the Mayor and President in congratulating the Liberal Association of North Wentworth on the splendid gathering of to-day, which indicates the splendid interest the people are taking in the administration of the affairs of Canada by the Laurier Government, and the beautiful day with which Providence has favored us, is another evidence that Laurier, Providence and Company are still doing business, and that Providence is still shining on Sir Wlifrid's sunny smile. I feel it a great pleasure and special honor to introduce to the county of Wentworth and district the baby Cabinet Minister, who is one of the brilliant and brainy men given by Ontario to the service of the Dominion. Trained in the school of his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, through his mother, Rebel Mackenzie's daughter, as well as Sir William Mulock and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, he has brought exceptional experience to the Dominion field, and we are glad to know that the same instinct which marked his progress as a student is eminently evident in the Dominion business entrusted to him. He has combined with the strictest attention to his work an attention to labor matters, with excellent results. If he has shown one character more than another, it is his ability to handle the problems of his department, and at the same time to show masterly ability in debate, for no department presents more difficult or important problems than the Department of Labor, for of necessity two opposite opinions must be brought together in harmony, and any disappointment would make his department a target for criticism, and therefore it is a surprise that there has been so little criticism, in view of the wonderful results, and the comfort and joy it has brought to thousands of homes in industrial centres where strikes have been averted. Long ago his ability was recognized by ex-President Roosevelt, who sent for plain Mackenzie King, as he was at that time, and after consultation entrusted him with a most important mission bearing on his country's future greatness, for the successful handling of which Hon. Mr. King carries the President's gratitude to-day, in fact, the leading countries of the whole world are to-day sending commissions to Canada, and copying and adopting our Labor Department, which is the highest possible tribute to the baby Minister. When Sir Wilfrid made Mr. King Minister of Labor what did Mr. King do? go to a Grit hive to get elected? No, he went to the home of his schooldays, the enemy's stronghold, North Waterloo, and, like Wellington, "he won his Waterloo." It is quite a coincidence that Hon. Mr. King should to-day visit Wentworth, where the home and the haunts of his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, still remain, and view the council chamber in the dug-out in the rear of Bibby's basket works, the cave in the mountain which hid and sheltered him in the troublous times of the 1830's, when the Tory Family Compact tried to rule and oppress this country, and offered a bounty for Mackenzie's head, and to meet Jonathan Bowman with the cup in hand that Mackenzie had presented to his grandfather for kindness and shelter in the early days, and particularly to shake with Ed. Rymal (son of Honest Joe Rymal, M. P.), whose grandfather had furnished Mackenzie with the horse with which he finally escaped from his pursuers, and it must be a happy day indeed for Rebel Mackenzie's daughter to have lived to see her son, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, taking such a prominent part in the administration of the principles for which her father had so strenuously fought and fled and died (although fortunately he was pardoned before death). Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the splendid reception you have given me, and I take much pleasure

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in introducing to you the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, who I know will more than merit all the applause you have in store for him.

THE MINISTER OF LABOR.

Received with generous enthusiasm as he arose to speak, the Minister of Labor frequently provoked the audience to applause as he entertainingly reviewed the progressive policy of the Liberal Government. Although he dealt chiefly with labor legislation and technical education he found time to reply to some of the remarks made by R. L. Borden during his recent Ontario tour, and concluded a splendid address with a clear definition of the Liberal position on the naval bill and a brilliant eulogy of the Liberal chieftain, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

At the outset Mr. King touched a responsive chord when he referred to the days William Lyon Mackenzie spent in Dundas. It was a pleasure, he confided, to meet so many Liberals and Conservatives at such a gathering, because it was in getting out around the people at little family reunions of this sort that public men were able to keep their finger on the public pulse.

REFERS TO OLD ASSOCIATIONS.

There were other reasons, personal as well as political, why he felt it a pleasure to be there, and he felt that he might be excused for alluding to them. Dundas was the old home of his mother's father. He had just enough of the Scotch in him, he confessed, to be fond of associations. To him there was nothing so real and enduring. For these associations he had a reverence beyond words.

Just as Mr. King began to touch on the days when William Lyon Mackenzie made Dundas his home, the mother and father of the speaker were whisked into the grounds in an automobile. Mr. Sealey immediately signalled for three cheers and they were given with a will.

"Welcome to your old home," said the member for Wentworth, as he shook hands with Mrs. King.

"I hope I am not interrupting," she replied with a smile as she took a seat on the platform, close to her son.

"I am speaking in the town of my mother's father," continued the Minister, "I am speaking from the vicinity of an old log cabin on which his eyes must have looked often when he was here. I am close to the rocks trat gave him shelter and seclusion, that saved his life and also enabled mine to come into being. When my mother heard that I was coming to meet some of the old friends of her father, she could not refrain from joining me. It was here my grandfather married one who shared her life with him. I think he did wisely. I believe I might do worse than look about and share my life with someone in the vicinity. However, I promised to look about Waterloo first. (Laughter.)

"It is interesting to think of the changes that time brings with it. Those were stormy days when men had to sacrifice their lives for their principles. It is for those reasons that I feel proud to-day to stand on the Liberal platform, because I feel that the principles of those who preceded me and laid down their lives for them, are worthy to fight for. And I intend as long as life is in my veins to uphold those principles and keep them alive throughout the length and breadth of this Dominion."

TRIBUTE TO SEALEY.

To Mr. Sealey, the member for Wentworth, Mr. King paid an appreciative tribute. "He is the kind of man for any riding to have," he said. "He is always on the go and as long as Sealey represents Wentworth its needs will be made known and carried into effect. He is a man who takes a large and intelligent view of public affairs as well, who debates large commercial questions and whose address in the United States we have read of with interest."

APPRECIATION OF MACKAY.

Turning to Hon. Mr. MacKay, the speaker alluded appreciatively to the Liberal leader in Ontario. "I come of a stock that admires fighting and likes fighters," said the Minister of Labor. "For that reason I admire Mr. MacKay. Little by little he has had the satisfaction of realizing that since he has taken over the leadership of the Liberal party in Ontario it has been gaining steadily in strength, and it does not require the vision of a prophet to see that before long the Liberal ?party will again be established in power in this Province."

After congratulating the Wentworth Liberals on the success of their picnic, Mr. King plunged into his address, beginning with some of Mr. Borden's statements during his recent tour. "You know," he explained, "party politicians sometimes give you only the other side of the story, and that would not be so bad if they did not highly color it and sometimes overdraw it. I shall tell you of one or two things the Government has done that Mr. Borden has not told you about.

TOO MUCH MUCK-RAKING.

"As he has gone about through the country he has become satisfied that the quality of the rank and file of the Liberal party is good and he has spoken well of the heads of the Liberal administration. That was an honorable thing to do. I am sure men of all classes will agree with him in that connection. We look to Mr. Borden as an honorable man who wants to raise the tone of public life. A leader cannot do better than respect character, ability and integrity whether found in one party or the other.

"We have had too much of muck-raking, of scandal talking and the people got sicker of it at the last election than they have ever been before. I think that

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the Conservatives have realised that if they are ever to gain headway it must be by adding some strength in their own ranks rather than detracting their opponents no matter how unworthy they may be.

"The line of argument Mr. Borden took during his tour was one of general denunciation of extravagance and alleged dishonesty of public affairs at Ottawa. I do not think that is going to have any effect on the public one way or the other. It is easy to make general charges. As long as human nature is as it is it will have its failings. What the public want to know is whether the men in power is using that which is entrusted to them for their own ends. Unless some public man can make some direct charge and fight it out to my mind he should not indulge in general insinuations.

QUEBEC BRIDGE.

"We hear talk about the collapse of the Quebec bridge. That was due to a mistake in engineering. It was something that no party could prevent. It happened before the last general election .Surely if there was anything to criticise then was the time to do it. Mr. Borden is only wasting his time in trying to bring that up as a fresh issue at this time.

THE ST. LAWRENCE INCIDENT.

"There has been an effort to create in the minds of the public that there was something of a scandal in connection with the last session. Mention was made of the intention to dam the St. Lawrence river, as though the Liberals were trying to steal the natural resources and hand them over to friends. I have never yet seen where such an explanation could be put on that bill. It was a question of transmission of power and had nothing to do with the damming of the St. Lawrence. The Minister of Public Works drew attention to another bill in which there was danger. If the Liberals had taken the stand the Opposition indicates, would he have done this?"

Mr. King declared that such a bill would never be sanctioned by the Liberals.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

"Speaking of natural resources has Mr. Borden told you that it was the Liberal Government that appointed a commission for the conservation of natural resources, or that it was the foresight of the Liberal Government that resulted in the creation of a department for the conservation of natural resources? While Mr. Borden has spoken on this question he has told you nothing of the progressive administration of the Liberals.

"The criticism of the Opposition is destructive. It is aimed at pulling down the best legislation any government has ever formed.

WHERE IS THE TORY POLICY?

"Where is the line of policy Mr. Borden has offered you that you are prepared to accept in preference to the policy laid down by the Liberal Government? He has not a line so clearly and distinctively marked that he can say to you, 'On this we differ from the Liberals, and ask you to support us on these grounds?' The fact that he can't do it is an acknowledgment of the shrewdness and ability of the Prime Minister and an admittance that he has the concensus of the opinion of the people at large.

WHAT ABOUT LABOR?

"In all of Mr. Borden's speeches I have yet to see one word from him to the workingman. I have yet to see a statement in relation to the ranks of the wage worker."

Ten years ago, said the speaker, Sir Wilfrid thought it well that Labor should receive some recognition at the Council Board, and he decided to begin with a new department as an experiment before creating a separate portfolio. Mr. King then alluded to the decision two years ago to create the new portfolio of his appointment. The creation of the Department of Labor was in itself an act of the Liberal Government. It meant that Labor was represented at all the Cabinet meetings and half of what was done there in the interests of the workers was never know becouse frequently bills tht were not in the interests of labor were quietly defeated. It meant that everything that came up affecting the workers there was someone there to look at it from the viewpoint of labor.

In addition to the establishment of the Department of Labor several important measures were passed there were not only in the interests of labor but of benefit to the country at large.

THE CONCILIATION BOARDS.

"We have read of the negotiations between two great railways and their employees. For the past two months a conciliation board has been taking evidence over this great continental system. We have seen where the board has issued an award in each case, suggesting what is best for the parties to do. We have seen where one party in one case and both in the other are hesitating about accepting the award in toto. Supposing this board had not sat, what would have taken place? Before this act a strike could immediately have taken place. It means that, had it not been for this legislation, two months ago, one of the greatest industrial struggles that ever took place would have been launched. By virtue of the legislation both parties held back while an attempt was made by the third party to settle the differences.

"Since that act 94 boards have been

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established. Of those 88 have succeeded in averting strikes or lock-outs of a serious nature. Within the last five years we have not had, with the exception of the strike of the C. P. R. machinists, any strike on any of the great railway systems in the Dominion."

As a result of this progressive legislation, the workers had been saved the loss of a great amount of money in wages and the employers the loss of profits. With this splendid record before them, Mr. King said he could not believe that the parties in the present arbitration would find it necessary to take other means to settle their disputes. While they might not be able to accept the awards in full he believed they would form a basis for settlement.

'The record of these conciliation boards is something to be proud of. They have already saved labor in wages over $3,500,000 and the companies, perhaps, treble that amount, while the public has been saved heavy loss and inconvenience."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. King then dealt with the appointment of the Royal Commission on technical education, explaining its aims and objects. "It means a great deal to the employers of the country," he said. "You cannot always get labor as highly trained or as efficient as it should be. We have been sending to other countries for this labor, and that should not be necessary. We should have the facilities here for producing skilled labor. This move is not only in the interest of the workers and the employers, but the whole country. What has given Germany its industrial pre-eminence and control of the eastern markets? The answer is that Germany has realized the part that technical education plays in industrial development.

THE REAL YELLOW PERIL.

"If you have travelled through the east as I had the privilege of doing recently, you would find that they are equipping industries as well as any industry is equipped here. The wages are low. The result is that sooner or later the real peril of the Dominion of Canada, along with the United States, will be the yellow peril, not in the shape of immigration, but in the shape of manufactured goods from there in competition with goods manufactured here.

"In Hankow, within three days' travel of the interior, they have a steel plant outrivalling anything here. It works twenty-four hours, Sundays included. The employees have only one holiday in a year, and the pay for fifteen Chinese is only equivalent to what one white man receives here. They ship their output three days across the interior, across the Rocky Mountains, the desert plains, pay the tariff and lay their goods down in New York at a profit.

HOW TO MEET COMPETITION.

"How are we going to safely meet that competition? By spreading Christian light and influence, by giving them a new conception of human life, of manhood and womanhood, by teaching them that women and children are not meant to be slaves, and that instead of working twelve hours or more a day it is intended that man shall enjoy life and not spend it in slavery. We must do something more than that. We must build up our industries to hold their own."

No nation, declared the speaker, was so blessed with natural resources as Canada, and if added to this we had efficient technical education, the Dominion would more than hold its own. The Royal Commission, he explained, after thoroughly acquainting itself with conditions in Canada, will tour Europe and the United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, and then make a report which will be at the disposal of the Provinces to put into effect.

COMBINE LEGISLATION.

Mr. King also alluded to the legislation enacted regulating combines. With the steady upward climb of prices, this was something in which every one was interested. An increase in prices, if within reason, was a thermometer of prosperity and he thought that the rise in the farmers' profits were due to an extent to the cold storage and improved transportation facilities provided by the Government.

"Let me say frankly," he added, "that this is a day of big consolidations, when we must have big associations of men and capital if we are to hold our own in competition. I think the consolidation of business is a benefit if properly controlled. But as you limit competition, you give more and more the power to one or two men to control things for their own interests, rather than the public good."

This, said the minister, convinced the Government that there must be some machinery by which combines could be compelled to use their powers rightfully and an act was passed by which any six men could start proceedings. If it was found after investigation the complaint was justified, the government had many ways of dealing with the offenders, such as cancelling licenses, removing the duty on certain lines of stuff, revoking patents or in the case of steamship companies, withdrawing subsidies.

"In other words," he said, "the Liberal Government believes in the rights of many rather than the few."

THE NAVAL POLICY.

The speaker then discussed the naval programme. This was one question, he said, which he felt could be fought out on party lines. There was a sharp line of distinction between the two parties

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and for that reason he welcomed Mr. Borden's remarks. Mr. King alluded to Gladstone's famous definition of the two parties, Liberals as believing in "trust of the many tempered by prudence," and the Conservatives, "mistrust of the many tempered by fear."

Did not the action of the Conservative party on this naval question emphasize this difference between two parties? The government has decided upon a naval service to be associated with the imperial navy if necessary. In case of emergency it was to be at the disposal of the imperial authorities. Otherwise the people of Canada were to have the say. Mr. Borden and his party said this was a declaration of independence and declared this was taking away rights from the imperial authorities. If they believed in the few rather than the man then the government's action was capable of that interpretation.

In a case of emergency, would not the cabinet ministers be the first to see that the mother country had assistance? It simply meant that the people of Canada, out of whose pockets the money came, were to have a say. There was the possibility of a government at London plunging the empire into a great imperial struggle, which it would hesitate before doing if it first had to consult all the parts effected. "If you are willing to say to anyone you can command me for any purpose, then follow Mr. Borden and the Conservative party and turn over the affairs of this country to Westminster. If you believe in this Canada do you not want to have some say so that should we have to move it will be with loyalty and power. I believe that if we want to disrupt the British Empire, we cannot do better than follow the suggestion of the Conservative party."

Mr. King referred to the alarmist speeches made by Mr. Borden and the Opposition when they were demanding that Canada contribute $20,000,000 to the old country. They declared that war with Germany was imminent. Had Canada contributed that amount and there was no war with Germany, would there not have been resentment?

"That," said Mr. King, "is going back before the days of 1837 when we were called upon to contribute and then told that we had no say. Those days have long gone by, and we have learned self-government, which brings with it certain rights and privileges."

It was because he believed in the British Empire and desired to see it lasting and substantial, that he opposed the contrbutions to a central fund, a movement that was bound to disrupt the Empire.

SIR WILFRID'S WORK.

Mr. King's closing remarks were a brilliant eulogy of the Liberal chieftain. He said: "I think that the most unpatriotic thing that can be done by any man or woman under the sun is to sow seeds of discord between race and religion or diverse influence or doing other than that which will make the people united under one common interest. I think that the Conservatives are thoroughly disloyal and dispatriotic when they charge Sir Wilfrid Laurier with being anxious to sever the tie that binds us to the old land. Is that the way to bring up children of this country? Is that the kind of suggestions to throw out to the people about the nation's representatives for the time being that they are trying to sever the bond which we all hold so true? I say that the sentiment itself should be held disloyal by every true Britisher."

We must consider Canada first, and consider the ways most effective in still further cementing the link that bound this country to the Empire. Who was it that sent the Canadian contingent to South Africa? Who was it that gave Great Britain a preference in the tariff? Who was it that went over to England at the time of the coronation and excited the admiration of the statesmen of the Empire? Who had ever helped to unite the Empire more than he? Sir John Macdonald had united the constitutional parts of the Dominion in a federation, but it remained for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to bring in the last Provinces in the Dominion, to unite people whom racial and religious strife had held apart. "The days of feuds are over," said the speaker. "We in Canada, except those who are going about disloyally, care nothing about Protestant or Catholic, French or English. We know not one from the other. I would like to tell Sir James Whitney, as one who has received an honor from the King, that he owes something more than spreading any reports of the disloyalty of the French people."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, said Mr. King, has done more than any living man to wipe out feuds in Canada and unite the people under the British flag.

A DRAMATIC PICTURE.

Touching on the South African federation, he said: "What more dramatic picture has the world ever witnessed than the meeting of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and General Botha, the one the descendant of a conquered race, the other actually the conquered, shaking hands over the Union Jack?"

The Minister of Labor thought that even Conservatives at heart recognized the great service Sir Wilfrid was rendering Canada and the prayer of the people as a whole he thought would be, "Let Sir Wilfrid live as long as Providence will give him and we trust it will be for many years to come."

AN OLD STALWART.

Before introducing the leader of the Provincial Opposition, the chairman presented the Honorable Thomas Bain, who he referred to as one of the most noble

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characters. "The friends here know the bonds that held us together for thirty years too well for me to say one word of the things in years gone by in this country," stated Mr. Bain, in addressing the gathering. He alluded to the freedom of action in Canada, and thought that no one could ask for a greater country and more consideration. "That I sympathize with Sir Wilfrid Laurier goes without saying, and that I always act in company with the Liberal party of my riding is equally true," he continued. He hoped that Sir James Whitney and his friends would realize that the spirit in which they thought they knew everything was not quite what the people of Wentworth appreciated. He thoroughly trusted the people to form their own opinions on any of the great questions and hoped that their actions would be the means of keeping the Liberal party together and of sending a large number to the House at Toronto.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION.

The Honorable A. G. MacKay was introduced by R. A. Thompson, ex-M. P. P., who in doing so alluded to his many years' acquaintance with the leader of the Opposition, and considered him to be one of the brainiest men that Ontario had ever produced. The deliberation with which Mr. MacKay always acted thoroughly qualified him to speak on important public issues.

During his entire address, Mr. MacKay was listened ot with marked attention and frequently provoked the large gathering to loud outbursts of enthusiasm. He left no room for doubt in the minds of his listeners, but clearly and forcibly explained the reasons for his statements. His remarks on the various important qeustions were convincing; his utterances brief and to the point; and the whole address was characterized by that British spirit of fair play.

HONEST WORKERS.

After alluding to the pleasure it gave him to be present on such an occasion, he congratulated the people of Wentworth for having chosen Daniel Reed as their representative. He knew Mr. Reed to be an honest worker, who always attended to his duty, and was one who always attended to his duty, and was one who always got an attentive hearing when on the floor of the House. He also spoke of R. A. Thompson, ex-M. P. P., who had been an untiring worker.

SIR WILFRID FAITHFUL.

In alluding to the charge of disloyalty made against Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the speaker classified the Prime Minister with Papineau and Lafontaine, the product of the Province of Quebec, and pointed out that there was no British subject who was more faithful to Canada and Liberalism than Sir Wilfrid was.

THE WHITNEY BOAST.

He had noticed that Sir James Whitney had been making a tour of the Province and that he had boasted that the present Government had increased the finances of the Province by 50 per cent. "I do not want to be unkind to the members of the local House, to Hanna, to Pyne, or the lesser lights, but I will be plain. That statement of Mr. Whitney's is either true or untrue, and whether he has or has not increased the receipts of the Province we will in a word see. I do not wish to dwell in length on finances, as it is a dry subject, but without finances no government could run a province. The revenue in 1904 was $6,128,358, and in 1909 it was $8,788,400, an increase of $2,660,042, and the present Government say "Look how we have increased the revenue." I say that the increase is due to the constructive legislation of the old government.

For instance, take the revenue from the corporation tax, which in 1904 brought $420,000 and in 1909 $724,000, an increase of $304,000. Who placed the law on the statute books of the Province? It was the Liberals, and yet the Premier who opposed that law claims the credit. Is it fair that they should get the credit for that $304,000?

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Take the succession duties act. It was the Liberals who said that no man of himself, unaided by his fellow men, could accumulate between the cradle and the grave hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars. It was the Liberals who took the stand that where a man amassed such wealth the Province in which he made it had a right to a small percentage of it. In 1904 the succession duties tax amounted to $458,000; in 1909 to $744,000, an increase of $286,000. That tax was opposed by Sir James Whitney, and still because the revenue increased $286,000 on that he stands out boldly and says "See how well I have done." The Liberals placed that tax on the books, although it was not a popular tax.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

"Take the tax on breweries and distilleries. In 1904 it amounted to $60,000; in 1909 to $90,000, an increase of $30,000, and did they vote for that tax? I think it was a fair tax. They say tht Province has no right to put a special tax on breweries and distilleries because they are already taxed by the municipalities in which they are situated. Yes, they may be taxed in Waterloo or Toronto or the place where they manufacture their goods, but they are not taxed in Owen Sound or in places where they keep a storeroom on the main street and dispose of their goods through agents. They voted against it three times, as they did not want their friends, the distillers and the brewers, to be taxed, and yet Whitney says 'we

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got that increase in revenue of $2,660,-042 because we were wise.'

"In 1904 the Dominion subsidy was $1,134,660, and in 1909, $2,128,772, an increase of $994,112. I will not say that the present Government did not do its duty, but for doing more than their duty I give them no credit. The Laurier Government at Ottawa was at the head of the Government which gave the $994,112.

"In the matter of the T. & N. O. railway earnings, which have amounted to $660,000, it has been the result of Liberal work. It is the first Government owned railway in Ontario, and a road that was built in spite of opposition. And yet they say 'look at us; how wise we were.' These earnings ,amounting to $660,000, are all directly attributed to work done by the Liberals. The other party sat down and viewed the channels we had dug, from the corporations to the treasury; from the breweries and distilleries to the treasury; from the wealthy men to the treasury. They got down in our ditch to try and stop us digging, and we had to throw them out by the neck. I speak authentically, by the names on record.

LIBERALS DID IT.

"I say that all of that vast amount, $2,660,042, barring a hundred thousand dollars, came from legislation that the Liberals did before they left office. All Whitney and his party have done is sat still and watched the money flow in. They have added practically nothing to the legislation done before, but are distributing the money that comes in."

EDUCATION IMPORTANT QUESTION

In referring to the distribution of money for educational purposes, he pointed out that it was one of the most important questions that legislature had to deal with. "You may talk about the product of a country, of its wealth, its material, but after all the greatest asset is the character, the quality and the standing of the people itself," he continued. In speaking of the Minister of Education, Hon. R. A. Pyne, he thought that the Premier might have secured a more competent man out of the twenty that he had had to deal with. The advice of the Liberals, continued Mr. McKay, was to scour the rural districts for a school inspector, a trustee or even teacher, a good practical man who knows something about education, and have him put into the deputy chair. "We cannot afford in this country to pass any kind of legislation that will prove a barrier to the poor man's son," he stated.

THOSE TEXT BOOKS.

Turning his attention to the text books, for which Whitney claimed so much credit, Mr. MacKay told how the Government had practically done everything but print them. This was left to John Eaton, and then the Government said, "Behold, there is the reader at a cost of 49 cents." Did the retail trade of Ontario appreciate this. "No one large departmental store," he said, "should be given the advantage over the whole retail trade of Ontario. The purchaser can buy as cheaply as the retailer. He can write to the Eaton Company and then he gets back the book with a big advertising bill which means that every hearth stone in Ontario is on the John Eaton mailing list. Is that fair to the retail trade of Dundas or Ontario?"

In Manitoba, the Government, although Conservative, rejected a similar offer. It refused to give any one large departmental store a lever over the whole country.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Continuing his discussion of the question of education, he said: "No party can live on its past. We cannot live on a Laurier, a Baldwin, a Brown, a Mowat or a Ross. We must look to the future and prospective legislation. Is our educational system, I don't care who claims the credit for it, fairly balanced? There are 450,000 Public and Separate school children, who are assisted to the extent of about $1.50 a pupil; 32,000 High school pupils, who are assisted about $14.50; 1,600 Normal school pupils, who are assisted to the extent of about $112; 3,952 Toronto University students, assisted about $124. But what are we doing for the lad driven by chill penury from the Public school to the workshop? What is the Province of Ontario doing for him? The answer is, nothing except one or two technical institutes."

The state, he insisted, had an ethical responsibility which it should realize by removing the stigma and properly balancing its educational system.

HYDRO LEGISLATION.

The Hydro-Electric legislation, he said, was an evolution of the legislation on the statute books during the Liberal regime. He admitted that the present system was better. He had nothing against the system if the people were treated fairly. "I naturally took objection," he said, "to binding fourteen municipalities without consulting them again. When the first vote was taken a certain price was laid down at the city gate. Now you are bound to pay a certain price at Niagara, including the cost of transmission, and even if it costs fifty per cent. more you must pay it. That is not Liberal. We told the Government it had changed its whole scheme and to go to the people again."

He said the Government did not insert the arbitration clause in the act, by which farmers could have the prices of the easements or leases arbitrated, until after it had practically secured its right-of-way.

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In dealing with this question the Government of Ontario should have been big enough, manly enough and honest enough to have a competent man, in a systematic way, secure the easements, paying each man a fair price for the concession, instead of giving one man five times as much as another.

In alluding again to technical education Mr. MacKay expressed the opinion that the Province was paying too much attention to the cultured brain and too little to the workingman's son. Education here should be shaded as in Germany. He closed an excellent address with an eloquent eulogy of the unity and loyalty of the different races that make up Canada's population.

DANIEL REED.

Following Mr. MacKay's address, Daniel Reed, M.P.P., spoke briefly, alluding to his appreciation of the speeches he had just heard and his admiration for the two gifted speakers.

This concluded the speeches of the day and with a ring that could be heard far distant, three cheers and a tiger were given by the appreciative gathering for the two honorable gentlemen. After hearty handshaking with hundreds of the picknickers, the two visiting speakers, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie King, sen.; W. O. Sealey, M.P.; R. A. Thompson, ex-M.P.P.; Dr. J. McQueen and John Lennox were entertained at the residence of Mayor Lawrason.

SPORTS.

Owing to the time taken up by the speeches, the programme of sports for the occasion were cancelled, with the exception of the football game. This was between Beverly and West Flamboro, and was keen and exciting, the score being 2 to 1 in favor of the Flamboros. The visitors had the benefit of heavy and experienced men, and their individual work proved the means of carrying the game. It was a very fine game from the spectators' point of view, a plucky fight being put up by the defeated team. The teams were:

Beverley—Goal, R. H. Boyle; backs, Newton and Riddell; halves, Main, Wannup and Fleming; forwards, Purdy, Newton, W. T. and T. Thompson, and O. Robbs.

West Flamboro—Goal, T. Smith; backs, Cairns and Hall; halves, Lightfoot, Smith and Wilson; forwards, Morden, Morrison, Walker, Raynard and Henderson.

Mr. Chatland, of Dundas, refereed.

MORE ATTRACTIONS.

A pleasing feature of the picnic was the various booths that dotted the grounds, and all had an excellent array of dainty refreshments for sale. The larger part of these were all contributed by prominent residents of Dundas, and the entire profits will be donated to the Isolation Hospital. Deputy Reeve L. P. Spittal was in charge of the refreshment arrangements.

Thos in charge of the various booths were:

Candy booth—Miss Sommerville (convener), Misses Kerwin, [illegible] and Clara Pennington, Beatrice McArdle, Bessie Bertram and Julia Flahery.

Soft drinks booth—Mrs. Robert Lang (convener), Mrs. Lumsden, Mrs. Bond and Mr. McArdle.

Refreshment booth—Mrs. Fisher (convener), Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Shaver, Mrs. Jerome, Mrs. Murdock, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Forest, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Watson, and Misses Racey, Rose and Alice Quackenbush, O'Connor, Hyde and Alice McKay.

The various committees, whose members so skilfully carried out the arrangements, were as follows:

Reception committee—W. O. Sealey, M.P.; R. A. Thompson, ex-M.P.P.; Dr. James McQueen, Mayor Lawrason, Wm. Clark and E. A. L. Clarke.

Sports committee—Dr. A. C. Caldwell (chairman), Thomas Stock, Dundas; Fred. McMonies, Waterdown; William T. Thomson, Rockton; John Hall, Strabane.

T. Enright was in charge of the park arrangements.

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6 July 1910

Ottawa: Royal Comm. on industrial training and technical education

THE SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION

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INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Commission Holds its First Meeting at Ottawa.

HON. MR. KING'S ADDRESS.

Scope and Duties of the Commission Explained.

Co-operation With the Provincial Authorities Recommended—After a Survey of Canadian Industries the Commission to Travel Abroad.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Ottawa, July 6.—The Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education held its first meeting in Ottawa to-day. A preliminary meeting of the commission was held in the Department of Labor at 11 o'clock. There were present Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, and the members of the commission, viz., Dr. J. W. Robertson (Chairman), Hon. John N. Armstrong, Messrs. Geo. Bryce, Gaspard de Serre, Gilbert M. Murray, David Forsyth, James Simpson, and Thomas Bengough, Secretary to the commission; also Mr. Acland, the Deputy Minister, and Mr. Brown, Assistant Deputy.

Mr. King Outlines the Scope.

Hon. Mr. King outlined the scope of the commission, and noted the exceptional opportunity of national usefulness which the work of the commission afforded. There had been many commissions appointed by the Federal and Provincial Governments, but he doubted if there was ever one which gave to its members an opportunity of national service as far-reaching and certain as that afforded the present commission. Owing to the limitations which the constitution imposed, the scope of the commission was necessarily confined to that of gathering information, which would subsequently be placed at the disposal of the several Provinces. It was important, he said, for the commission to bear in mind that education as such was a subject assigned to the Provinces by the British North America Act, and that the Federal Government did not intend in the appointment of the commission to in any way encroach upon the jurisdiction of the Provinces. As a matter of fact, the consent of the Premiers of the several Provinces to the establishment of the commission had been obtained before its appointment was decided upon. Mr. King hoped the commission would make it a point when visiting the several Provinces to call first of all upon the Premiers of the Provinces and ascertain from them any points which in their opinion it was desirable for the commission to especially note. He hoped they would express to the several Governments the thanks of the Federal Government for the hearty manner in which they had consented to have the Dominion co-operate with them in this important national work.

Survey the Dominion.

The Minister suggested that before travelling abroad it would be desirable for the commission to make an industrial survey of the Dominion by visiting the several Provinces and ascertaining the nature and extent of the several industries and trades and their relative importance. Coincident with this, it was desirable that the commission should ascertain all that was being done at the present time, through Governmental or private agencies, in the way of promoting efficiency by industrial training and technical education. Having in this way familiarized themselves with the industrial methods and industrial equipment of the Dominion, they might then visit other countries, the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, and ascertain the methods by which these several countries were promoting industrial efficiency. It was important that those engaged in the work of technical education, the Boards of Trade, factory inspectors, employers' associations, trades unions and other organizations, should be given every opportunity of having their views fully presented. The Government would do all in its power to facilitate the commission's work. In conclusion, Mr. King expressed Sir Wilfrid Laurier's regret at not being able, owing to his many engagements consequent on leaving for the west to-morrow, to extend a personal welcome to the members of the commission in the beginning of their work.

Hon. Mr. King entertained the members of the commission at luncheon at the Rideau Club, after which a group photograph of the commission was taken in front of the Parliament buildings. Later in the afternoon the commission held its first meeting in rooms which have been set apart for its use in the House of Commons block. It is expected that the commission will begin the actual work of investigation in the Maritime Provinces the latter end of next week, commencing with Halifax.

Globe Thursday July 7 1910

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10 Aug. 1910

D 3044

Goderich Board of Trade

THE RESOURCES AND POSSIBILITIES OF GODERICH AND OF CANADA

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[King - Speeches]

THE GREATER GODERICH

3045

Splendid Reception To The Minister of Public Works.

The Enlargement and improvement of Goderich Harbor Approved by Western Ontario and Definitely Promised by the Minister.

The visit to Goderich of Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, and Hon. McKenzie King, Minister of Labor, and the reception accorded them by the Town Council and Board of Trade, marks one of the most successful public functions ever held in the town. The weather was ideal, and everything combined to crown the efforts of the joint committee who had the program in charge with the most gratifying success. The Minister of Public Works, with his deputy, Mr. Hunter, arrived in the Government yacht Speedy, about 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, and were greeted with a chorus of whistles from every industry at the harbor. They were received by the committee and town officials, and the remainder of the forenoon was spent in an inspection of the harbor, and explanations of the work by Major Lamb, District Engineer in charge, and of the mills and elevators and the work now being carried on in connection therewith. The steamer Kaministiqua with a cargo of grain for the elevator, arrived at noon and gave an excellent illustration of what is needed for the developement of this traffic here. After lunch the party were driven to the Square, where on the band stand, in the presence of a large gathering of our citizens, the afternoon having been proclaimed a half holiday, an address was presented to Hon. Wm. Pugsley, who was introduced by Mayor Cameron. The address, which was as follows, was read by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. Mitchell.

To the Hon. William Pugsley,
Minister of Public Works,
Dominion of Canada.

Sir,—It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the citizens of Goderich, we welcome you on the occasion of your first visit to the County town of Huron. You are, as we understand, making an official visit to some of the more prominent ports on our great lakes, and we are gratified to have you include the port of Goderich in the number of those visited.

Aside from the honor of your presence as representing the important position you fill in the Dominion Cabinet, we are pleased to know that you recognize the growing importance of our harbor, and its possibilities as a factor in developing the great and ever increasing trade which passes over our inland waters, especially as a connecting link in the great systems of transportation which are developing the possibilities of our mighty West.

We recognize the fact that the Government of which you are so important a member has paid due and faithful attention to the development of our great country, and we congratulate you and your colleagues on the success which has attended your efforts in this behalf.

We may be permitted to remind you that our County of Huron is one of the most progressive and prosperous in this Province, and as its County Capital, our Town of Goderich has a history for enterprise and business activity not second to even many larger centres in the Dominion. We desire to continue and extend that activity, particularly through the natural advantages of our harbor and its position as a transhipping point on the great lakes, and we feel assured that, now you have personally examined our harbor and familiarized yourself with its requirements, you will give it the attention its importance deserves, and will speedily complete the work which has been inaugurated under your administration.

Again thanking you for your visit and the interest you have shown, we beg to extend to you the freedom of our town, and give you a hearty and sincere welcome, hoping that your stay here may not be the least pleasant and interesting in your official tour.

Signed on behalf of the citizens of Goderich. M. G. Cameron, Mayor.

And on behalf of the Board of Trade, A. G. Gamble, President.

Dr. Pugsley made reply in terms and in a spirit that were received by his hearers with the keenest satisfaction, and his references to our harbor and its needs, emphasized and enlarged at the banquet in the evening, were all that the most en-

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thusiastic citizen could wish. He pointed out that the Government had done much to advance the interests of the Dominion in its public works, and he felt as he saw our Western country filling up and the growth of our manufacturing, that this was a great country worthy of our best efforts. His Department was more immediately concerned with the work on the wharves and harbors of our great inland lakes, and his trip of 600 miles from Brockville, which, continued to the Soo, would mean 1350 miles and 1600 to Port Arthur and Fort William, had impressed him with the great opportunities and advantages of our Province of Ontario. It was the banner Province of Canada, but great as was what had already been accomplished, this was but insignificant compared with what might yet be done in the future. The Mayor had spoken of the interest he (the Minister) had shown in Goderich; he would not say it was a greater interest than he took in other places, but he did take a deep interest in any place where, as in Goderich, the people had shown such faith in their own future and such enterprise as had been shown in Goderich. He promised his assistance in that developement, for he had come to the conclusion this was a port in every way worthy his sympathy, support and encouragement. The harbor was already cramped and at times congested; it needed greater depth of water, better facilities and better protection. He quoted the work already done and outlined what was contemplated for the future in terms which he repeated and enlarged in the evening, and he closed by assuring the people that he would do his best to impress his colleagues with the importance and necessity of this work. He felt confident they would agree with him and he hoped to see the work commenced ere long.

The meeting closed with cheers for the Minister and the band playing "O Canada."

On the platform were the three M. P's for the County—Dr. Chisholm of East Huron, E. N. Lewis of the West, and M. Y. McLean of the South; Dr. Rankin, M. P. for North Perth, John Tolmie, of South Bruce, and members of the Town Council and Board of Trade. At the conclusion of the speaking the party were driven about town and over the Attrill property, and were evidently much impressed with what they saw and heard.

THE BANQUET IN THE EVENING at the Sunset Hotel was a social function to be long remembered. About 150 sat down, including a good showing of our business men and leading citizens, with a number of visitors and guests from outside points.

Mayor Cameron presided, with Hon. Dr. Pugsley on his right and Hon. McKenzie King, Minister of Labor, who had arrived from Walkerton on the 7.10 p.m. train, seated on his left. The dining room was nicely decorated, and three long tables were arranged in such a way as to allow serving with ease, and Mr. Lee and the committee who assisted him deserve praise for the military precision and orderliness with which the excellent meal was served.

The program committee and also the printer also deserve honorable mention for the unique, appropriate and tasty manner in which the program was drawn up and printed. It was nearly 10.45 when the chairman inaugurated the intellectual part of the proceedings, the usual loyal toasts of "The King" and "The Army and Navy" being heartily honored. The latter toast was responded to by Col. Hodgens, D. O. C. of District No. 1, London, and his remarks made a splendid introduction to the unusually excellent speech making of the evening. Col. Hodgens is an enthusiastic soldier and he made an eloquent plea for the militia of Canada, closing with a quotation from Tennyson which called forth the strong imperial sentiment which showed itself throughout the entire evening. Lieut.-Col. Wilson, of Seaforth and Major Shaw of Clinton also spoke briefly, and while urging support in their efforts to make the 33rd Regt. of Huron the best in the Province, gave great praise to the location at Goderich as the finest in Ontario for a military camp ground.

By request of the Mayor, letters of regret were now read by the Board of Trade Secretary, a summary of which is as follows:

J. R. MacDonald, President Stratford Board of Trade: Stratford Board of Trade entire sympathy with harbor improvement scheme. We urge favorable consideration by Hon. Mr. Pugsley.

W. S. Dingman, Mayor of Stratford: Stratford with Western Ontario generally interested in thoroughly modern port for eastern shore at Goderich. Not local question, but one of service to wide interior country. Hope government complete breakwater right.

E. W. Nesbitt, Mayor of Woodstock: Regret exceedingly cannot be with you this evening. Wish you all success.

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J. H. A. Beattie, Mayor of London: I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to be present as I expect to be in or near Port Arthur on that date. However, you have my best wishes for success of the banquet. Were it not for the other arrangements which I have made, I should have been pleased to have been with you.

S. A. McGaw, Vice-President and Gen. Manager of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, Winnipeg: I will do my best to be there at that time, as certainly we are interested very much in the harbor improvements. I thank you for your letter.

A. A. Wright, Managing Director of The St. Lawrence & Chicago Steam Navigation Co., Limited, Toronto: I very much fear, however, that, owing to other engagements here it seems at present practically impossible for me to get away for even as short a trip as Goderich in August, and I think, therefore, it would be safer for you not to count on me, although it is needless to say we are heartily in sympathy with the improving of docks and harbors.

W. A. Schantz, General Manager, Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co., Detroit: I want to congratulate the Council and Board of Trade of Goderich in taking up the subject of improving its harbor as it is absolutely necessary, and very much needed at the present time.

President T. G. Shaughnessy and Vice-President Bosworth, of the C. P. R.; President Chas. M. Hays of the G. T. R., H. H. Gildersleeve, Manager of the Northern Nav. Co., each explained that only absence on tours of inspection prevented their being present; Hugh Guthrie, M. P. for Guelph, Mayor W. B. Wood, of Brantford and Mayor C. C. Hahn, of Berlin, also sent regrets at inability to come, but with good wishes for the success of the gathering.

J. W. Lyon, President of The Guelph Junction Railway Co., Guelph: It is unnecessary for me to say that as a citizen of Guelph, with interests identified with Western Ontario, and as President of The Guelph Junction Railway, I take the largest interest in the improvement of Goderich harbor.

Guelph is specially and directly interested; as the city of Guelph owns the Guelph Junction Railway leased to the C. P. R., consisting of fifteen and a half miles of the main line of the C. P. R. between Toronto and Goderich, and every pound of freight shipped over the C. P. R. from Goderich contributes to the revenue of Guelph. This is, of course, a selfish interest, We will urge, however, that in the building of the C. P. R. line from Guelph to Goderich, known as the Guelph & Goderich Ry., representative men of Guelph did a large amount of work in securing the right of way and urging forward the construction; and that this line is one of the few lines in Canada that has been built without a bonus from the Dominion Government. Some eighty-five miles in length, the bonus at $3,200 a mile, would have amounted to over a quarter of a million dollars. This sum if devoted by the Dominion Government to the improvement of Goderich harbor would materially assist in the development of that port.

I leave it to you to point out the receipts of wheat and grain at Goderich, and the proportions the same would assume when the port is developed, but I will in union with others, point out the necessity of Goderich as a port of refuge of great value to the whole lake navigation system. This fact needs to be fully emphasized and is of material importance to all who travel on our Great Lakes.

I am extremely pleased that the Honorable, the Minister of Public Works is able to view the situation for himself, and I am satisfied that the importance of the work is so great that the minister will be prepared to recommend that justice be done to the port and to the interests of Western Ontario, which yields a large portion of the Dominion's revenue and which has not had a large portion of the expenditure.

Again regretting that it is impossible for me to be present with you on this occasion.

When the mayor had proposed the toast of "Our Guests," which was most enthusiastically honored, Hon. Mr. Pugsley rose to reply, and in a half hour's address he spoke with such a directness and candor of statement, a marshalling of facts and arguments therefrom, and an appeal for more recognition of Canada's great possibilities as delighted and inspired his hearers. He repeated that he was prepared to stand by all he had said at the afternoon meeting. He had the facts and arguments to present to his colleagues and was prepared to carry out what he had promised. His department he considered was of more importance than even that of Railways in connection with the great transportation questions of the country. Speaking of the beautiful and mighty coast line of our Province as he had viewed it on his present trip, he asked if we were fully alive to the greatness of this heritage and its possibilities, are we prepared to do our share in its development? Aside from what was handled through our own port last year, there passed our doors going down the lake 67,639-000 tons of freight, representing over $732,800,000. We have now two transcontinental lines of railway, and the third, the G. T. P., would, he predicted, open up a second Canada. Are we to keep that traffic in Canadian channels? Now 50 or 60 per cent of our Western trade passes through American channels, and we ought to make every effort to carry this through Canadian ports. He held that Goderich from its commanding position should do a great share in accomplishing this. He was glad to see there were so many members present from other constituencies to show their sympathy with the requests of Goderich. These claims were not new to him. Mr. Lewis,

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our representative, had repeatedly pressed them, and Mayor Cameron had urged them upon him both last year and this. Now he had visited and seen for himself, as he believed was the duty of a Minister. He spoke of what had already been done for the harbor and of the $80,000 voted last session, of which $40,000 would be available for the construction of 600 feet of a southwest breakwater. In this connection the Minister paid a high tribute to the ability and faithfulness of Major Lamb, the engineer in charge of the work, whom he characterized as one of the best officials any Government could have. The designs for this southwest breakwater had been approved and tenders would shortly be called for and the work proceeded with. As to the remainder, he believed we needed a further extension of 1600 feet to the present northwest breakwater, and dredging to a depth of 21 feet throughout the harbor, to give proper protection and meet the increasing size of vessels. The Government was making large expenditures at Port Arthur and Fort William to give a depth of 25 feet, but what was the sense of doing so unless these vessels could enter our Canadian ports on this eastern coast and not be compelled to turn over their cargoes to American railroads? Another argument for this work was that this was a harbor of refuge and must be made completely so. All this convinced him that such an expenditure would not be injudicious. What his colleagues would think he could not say, but the claims of Goderich had his warmest sympathy and heartiest support. He was impressed with the spirit of enterprise and faith in the town shown by our people, and our requests were to him an indication of our faith in that future, otherwise he had not much use for such requests not backed up by the enterprise of the people themselves. He closed by expressing his enjoyment of his visit and his appreciation of the kindness shown him.

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Hon. McKenzie King, Minister of Labor, followed his colleague with an address of nearly an hour which, in at least its latter half, was one of the most eloquent and inspiring efforts ever listened to here at such a function. He heartily endorsed what his colleague had said as to the growth of Canadian trade and the need for these improvements, and he made a reference to Goderich and its advantages which we venture to say is not as fully realized even by our own citisens as it should be. First he pointed out its natural beauty and advantages of situation, equalled by but few places in the Dominion, and then he emphasized its geographical situation as midway been the manufacturing centres of the older and eastern part of the Dominion and the ever widening and growing markets of the newer western parts, and this trade must naturally flow through such ports as Goderich. His references to the great resources and possibilities of Canada led him to a comparison of this land with the conditions that exist in the home land and in other lands as he had observed them when he made his trip to the far East as a member of the commission which dealt with the opium question in China, and it was in this part of his address that his appeal to the patriotism and pride of Canadians called forth the admiration and rapturous applause of the entire gathering. As one listener expressed it, this was a missionary address which alone amply repaid attendance at the function and should be heard by much larger gatherings.

6

At this point President Gamble of the Board of Trade, as vice chairman, took charge of the toast list, and in response to his invitation Messrs. John Tolmie, M. P. for South Bruce, M. Y. McLean, of South Huron, Dr. Chisholm, of East Huron, and Dr. Rankin, of Perth, all spoke in hearty support of the importance of this port and the necessity of the harbor improvements asked for. They were followed by Mayor McLaren, of Hamlton, acting Mayor Rudd, of Guelph, ind Mayor Malcolm, of Kincardine, all of whom spoke with an unselfish heartiness and a strength of business argument that merits the kindest thanks of the people of Goderich.

The toast of "Transportation Interests" was responded to by Mr. J. W. Moyes, President of the Ontario West Shore Railway, and that of "Commercial Interests" by Mr. J. I. A. Hunt, of London, and both gentlemen spoke with a wealth of information and such a strength of business argument as made their hearers wish that the hours of the fast approaching morning could be delayed to allow of their speaking longer.

ECHOES FROM THE DAY.

The gospel of a "Greater Goderich" has proved to be a popular theme abroad as well as at home, and it was ably presented by all who spoke. And the letters from those unable to be present at the banquet show that this is more a provincial and even national necessity than a local one.

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The wide awake heads of great corporations would consider the money well spent to get such an advertisement as Goderich has received in this demonstration.

It would be a good move for the committee who arranged the demonstration, or the Board of Trade, to compile and edit for publication in convenient form some of the facts, statistics and arguments, with the authorities quoting them, for distribution amongst the members of Parment and elsewhere. It is a good case that can command such a strong and wide spread endorsement.

Mayor McLaren, of Hamilton, cites the noteable fact that the outward trade to the northwest in the wholesale grocery trade of his city exceeds that from Toronto, and the weight of freight outwards from Hamilton, owing to the centralizing of the wholesale hardware trade there, is perhaps equal to that of Toronto. These are arguments for the speedy completion of the missing link of railway that would connect them with the Guelph and Goderich branch of the C. P. R. and this would mean a great deal to Goderich also in the package freight which could be shipped through this port for the Northwest.

Ex-Mayor Macklin had reason to broaden his always winning smile as he listened to the speeches on Wednesday evening and heard the wholesale endorsement of the claims of Goderich harbor. He is entitled to no small credit for his share of work in crystallizing the favorable sentiment expressed by the representatives of different interestst hroughout Western Ontario. And the Dr. is patriotic enough to congratulate his successor on the success of the 1910 presentation of our case.

When he began early this year to urge the movement which culminated so happily on Wednesday, Mayor Cameron did not find the unanimity of opinions in approval that he would find now, but in the satisfaction he must now feel at the success of his efforts he can afford to smile and say that even hindsight is better than no sight at all.

President Gamble, the enthusiastic leader of the Board of Trade, deserves more than perfunctory thanks for his share in leading the committee which organized and carried out the arrangements for the reception and banquet. With harmony of purpose and a recognition of their mutual spheres, the Town Council and Board of Trade, working together can accomplish big things for the welfare of Goderich.

There is a proposal on foot and well under way—so that it is something more than talk—for the erection of another big grain elevator in Goderich, and when you hear the details you'll begin to get your ears ready to hear also the whistle of the engines of the C. N. R. coming into Goderich.

"See him smiling just now," said one of the diners pointing to "Dick" Williams, the Hon. President of the Board of Trade in acknowledgment of many years service as its President, when its members were few and many a call for a meeting was not responded to even bv these. "Well, why shouldn't I smile? This gathering and its aims had their foundation established in the persistency of effort and faithfulness to hopes which kept our Board a living organization when the almost universal plaint we heard was, 'What's the use?' Yes, we can smile." And that's true, as the records will show.

Now, then, let's keep things going —ALL TOGETHER—YO HEAVE!

AN IMPORTANT ENDORSEMENT.

At the meeting of the representatives of the County Councils of Middlesex, Lambton and Huron held in Goderich yesterday to consider road and bridge matters of mutual interest, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by A. J. Irwin, warden of Huron, seconded by D. S. Campbell, warden of Middlesex, that whereas the port of Goderich is the most important on the east shore of Lake Huron; and whereas large elevator accommodation has been, and is now in process of construction; and whereas the growing importance of the West as the granary of the Empire necessitates such increased storage facilities, therefore be it resolved by the assembled joint committees of the counties of Huron, Middlesex and Lambton, that the Minister of Public Works, Hon. Mr. Pugsley, be petitioned to at once proceed with the breakwater and other improvements necessary to make the port of Goderich a safe and commodious harbor for all vessels engaged in trade on the upper lakes.

The Goderich Star.
12. 8. 1910.

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21 Oct. 1910

Sault Ste. Marie: Banquet to C.W. Franz

RESPONSE TO TOAST TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: THE PLACE OF INDUSTRIES IN OUR FUTURE ECONOMY

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Notes of speech by Mr.King at Sault Ste.Marie,Franz banquet,Oct.21,1910.
See file.....(C.N.Smith)

United voice of congratulation.

Mr.Hanna and Cochrane for Ont.Govt---Federal Govt.to 3 parties
---

place held by industries in our national economy
(I) link with romantic background
name Sault Ste.Marie--Fr.explorers & missionaries
industrial prototype of early explorers
qualities required.

(2) bound up with what makes for present strength and stability.
"Steelton"
basic industry -- transportation
manufacturing
mining
lumbering
agriculture
defence
places duty on govt.
How has govt met?
Ross govt. 1903.
advance wages
guarantee bonds $2,000,000---at a time needed

Fedl.Govt. - bounties on iron & steel
$7 duty on rails
subsidy to Algoma & Hudson Bay Ry.
Further obligation
to meet world competition
U.S. Europe Orient - Technical training

(3) Future Prophecy
iron military age--iron industrial age
honouring U.S.citizen--amenities rather than animosities
fruits of 100 years of peace.

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SAULT STE. MARIE.- FRANZ BANQUET.

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ATHER.

ilities :—Partly fair ; some showers ; change in temperature.
n rises at 6.39 a.m. and sets at 5.26 p.m.
ish mail, via New York, closes on Mon- a.m. Next mail Tuesday at 5.20 a.m.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CITIZENS OF SOO HONOR W. G. FRANZ

Banquet Which Marks an Epoch in City's History.

FOUR GREAT PLANTS

Will be Completed in Course of a Few Weeks.

Congratulations of Dominion and Provincial Governments Extended by the Hon. W. L. M. King and the Hon. W. J. Hanna.

Within the course of a very few weeks there will be completed at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., four great plants, representing an expenditure of six millions of dollars: a vast new structural steel plant, a coke plant, a gas power plant, and blast furnaces.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 21.—Six and one-half years ago the industries at the Soo were on the verge of collapse, disorganized by lack of capital. The great steel mills that had promised so much were closed down, and the citizens of the town turned discouraged faces toward the Legislative buildings at Toronto.

Facing scathing criticism of their policy, and the more unkind ridicule of their business acumen, the men then in charge of affairs at the centre of government came to the defence of the harassed industries. They pledged the credit of the Province for the two million dollars so urgently needed to set the enterprises upon a sound footing and effect a thorough reorganization.

Faith Was Justified.

To-night, at a banquet tendered by the citizens of Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton to Mr. William Charles Franz, General Manager of the Lake Superior Corporation, their faith in the Soo and the future development of the Province was justified in a striking manner, and, as is often the [illegible] ay, one of the men [illegible] Opposition side of t[illegible] ously opposed the plan to help the industries out of their trouble found himself in the position of having to endorse the wisdom of the legislation he had set his face against a few years ago.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, who, with Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines, represented the Ontario Government

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The Soo's Great Industry Building City With It

Some Striking Incidents and Speakers at the Civic Banquet to Manager Franz.

Fifteen years ago the Canadian Soo was a village of 2000 people. About that time F. H. Clergue buried the obscurity of the town forever under the first sod he turned in starting the enterprises he designed. Paul planted and Apollinaris watered, said a wag, but Mr. Clergue's plans have required many successors to bring them to success. It appears likely that to William Franz will fall the credit of plucking the first ripe fruits.

And after 15 years there is a population of 15,000 people in the combined municipalities. In the old days the American Soo was far in advance of the Canadian, as American towns all along the border were ahead of the Canadian. It is the Canadian Soo that has first taken away this reproach and surpassed its American sister, as Niagara Falls, as Windsor, as Sarnia and other places have been unable to do. The American Soo at the last census, just announced, has 12,615 people. It is a flourishing city and has a splendid farm territory behind it. But Ontario has the Lake Superior Corporation.

The growth of the Ontario town in 15 years has been more than sevenfold. In another 15 years it appears likely to be as great. That would mean a population of 100,000 in 1925. Nobody at the Soo thinks that remarkable. Toronto people scarcely understand that by that time Toronto will have 600,000 or 700,000 or more. But the Soo people would be ashamed not to appreciate the facts. A leading bank bought a corner lot the other day at $375 a foot. Front business street property is held at $125 to $150 a foot. Residence property in good locations sells at $25 a foot. Building is brisk.

The Great Allied Industries.

The immensity of the Soo works is but faintly conveyed to the ordinary man by the information that 7000 men are employed in the many associated industries, the railway construction, the Helen and Magpie mines, and the various plants at the Soo, and that the property is valued at $35,000,000. A visit to the Soo works includes 19 separate departments, covering an immense area and requiring two or three days fully to inspect.

The railway adjuncts of the Lake Superior Corporation are of prime importance. With these the whole works will be self-sustaining with the single exception of soft coal, which is the only thing that must be imported. The railways are, in the first place, the links between the Helen and Magpie mines, and the works, and Michipicoten Harbor. The ore is hauled from the mines to the harbor, where modern shipping devices cheapen the handling, 1000 tons an hour of ore being the capacity from cars to vessel.

The railway being extended north is designed to cut in succession the C. P. R., the Canadian Northern and the G. T. Pacific. The 140 miles under construction to the C. P. R. will be completed next year. The branch to the Magpie, with the branch from the Helen to Michipicoten, forms a cross with the main line to the C. P. R. This will all prove of great advantage, as the country to the north becomes settled.

Memorable Event.

All of the direction and all of the success of this vast enterprise is in the hands of thte general manager, William Charles Franz, to whose honor the great banquet of last Friday evening was arranged. The guests included a group of English gentlemen representing London financial interests, of whom Arthur M. Grenfell, chairman of the Canadian Agency, was the most notable. The agency has been the means of investing $50,000,000 in Canada in a short period. He was accompanied by his brother, R. N. Grenfell, and his brother-in-law, Major St. Aubyn, who, with W. Athelstan Johnston and A. E. Cuthbertson, all of London, England, have been touring in the west. There were also at the guest table A. D. Braithwaite, J. J. Carrick, M.L.A., Albert Grigg, M.L.A., A. E. Millington, Espanol; J. J. McFadden, Capt. D. C. Newton, Montreal; Major Peuchen, Standard Chemical Co., and W. R. Smyth, M.P., besides those who spoke.

Letters of apology were read from his excellency the governor-general, his honor the lieutenant-governor, Chas. S. Osborne, Republican candidate for governor of the State of Michigan; Hon. A. G. MacKay, who "highly appreciated the ability and worthiness" of Mr. Franz; J. E. Snider, Chemical Ore Co.; Willard M. Sawyers, who spoke of Mr. Franz as a man so strong and capable, in honoring him they honored themselves; Bishop Scollard, North Bay, with a tribute to "their great iron king of industries, a gentleman as true as the steel he made"; M. S. Connors, Columbus, who wrote, "his friends in this vicinity number thousands."

Clergue Is Respected.

A feature of the evening was the loyal feeling towards F. H. Clergue, the founder of the Soo industries. When his name was mentioned it was received with the utmost enthusiasm. It was remarked that the recent additions to the plant were all on the original lines of Mr. Clergue's designs and had been erected in the very ground designated by him. Mayor Simpson first introduced the subject. The citizens, he said, had been unable to interest financial men in their resources, but were finally successful in attracting the attention of a gentleman successful in promotion work. A burst of cheering greeted the mention of Mr. Clergue's name.

It was ten o'clock Friday night when the guests started on their oyster cocktails; 12.26 a.m., Saturday, when the royal toast was offered and 3.45 a.m. when the national anthem was sung at the close of the oratory.

C. N. Smith, ex-M.L.A., of The Soo Express, has been very energetic in promoting the success of the banquet and gets credit for having originated the idea.

Judge O'Connor and Judge Johnston sat together, and enjoyed the clever address of their learned brother from Ohio, Judge Norris. As one who had known Mr. Franz from his earliest youth, he paid him all sorts of compliments.

A Sttriking Figure.

Mr. Franz is one of the most unassuming of men. He is of the type of Edison and Dr. Vogt physically, a Napoleon of pulp and steel. Judge Norris testified in legal form that he had known him from his youth when he was a possessor of a gun, a number of dogs, a male chicken and various matches and rusty nails. He finally became the owner of a race horse, which was either too fat or too lean or too old or too young, and, coming up the home stretch on one occasion at the amazing and reckless speed of 2.99, was not swift enough, and his owner went home to gaze in a mirror and looked into the face of a disgusted bankrupt. The growth of public fiction, the judge thought, had a tendency to lower the moral temperature. The wise man remembers, but the fool forgets. Franz was a boy in the years of his minority, but he was a boy of integrity and labored to pay his debts.

"A dishonest man of great ability is a continuing and existent crime against his fellows," said the judge. Franz made good as clerk, as telegraph operator, as train operator and master, as superintendent and as general manager, and always had the godspeed of men who were down.

All-Round Excellence.

The speeches were all excellent in quality. President Drummond's was regarded as the most business-like. Hon. Mr. Hanna's was the most popular. Hon. Mr. King's was the most eloquent. Mr. Franz himself was a model of brevity and good taste in acknowledging the toast of his health.

Mayor Simpson, in proposing the toast of the evening, traced in brief terms the career of the Soo industries from the time that the financial stringency of 1903 crippled their activity. It was resumed and reorganized under Cornelius Shield, followed by W. M. Smith, Mr. Fleming and his associates, some of whom were present. Their first duty was to select a manager who would carry to completion the plans formulated.

No happier choice could have been made than their distinguished guest. Infinite capacity for headwork, foresight for the vast industries under his charge, the absolute confidence of his employes who have free access to him at all times, were mentioned as Mr. Franz' leading qualifications. Altho very busy, he had always found time to devote attention to public affairs in all of which he took a keen interest.

Labor Minister's Tribute.

W. H. Hearst, M.L.A., was among the best of the speakers, and added his appreciation of so splendid a citizen, so good a man, and so able a manager as Mr. Franz. He was gratified to see the able, popular and eloquent minister of labor paying his tribute of respect to one whose excellent qualities enabled him to be classed with the industrial kings of the earth. He had willingly consented to act on the committee to provide a Y.M.C.A. for the town. This proved the breadth of the man who would build up the moral and intellectual, as well as the industry of the community.

Mr. Hearst, proposing the toast of the house of parliament, paid a warm tribute to Mr. King as an able, efficient and very active member of the government. In a short time he had placed himself among the statesmen of the day.

Mr. King's speech was punctuated with applause as he made point after point. He made an odd slip in speaking of Mr. Franz and Mr. Clergue as prototypes of the early explorers, but the sense was evident and highly applauled. In metrology the term is applied technically in the sense Mr. King applied it. He commended the heroism of life and character which is willing to sacrifice everything in the present for the greatness that lies ahead. His study of the universal necessity of iron and steel and their use in every phase of social life was ingeniously developed. The farmer in the northwest might demur to the contribution of steel bounties, but he was dependent for the reaping and threshing machinery on the product of such industries as were fostered at the Soo.

Canada Has Helped.

He was glad to see Messrs. Hanna and Cochrane present. They could tell what their government had done to assist the industries, he said, but it was left to Mr. Drummond to do so. Mr. King was glad that the works had been saved from passing thru the New York banks into the hands of their greatest competitors. The Dominion Government had contributed by grants of subsidies and bounties, including $7 a ton duty on rails. The subsidies to the Algoma Central were $924,976, to the Steel Co. $2,494,364, and to the Lake Superior Co. $118,021. This three millions and a half had done its part in bringing about the success now celebrated.

Subsequently Mr. Drummond showed that every penny of this amount had been repaid to the government thru the customers.

A Rival in China.

Mr. King spoke of his visit in China to the great Hang Kow factory whose plant rivaled that of the Soo, and with an equipment as perfect as any on the continent. They were able to compete in the New York market after paying duty and ocean freight. Fifteen men could be had in China for the price of one in America. He looked to the spread of Christian truth, and the raising of the standards of living in China to increase the cost of production there, and so reduce the keenness of competition for Canadians. Otherwise, we must improve our own efficiency. The technical training commission was now engaged on the question.

In concluding, Mr. King remarked epigramatically that iron had changed national animosities into amenities. Instead of lines of arsenals and forts along our border we had workshops and factories.

Ontario's Representatives.

A. C. Boyce, M.P., proposed the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Hanna was received with cheers, and spoke in his best vein of humor. His quotation from Whittier describing the early times when "the scared squaw hid behind her tent," had its moral in the application. His affirmation that the squaw was no longer scared brought down the house, and the lines "city lots are staked for sale above old Indian graves," he said, must have geen written of the Soo. Abandoning drollery, he recounted the main features of the new prison farm work.

Hon. Frank Cochrane spoke briefly and had a most cordial reception. He felt he would not be doing his duty if he did not come and show his appreciation for Mr. Franz, whose sterling character he had seen manifested for some years. No man came into his department that he found harder to turn down than Mr. Franz. He was glad to hear that this was the last year they intended shipping ore from the Helen mine, and in three years they guaranteed the production of 500,000 tons. No place in the province so demonstrated the wealth of the north country.

Pulp and Paper.

Speaking of the provincial resources, Mr. Cochrane said Ontario had more white pine than any other government in the world. They had hundreds of millions of cords of pulpwood, and he hoped to hear Mr. Drummond announce that they would soon manufacture not only pulp, but paper. (Cheers). The Hydro-Electric Commission's engineers had estimated that there was three hundred million horsepower still undeveloped in Ontario. Could they realize these figures as they slipped off the tongue? They had 75 per cent. of the nickel and a monopoly of the corundum of the world, and cobalt was so abundant the price had fallen from $3 to $1 a pound. He congratulated Mr. Franz on his showing. They needed men and money in the province. Spending six or seven million dollars did not mean much unless the investment brought a return, but the successful investment was the best attraction.

The President's Remarks.

Dr. R. J. Gibson proposed the toast of the Lake Superior Corporation. He took credit for having first induced Mr. Drummond to take an interest in the works.

Mr. Drummond's speech was a striking statement of the past, present and future of the corporation. Fifteen years ago Mr. Clergue had turned the first sod. He thought Mr. Hanna had made a mistake in not joining Mr. Ross to save the Soo, but he had made amends. The corporation did not seem properly balanced a few years ago, but they had now the most up-to-date plant in the world. The steel industry had repaid in customs fees more than every dollar paid them by the government. Mr. Hanna had been very good in extending the notes under the guarantee, but his government had now also been paid off.

"To-day we are standing on our own feet," he declared. They wanted the government not to wobble.

"A wobbling tariff will stop the flow of capital to Canada. When the child is growing lusty and strong, do not cast it off. See to it that it has a chance to grow strong. (Cheers).

"Do nothing with the tariff when we are doing favorably. Do not be led away by every little whispering song south of the line or anywhere else. If the Algoma Central is not completed, it is not due to lack of money, but for lack of men. For God's sake give us men!"

It was a great pleasure to him and his fellow directors to be present. They hoped very soon to welcome Mr. Franz on the board of the company, and in the position of an executive vice-president. (Cheers).

Vice-presidents J. Frater Taylor and Walter K. Whigham and Thos. Gibson, secretary-treasurer, all spoke in warm terms of Mr. Franz.

What Canada Needs.

Of the notable Englishmen present, Arthur M. Grenfell was the most striking. In many respects he recalls the late H. C. Hammond. He is chairman of the Canadian Agency of London, Eng., which is pouring millions into Canadian investments. Mr. Grenfell talked with The World on some topics suggested by Friday's proceedings.

"What you want in Canada," he said, "may be put in three words—men, money and matter. Emigration is too big a business for the private enterprise. There ought to be some system of scientific distribution of immigration thruout the empire. The colonial premiers ought to turn to this question at the colonial conference. You must 'get people on the land. Very great harm is being done by the idea, which is widespread in the west, but the present is a specially good time to attract English capital.

"On account of political changes at home, I am a Conservative, but that is not the question to consider. Let Canada grow up and be [illegible] on merits. You are going to get money and plenty of it on that basis. Remember the income tax is paid in England on two thousand millions sterling and four hundred millions of profit. If the British put eighty millions sterling into Canada every year it would only be four per cent. of that income. Such wealth is of very great importance to Canada.

How to Keep Going.

"At the Soo here, the strategical position is unique, even without the tremendous ore deposits. One of the chief reasons we in London would not allow such a great corporation to go on the rocks was the obstacle such a condition would present to future financing.

"As Mr. Drummond said, it pays the government to get the thing started.

"They will expend fifteen or twenty millions more, and, if the enterprise makes good, the money will come in. You know that thousands and thousands of millions have been invested in America.

"In England we have not time to sift out what the trouble may be, whether political or industrial. All the business of the world is done in two acres in London, and we have too much to attend to, for that.

"Canada has excellent credit; Mr. Fielding has done very fine work; he is a man of very sound finance and a very high-class politician. The fact that the government came forward and built the Grand Trunk Pacific shows the people are satisfied.

"I think they should take hold of the Georgian Bay canal. A million more people will soon be in the western provinces, and how do they get their grain out? The railways are limited. No matter how well managed their terminals may be, they must have means of getting the grain transported. Otherwise, you throttle the farmer."

Mr. Grenfell is interested in the Southern Alberta Land Co., in which three and a half millions have been spent. The company has four hundred thousand acres, bought from the government. He states that the company has been swamped with offers from settlers. Another company is also operating in Northern Alberta.

FIRST WOMAN PREACHER DEAD.

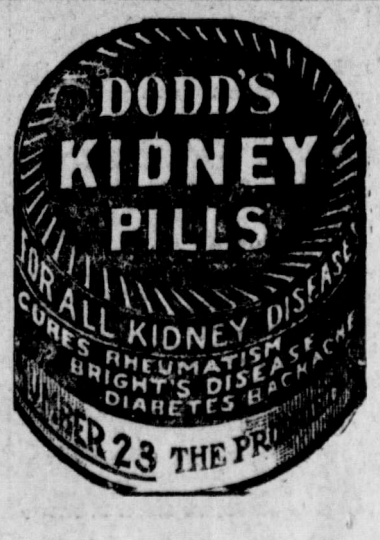
ELMIRA, N.Y., Oct. 23.—The Rev. Annis Ford Eastman, who, with her husband, the Rev. Samuel E. Eastman, held the joint pastorate of the Park Church (Congregational), made famous by the late Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, died here yesterday from uramic poisoning. Mrs. Eastman took great interest in the equal suffrage movement, and was the first woman to be ordained to preach in the Congregational Church.

SENATOR FROST ILL.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—(Special.)—Senator Frost of Smith's Falls, who was taken suddenly ill at the Rideau Club on Saturday, is stated to-night to be a little better. His condition is not dangerous. No statement can be obtained as to the cause of illness, but it is understood to be apoplexy.

Four-Year-Old Killed by Car.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—(Special.)—The little 4-year-old daughter of Robert Fouler, Waverly-street, died on Saturday, as the result of being run over by a street car on Elgin-street. Both hands were severed and both legs broken. She rolled off the fender beneath the wheels of the car.



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CITILENS OF SOO HONOR W. G. FRANZ.

(Continued from Page 1.)

at the banquet, admitted, during the course of his reply to the toast of the Legislative Assembly, that events had justified the much-criticized action of the Liberal Government in 1904, but he declared that with conditions as they were then he would again take the stand he did.

Marks an Epoch.

The banquet to-night marked an epoch in the history of Sault Ste. Marie, Steelton, and the Soo industries. To a casual observer it was but a mark of the honor the town people desired to do one of their leading citizens, a recognition of his great and proven ability. It was that, and more. It was a unique celebration.

Celebration is the true word for it. The fact is that the industries of the Soo are on the threshold of a new period in their development, a period of assured success. Within the course of a very few weeks there will be completed here four great plants, representing an expenditure of six millions of dollars — the vast new structural steel plant, coke plants, a gas power plant, and the blast furnaces. These works have been under construction for over a year, and their approaching completion, coupled with a desire to recognize the work Mr. Franz has done for the two municipalities in bringing the industries of the corporation to their present flourishing condition, supplied the reason for the banquet.

A Notable Gathering.

The gathering in the banquet hall of the International Hotel was a notable one. The Dominion Government was represented by Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor; the Provincial Government by the two Ministers mentioned, while the other guests included leading financiers of Canada, the United States and Britain. Among the guests were Arthur M. Grenfell, President of the Canadian Agency of London, Eng.; T. J. Drummond, President of the Lake Superior Corporation; A. D. Braithwaite of the Bank of Montreal, J. J. Carrick, M.P.P., Albert Grigg, M.P.P., W. R. Smyth, M.P.; A. E. Cuthbertson, London, Eng.; W. Athelstan Johnston, London, Eng.; R. W. Grenfell, London, Eng.; Judge Norris, Ohio; Capt. D. C. Newton, Montreal; Major Peuchen, Toronto; Thomas Gibson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Lake Superior Corporation; Mayor Sullivan, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Major St. Aubyn, London, Eng.; J. Frater-Taylor, Toronto; W. K. Whigham and A. E. Millington, Espanola, and J. J. McFadden. The Chairmen of the banquet were Mayor Simpson of Sault Ste. Marie and Mayor Lyons of Steelton. The banquet was carried out on an elaborate scale, and each guest received a souvenir menu illustrated with a portrait of Mr. Franz and a dozen splendid engravings of the industries. The toast list, in addition to the customary loyal toasts and those to the Legislature and House of Commons, contained a toast to the guest of the evening, to the Lake Superior Corporation, and to the guests from the United States.

Mr. C. N. Smith, ex-M.P.P., who took the initiative in arranging the banquet to Mr. Franz, acted in the capacity of Master of Ceremonies.

The Provincial Secretary.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, in responding to the toast of the Provincial Legislature proposed by Mr. A. C. Boyce, M.P., branched away somewhat from the beaten path. At the request of a number of guests, Mr. Hanna, after briefly devoting himself to the story of the Lake Superior Corporation and its development, launched into a description of the new Provincial reformatory near Guelph, outlining to an interested gathering the plans of the Government in the direction of prison reform and the results already accomplished. The Provincial Secretary took time, however, to explain his position upon one important point: his opposition to the Ross Government's extending a saving hand to the "Soo" industries in their time of trouble. Mr. Hanna expressed his pleasure at the happy result of the action he so vigorously opposed in 1904. He admitted that events had justified the Ross Government's faith, but declared that if he had the matter to consider again under the circumstances that obtained six years ago his course would be the same.

Mr. Hanna's Congratulations.

"Notwithstanding that this was so," he added, "I congratulate you and the Province that what was done on that occasion did not result in financial loss to either. I congratulate you and the Province that the difficulties of that day have been so happily solved, so far as the well-being af the enterprises themselves and the town of Sault Ste. Marie are concerned. I congratulate you on the arrangement which transferred the ownership of these great and valuable properties to the powerful and wealthy corporation which now controls them, and whose breadth of view and efficiency of management are manifested in the wide-reaching schemes which are now being worked out and in the abounding success of the company to-day.

"What greater boon could we have at the present time than that this great enterprise, with British capital to the east, and growing Canada to the west, should serve to bring together and thus hasten the development of this Province and of this Dominion?"

The Minister of Labor.

Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King responded to the toast of the House of Commons, proposed by Mr. W. H. Hearst, M.P.P. The Minister of Labor, after referring to his pleasure at being present, tendered the hearty congratulations of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of the Government to Mr. Franz for the great work that had been accomplished by the Lake Superior Corporation. In sketching the history of the Soo industries Hon. Mr. King described the manufacture of steel as the basic industry of our present-day commercial and industrial life.

"Now," continued the Minister, "as I have said, there is a great responsibility upon Governments not less than upon individuals. It stands to reason that if by assistance or in other ways the Government of a country can help to bring into being a great industry upon which all industries in so large measure depend, it is every way the duty of the Government to meet that demand. In this connection I will perhaps be expected to answer the question which must suggest itself to your mind, of how the Government has seen and met this obligation. To what extent have the Governments of Ontario and the Dominion contributed to bringing into being the great system of industries now located here?

Ontario's Aid.

"Mr. Hanna and Mr. Cochrane will doubtless tell you what the Ontario Government have done since they came into power, but I hope they will not think that I am taking an unfair advantage of this occasion if I venture to remind you of the extent to which, in the last days of the Liberal Administration in Ontario, the Ross Government, in power at the time, recognized the future importance and significance of these industries and came to their assistance in an hour of great peril. Is it too much to say that by their action the Liberal Administration of that day saved their very existence, first of all by advancing funds for the wages of labor employed, guaranteeing the corporation's bonds to the extent of two millions of dollars? And this at a time when, but for their action, the whole industry might have passed through a firm of New York bankers into the hands of the United States Steel Trust.

Federal Assistance.

"But this assistance, necessary as it was, would not, I contend, have maintained the industries had it not been supplemented by the action of the Federal Government. The guarantee of two million dollars of their bonds started these industries after their collapse. Then came the assistance of the Federal Government in the shape of bounties on iron and steel, of $7 per ton duty on steel rails, and of subsidies to the Algoma Central & Hudson's Bay Railway, a subsidiary company, and an essential part of the industrial equipment of the Lake Superior Corporation.

"If you permit me I should like to indicate what has been the extent of this assistance. And just here may I say a word as to the further duty of the Government. The assistance has been given with a view of putting on its feet in this Dominion an industry which we believe once firmly established will be able to hold its own in competition with the world. How are we to get this competition? So far as the United States is concerned we will, we think, once our population increases, be able to compete on equal terms. Our resources are as great as, if not greater than, theirs. Our labor is equal in every particular to the labor of the United States. What, then, of competition from Europe? At the moment the lower cost of living and consequent lower cost of labor, the greater facilities for technical training, and the more highly developed industrial processes give the manufacturing nations of Europe an advantage over us.

A Complete Vindication.

"Adding together the amount paid by subsidy and bounty from the Federal exchequer to the industries of Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton, we find that a total of over three and a half millions of dollars have been contributed from the Federal treasury. Is it too much to say that the completion of these four new industries at a cost of six millions of dollars, the part of what is to-day a forty-million-dollar concern, giving employment to about 6,000 hands, with the promise of ever-expanding development, is a complete justification and vindication of the Government's policy in giving financial assistance in the form of bounties and subsidies, which have helped to bring about this result?"

Need of Technical Education.

In referring to the meeting of competition from the Orient, the Minister of Labor declared that nothing was so essential at the present time, both in meeting the present competition of Europe and the future competition of the Orient, as development throughout the whole Dominion of a system of industrial training and technical education which would afford to every workingman in the country an opportunity of realizing the utmost of which he is capable and which would bring to our industries and industrial processes an organization second to none to be found in any part of the world. This, he continued, is a work which, as you know, the Federal Government is taking up at the present time. The Commission on Technical Education appointed by the Dominion Government is investigating the needs of the industries of this country, and will travel abroad shortly to ascertain the means by which similar needs are being met in other lands. It will then remain for the Provinces of the Dominion to supplement the work of this commission by helping the Federal Government to afford for the industries of Canada facilities whereby the training of those who are engaged in them will not be surpassed by similar facilities in any part of the world.

Mr. Franz.

Mr. Franz, replying to the toast in his honor, spoke as follows:—

"This is a situation in which my feelings do not easily assume the shape of definite thought, and I can scarce give them ready words. Thanks and appreciation for the honor which this occasion bestows upon me is all the requital I can make. This generous expression of your friendship and good-will and good wishes can never by me be forgotten, and while my endeavors may not deserve, I will not measure my esteem by my merit, but will ever carry the knowledge of it deep in my heart. I desire to take advantage of this occasion on my own behalf modestly, but especially on behalf of the companies which I serve, to thank you, and through you this entire people, public and private, for cordial aid and gracious and generous encouragement. It shows that you are fully alive to the immeasurable importance not only to this community, but to the entire country, of the enterprises of which this is the physical centre. The industries now established and expanding are invitations to others, in other lines, and independent of them, to make this their home, and there is no place within my knowledge on the continent which has so many claims to favorable consideration as has this to become a great commercial centre. Vast waterpower, cheap water transportation, railroads constructed and contemplated, piercing a reservoir of untold wealth, the situation, together with the spirit and energy of the people of these towns, point to a near future when this will become the greatest manufacturing point in the Dominion. I am confident that whatever has been done, and whatever may be done by you to stimulate and strengthen, is and will be fully appreciated by those who have so liberally contributed capital, as well as by the Executive officers of this corporation who have and are at this time devoting their utmost energy to upbuild these industries.

"This event, for it is to me an event, given me opportunity of which I am glad to avail myself to express to you my indebtedness and obligation and gratitude for the faith I feel you have in my integrity of purpose in discharging my duties as a neighbor, as a citizen, and as a business man, and I am sure I may also speak for my associates who have worked with me here, and I do but echo their sentiments when I declare that one of the chiefest sources of pride and pleasure to all of us is in being identified with, and in being members of, a community consisting of men and women who would ornament the best stations in life anywhere. I suppose it would be proper for me to feel upon this occasion that I am your guest, but believe me when I say it, that the friendships I have builded up with you and the strength of them induce in me the feeling when I am with you (if you will allow me) not as that of a guest, but rather as a member of the family. I thank you again for this great honor."

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Mr Duncan Sauvé Sherman 6/31

I

I thank you for the honour you have done me in associating my name with the toast to the House of Commons. In a country like ours where legislation is so largely the will of the people as expressed in the popular chamber it is no small honour to have an association, however remote, with the House of Commons. On the other hand it is no little responsibility to be charged with the duty of expressing on an occasion such as this, the voice of a people who though united in national feeling, possess of characteristics and temperaments so many and so diverse. As, however, a piece of legislation bears but little traces of the differences of opinion which have played their part in the shaping of the final enactment, so, too, on an occasion such as this, whatever there may be of differences between the two great parties which go to make up the House of Commons of Canada, these differences, -- ~~I am sure my friend Mr. Royce, who sits opposite to me will agree,~~ -- pale entirely before the unanimity of feeling with which all who have at heart the industrial progress and development of our Dominion are prepared to share in the congratulations being so deservedly tendered to Mr. Franz, the General Manager of the Lake Superior Corporation, in whose honour this magnificent banquet is being given this evening.

I am pleased to see here this evening Mr. Hanna and Mr. Cochrane, members of the Ontario Government. As representatives of the people of this province they have come to share in the honour which the

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citizens of Sault Ste.Marie and Steelton are seeking to do you,Mr. Franz on this occasion, a time which marking as it does,the completion of four of the Lake Superior Corporation's new industries,constitutes, with what has already been accomplished by this great corporation, an event of no small significance in the industrial history of our country. I bring to you,sir, as a member of the Federal Government, and to these connected with the industries associated with this corporation and to the citizens of Sault Ste.Marie and Steelton,the congratulations,-- the very hearty congratulations--of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier,and of my colleagues in the Federal Government on the great work which has been accomplished by this corporation under your guidance and on the industrial achievements triumph of which the citizens of these two prosperous industrial communities are pleased to celebrate by the honour which they ~~have~~ seek ~~conferred~~ upon you ~~this evening.~~

Were it possible to do so I should like in a few sentences to emphasize,as I see it,the ~~most~~ important and significant place which this industry,or rather group of industries,holds in our national economy. And in this connection I should like first of all to point out that viewing the situation historically it seems to me to link the romantic background of our nation's story with the future greatness that is to be. The names of the two towns represented in the persons of their chief magistrates,Mr.Simpson and Mr.Lyons respectively,and by the citizens assembled here,are in themselves suggestive of the past and the future, and of the place which the industry or group of industries represented

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here,holds between them. The name Sault Ste.Marie brings to our minds the exploits of the adventurers and missionaries of Old France, of their heroisms,sacrifices and religious fervour which were laid the foundations of the Canada that is today. Not quite two centuries and a half ago the very spot in which we gather tonight was the meeting place of explorers and missionaries and the primitive children of this continent. Seeking a new route for commerce to the riches of China and Japan,the thoughts of men like Champlain and LaSalle,who had crossed the vast Atlantic to the New France established on the banks of the St.Lawrence,flew far beyond,across the wild and lonely west that stretched awe toward the sunset. Thither their adventures followed their thoughts. In this penetration of the unknown,with aspirations as high as men could have,missionaries of the stamp of Father Jeques, of Joliette and Marquette shared their trials in what have become the traditions inseparably associated with this part of the Dominion. In the building up of this country these men,--missionaries and fur traders alike,were the forerunners of the capitains of industry of a later day,whose daring and genius are making possible the industrial development of our times. In men like the guest of this evening one sees the industrial prototype of those early explorers of a new world. Times have changed,but the same qualities,the same character,are leaving their indelible record on the pages of Canadian history. In all the essential qualities of greatness,the great capitains of industry resemble those early explorers and missionaries. Both alike are men

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of faith and vision, men with ambitions beyond the furtherance of their individual selfish ends, but both alike ~~must be~~ are men of will, of great tenacity of purpose, men prepared to risk all ~~for~~ of the present for what the future may have in store. The present leader of a great industrial enterprise finds in the development of a series of industries, what the early Jesuit father found in the Society of Jesus. "a great organization so complicated, yet so harmonious, a mighty machine governed from the centre by a single hand," and each alike ~~found~~ finds in this an image of regulated power, full of fascination to a mind like theirs. If the pages of our industrial history are to bear comparison with the earliest recorded narratives of the foundation of this nation, if Canada is to lead industrially in the future as she has led in the past in romantic aspiration and self-sacrificing endeavour, it will only be by those who are shaping her industrial processes and industrial policies retaining something of the genius largeness of soul, breadth of vision and fortitude of purpose which has characterized the earliest settlers and those who directed their movements between two and two and a half centuries ago.

But not alone ~~has~~ is the national significance of the industries here to be found in this kind of relationship to the past. Rather are they the more bound up with what goes to make for the present strength and stability of the nation. I venture to suggest that the name of each of the towns represented here had its special significance. If the mention of Sault Ste. Marie calls to the mind some of the recollections of which I have spoken, the name of Steelton is sufficiently

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modern to suggest what a moment's reflection will reveal to us to be the basic industry of our present-day commercial and industrial life I doubt if this situa circumstance has ever been sufficiently comprehended by the people of all classes in our country. Once rightly comprehended it points in no uncertain way to the obligations of individuals and ~~com~~ Governments alike. Let us think for a moment. The progress of the Dominion, industrially is bound up not less intimately with transportation than is its political development with confederation. With our scattered settlements, our vast unpeopled areas everything depends on our transportation facilities. What then of transportation apart from iron and steel? Steel for the rails, steel for the cars, for the locomotives, steel entering into every part ~~of~~ the equipment. To develop Canada millions of tons of steel will be required for years and years to come. If this iron and steel can be produced within our own territory ~~then~~ within our own borders, why should we send the capital required for these products abroad to other lands? But not alone transportation. What of the manufacturing of the nation in all its branches, of steel required for structural purposes, of iron and steel required for machinery of all kinds and descriptions. There is not an article of practically any importance or extent in which iron and steel do not ~~in~~ at some stage enter ~~into~~ the industrial process~~es~~. The very garments that we wear are not longer the product of ~~a~~ hand industry, but are the result of ~~p~~spinning and weaving carried on by the aid of machinery in large factories. In a thousand and one ways iron and steel and their products enter into

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the making of the houses in which we live, the offices in which business is transacted, the ~~marts~~ buildings where commerce is carried on and into most of what goes to make up the furnishing of these. Even correspondence is carried on for the most part by machinery today and the newspapers and the books we read are not less in part the product of machines.

But not alone ~~is~~ are the transportation and manufacturing industries dependent ~~upon the~~ for their development on the development of iron and steel ~~but~~ even agriculture itself, the oldest of all industries and the one ~~most~~ closely related to the soil.

Then there is mining and lumbering. In how many directions these industries are dependent on iron and steel for their prosecution is self-evident to all, but not only are transportation, manufacturing, mining and lumbering dependent for their development on the development of iron and steel, Agriculture, the oldest industry of all, has become more and more dependent on the great basic industry ~~of iron and steel.~~ Without mentioning the spade or the plough, one has but to call to mind the reapers, binders and threshing machines to see to what an extent the agricultural development of this nation is dependent upon the cost at which iron and steel may be obtained. And lastly the defence of the nation whether by land or sea, is dependent on steel.

Now it is these circumstances which places, as I have said, a great responsibility upon ~~individuals~~ Governments not less than upon individuals. It stands to reason that if by assistance or in other ways the Government of a country can help to bring into being a great

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industry upon which all industries in so large measure depend it is in every way the duty of Government to meet that demand. In this connection I will perhaps be ~~pardoned if I~~ expected to answer the question which must suggest itself to your minds, of how the Government has seen and met this obligation. To what extent have the Governments of Ontario and the Dominion contributed to the bringing into being the great system of industries which are represented here. Mr. Hanna and Mr. Cochrane will doubtless tell you of what the Ontario Government has done, since they came into power, but I hope they will not ~~seem~~ think that I am taking an unfair advantage of this occasion if I venture to remind you ~~that~~ the extent of which in the last days of the Liberal administration in Ontario, the Ross Government ~~of the day,~~ in power at the time recognized the future importance and significance of these industries, and came to their assistance in an hour of great peril ~~and saved,~~ -- may I say that by its action the Liberal Administration of that day saved their very existence, -- ~~by~~ first of all by advancing funds for the wages of labour employed and later by guaranteeing ~~their~~ the corporations bonds to the extent of two millions of dollars. But this assistance, necessary as it was, would not, I contend, have ~~saved~~ maintained these industries had it not been supplemented by the action of the Federal Government. The guaranty of two million dollars of their bonds started these industries anew after their collapse. Then came the assistance of the Federal Government in the shape of bounties on iron and steel, of $7 per ton duty on steel rails, and of subsidies to the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway (a subsidiary company of the Lake Superior Corporation and an essential part of its industrial equipment. With your permission I should like to indicate what has been the extent of this assistance. What the duty

Is it too much to say that by its action the Liberal Administration of that day saved the whole industry and this at a time when but for their action the whole industry might have passed through a form of Reg. bankruptcy into the hands of the U.S. Steel Trust

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on steel rails has contributed must be largely a matter of surmise. That it has been most helpful cannot be denied. The assistance given by way of bounty and subsidy is a matter of statistical record. Between 1901 and 1905 inclusive $924,976 had been paid from the Federal exchequer in subsidies to the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway, that is to say nearly a million of dollars. In bounties there were paid to the Algoma Steel Company Limited, another subsidiary company for 1903 to 1910 a total of $2,494,364 and to the Lake Superior Iron and Steel Company, Limited, from 1908 to 1910 inclusive, $118,021, or a total in bounties to these two companies of $2,612,385. Adding together the amount paid by subsidy and bounty from the Federal exchquer to the industries of Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton we find that a total of ~~nearly $3,5000,000~~ over three and a half millions of dollars has been contributed from the Federal treasury. Is it too much to say that but for this assistance we would not today be celebrating the completion of four new industries, and is it too much to say that the completion of these four new industries at a cost of six millions of dollars, including coke plants, structural steel mills, two new blast furnaces and a gas power plant, the whole a part of what is today a forty million dollar concern, giving employment to about 6,000 hands, with promise of ever expanding development, is not a complete justification and vindication of the Government's policy in giving the financial assistance ~~in the form of~~ it has in the form of bounties and subsidies which has helped to bring about this result.

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And just here may I say a ~~further~~ word as to the further duty of Government? The assistance which has been given with a view of putting on its feet in this Dominion an industry which we believe once firmly established will be able to hold its own in the competition of the world. How are we to meet ~~it~~ this competition? So far as the United States is concerned we will, I think, once our population increases, be able to compete on equal terms. Our resources are as great, if not greater than theirs, our labour is equal in every particular to the labour of the United States. They have at present an entrance to markets denied to us as yet, but which as our commerce develops should become ours as well as theirs. So far as competition from the other half of this continent is concerned it will be difficult to say ~~how~~ who in the end will win.

What then of competition from Europe? At the moment the lower cost of living and consequent lower cost of labour, the greater facilities for technical training and the more highly developed industrial processes give the manufacturing nations of Europe an advantage over us. But time will see their resources severely taxed when ours are as yet scarcely impaired. Meantime the equalization in the cost of living will be going on gradually ~~in future~~ as it has been doing during the past ~~year~~. In one particular we shall at least have a great advantage, and one of two things must come about, either the military system of Europe will have to give way, or the industrial supremacy of this

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continent will become complete. European nations with their armies of men withdraw from industry, maintained at vast cost by the State, industry diverted in part from useful manufactures to the manufacture of instruments of war, cannot hope to hold ~~their~~ its own once other conditions become equal, before the industry of a people freed from a handicap of the kind. From European competition I think we shall have little to fear They have rather to be afraid of us.

But what of the Orient? Iam here reminded of a visit I made somewhat over a year ago, to the iron and steel industries of Hankow, China. I saw there an equipment paralleling in nearly ever particular the equipment which one sees at Sault Ste.Marie today. And what was the condition of that industry? At that time they were shipping steel ingots from this city of Hankow which was three days journey up the Yangtze river to the State of New York, and after paying the duty imposed by the United States Government, landing it there at a profit. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that for what we on this continent are obliged to pay to one man they in China ~~could~~ can obtain the services of 15 men, for and men who in certain classes of labout would do precisely the same ~~quality~~ kind of ~~labour~~ work. They were working, too, long hours of labour. Industry ~~was~~ is carried on day and night week in and week out during the whole of the year. The question naturally arises, what are we to do in the face of such competition as this. Once there develops through the world a sense of security of investment in China will not capital seeking investment throughout the world find its way

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thither and help to develop industries which are likely to compete with our own? Two things alone can enable us to meet this competition, one the gradual improvement of the standard of the peoples in the Orient which will make industrial conditions in that part of the world more on a par with what we have here; the other the development of efficiency in industry within our own borders so that the utmost it is possible to achieve will be realised from the resources which we have. In the development of this efficiency nothing to my mind is so essential at the present time, both in meeting the present competition of Europe and the future competition of the Orient ~~than~~ as the development throughout the whole Dominion of a system of industrial training and technical ~~educa--training~~ education which will afford to every ~~artisan~~ working man in the country opportunity ~~for realization~~ of realising the utmost of which he is capable and which will bring to our industries and industrial processes, an organization second to none to be found in any part of the world. This is a work which as you know the Federal Government is, ~~in co-operation with the Governments of the Provinces,~~ taking up at the present time. The Commission on Technical Education appointed by the Dominion Government is investigating the needs of the industries of this country and will travel abroad shortly to ascertain the means by which similar needs are being met in other ~~parts~~ lands. It will remain then for the Provinces of the Dominion to supplement the work of this Commission by helping the Federal Government to afford for the industries of Canada the facilities whereby the training of those who are engaged in them will not be surpassed by similar facilities in any part of the world.

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I have spoken of the national significance of these industries from the point of view of the past and the present--just one word in conclusion as to the further significance for the future. As in our country's story an industrial and commercial development has succeeded the earlier period of discovery and adventure, so today in the larger story of the world's history, iron and steel, which in the middle ages contributed to the military efficiency and development of the time, is today changing the national aspect of nations from one of militarism to one of industrialism. Instead of the iron military age of medieval days we have today the iron industrial age. ~~Instead of the iron military age of medival times we have in the future the iron industrial age~~ and this iron industrial age will help to gain for the workers and for mankind not merely the privilege but the rights which should belong to all born under the sun ~~to enjoy~~.

In matter of fact what has been taking place through the new uses to which iron has been put is literally a changing of swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks.

~~In yet another way has~~ This modern development, this all but universal use of iron has contributed to the amenities rather than the animosities of nations. We welcome in the presence of the guest of this evening, the citizen of a neighbouring nation; we welcome him for the part he has played in the upbuilding of one of the great industries of our nation. Between his country and ours The rivalry remains, but it is not a rivalry in arms or armaments, but a rivalry in the arts of industry and peace. In this

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more enlightened competition, albeit that the motive is commercial, the service is one for mankind, and nations have found their industrial rivalries the begetters of emulation rather than sources of discord. Here where the citizens of the one country look across to the citizens of the other, we see in the industries that have arisen on either side of the river and the locks, the fruits of a century of peace. Instead of forts and arsenals as in Europe we have vast workshops and industrial equipments; instead of the labour of the two countries being wasted in the forging of instruments of destruction we have here a rivalry in the production of the essentials of an advancing civilization. May it not be that as the industries of the Sault awaken memories of the past and speak their word to the present, that they contain also a prophecy for the future, the prophecy of a new world supremacy in industry, of a new world influence in the cause of Peace.

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My speeches
Sent Albany
Oct. 21/10

D 3070

Were it possible to do so, I should like in a few sentences to emphasize, as I see it, the important and significant place which this industry, or rather group of industries, holds in our national economy.

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I

.....The name of Steelton is sufficiently modern to suggest what a moment's reflection will reveal to us to be the basic industry of our present-day commercial and industrial life. I doubt if this circumstance has ever been sufficiently comprehended by the people of all classes in our country. Once rightly comprehended it points in no uncertain way to the obligations of individuals and Governments alike. Let us think for a moment. The progress of the Dominion industrially is bound up not less intimately with transportation than is its political development with confederation. With our scattered settlements,our vast unpeopled areas,everything depends on our transportation facilities. What then of transportation apart from iron and steel? Steel for the rails,steel for the cars,for the locomotive,steel entering into every part of the equipment. To develop Canada millions of tons of steel will be required for years and years to come. If this iron and steel can be produced within our own territory,within our own borders,why should we send the capital required for these products abroad to other lands? But not alone transportation. What of the manufacturing of the nation in all its branches,of steel required for structural purposes,of iron and steel required for machinery of all kinds and descriptions. There is not an article of practically any importance or extent in the manufacture of which iron and steel do not at some stage enter the industrial process. The very garments that we wear are no longer the product of hand industry,but are the result of spinning and weaving carried on by the aid of machinery in

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large factories. In a thousand one ways,iron and steel and their products enter into the making of the houses in which we live,the offices in which business is transacted,the buildings where commerce is carried on and into most of what goes to make up the furnishing of these. Even correspondence is carried on for the most part by machinery today and the newspapers and the books we read are not less in part the product of machines.

Then there is mining and lumbering. In how many directions these industries are dependent on iron and steel for their prosecution is self-evident to all,but not only are transportation,manufacturing, mining and lumbering dependent for their development on the development of steel; agriculture,the oldest industry of all,has become more and more dependent on this great basic industry. Without mentioning the spade or the plough,one has but to call to mind the reapers, binders and threshing machines to see to what an extent the agricultural development of this nation is dependent upon the cost at which iron and steel may be obtained.

And lastly,the defence of the nation,whether by land or sea, is dependent on steel.

Now it is these circumstances which place,as I have said, a great responsibility upon Governments not less than upon individuals. It stands to reason that if by assistance or in other ways the Government of a country can help to bring into being a great industry upon which all industries in so large measure depend,it is in every way the duty of Government to meet that demand. In this connection I will,

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perhaps,be expected to answer the question which must suggest itself to your minds,- of how the Government has seen and metthis obligation. To what extent have the Governments of Ontario and the Dominion contributed to the bringing into being of the great system of industries which are represented here. Mr.Hanna and Mr.Cochrane will doubtless tell you of what the Ontario Government has done since they came into power,but I hope they will not think that I am taking an unfair advantage of this occasion if I venture to remind you of the extent to which in the last days of the Liberal administration in Ontario,the Ross Government in power at the time,recognized the future importance and significance of these industries and came to their assistance in an hour of great peril. Is it too much to say that by its action the Liberal administration of that day saved their very existence,- first of all,by advancing funds for the wages of labour employed,and later by guaranteeing the corporation's bonds to the extent of two millions of dollars,and this at a time when but for their action,the whole industry might have passed through a firm of New York bankers into the hands of the U.S.Steel Trust?

But this assistance,necessary as it was,would not,I contend, have maintained these industries had it not been supplemented by the action of the Federal Government. The guaranty of two million dollars of their bonds started these factories anew after their collapse. Then came the assistance of the Federal Government in the shape of bounties on iron and steel, of $7 per ton duty on steel rails,and of

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subdidies to the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway, a subsidiary company and an essential part of its industrial development, of the Lake Superior Corporation. With your permission, I should like to indicate what has been the extent of this assistance. What the duty on steel rails has contributed must be largely a matter of surmise. That it has been most helpful cannot be denied. The assistance given by way of bounty and subsidy is a matter of statistical record. Between 1901 and 1905 inclusive $924,976 had been paid from the Federal exchequer in subsidies to the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway, that is to say, nearly a million of dollars. In bounties there were paid to the Algoma Steel Company Limited, another subsidiary company, 1903 to 1910 a total of $2,494,364 and to the Lake Superior Iron and Steel Company, Limited, from 1908 to 1910 inclusive, $118,021, or a total in bounties to these two companies of $2,612,385. Adding together the amount paid by subsidy and bounty from the Federal exchequer to the industries of Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton, we find that a total of over three and a half millions of dollars has been contributed from the Federal treasury. Is it too much to say but for this assistance we would not today be celebrating the completion of four new industries, and is it too much to say that the completion of these four new industries at a cost of six millions of dollars, including coke plants, structural steel mills, two new blast furnaces and a gas power plant, the whole a part of what is today a forty million dollar concern, giving employment to about 6,000 hands, with promise of ever

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expanding development,is not a complete justification and vindication of the Government's policy in giving the financial assistance it has in the form of counties and subdidies,which has helped to bring about this result?

And just here,may I say a word as to the further duty of Government? This assistance which has been given with a view of putting on its feet in this Dominion an industry which we believe once firmly established will be able to hold its own in the competition of the world. How are are we to meet this competition? So far as the United States is concerned,we will,I think,once our population increases,be able to compete on equal terms. Our resources are as great,if not greater than theirs,our labour is equal inevery particular to the labour of the United States. They have at present an entrance to markets denied to us as yet,but which as our commerce develops should become ours as well as theirs. So far as competition from the other half of this continent is concerned,it will be difficult to say who in the end will win.

What then of competition from Europe? At the moment the lower cost of living and consequent lower cost of labour,the greater facilities for technical training and the more highly developed industrial processes give the manufacturing nations of Europe an advantage over us. But time will see their resources severely taxed when ours are as yet sacrcely impaired. Meantime the equalization in the cost of living will be going on gradually as it has been doing during the past. In one particular we shall at least have a great

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advantage,and one of two things must come about,either the military system of Europe will have to give way,or the industrial sumpremacy of this continent will become complete. European nations with their armies of men withdrawn from industry,maintained at vast cost by the State,industry diverted in part from useful manufactures to the manufacture of instruments ofwar,cannot hope to hold its own,once other conditions become equal,before the industry of a people freed from a handicap of the kind. From European competition I think we shall have little to fear. They have,rather to be afraid of us.

But what of the Orient? I am here reminded of a visit I made somewhat over a year ago,to the iron and steel industries of Hankow,China. I saw there an equipment paralleling in nearly every particular,the equipment which one sees at Sault Ste.Marie today. And what was the condition of that industry? At that time they were shipping steel ingots from this city of Hankow which was three days' journey up the Yantze River,to the State of New York,and after paying the duty imposed by the United States Government,landing it there at a profit. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that for what we on this continent are obliged to pay to one man,they in China can obtain the services of I5 men for,and men who in certain classes of labour would do precisely the same kind of work. They were working,too,long hours of labour. Industry is carried on day and night,week in and week out,during the whole of the year. The question naturally arises,what are we do do in the face of such competition as this? Once there develops through the world, a sense of security

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of investment in China,will not capital seeking investment throughout the world,find its way thither and help to develop industries which are likely to compete with our own? Two things alone can enable us to meet this competition,one the gradual improvement of the standard of the peoples in the Orient which will make industrial conditions in that part of the world more on a par with what we have here; the other the development of efficiency in industry within our own borders, so that the utmost it is possible to achieve will be realised from the resources which we have. In the development of this efficiency nothing to my mind is so essential at the present time,both in meeting the present competition of Europe and the future competition of the Orient as the development throughout the whole Dominion of a system of industrial training and technical education which will afford to every workingman in the country opportunity of realising the utmost of which he is capable and which will bring to our industries and industrial processes,an organization second to none to be found in any part of the world. This is a work which as you know,the Federal Government is taking up at the present time. The Commission on Technical Education appointed by the Dominion Government ~~to~~ is investigating the needs of the industries of this country and will travel abroad shortly to ascertain the means by which similar needs are being met in other lands. It will remain then for the Provinces of the Dominion to supplement the work of this Commission by helping the Federal Government to afford for the industries of Canada the facilities whereby the training of

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those who are engaged in them will not be surpassed by similar facilities in any part of the world.

I have spoken of the national significance of these industries from the point of view of the past and the present--just one word in conclusion as to the further significance for the future. As in our country's story an industrial and commercial development has succeeded the earlier period of discovery and adventure,so today in the larger story of the world's history,iron and steel,which in the middle ages contributed to the military efficiency and development of the time,is today changing the national aspect of nations from one of militarism to one of industrialism. Instead of the iron military age of medieval days,we have today the iron industrial age,and this iron industrial age will help to gain for the workers and for mankind not merely the privilege butthe rights which should belong to all born under the sun. In matter of fact what has been taking place through the new uses to which iron has been put,is literally a changing of swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks.

This modern development,this all but universal use of iron, has contributed to the amenities rather than the animosities of nations. We welcome in the presence of the guest of this evening,the citizen of a neighbouring nation; we welcome him for the part he has played in the upbuilding of one of the great industries of our nation. Between his country and ours the rivalry remains,but it is not a rivalry in arms or armaments,but a rivalry in the arts of industry and peace. In this more enlightened competition,albeit that the

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motive is commercial,the service is one for mankind,and nations have found their industrial rivalries the begetters of emulation rather than sources of discord. Here where the citizens of the one country look across to the citizens of the other,we see in the industries that have arisen on either side of the river and the locks, the fruits of a century of peace. Instead od forts and arsenals as in Europe,we have vast workshops and industrial equipments; instead of the labour of the two countries being wasted in the forging of instruments of destruction we have here a rivalry in the production of the essentials of an advancing civilization. May it not be that as the industries of the Sault awaken memories of the past and speak their word to the present,that they contain also a prophecy for the future,the prophecy of a new world supremacy in industry,of a new world influence in the cause of Peace.

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15 Nov. 1910

D 3080

New York Canadian Club

THE CENTURY OF PEACE MOVEMENT

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Significance Westminster = 100 yrs Anglo Saxon peoples
Rebel — —
Struggles from which freedom born.

100 yrs ago. beginning of war with Britain
Not permitted to honour the name of G. W.
the transforming power of a city of peace
compelling on a the subj.
How has this ideal of peace come about
it circumstances contributing to that result
The North Atlantic appreciation.
The effects of - a border of 4000 miles -
immunity of escape from conscription
saving in expenditure
saving armies
demobilized industrial soldiers
than belligerents on the continent.
Wide fostering of arts of peace has come
Substitution of Reason for force in inter-
- international relations
communications etc
(1) treaties etc. between Canada & U.S.
permanent agreements
(2) proposed treaty between U.S. & Gr. Britain
Grey & Taft
(3) various agencies for peace
(1) societies
(2) foundations
(3) courts - Hague Tribunal
Duty of U.S. & Gr Britain to make permanent peace
Sec'y psychological moment
(a) to unfold peace doctrine
(b) to inform imagination of civilized world.
Led me to suggest at Harvard, 1909. ~~Cycle of commemorative~~
Celebration of 100 years of peace
erection of interest monuments
dedicated to commemorate 100 yrs of peace.
No claim to monopoly in idea — No growth
Lake Mohonk conference 1910 - press
Nat'l Committee.
No. 7.
Canadian Peace Society.
Committee in Feb. 1912.
Nat'l Committee soon to be formed.

2/.

D 3082

D 3083

Sample to monuments formulated such in No. 7.
Dec 1910.

An International Commission
- for arbitration.
reasons for
appl. of arbitration
preliminary step — But to compress
Gr Britain
can act —
Commission to decide on form
Commemoration. pt. than statist. benefits

Objects intended to serve.

1. That civilization has advanced
destructive features, not blood shed but
absence of blood shed.

2. New world influence has arisen.
Brotherhood in spirit of international discord
Substitution of reason for force
industrial vs. military ideals
amenities vs animosities of life.
~~Influence on industrial life~~

3. Influence on industrial life

(4) Peace hath her victories
development of arts industries

(5) Prophecy of a larger freedom
elements of peace.

(6) a New conception of relations
constructive vs destructive
building vs levying
destroying each other: - destroy common enemies

7. a new epoch in history - yet lesson in disarmament
objects of peace expo. to Nat'l of peace

8. a New vision of Nat'l greatness

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Significance Westminster = 100 yrs Anglo Saxon peoples
Rebel — —
Struggles from which freedom born.

100 yrs ago. beginning of wars with Britain
Not promise to honour the name of W.
the transforming power of a city of peace
compelling on a the subj.
How has this ideal of peace come about
a circumstance contributing to this result
The Ghent Treaty agreement.
The effects of – a border of 4000 miles –
immense of escape from conscription
– saving in expenditure
– saving armies
– demilitarized international relations
from embarrassment on the continent.

Invite fostering of arts of peace has come
Substitutes of Reason for force in inter-national relations
(1) Commission etc. between Canada & U.S.
(2) proposed treaty between U.S. & Gr. Britain permanent Commission
Grey & Taft
(3) various agencies for peace
(1) societies
(2) foundations
(3) Courts – Hague tribunal

Duty of U.S. & Gr. Empire to make permanent peace
Sense psychological moment
(a) to unfold peace doctrine
(b) to inspire imagination of civilized world.

Led me to suggest at Harvard, 1909. ~~[illegible]~~
Celebration of 100 years of Peace
erection of interest monuments
dedicated to commemorate 100 yrs of peace.
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Lake Mohonk conference 1910 – pres
Nat. Commission.
W.T.
Canadian Peace Society
Commission in Feb. 1912.
Nat. Commission soon to be formed

2/.

D 3082

Sample to monument published early in No. 7.
Dec 1910.

An International Commission
for building.
reasons for
applying all boundaries
preliminary step – Bill to Congress
Gr. Bill.
can build –

Commission to decide on form
Commission. pub. thus started – Empire

Objects intended to serve.

1. Nat. Civilization has advanced
destructive features, W.W. blood shed lands
absence of blood shed.

2. New world influences have arisen.
Brotherhood in spirit of international discord
Substitutes of reason for force
Industrial vs. Internat. remaining
armaments vs. armament of peace.
~~Influence on industrial life~~

3. Influence on Industrial life

(4) Peace hath her victories
development of arts industries

(5) Prophecy of a larger freedom
Elements of peace.

(6) a New conception of Patriotism
constructive vs destructive
building vs burning
destroying each other: – destroy common enemies
7. a new epoch in history – get lesson in disarmament
effects of peace expts. & Nat. effects
8. a New vision of Nat. greatness

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It is to this larger measure of self-realization in the lives of the human Empires that the celebrations of two years of peace are and invite the attention of the whole civilized world.

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ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE 1814—1914

By William Lyon Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labor, Dominion of Canada.

The sentiment that a continuous century of peace between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race should be suitably celebrated is common to the hearts of men, no less in the Republic of the United States than in that part of the British Empire which borders it along a frontier of nearly four thousand miles. At the Harvard Commencement a year and a half ago the writer suggested that as we approached the year 1915, and as with the flight of time the hundred years of peace were rounded out, the people of these adjoining countries should be aroused to a consciousness of the great part they have unwittingly been playing in the shaping of the relations which determine the destinies of nations, and that they should commemorate the event in a manner that would not fail to stir the imagination of the whole civilized world. This suggestion I ventured to repeat in May last at that most remarkable of annual peace gatherings, the Lake Mohonk Conference. The idea is one that has presented itself to many minds, one that probably not infrequently had been expressed before, and that by men of vision and authority, but to bring it into being as something worthy of the highest consideration of the nations, many and powerful influences were needed, and these put forth, not intermittently but persistently, until from a conception it might become a practical project, and from a consummation to be wished become an object to be attained. That stage has now been reached, and the ultimate triumph of the movement seems absolutely assured.

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and the absence of riotous celebration. Its main idea remains intact, nay, luminous to the average mind.

The ideas which raised the Christmas festival to high esteem are nowadays becoming vague, namely; the birth of the Son of God, man's immortality and the consequent brotherhood of man. The commemoration of these great facts and truths should not be connected with the world's mad rush after commercialized pleasures. Christians are to blame for this changed sentiment. One naturally asks, what can be done to revive and restore the old spirit of Christmas, which has been described in the following felicitious language:

"The chief charm of Christmas is its simplicity. It is a festival that appeals to everyone because everyone can understand it. . . . A Divine fellowship pervades our own life, a fellowship whose source is our own share in the gift of the world's greatest life which was given to the whole world."

It seems hopelessly rash to endeavor to set the world right on anything nowadays, when the preponderance of public opinion seems to favor the wrong; but Christmas should least of all forget the power of the right, for they have only to recall how Christianity shaped European civilization. The spiritual leaders of the Church and influential believers in Christ have but to speak the word in order to secure the desired result. They need to set their own people on the path of a right observance of the Christmas festival, by protesting against luxurious gift-giving and other excesses of the time, and by advocating a return to the religious dignity and social simplicity which characterize Thanksgiving. When the Christian household is again in order, its mere momentum will bring the rest of the community into line. The Christian idea and the Christian faith made the Christmas festival; the same forces are quite able to suppress the commercialism that pervades the observance of Christmas and to restore its true spirit.

Venite Adoremus Dominum!

John Talbot Smith

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The spoken and written utterances of public and representative men I have followed pretty closely during the past year or two with reference to the proposed celebration of a century of peace, and such criticism as there has been, such exceptions as have been taken, where they have not related, and this very properly, to particular individual proposals, have served only to reveal the overwhelming unanimity with which the project is viewed by all shades of representative opinion.

Societies and organizations, as well as private individuals, are working along various lines towards the attainment of success in a commemoration of this period of peace.

It is at this point, however, that we do well to pause for a moment and foresee, if we can, the path of common advance, the line of least resistance towards this common goal. Life is full of curious paradoxes. It is unfortunately too true that musicians, who of all people should be the promoters of harmony, are too often in their business and professional relations the begetters of much discord; actors who in their life endeavor to please the public, not infrequently grievously offend each other; artists with their common love of beauty, sometimes reveal towards each other the most unlovable traits. Societies are not unlike individuals, even when they are united in the highest of common aims, and the only danger to the full onward sweep of this movement is that some individual or society may seek to make it too much his, or its, own, or, if not the movement, which is perhaps too large for that, the particular form which the celebration, once determined upon, shall take. Already there have been many proposals, some of them excellent, none without something to commend it; but differing so much in character as to give evidence of very different points of view. In some quarters an international monument has found favor, though where to place it has given rise to some question; in others, an international bridge, with a further suggestion, whether by Republicans or Democrats I can not say, of an absence of all customs dues; again, there has been the suggestion of a world's fair, or a series of fairs; of a great International Peace Congress; of separate congresses simultaneously conducted, and so on. Now the danger is that societies or individuals may come too soon and too closely to identify themselves with one or other of these particular forms or methods of celebration, and in their

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endeavor to gain special recognition for their own point of view, which is a very natural human weakness, lose sight of the larger perspective and general aim and in so doing offend or weaken the strength of some neighboring, and by that time, rival, organization. Now this, human nature being what it is, is a very real danger, and all who have the larger object at heart will do well to perceive it at once and consciously plan to avoid it. How to do this is, I think, the question that should be most carefully considered at the present time.

The celebration of one hundred years of peace between the two greatest world-powers would be an event as unique in history as it is without parallel in the achievements of civilization itself. To be worthily and acceptably commemorated the task of determining the mode of celebration and the features that are to reveal its significance can not with wisdom be left to any one society or group of societies, to any one locality or group of localities or to the people of any one nation. The proper body to be entrusted with such an undertaking would be an International Commission, the personnel carefully selected from among the distinguished citizens of the countries concerned, clothed with the necessary authority and power and acting under a due sense of responsibility to the people as a whole, and this not merely as affording a means of avoiding the dangers which spring from possible rivalries, but as the only method befitting the international character and world-wide significance of the event. This I give, of course, as a personal, not as an official opinion. But it seems to me that to secure from the Governments of the countries concerned their joint consent to the appointment of a Commission, to make the reason so obvious and the demand so general that its appointment can not be resisted, should be the work and mission of every individual and society that favors the project; and if, meanwhile, there be frank and free discussion as to what in the end will be most desirable as to place and form, the men most worthy of holding a place on such a Commission will be readily disclosed, and the Commission, when appointed, will have little difficulty in giving expression to what appears to be the general consensus of opinion over the continent as a whole. To make general the demand, to enlighten popular opinion, these are the present duties of all who would join in this great work, of those who wish to see

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peace made permanent in our respective nations, to those who wish to see its beneficent influence spread to other lands.

And what is it that we seek to proclaim? What is it that we would signalize by the celebration of such an event? First and foremost, that civilization has advanced, that mankind in its march out of the savagery and barbarisms of the past, despite the contradictions of the present and the threatenings of the future, is trending upward as well as onward. Where not quite five centuries ago the historians of Europe recorded the close of a hundred years' war, the historian of the Anglo-Saxon race records today the consummation of a hundred years of peace! In the words of our Canadian poet, Wilfred Campbell:

"That man is nearer the mountains of God
Than in those ages when
He slept the sleep of the tiger and fox,
And woke to the strife of the den."

And next we would proclaim that a new world influence has arisen, beneficent and full of meaning to the future of the human race. What a story is there here! Brotherhood achieved between nations even where internal discord had not been wholly suppressed. Is it not one of the remarkable coincidences of which history is so full, that between Canada, which has twice witnessed rebellion, and the United States, which was once torn by civil war, there should not have been, within the period of time covered by these events and much beyond, the semblance of international strife? We have found a more excellent way of adjusting our differences. By conferences, by Commission, by treaty, by arbitration, we have settled one by one the differences that have arisen, until today whatever there may have been of disappointment or sense of loss, has been forgotten in the common accord with which the triumph of Reason over Force has been acclaimed. May we not hope that, viewing in the light of one hundred years of peace, this unprotected frontier of four thousand miles, rendered secure by a common consent to settle all differences in this way, other nations will seek to turn their rivalries as we have done from military to industrial; and by substituting workshops for arsenals, and factories for forts, by the interchange of capital and labor and the free movement of peoples back and forth, foster the amenities rather than the animosities of life. May we not hope still more that within

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the borders of our respective countries this lesson, writ large in international affairs, will come to be followed in all that affects the welfare of the classes and the masses, and that industrial conflicts, no less than international, will yield to the substitution of similar methods, and their enforcement by a public opinion intelligently formed. Workingmen who are strong in their opposition to military expenditures, and rightly protest against the burdens of war, have everything to gain by lending their influence to the furtherance of a peace propaganda, and by the voluntary application to industrial strife of methods found to be so potent in averting the possibilities of war.

Further, we would proclaim that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." As we review the century's progress along industrial, commercial, intellectual, moral and social lines, we find that the century has been one of constant expansion and unparalleled advance. Look at the agricultural, the manufacturing, the mining, the lumbering, the fishing industries of this continent; at the transportation development by land and sea; at the commerce, foreign and internal; at our colleges and universities; at our common and high schools; at the contributions made to science, to law and medicine, to art and letters by the thinkers and investigators of the two countries; at the moral uplift given to the people in a thousand and one directions, and ask if all this would be what it is today had we not been spared on either side of our frontier for a period of a hundred years the devastating waste and destruction, the vitriol and bitterness, the anguish and suffering which war brings in its train.

And, lastly, as we see in the completion of a century of peace the evidence of an advancing civilization, may we not find in it also the prophecy of a larger liberty, a greater freedom? Liberty and Freedom have become realities in the degree to which Fear has been eliminated. By the lessening of Fear their boundaries have gradually enlarged. The savage and the heathen are held in bondage through fear of the wrath of their gods. The fear of tribal warfare made national development impossible until countries became strong enough to resist invasion; the fear of the Inquisition made religious liberty impossible, the fear of imprisonment delayed the freedom of the press and the liberty of public assembly. For their property and persons men have less

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fear today in many directions than they had a few centuries ago; their liberty and their freedom have increased to that extent. But there remains, if not the actual fear, still the possibility, of war, and so long as this lasts, man's freedom and liberty will be by that much curtailed. With that fear eliminated, may the nations not look forward to achieving the larger task, the highest of which a people is capable, of ridding humanity of its few remaining fears, the fear of the mass of men of the ills that come through unemployment, the fear of poverty and want in their struggle for existence, the fear of the spread of sickness by contagion, the fear of isolation in old age, fear of all that grows out of ignorance and viciousness and the indifference and greed of men. With this as a national dream, with this as a national aspiration, what measure of freedom and liberty is not possible to a people! To develop the efficiency and intelligence of its workers, to increase their possibilities of happiness, to strengthen their bodies, to enlighten their minds, to fortify their souls—this is the highest destiny of a nation—this is the New World's opportunity.

As we turn from the fear of war to a contemplation of the joys of peace, as we forget the terrors of the one and reflect upon the boundless possibilities of the other, may not the United States and Canada gain a new vision of national greatness, a vision of freedom made possible by a century of peace, and may not each man for himself, for his fellow-men and for the nation which he loves, join with Lanier, one of the sweetest of the New World poets, when he sings:

"As the marsh-hen secretly builds on the water-sod,
Behold I will build me a nest on the greatness of God;
I will fly in the greatness of God as the marsh-hen flies
In the freedom that fills all the space 'twixt the marsh
and the skies."

Such is the vision of individual and national greatness, of future freedom, that is conjured up by the proposed celebration of the consummation of one hundred years of peace, and that we would signalize in the commemoration of that event.

W.L. Mackenzie King

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A CENTURY OF PEACE

(*Baltimore Evening Sun.*)

On December 14, 1814, in the ancient town of Ghent, in East Flanders, commissioners representing the United States and Great Britain signed a treaty which brought the War of 1812 to an end. In little more than four years we shall come to the one hundredth anniversary of that historic agreement. During the whole of the century its terms have been faithfully observed by both parties, and though, on at least two occasions, they have glowered at each other menacingly, there has been no actual rupture between them.

It is now proposed that Great Britain and the United States join in an imposing celebration of the centenary of the treaty of Ghent in 1914. The American Peace Society is making plans to that end and has already enlisted the support of many distinguished Americans, including the Governors of a dozen States, a score of members of Congress and a large number of ecclesiastical dignitaries, Cardinal Gibbons among them. It has been proposed that, as a fitting climax to the celebration, the two nations sign a permanent treaty of arbitration, providing for the peaceful adjustment of any and all differences which may arise between them in future. This proposal falls upon fertile soil at the moment, for the United States and England have just set an example to all nations by submitting the vexed Newfoundland fisheries dispute to an international court at The Hague and by acquiescing without question in the verdict.

In many other ways the relations between the two countries since the War of 1812 have been such as to show the folly and needlessness of war. A few years after the treaty of Ghent was

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Speech Can. Club Mp. Nov 15/10

This is not the first time I have had the pleasure of joining with others in voicing in this country a sentiment which must be common to the hearts of men, not less in this Republic than in that part of the British Empire which borders it along a frontier of nearly four thousand miles. Speaking at a Harvard Commencement just a year and a half ago, I ventured to suggest that as we approached the year 1915, as with the flight of time, the circle widened and we rounded out a century of peace between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, the peoples of these adjoining countries should be roused to a consciousness of the great part they have unwittingly been playing in the shaping of these relations which determine the destinies of nations, and commemorate the event in a manner that would not fail to stir the imagination of the whole civilized world. This suggestion I ventured to repeat in May last at that most remarkable of annual peace gatherings, the Lake Mohonk Conference. The idea, as I have said, is one that has presented itself to many minds, one that probably not infrequently had been expressed before and that by men of vision and authority, but to bring it into being as something worthy of the highest consideration of the nations, many and powerful influences were needed, and these put forth, not intermittently

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Life is full of curious paradoxes. It is unfortunately too true that musicians who ~~im~~ of all people should be the promoters of harmony, are too often in their business and professional relations the begetters of much discord; actors in their life endeavour to please the public not infrequently grievously offend each other; artists with their common love of beauty, sometime reveal towards each other the most unlovely traits; and societies are not unlike individuals even when they are united in the highest of common aims. The only danger to the full onward sweep of the movement which we have all so much at heart isthat some individual or society may seek to make it too much his own, or, if not the movement, which is perhaps too large for that, the particular form which the celebration, once determined upon, shall take. Already there have been many proposals, some of them excellent, none without something to commend it, but so different in character as to give evidence of very different points of view. In some quarters an international monument has found favour, though where to place it has given rise to some question, in others an international bridge, with a further suggestion,whether by Republicans or Democrats I cannot say,of an absence of all customs dues; again there has been the suggestion of a world's fair, or series of fairs; of a great International Peace Congress; separate Congresses simultaneously conducted, and so on.

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but persistently, till from a conception it might become a practical project and from a consummation to be wished, become an object to be attained. That this much has already been accomplished is, I take it, the significant and outstanding feature of this banquet, and of similar gatherings which we are all happy to observe give promise of becoming both frequent and general.

I have followed pretty closely the spoken and written utterances of public and representative men during the past year or two with reference to the proposed celebration of a Century of Peace, and such criticism as there has been, such exceptions as have been taken, where they have not related, and this very properly, to particular individual proposals, have only served to reveal the overwhelming unanimity with which the project is viewed by all shades of representative opinion. The presence here of so large a number of men, each a member of some society or organization, already committed to its advancement and each equipped with facilities for helping to make its views prevail, is evidence enough, if such were needed, of the power behind the movement and the certainty of its ultimate triumph.

It is at this point, however, that we do well to pause for a moment and foresee if we can the path of common advance, the line of least resistance towards a common goal.

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4 Prince Road
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commence here

The celebration of one hundred years of peace between the two greatest world powers would be an event as unique in history as it is without parallel in the achievements of civilization itself. To be worthily and acceptably commemorated the task of determining the mode of celebration and the features that are to reveal its significance cannot without wisdom be left to any one society or group of societies, to any one locality or group of localities or to the people of any one nation; an International Commission, the personnel carefully selected from among the distinguished citizens of the countries concerned, clothed with the necessary authority and power and acting under a due sense of responsibility to the people as a whole, is alone the proper body to be entrusted with such an undertaking, and this not merely as affording a means of

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avoiding the dangers which spring from possible rivalries, but as the only method befitting the international character and world-wide significance of the event. ~~This I give, of course, as a personal, not as an official opinion.~~ But it seems to me that to secure from the Governments of the countries concerned their joint consent to the appointment of a Commission, to make the reason so obvious and the demand so general that its appointment cannot be resisted, should be the work and mission of every individual and society that favours the project, and if meanwhile there be frank and free discussion as to what in the end will be most desirable as to place and form, the men most worthy of holding a place on such a Commission will be readily disclosed, and the Commission, when appointed, will have little difficulty in giving expression to what appears to be the general consensus of opinion over the continent as a whole. To make general the demand, to enlighten popular opinion, these are the present duties of all who would join in this great work, of those who wish to see peace made permanent in our respective nations, to those who wish to see its beneficent influence spread to other lands.

And, ~~for~~ what is it that we seek to proclaim? What is it that we would signalize by the celebration of such an event? First and foremost, that civilization had advanced, that mankind in its march out of the savagery and barbarisms of the past, despite the contradictions of the present, and the threatenings of the future, is trending upward as well as onward. Where not quite five centuries ago, the Historian of Europe recorded the close of a hundred years

war, the historian of the Anglo-Saxon race records today the consummation of a hundred years of peace! In the words of our Canadian poet, Wilfred Campbell,--

"That man is nearer the mountains of God
Than in those ages when
He slept the sleep of the tiger and fox,
And woke to the strife of the den."

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And next, we would proclaim that a new world influence has arisen, beneficent and full of meaning to the future of the human race. What a story is there here. Brotherhood achieved between nations even where internal discord had not been wholly suppressed. Is it not one of the remarkable coincidences of which history is so full, that as between Canada which has twice witnessed rebellion and the United States which was once torn by civil war, there should not have been, wihin the period of time covered by these events and much beyond, the semblance of international strife. We have found a more excellent way of adjusting our differences. By conferences, by Commission, by treaty, by arbitration, we have settled one by one the differences that have arisen, until today whatever there may have been of disappointment or sense of loss, has been forgotten in the common accord with which the triumph of Reason over Force has been acclaimed. May we not hope that viewing in the light of one hundred years of peace this unprotected frontier of 4,000 miles, rendered secure by a common consent to settle all differences in this way, other nations will seek to turn their rivalries as we have done from military to industrial; and by substituting workshops for arsenals, and factories for forts, by the interchange of capital and labour and the free movement of peoples

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back and forth, foster the amenities rather than the animosities of life,may we not hope still more that within the borders of our respective countries this lesson writ large in international affairs will come to be followed in all that affects the welfare of the classes and the masses,and that industrial conflicts not less than international will cease by the substitution of similar methods,and their enforcement by a public opinion intelligently formed. Workingmen who are strong in their opposition to military expenditures, and rightly proclaim against the burdens of war,have everything to gain by lending their influence to the furtherance of a peace propaganda, and by the voluntary application to industrial strife of methods found to be so potent in averting the possibilities of war.

Further we would proclaim that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war", we review the century's progress along industrial, commercial, intellectual, moral and social lines, we find that the century has been one of constant expansion and unparalleled advance. Look at the agricultural, the manufacturing, the mining, the lumbering, the fishing industries of this continent; look at the transportation development by land and sea; look at the commerce, foreign and internal, look at our colleges and universities; at our common and high schools; look at the contributions made to science, to law and medicine, to art and letters by the thinkers and investigators of the two countries,look at the moral uplift given to the people in a thousand and one directions and ask if all this would be what it is today had we not been spared on either side our frontier for a period of a hundred years, the devastating waste and destruction, the vitriol and bitterness, the anguish and suffering which war brings in its train.

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And, lastly, as we see in the completion of a century of peace the evidence of an advancing civilization, may we not find in it also the prophecy of a larger liberty, a greater freedom. Liberty and Freedom have become realities in the degree to which Fear has been eliminated. By the lessening of Fear their boundaries have gradually enlarged. The savage and the heathen are held in bondage through fear of the wrath of their gods. The fear of tribal warfare made national development impossible till countries became strong enough to resist invasion; the fear of the inquisition made religious liberty impossible, the fear of imprisonment delayed the freedom of the press and the liberty of public assembly. For their property and persons men have less fear today in a thousand directions than they had a few centuries ago, their liberty and their freedom has increased to that extent. But there remains, if not the actual fear still the possibility of war, and so long as it lasts, man's freedom and liberty will be by that much curtailed. With that fear eliminated may the nations not look forward to achieving the larger task, the highest of which a people is capable, of ridding humanity of its few remaining fears, the fear to the mass of men of the ills that come through unemployment, the fear of poverty and want in their struggle for existence, the fear of the spread

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of sickness by contagion, the fear of isolation in old age, fear of all that grows out of ignorance and viciousness and the indifference and greed of men. With this as a national dream, with this as a national aspiration, what measure of freedom and liberty is not possible to a people. To develop the efficiency and intelligence of its workers, to increase their possibilities of happiness, to strengthen their bodies, to enlighten their minds, to fortify their souls,— this is the highest destiny of a nation,— this is the new world's opportunity.

As we turn from the fear of war to a contemplation of the joys of peace, as we forget the terrors of the one and reflect upon the boundless possibilities of the other, may we not ~~each of the countries represented here~~ gain a new vision of national greatness, a vision of freedom made possible by a century of peace, and may not each man for himself, for his fellow-men and for the nation which he loves, join with Lanier, one of the sweetest of the New World poets when he sings:

> "As the marsh-hen secretly builds on the watery sod,
> Behold I will build me a nest on the greatness of God;
> I will fly in the greatness of God as the marsh-hen flies
> In the freedom that fills all the space 'twixt the
> marsh and the skies."

It is this vision of individual and national greatness, of future freedom that we have when we appeal to all ~~men~~ to join with us in the celebration of the consummation of one hundred years of peace and which we would signalize in the commemoration of that event.

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CANADIANS JOIN IN PEACE BANQUET

Commemoration Discussed at Gathering in New York.

IMPERIALISM THE KEYNOTE

Presidents of Leading Canadian Clubs Present—Minister of Labor a Guest.

Special to The Mail and Empire Over Our Own Leased Wires.

New York, Nov. 15.—Some Canadian men of affairs dined with the Canadian Club of New York to-night at the Hotel Astor and made breezy talk for American ears. None of them had a chip on his shoulder, but all of them said politely, but emphatically, that the Dominion can get along very nicely without being hooked up to the United States. And some folks got the impression from their brisk speeches that the big boy of the nations is not afraid to put up his fists with anybody.

But it was a peace dinner, and the speeches had to do, principally, with the proposed celebration in 1914 of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which sealed an unbroken peace between the United States and the British Empire. Naturally, the discussion of the project afforded opportunity for the Canadians to exult over their own nationalism and to advise their American friends to drop such nonsense as annexation. Annexation, they said, was deader than a salt mackerel. Dr. Neil McPhatter, of the Canadian Club in this city, presided.

At his table among the guests of honor were:—The Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, M.P., Canadian Minister of Labor; President Wm. Peterson, of McGill University; the Hon. Adam C. Bell, of New Glasgow, N.S.; James Brierly, president of the Canadian Club of Montreal; Gerald H. Brown, president of the Canadian Club of Ottawa; J. F. MacKay, president of the Canadian Club of Toronto; C. Fred Chestnut, president of the Canadian Club of Fredericton, N.B.; James Mitchell, president of St. Andrew's Society of Montreal; Col. Alexander Graham, president of the Canadian Club of Boston; Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Gen. Stewart, L. Woodford, John McLean, Daniel Sinclair and Rollin M. Morgan.

Rainbow Flag of Peace.

Over the guest table hung the rainbow flag of the Peace Society, with the British flag to the left and the United States flag to the right, each painted on a banner of white. To and fro beneath the flags, and sometimes around the room, marched a company of bagpipers in the Royal Stuart tartan, skirling energetically. And from time to time, while the courses were on, men were moved to rise up without ceremony and toast the King and President and "Hands Across the Sea."

Dr. McPhatter made his toastmaster's speech brief. He said it was the chief aim of his club to advance the project now on foot in Great Britain and this country of celebrating in some fitting manner the hundred years of peace. He hoped that a commemorative monument would be erected to mark the celebration.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King thought that the only danger to the movement is that some individual or society may try to monopolize it. He had heard of many proposals for a commemorative monument of some sort. He considered it remarkable that Canada and the United States had settled all differences amicably in the century past, and their attitude, to his mind, indicated a waning of war spirit in the world.

The Hon. Adam C. Bell, of Nova Scotia, took pride in the growing spirit of nationality in Canada. He said that Canada wanted to live at peace with the United States, but did not intend to abate any part of her right to assert her interests in a friendly, but effectual, manner. He declared for an Anglo-American alliance, which he said would make war improbable anywhere.

He expressed the belief that Canada would soon take an important place among the nations, but always as a member of the British Empire.

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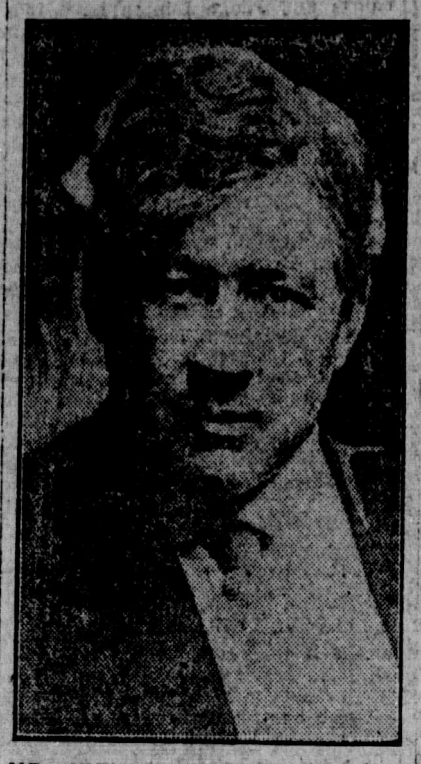
CANADIAN CLUB'S N.Y. BANQUET

It Will Be Held To-night, With Mackenzie King and J. A. Macdonald as Speakers.

Special to The Star.

New York, Nov. 15.—With former Vice President Fairbanks heading the list of speakers, the annual banquet of the Canadian Club of New York, at the Hotel Astor to-night, promises to be one of the most notable functions of its kind to be given in the metropolis this winter. More than the usual amount of public interest is manifested in the affair from the fact that a movement is to be launched at the banquet for the celebration in 1914 of the completion of one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

In addition to Mr. Fairbanks the scheduled speakers include Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, former Governor Guild of Massachusetts, Dr. J. A. Macdonald of Toronto, Hon. A. C. Bell of Nova Scotia, and Hon. William Lyon McKenzie King, Minister of Labor of Canada.



MR. NIEL McPHATTER, for many years president of the Canadian Club of New York, has been the prime mover in the organization of a big peace dinner to be held to-night in New York. The club has a dinner as an annual function, but this one is of special significance because of the movement for a peace celebration now being forwarded by Mr. McPhatter among others. Representatives of the Canadian and American Governments will be present to-night and no doubt references will be made to the reciprocity negotiations. Canadian Club presidents from Canada have been invisited, Toronto being represented by Mr. J. F. Mackay. Mr. McPhatter will preside.

Great Chance for the Men.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found a very important announcement from Hobberlin Bros. and Company, the big tailoring establishment, which should be read by every man in Toronto with great interest.

As is well known, the company are erecting an immense addition to their large store. The workmen are now encroaching on the present premises, which means that floor space will be curtailed, and in order to get rid of many bales of cloth, instead of having to store them, the company make an exceedingly attractive offer to those who can wait the time stated for the delivery of their order. Coming at a season like this, when the company is rushed to the limit to get out its orders, it has had to ask for time to make up the goods which it is now sacrificing. The reputation of Hobberlin Bros. and Company for straightforwardness in their advertisements is such that there is no doubt every yard of this cloth will be bought up, and early comers will naturally get the best selection to-morrow.

Why the Grand Trunk Commands the Montreal Trade and Remains the Popular Route.

It is the shortest route.

It is the only double-track line.

It is a fact that a double-track contributes to safety and comfort.

It runs along the shores of Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, and through the principal towns and cities.

It has an unequalled road-bed, laid with 100-lb. rails.

It operates Pullman "up-to-date" sleeping cars, with their great reputation.

It runs handsome vestibule modern coaches.

It runs a "dining car and parlor car" service that cannot be surpassed.

It has polite and attentive conductors and porters.

It is the route of Canada's fastest and best train, "The International Limited."

Always in the lead, it deserves your patronage.

Four trains daily each way, the 9 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. (Business Men's Train) being the favorites.

Send for booklet, "International Limited," or "Trains 3 and 4," to J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Wants to Give a Concert.

A man named Duckworth is said to have written to all the school principals in regard to a proposed school concert. Inspector Hughes has notified the principals that there is no official knowledge of the man or the matter.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

For Re . Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS

Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain

Toronto Star, Tuesday 15 Nov. 1910.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MBER 16, 1910.

CANADA AND U.S. MODEL FOR WORLD

Peaceful Relations Between Two Countries Should Be a Lesson to All.

PART PLAYED BY DOMINION

J. A. Macdonald at Canadian Club Banquet Says It Is as Peacekeeper.

New York, Nov. 16.—The Canadian Club banquet here last night was a big success. The speeches had to do, principally, with the proposed celebration in 1914 of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which sealed an unbroken peace between the United States and the British Empire. Naturally, the discussion of the project afforded opportunity for the Canadians to exult over their own nationalism and to advise their American friends to drop such nonsense of annexation. Annexation, they said, was deader than a salt mackerel. Dr. Neil McPhatter, of the Canadian Club in this city, presided.

Dr. McPhatter made his toastmaster's speech brief. He said it was the chief aim of his club to advance the project now on foot in Great Britain and this country of celebrating in some fitting manner the hundred years of peace. He hoped that a commemorative monument would be erected to make the celebration.

Mackenzie King's Speech.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King thought that the only danger to the movement is that some individual or society may try to monopolize it. He had heard of many proposals for a commemorative monument of some sort. He considered it remarkable that Canada and the United States had settled all differences amicably in the century past, and their attitude, to his mind, indicated a waning of war spirit in the world.

"Is it not one of the remarkable coincidents of which history is so full," he said, "that, as between Canada, which has twice witnessed rebellion, and the United States, which was once torn by civil war, there should not have been within the period of time covered by these events, and much beyond, the semblance of international strife. We have found a more excellent way of adjusting our differences. By conferences, by commission, by treaty, by arbitration, we have settled one by one the differences that have arisen, until to-day whatever there may have been of disappointment or sense of loss has been forgotten in the common accord with which the triumph of Reason over Force has been acclaimed. May we not hope that, viewing in the light of 100 years of peace this unprotected frontier of four thousand miles, rendered secure by a common consent to settle all differences in this way, other nations will seek to turn their rivalries, as we have done, from military to industrial, and substitute workshop for arsenals and factories for forts."

The Hon. Adam C. Bell, of Nova Scotia, took pride in the growing spirit of nationality in Canada. He said that Canada wanted to live at peace with the United States, but did not intend to abate any part of her right to assert her interests in a friendly, but effectual manner. He declared for an Anglo-American alliance, which he said would make war improbable anywhere.

He expressed the belief that Canada would soon take an important place among the nations, but always as a member of the British Empire.

J. A. Macdonald.

Dr. J. A. Macdonald of Toronto, in his address, which was read in his absence, due to sickness, said: The question arises as to the contribution which Canada may make to this Anglo-Saxon fraternity. What place does Canada hold and what part may she play in leaguing together Britain and the United States for the good of both and for the peace of the world?

Remember that Canada has suddenly emerged from the colonial stage, and now feels stirring in her blood the sense of national dignity and national responsibility. Despite your academic notions of what constitutes a nation, the British Empire, without a precedent in the world's history, shows gathering about the Mother Country five free, self-governing overseas dominions, each breathing the spirit of a nation, discharging the functions of a nation, and rising to accept the obligations of a nation.

And Canada proposes to stand by and to maintain this unprecedented national status within the world-Empire of British dominions. As Canadians, we say to all jingo Imperialists that we are proud of our British ancestry and alliance, but, mistress in our own house, we will govern our own country, frame our own laws, administer justice over our own territory, settle our own fiscal policy, and determine for ourselves our trade relations not only with foreign nations, but also with other British dominions, and even with Great Britain herself. All this will we do in the spirit of independence and of loyalty which we cherish as our inalienable British birthright.

Annexation is Dead.

And to our friends in the United States we give full assurance that while we rejoice to recognize how much of what is best in our life we have in common with them, yet our nationalities are distinct, and the Great Lakes and the forty-ninth parallel will continue to divide the sovereignties of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. If there are still in the United States any who dream of annexation, Canadians would disturb their dreams with words of truth and soberness. Annexation is dead, and if it ever were a living issue in Canada your tariff laws would have killed it. We desire friendly relations and just trade agreements. We will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, eat with you, drink with you, pray with you, but we will not join your Republic or follow your flag.

The dominant and most enduring sentiment in Canada to-day stands against British jingo Imperialists on the one hand and against American continentalists on the other. Canada chooses rather to be a free, self-governing nation within the British Empire and a friendly neighbor of the United States. She would be an interpreter and a bond between these two world-powers, an ally of the one and a friend of the other, appreciating the worth and understanding the purposes of both as neither may appreciate or understand the other. Canada covets the unique and strategic position given to her by history, geography, and the marvelous commingling of nationalities within her own citizenship. She would take the hand of Britain and the hand of the United States and hold them in a troth which can never be broken. Not across the leagues of estranging sea, but by the four thousand miles of a uniting boundary line would Canada pledge the faith of this Anglo-Saxon fraternity.

Canada's part, therefore, is that of peace-keeper.

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BRILLIANT ADDRESS BY HON. W. L. M. KING BEFORE THE CANADIAN CLUB IN NEW YORK

North Waterloo's Representative Speaks in Eloquent Terms Regarding the Century of Peace Movement

One of the most unique and memorable events of the year took place at New York on Tuesday evening when the proposed celebration of the Century of Peace by the Anglo-Saxon people was formally inaugurated at the Canadian Club banquet in that city. North Waterloo's representative, Hon. W. L. M. King, Minister of Labor, was one of the distinguished guests of the Club and his address was one of the features of the historic event. It will be of great interest to Telegraph readers and his constitutents in North Waterloo and is published herewith in full. Hon. Mr. King spoke as follows:—

This is not the first time I have had the pleasure of joining with others in voicing in this country a sentiment which must be common to the hearts of men, not less in this Republic than in that part of the British Empire which borders it along a frontier of nearly four thousand miles. Speaking at a Harvard Commencement just a year and a half ago, I ventured to suggest that as we approached the year 1915, as with the flight of time, the circle widened and we rounded out a century of peace between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, the peoples of these adjoining countries should be roused to a consciousness of the great part they have unwittingly been playing in the shaping of these relations which determine the destinies of nations, and commemorate the event in a manner that would not fail to stir the imagination of the whole civilized world. This suggestion I ventured to repeat in May last at that most remarkable of annual peace gatherings, the Lake Mohonk Conference. The idea, as I have said, is one that has presented itself to many minds, one that probably not infrequently has been expressed before and that by men of vision and authority, but to bring it into being as something worthy of the highest consideration of the nations, many and powerful influences were needed, and these put forth, not intermittently but persistently, till from a conception it might become a practical project and from a consummation to be wished, become an object to be attained. That this much has already been accomplished is, I take it, the significant and outstanding feature of this banquet, and of similar gatherings which we are all happy to observe give promise of becoming both frequent and general.

I have followed pretty closely the spoken and written utterances of public and representative men during the past year or two with reference to the proposed celebration of a Century of Peace, and such criticism as there has been, such exceptions as have been taken, where they have not related, and this very properly, to particular individual proposals, have only served to reveal the overwhelming unanimity with which the project is viewed by all shades of representative opinion. The presence here of so large a number of men, each a member of some society or organization, already committed to its advancement and each equipped with facilities for helping to make its view prevail, is evidence enough, if such were needed, of the power behind the movement and the certainty of its ultimate triumph.

It is at this point, however, that we do well to pause for a moment and foresee if we can the path of common advance, the line of least resistance towards a common goal. Life is full of curious paradoxes. It is unfortunately too true that musicians, who of all people should be the promoters of harmony, are too often in their business and professional relations the begetters of much discord; actors in their life endeavor to please the public not infrequently grievously offend each other; artists with their common love of beauty, sometimes reveal towards each other the most unlovely traits; and societies are not unlike individuals even when they are united in the highest of common aims. The only danger to the full onward sweep of the movement which we have all so much at heart is that some individual or society may seek to make it too much his own, or, if not the movement, which is perhaps too large for that, the particular form which the celebration, once determined upon, shall take. Already there have been many proposals, some of them excellent, none without something to commend it, but so different in character as to give evidence of very different points of view. In some quarters an international monument has found favor, though where to place it has given rise to some question, in others an international bridge, with a further suggestion, whether by Republicans or Democrats I cannot say, of an absence of all custom dues; again there has been the suggestion of a world's fair, or series of fairs; of a great international Peace Congress; separate Congresses simultaneously conducted, and so on. Now the danger is that societies or individuals may come too soon and too closely to identify themselves with one or other of these particular forms or methods of celebration, and in their endeavor to gain special recognition for their own point of view which is a very natural human weakness, lose sight of the larger perspective and general aim and in so doing offend or weaken the strength of some neighboring, and by that time, rival organization. Now this, human nature being what it is, is a very real danger, and all who have the larger subject at heart will do well to perceive it at once and consciously plan to avoid it. How to do this is, I think, the question we should most carefully consider at the present.

The celebration of one hundred years of peace between the two greatest world powers would be an event as unique in history as it is without parallel in the achievements of civilization itself. To be worthily and acceptably commemorated the task of determining the mode of celebration and the features that are to reveal its significance cannot with wisdom be left to any one society or group of societies, to any one locality or group of localities or to the people of any one nation; an International Commission, the personnel carefully selected from among the distinguished citizens of the countries concerned, clothed with the necessary authority and power and acting under a due sense of responsibility to the people as a whole, is alone the proper body to be entrusted with such an undertaking, and this not merely as affording a means of avoiding the dangers which spring from possible rivalries, but as the only method befitting the international character and world-wide significance of the event. This I give, of course, as a personal, not as an official opinion. But it seems to me that to secure from the Governments of the countries concerned their joint consent to the appointment of a Commission, to make the reason so obvious and the demand so general that its appointment cannot be resisted, should be the work and mission of every individual and society that favours the project, and if meanwhile there be frank and free discussion as to what in the end will be most desirable as to place and form, the men most worthy of holding a place on such a Commission will be readily disclosed, and the Commission when appointed, will have little difficulty in giving expression to what appears to be the general concensus of opinion over the continent as a whole. To make general the demand, to enlighten popular opinion, these are the present duties of all who would join in this great work, of those who wish to see peace made permanent in our relative nations, to those who wish to see its beneficent influence spread to other lands.

And, sir, what is it that we seek to proclaim? What is it that we would signalize by the celebration of such an event? First and foremost, that civilization had advanced, that mankind in its march out of the savagery and barbarisms of the past, despite the contradictions of the present, and the threatenings of the future, is tending upward as well as onward. Where not quite five centuries ago the Historians of Europe recorded the close of a hundred years war, the historian of the Anglo-Saxon race records to-day the consummation of a hundred years of peace! In the words of our Canadian poet, Wilfred Campbell:—

"That man is nearer the mountains of God
Than in those ages when
He slept the sleep of the tiger and fox,
And woke to the strife of the den."

And next, we would proclaim that a new world influence has arisen, beneficent and full of meaning to the future of the human race. What a story is there here. Brotherhood achieved between nations even where internal discord had not been wholly suppressed. Is it not one of the remarkable coincidences of which history is so full, that as between Canada which has twice witnessed rebellion and the United States which was once torn by civil war, there should not have been, within the period of time covered by these events and much beyond, the semblance of international strife. We have found a more excellent way of adjusting our differences. By conferences, by Commission, by treaty, by arbitration, we have settled one by one the differences that have arisen, until to-day whatever there may have been of disappointment or sense of loss, has been forgotten in the common accord with which the triumph of Reason over Force has been acclaimed. May we not hope that viewing in the light of one hundred years of peace this unprotected frontier of 4,000 miles, rendered secure by a common consent to settle all differences in this way, other nations will seek to turn their rivalries as we have done from military to industrial; and by substituting workshops for arsenals, and factories for forts, by the interchange of capital and labour and the free movement of peoples back and forth, foster the amenities rather than the animosities of life, may we not hope still more that within the borders of our respective countries this lesson writ large in international affairs will come to be followed in all that affects the welfare of the classes and the masses, and that industrial conflicts not less than international will cease by the substitution of similar methods, and their enforcement by a public opinion intelligently formed. Workingmen who are strong in their opposition to military expenditures, and rightly proclaim against the burdens of war, have everything to gain by lending their influence to the furtherance of a peace propaganda, and by the voluntary application to industrial strife of methods found to be so potent in averting the possibilities of war.

Further we would proclaim that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," we review the century's progress along industrial, commercial, intellectual, moral and social lines, we find that the century has been one of constant expansion, and unparalleled advance. Look at the agricultural, the manufacturing, the mining, the lumbering, the fishing industries of this continent; look at the transportation development by land and sea; look at the commerce, foreign and internal, look at our colleges and universities; at our common and high schools; look at the contributions made to science, to law and medicine, to art and letters by the thinkers and investigators of the two countries, look at the moral uplift given to the people in a thousand and one directions and ask if all this would be what it is to-day had we not been spared on either side our frontier for a period of a hundred years, the devastating waste and destruction, the vitriol and bitterness, the anguish and suffering which war brings in its train.

And, lastly, as we see in the completion of a century of peace the evidence of an advancing civilization, may we not find in it also the prophecy of a larger liberty, a greater freedom. Liberty and Freedom have become realities in the degree to which Fear has been eliminated. By the lessening of Fear their boundaries have gradually enlarged. The savage and the heathen are held in bondage through fear of the wrath of their gods. The fear of tribunal warfare made national development impossible till countries became strong enough to resist invasion; the fear of the inquisition made religious liberty impossible, the fear of imprisonment delayed the freedom of the press and the liberty of public assembly. For their property and persons men have less fear to-day in a thousand directions than they had a few centuries ago, their liberty and their freedom has increased to that extent. But there remains, if not the actual fear still the possibility of war, and so long as it lasts, man's freedom and liberty will be by that much curtailed. With that fear eliminated may the nations not look forward to achieving the larger task, the highest of which a people is capable, of ridding humanity of its remaining fears, the fear to the mass of men of the ills that come through unemployment, the fear of poverty and want in their struggle for existence, the fear of the spread of sickness by contagion, the fear of isolation in old age, fear of all that grows out of ignorance and viciousness and the indifference and greed of men. With this as a national dream, with this as a national aspiration, what measure of freedom and liberty is not possible to a people. To develop the efficiency and intelligence of its workers to increase their possibilities of happiness, to strengthen their bodies, to enlighten their minds, to fortify their souls,—this is the highest destiny of a nation,—this is the new world's opportunity.

As we turn from the fear of war to a contemplation of the joys of peace, as we forget the terrors of the one and reflect upon the boundless

(Continued on page 4.)

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New York Tribune Wednesday
16 Nov. 1910

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

WORLD-WIDE SIGNIFICANCE

Suggests International Commission to Plan Event—Gen. Woodford Speaks on Waste of War.

Four hundred members and guests of the Canadian Club met together at the Hotel Astor last night to dine and discuss plans for the celebration of the century of peace between the United States and Canada. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor in the Canadian government, known for his success in his own country in the promotion of industrial peace through the conciliation act, was the chief speaker of the evening. It was Mr. King who, at a Harvard commencement dinner, first publicly broached the opportunity of celebrating by a fitting celebration the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, after the War of 1812, and the proposals for a celebration in 1915 have been discussed ever since.

In his address last night, the Canadian Cabinet minister referred to the danger that such a celebration, if left in the hands of individuals or private societies, might lose its effect, because societies or individuals are apt to be absorbed in their own point of view and lose sight of the larger perspective, thereby offending some other similar organization.

"An international commission," said Mr. King, "the personnel carefully selected from among the distinguished citizens of the countries concerned, clothed with the necessary authority and power, and acting under the same sense of responsibility to the people as a whole, is alone the proper body to be intrusted with such an undertaking. And this not merely as affording a means of avoiding the dangers which spring from possible rivalries, but as the only method befitting the international character of world-wide significance of the event. This I give, of course, not as an official, but as a personal opinion."

Dr. Neil Macphatter, president of the Canadian Club, who acted as toastmaster, dwelt upon the mission of the Canadian Club to act as an intermediary between this country and the birthplace of its members. In the movement which received its impetus last night the club has the support and co-operation of the national committee for the celebration of the 100th year of peace among English speaking peoples, of the American Peace Society and the New York Peace Society.

General Stewart L. Woodford spoke for the United States on this occasion, as President Taft was prevented by his Panama trip from accepting an invitation, while former Vice-President Fairbanks and ex-Governor Curtis Guild, jr., of Boston, were prevented by illness from attending.

General Woodford dwelt on the significance of the fact that in the century which it is proposed to celebrate the United States was torn by a civil war, and yet the relations with the neighboring country were at no time even strained.

"I cannot conceive of the idiocy which a struggle between your country and ours would involve," said General Woodford, and he closed with the hope that the celebration of peace between the two countries would lead to the establishment of an international court which would settle the disputes of nations and enforce its decisions by an international police, thus preventing the waste of idustrial resources in navies and armies.

Principal William Peterson of McGill University, Montreal, and Adam C. Bell, of New Glasgow, N. S., both spoke in favor of the peace celebration, while J. A. Mackay, president of the Canadian Club, of Toronto, read a paper by the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of "The Toronto Globe," on the role of Canada as a mediator between England and the United States.

[illegible] guests were Gerald H. Brown, [illegible] Canadian Club of Ottowa, Peers [illegible]'s Counsel of Montreal; [illegible]

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TORONTO

CANADA'S PLACE IN THE ALLIANCE

Will Act as Peace-Maker Between Britain and the United States

ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE

Some of the Considerations That Render Peace Celebration in 1914 Desirable, Discussed at New York Banquet

New York, N. Y., Nov. 16. — Beneath the aegis of the rainbow flag of the Peace Society, the Canadian Club of New York, at the Hotel Astor last evening, banqueted prominent men of both the Dominion and the United States. And the burden of the speeches, six in number, delivered from both sides the line, was identical—breathing a note of exultation that two great Anglo-Saxon peoples, throughout the greater portion of a century, had been able to settle all their difficulties amicably and approving the proposed celebration in 1914 of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which sealed the nbroken peace between the British Empire and the United States.

Bagpipers Played.

As was befitting an occasion when international good-fellowship was the

MR. J. F. MACKAY,
President Canadian Club, Toronto.

predominant feature, the flags of both countries played an important part in the decorations. Above the guests' table, flanking the banner of the Peace Society on either hand, were the British flag to the left and the United States flag to the right. Around the room and beneath interwoven colors, a company of Highlanders marched, their skirling notes wakening the rafters and stimulating the gathering to renewed enthusiasm. And as course after course was served many of those present rose in their places, pledging the King on one side and the President on the other. And then to the playing of "Hands Across the Sea" there was added joyous uproar and felicitations. Crossed-flags were the most distinctive table decoration.

Many Prominent Guests.

Dr. Neil McPhatter, president of the Canadian Club in this city, was toastmaster, and with him at the guests' table, among others, were: The Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, M.P., Canadian Minister of Labor; President Wm. Peterson, of McGill University; the Hon. Adam C. Bell, of New Glasgow, N. S.; James Brierly, president of the Canadian Club of Montreal; Gerald H. Brown, president of the Canadian Club of Ottawa; J. F. MacKay, president of the Canadian Club of Toronto; C. Fred Chestnut, president of the Canadian Club of Fredericton, N. B.; James Mitchell, president of St. Andrew's Society of Montreal; Col. Alexander Graham, president of the Canadian Club of Boston; Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Gen. Stewart, L. Woodford, John McLean, Daniel Sinclair and Rollin M. Morgan.

One Note in Speeches.

The speeches, as has been said, were all in the one vein. No one said anything to which the slightest exception could be taken. Naturally those by the Canadians from across the line evoked the greatest interest, expressing, as they did, a viewpoint that is not as familiar as it should be among Americans. But whether from the lips of the Canadians, or from those of the Americans, the message was one of unalloyed good-will. The Canadians naturally insisted upon the spirit of nationalism that has made itself so widely felt in the last decade, and to the presence of that spirit the Americans who addressed the gathering ungrudgingly attested. Annexation sentiment in Canada, the Canadians averred, was as dead as a door nail, while the Americans bore testimony to the fact that Uncle Sam's idea of absorbing the Dominion to the north had undergone a change in recent years.

A Significant Event.

In a century marked by wars as costly in the aggregate as those of any century, it was held by the speakers to be most remarkable that the English-speaking peoples of the

HON. A. C. BELL,
New Glasgow, N.S.

world had failed to become embroiled in strife. So significant was the event that all alike were of the opinion that it should be suitably celebrated. Indeed, the idea seemed to prevail that the conditions prevalent during the past century were only an augury of the conditions that would prevail throughout all time—that the day was

PROF. A. T. CLAY, Ph.D.,
Semitic scholar, who spoke on recent discoveries in Babylonia at the University Physics Building, last night.

not distant when an Anglo-American alliance would police the world, imposing peace upon other peoples and holding in its hands the arbitrament of war.

King and President.

At the outset of the toast list, the health of the King was first acknowledged, and then that of the President. Everybody stood when "The Star Spangled Banner" was being rendered by the orchestra, following which, the diners, still on their feet, the strains of "God Save the King" were discoursed. Dr. McPhatter made his speech as toastmaster quite brief. He said it was the chief aim of his club to advance the project now on foot in Great Britain and this country of celebrating in some fitting manner the hundred years of peace. He hoped that a commemorative monument would be erected to mark the celebration.

Recognized its Desirability.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Federal Minister of Labor, was the principal Canadian speaker. He was at one with the other speakers from the Dominion in recognizing the desirability of commemorating a century of peace between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race on the American continent. At the Lake Mohawk conference last May he had advanced such a suggestion, and he was glad to know that it had been made a practical project; from a consummation to be wished it had become an object to be attained. Certainly few other projects had been met with such overwhelming approval on both sides of the line.

Unique in History.

"The celebration of one hundred years of peace between the two greatest world powers would be an event as unique in history as it is without parallel in the achievements of civilization itself," proceeded Mr. King. "To be worthily and acceptably commemorated, the task of determining the mode of celebration and the features that are to reveal its significance cannot with wisdom be left to any one society or group of societies, to any one locality or group of localities, or to the people of any one nation.

"An international commission, the personnel carefully selected from among the distinguished citizens of the countries concerned, clothed with the necessary authority and power, and acting under a due sense of responsibility to the people as a whole, is alone the proper body to be entrusted with such an undertaking, and this not merely as affording a means of avoiding the dangers which spring from possible rivalries, but as the only method befitting the international character and world-wide significance of the event."

Advance of Civilization.

Mr. King said that what they sought by such a celebration to proclaim was the advance of civilization. Not quite five centuries ago there was a hundred year war; now there had been a hundred years of peace. Brotherhood had been achieved between nations even where internal discord had not been entirely absent. Canada and the United States had found a better way of settling their differences than by war. "By conferences, by commission, by treaty, by arbitration," exclaimed the speaker, "we have settled one by one the differences that have arisen, until to-day whatever there may have been of disappointment or sense of loss has been forgotten in the common accord with which the triumph of Reason over Force has been acclaimed. May we not hope that, viewing in the light of a hundred years of peace, this unprotected frontier of four thousand miles, rendered secure by a common consent to settle all differences in this way, other nations will seek to turn their rivalries, as we have done, from military to industrial, and substitute workshops for arsenals, and factories for forts."

Anglo-Saxon Fraternity.

Unfortunately Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, was unable to be present owing to illness, but his message was read by Mr. J. F. Mackay, the president of the Canadian Club in that city. Dr. Macdonald said that he would have them think for a little of the place and part of Canada in the Anglo-Saxon fraternity. A community of interest existed between the Mother Country and her daughter Republic. "There is in the life of the common people of both nations," continued Dr. Macdonald, "nothing more notable than their sense of a new international consciousness into which they have emerged within the present generation. Blood is thicker than water, and in the crises of the nations blood tells. A common language, a common literature, a common law, and the inspirations of a common religious faith combine to give to the Anglo-Saxon nations a common inheritance in the past and a common purpose for the future. That splendid community of international interest will make these hundred years of peace the dayspring of a far more glorious era of peace and good-will not for Britain and America alone, but for the world."

Functions of a Nation.

Canada, said the speaker, felt within her the stirring of national dignity and national responsibility. And she was simply one of five free, self-governing overseas dominions, that had gathered about Britain, each breathing the spirit of a nation, discharging the functions of a nation, and rising to accept the obligations of a nation. "And Canada," he asserted, "proposes to stand by and to maintain this unprecedented national status within the world-empire of British dominions. As Canadians, we say to all jingo imperialists that we are proud of our British ancestry and alliance, but, mistress in our own house, we will govern our own country, frame our own laws, administer justice over our own territory, settle our own fiscal policy, and determine for ourselves our trade relations not only with foreign nations, but also with other British dominions, and even with Great Britain herself. All this will we do in the spirit of independence and of loyalty which we cherish as our inalienable British birthright."

CANADA'S POPULATION 8,000,000

According to Official Estimate — Increase of 50 Per Cent.

Washingtfion, Nov. 16.—Mr. E. S. McPhail, of the Canadian Census Department, is here to investigate methods of census-taking. He stated that according to the official estimate the population of Canada now is eight millions, an increase of 2,700,000, or nearly 50 per cent. over 1901.

Timely Pamphlets at Library.

A number of pamphlets have been received at the Reference Library dealing with subjects now being discussed in England, but on which there have been no books written as yet. These include "Woman Suffrage," "The Conciliation Bill," "Report of the Royal Commission on Trade Relations Between Canada and the West Indies," "The Decline and Fall of Consols," and others. The public is at liberty to read them in the library.

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The celebration of one hundred years of peace between the two greatest world powers would be an event as unique in history as it without parallel in the achievements of civilization itself. To be worthily and acceptably commemorated the task of determining the mode of celebrationand the features that are to reveal its significance cannot within wisdom be left to any one society or group of societies, to any one ~~le~~ locality or group of localities or to the people of any one nation; an International Commission, the personnel carefully selected from among the distinguished citizens of the countries concerned, clothed with the necessary authority and power and acting under a due sense of responsibility to the people as a whole, is alone the proper body to be entrusted with such an undertaking, and this not merely as affording a means of avoiding the dangers which spring from possible rivalries,but as the only method befitting the international character and world-wide significance of the event.But it seems to me, that to secure from the Governments of the countries concerned their joint consent to the appointment of a Commission,to make the reason so obvious and the demand so general that its appointment cannot be resisted, should be the work and mission of every individual and society that favours the project, and if meanwhile there be frank and free discussion as to what in the end will be most desirable as to place and form, the men most worthy of holding a place on such a Commission will be readily disclosed,and the Commission,when appointed, will have little difficulty in giving expression to what appears to be the general consensus of opinion over the continent as a whole. To make general the demand,to enlighten popular opinion, these are the present duties of all who would join in this great work, of those who wish to see peace made permanent in our respective nations, to those who wish to see its beneficent influence spread to other lands.

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And, What is it that we seek to proclaim? What is it that we would signalize by the celebration of such an event? First and foremost, that civilization had advanced, that mankind in its march out of the savegery and barbarisms of the past, despite the contradictions of the present, and the threatenings of the future, is trending upward as well as onward. Where not quite five centuries ago, the Historian of Europe recorded the close of a hundred years war, the historian of the Anglo-Saxon race records today the consummation of a hundred years of peace! In the words of our Canadian Poet, Wilfred Campbell,--

" That man is nearer the mountains of God
Than in those ages when
He slept the sleep of the tiger and fox,
And woke to the strife of the den."

And next, we would proclaim that a new world influence has arisen beneficent and full of meaning to the future of the human race. What a story in there here. Brotherhood achieved between nations even where internal discord had not been wholly suppressed. It is not one of the remarkable coincidences of which history is full, that as between Canada which has twice witnessed rebellion, and the United States which was once torn by civil war, there should not have been, within the period of time covered by these events and much beyond, the semblance of international strife. We have found a more excellent way of adjusting our differences. By conferences, by Commission, by treaty, by arbitration, we have settled one by one the differences that have araisen, until today whatever there may have been of disappointment or sense of loss, has been forgotten in the common accord with which the triumph of Reason over Force has been acclaimed. May we not hope that viewing in the light of One hundred years of peace this unprotected frontier of 4,000 miles, rendered secure by a common consent to settle all differences in this way, other nations will seek to turn their rivalries as we have done

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fron military to industrial; and by substituting workshops for arsenals, and factories for forts, by the interchange of capital and labour and free movement of peoples back and forth, foster the amenities rather than the animosities of life; may we not hope still more that within the borders of our respective countries this lesson writ large in internationalaffairs will come to be followed in all that affects the welfare of the classes and the masses, and that industrial conflicts not less than international will cease by the substitution of similar methods, and their enforcement by public opinion intelligently formed. Workingmen who are strong in their opposition to military expenditures, and rightly proclaim against the burdens of war, have everything to gain by lending their influence to the furtherance of a peace propaganda, and by the voluntary application to industrial strife of methods found to be so potent in averting the possibilities of War.

Further we would proclaim that " Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war" As we review the century's progress along industrial, commercial, intellectual, moral and social lines, we find that the century has been one of constant expansion and unparalled advance. Look at the agricultural, the manufacturing, the mining, the lumbering, the fishing, industries of this continent; look at the transportation development by land and sea; look at the commerce, foreing and internal, look at our colleges and univertities; at our common and high schools; look at the contributions made to science, to law and medecine, to art and letters by the thinkers and investigators of the two countries, look at the moral uplift given to the people in a thousand and one directions and ask if all this would be what it is today had we not been spared on either side our frontier for a period of a hundred years, the devastating waste and destruction, the vitriol and bitterness, the anguish and suffering which war brings in its train.

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And,Lastly, as we see in the completion of a century of peace the evidence of an advancing civilization, may we not find in it also the prophecy of a larger liberty,a greater freedom.Liberty and Freedom have become realities in the degree to which Fear has been eliminated. By the lessening of fear their boundaries have gradually enlarged. The savage and the heathen are held in bondage through fear of the wrath of their gods.The fear of tribal warfare made national development impossible till countries became strong enough to resist invasion; the fear of the inquisition made religious liberty impossible, the fear of imprisonment delayed the freedom of the press and the liberty of public assembly. For their property and persons men have less fear today in a thousand directions than they had a few centuries ago, their liberty and their freedom has increased to that extent.But there remains,if not the actual fear still the possibility of war,and so long as it lasts,man's freedom and liberty will be by that much curtailed.With that fear eliminated may the nations not look forward to achieving the larger task,the highest of which a people is capable,of ridding humanity of its few remaining fears,the fear to the mass of men of the ills that come through unemployment,the fear of poverty and want in their struggle for existence,the fear of the spread of sickness by contagion, infection the fear of isolation in old age, fear of all that grows out of ignorance and viciousness and the indifference and greed of men.With this as a national dream , with this as a national aspiration,what measure of freedom and liberty is not possible to a people. To develop the efficiency and intelligence of its workers,to increase their possibilities of happiness,to strengthen their bodies,to enlighten their minds,to fortify their souls,-this is the highest destiny of a nation,-this is the new world's opportunity.

As we turn from the fear of war to a contemplation of the joys of peace,as we forget the terrors of the one and

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reflect upon the boundless possibilities of the other, may we not ~~each of the countries represented here~~ gain a new vision of national greatness, a vision of freedom made possible by a century of peace, and may not each man for himself, for his fellow-men and for the nationwhich he loves, join with Lanier, one of the seetest of the New World poet when he sings:

"As the marsh-hen secretly builds on the watery sod,
Behold I will build me a nest on the greatness of God;
I will fly in the greatness of God as the marsh-henflies
In the freedom that fills all the space 'twixt the
marsh and the skies".

It is the vision of individual and national greatness, of future freedom that we have when we appeal to all to join with us in the celebration of the consummation of one hundred years of peace and which we would signalize in the commemorationof that event.

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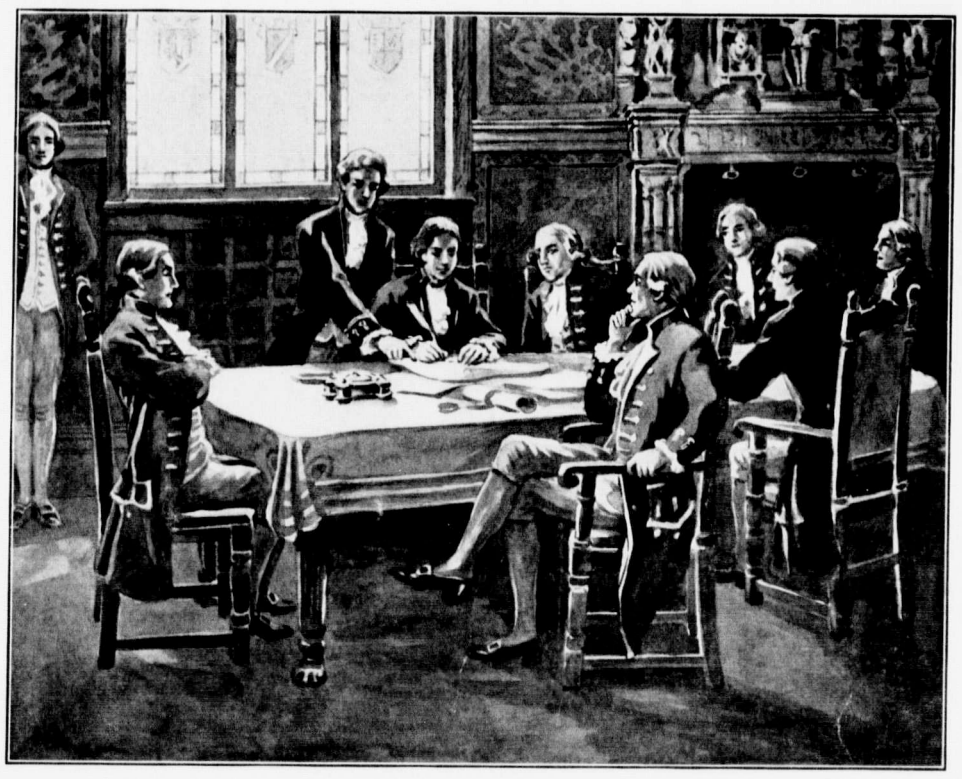

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THE CANADIAN CLUB OF NEW YORK

Discussion of Preliminary Plans for Celebrating the Treaty of Ghent.

The Canadian Club of New York held its annual banquet in the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, November 15th, 1910. About five hundred members and guests were seated at round tables in the grand ball-room, while many well-dressed ladies occupied seats in the gallery. The banquet hall was gorgeously decorated with the Canadian (British) and American flags. Seldom has been seen such a fine body of men, strong, healthy and intelligent Canadians, with a sprinkling of Scotch, English and Americans; many members of the club are loyal citizens of the United States, and hold positions of trust in every department of life. Some of them have distinguished themselves as lawyers, preachers, statesmen and physicians; in fact, there were more than forty medical men present, and a number of them are at the head of the profession.

The Canadian Club of New York of late years, has wisely discussed vital topics that are agitating the minds of both nations, and has secured prominent speakers from the Canadian Parliament and the Congress of the United States, and thus worked effectively in bringing the two countries nearer each other in every sense of the term. As the President, Dr. Neil MacPhatter, in his opening address said: "This meeting is specially important on account of the fact that the Canadian Club of New York is the representative organization of Canadians south of the border, and most truly can represent the sentiment of Canadians upon such great matters as the tariff, arbitration, alliances by treaty, and other matters affecting both countries."

Truly, this anniversary was its "Red Letter Day," on account of the important subject under consideration, viz.: plans for celebrating the centennial of the peace treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which was signed at Ghent, on December 24, 1814. Evidently, the Canadian Club is exceedingly progressive, and has outstripped all other British and American societies in thus taking the initiative in this movement, and they are certainly to be commended for their espousal of this great international celebration.

For nearly three hours, the large assemblage listened with intense interest to the following eminent speakers: Dr. Neil-MacPhatter, President of the club; Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Canadian Minister of Labor; Hon. Adam C. Bell, M. P. of Nova Scotia; Dr. William Paterson, Principal of Magill University, Montreal; Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe. For the United States: General Stewart Woodford, late Ambassador to Spain; Hon. W. S. Bennett, Congressman, and Oscar T. Crosby, President of the World Federation League.

The speeches in favor of an international alliance looking toward enforced peace for the world were followed by the passing of a resolution, a copy of which was ordered sent to President Taft and to the Premier and President of the Privy Council of Canada.

It endorsed the action of Congress in appointing a commission to consider "the expediency of using existing international agencies to limit the armaments of nations by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace." England was urged in a concluding paragraph to appoint a similar commission to join with that which President Taft is expected soon to name in an effort to lead the world along its destined path.

The souvenir program was most beautiful and artistic. The front cover was especially attractive, with a fine illustration of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, De-

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cember 24, 1814, and the seals of Great Britain and the United States. On other pages were given medallions made in commemoration of the signing of the treaty and the fac-simile signatures of the eight signers, also the officers of the club and Peace Committee. The menu and a poem entitled "The Peace Centennial."

The following is a list of guests at the banquet:

GUESTS' TABLE.

Hon. W. S. Bennett, M. C.

Hon. Leslie Sutherland, ex-Mayor of Yonkers.

Harry Gummer, Esq., Guelph, Ont.

Carl W. Kimpton, Secretary Canadian Society, Philadelphia.

C. Fred Chestnut, Esq., President Canadian Club, Fredericton, N. B.

Rev. D. Macdougall, editor "Caledonian."

M. Casewell Heine, President McGill University Alumni Society of New York.

Hon. J. Van Vechten Olcott, New York.

Colonel Alexander Graham, President Canadian Club, Boston.

J. F. Mackay, Esq., President Canadian Club, Toronto.

James Brierly, Esq., President Canadian Club, Montreal.

Rollin M. Morgan, Esq., President St. David's Society, New York.

William Peterson, LL.D., C. M. G., President of Magill University.

Hon. William Lyon MacKenzie King, M. P., Canadian Minister of Labor.

Dr. Neil MacPhatter, President Canadian Club of New York.

General Stewart L. Woodford, U. S. A.

Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto "Globe."

Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

Hon. Adam C. Bell, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

James Mitchell, Esq., President St. Andrew's Society, Montreal.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, President University of Toronto Club, New York.

Gerald H. Brown, Esq., President Canadian Club, Ottawa.

John H. Jury, Esq., President Canadian Club, Bowmansville, Ont.

Dr. V. Barber, President New York Society of Queens University.

John McLean, Esq., President Scottish Society of New York.

Herbert I. Thomas, Esq., Hon. Secretary Canadian Club, Ottawa.

Charles R. McCullough, Esq., ex-President Canadian Club, Hamilton.

Daniel Sinclair, Esq., Acting Chief Caledonian Club, New York.

Dr. Neil MacPhatter, President of the Canadian Club of New York, Chairman.

Col. Graham, President Canadian Club of Boston: Three cheers for the President of the Canadian Club of New York.

(The cheers were given, and the banquetters then joined in singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," after which three cheers were again given for the President).

Dr. MacPhatter: Gentlemen of the Canadian Club, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen: Having done justice to the part that we have just finished, we will now proceed to the intellectual diversions of this evening; but before doing so I have two very important toasts to propose. The first one is that of "The President of the United States." I would ask you to fill your glasses and drink a great big, fine bumper to that fine, great, big, broadminded "President of the United States."

(The banquetters sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and the toast was taken standing).

I ask you to fill your glasses again and drink to the life of "The King."

(The banquetters sang "God Save the King" and the toast was taken standing).

DR. NEIL MACPHATTER'S ADDRESS.

Gentleman of the Canadian Club and Honored Guests:

The mission of the Canadian Club since its inception has been to cement the good feeling and friendship already existing between the people of this country and those of the land from which we came. Here are two great nations of kindred origin and kindred blood, developing the resources of their respective countries side by side, a people having the same blood gurgling through their veins, the same great desires and ambitions in life. (Applause.)

Our mingling together therefore upon this special occasion is particularly wholesome and congenial. It presents to us again the opportunity of expressing our friendship and good feeling toward the people of this mighty Republic whose warm hearts and generous impulses are everywhere recognized. At the same time we can revel in the pleasant associations

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of that beautiful land of the maple leaf that looks in upon us this evening in all its alluring loveliness.

Gentlemen, there is nothing more propitious, nothing more significant for the future welfare, for the future peace and prosperity of this world than the friendly feeling and affection of the two great breanches of the Anglo-Saxon race for each other. Similar in their ideals and ambitions; similar in blood and brawn, they are similar in upholding the cardinal principles of justice and fair dealing wherever their mighty flags float. (Cheering.)

Fortunately for mankind the hatchet of war is forever buried between them and in their serene confidence in each other, in their good will and good fellowship they have decided to sit down side by side and smoke the pipe of perpetual peace. Under the beneficent influence and sway of their joint association the dawn of a greater civilization will eventually be evolved. The expansion of commerce, the pursuit of peaceful methods of arbitration in international disputes, the elimination of unnecessary conflicts of war and an honest, truthful desire for universal justice and fair dealing are surely the greatest aims and ambitions that can very well be undertaken by two such enlightened nations. (Applause.)

Heretofore and even at the present time to a certain degree and extent, the approval of some nations has been greatly given to the daring deeds of military activities. This appreciation and approval is frequently expressed in paeans of praise in the contemplation of military heroism. With death-dealing contrivances they would be prepared to belch forth shot and shell into the ranks of their enemies until fields are red with smoke and flame and mankind is wont to acclaim such performances as the highest pinnacle of moral or physical possibilities.

From the remotest periods of antiquity great men have extolled the virtues of the men of war. The loftiest flights of stately eloquence have been given to the valiant hero who returns clad in the spoils of the enemy. Poets have attuned their harps of immortal melody to those who have hazarded their lives upon the field, artists have left upon canvas the prototypes of ancient and modern warriors, maidens even have reserved the kiss of affection for the youth who returns besmirched and besmudged from the din and dangers of battle. (Applause.)

The history of nations has been to a great extent the history of war and its glorification. Mankind from time immemorial has stamped his approval on the deadly encounter of arms, this, too, with Heaven's mighty commandment ringing in their ears, "Thou shalt not kill."

Fain would I offer my tribute in admiration of chivalrous deeds wherever they are performed. Fain would I offer my approval to the untold examples of self-sacrificing heroism that has frequently gone floating on the wings of smoke and flame. But notwithstanding all these we claim that the triumphs of peace are greater than the achievements of war, the white doves of commerce are more beneficial to mankind than are striving nations struggling in battle. A people who devote themselves to the peaceful pursuits of life, who dedicate their energies seriously to the betterment of mankind, and the general welfare of humanity, are eminently worthy of some of the glamour that surounds the halo of heroism. It is the generous broadminded man, the honest every day fair dealing man who will ever continue to remain the bulwark of the Anglo-Saxon race. The prosperity and happiness of these two nations do not depend upon the vast geographical extent of their territory, not upon their industrial activities or natural products;

"Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned;
Not bays and broad armed ports
Where laughing at the storm, rich navies ride,
But men, high minded men."

From the earliest times saints and sages looked forward to a day when peace would be universal among the people of the earth. Isaiah predicted the time when swords would be fashioned into ploughshares, spears into pruning hooks and the lion, forgetting his ferocious instincts, would lie peacefully down by the side of

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the lamb. Virgil in his graceful flowing verse allowed his fertile fancy to stray into such peaceful regions in his peregrinations into the future. Plato in his Ideal Republic, Sir Thomas Moore in his Utopia delighted in depicting a state of human society when war would be no more.

This blissful state of humanity we may well feel assured, will not be introduced by any system of socialistic leveling; not by the destruction of individualism, but rather by making individualism more complete in a more perfect humanity. There is no equality in Heaven above, and we are absolutely assured there is none in the earth beneath. Inequality and diversity are immutable laws of nature and a world at peace will be a world where diversity shall have resulted in a perfect harmony. What we require to introduce this blissful period, this era of universal brotherhod of man, is a palingenesis coextensive with the human race; a re-birth with higher aspirations, nobler purposes and a purer morality. No economic nostrums, no political expedients will bring about this wished-for millennium of the human race. Nothing will accomplish this save a regenerative force permeating human society; a moral influence dominating life and conduct, imperative in its demands, resistless in its force. (Applause.)

Let us hope that these two great nations may ever continue to dwell in feelings of peace and good fellowship; that prosperity and happiness may gush forth from their hills and their valleys and that they may pass down through the centuries of time hand in hand and in harmony. (Great cheering.)

Dr. Macphatter: We are very fortunate in having such distinguished guests here to speak on this occasion and to speak to this banquet. We are particularly fortunate in having Hon. William Lyon MacKenzie King, M. P., Canadian Minister of Labor (applause), who, I believe, is the initiator of this question, or one of the originators of it; and I have great pleasure in introducing the Hon. William Lyon MacKenzie King, of the Canadian Cabinet, to respond to the next toast. (Applause).

ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE.

SPEECH OF HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, MINISTER OF LABOR-CANADA, AT THE CANADIAN CLUB OF NEW YORK.

This is not the first time I have had the pleasure of joining with others in voicing in this country a sentiment which must be common to the hearts of men, not less in this Republic than in that part of the British Empire which borders it along a frontier of nearly four thousand miles. Speaking at a Harvard commencement just a year and a half ago, I ventured to suggest that as we approached the year 1915, as with the flight of time, the circle widened and we rounded out a century of peace between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, the peoples of these adjoining countries should be roused to a consciousness of the great part they have unwittingly been playing in the shaping of these relations which determine the destinies of nations, and commemorate the event in a manner that would not fail to stir the imagination of the whole civilized world. This suggestion I ventured to repeat in May last at that most remarkable of annual peace gatherings, the lake Mohonk Conference. The idea, as I have said, is one that has presented itself to many minds, one that probably not infrequently had been expressed before and that by men of vision and authority, but to bring it into being as something worthy of the highest consideration of the nations, many and powerful influences were needed, and these put forth, not intermittently but persistently, till from a conception it might become a practical project and from a consummation to be wished, become an object to be attained. That this much has already been accomplished is, I take it, the significant and outstanding feature of this banquet, and of similar gatherings which we are all happy to observe give promise of becoming both frequent and general.

I have followed pretty closely the spoken and written utterance of public and representative men during the past year or two with reference to the proposed celebration of a Century of Peace, and such criticism as there has been, such exceptions as have been taken, where they have not related, and this very properly, to particular individual proposals, have only served to reveal the overwhelming unanimity with which the project is viewed by all shades of representative opinion. The presence here of so large a number of men, each a member of some society or organization, already committed to its advancement and each equipped with facilities for helping to make its view prevail, is evidence enough, if such were needed, of the power behind the movement, and the certainty of its ultimate triumph.

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It is at this point, however, that we do well to pause for a moment and foresee, if we can, the path of common advance, the line of least resistance towards a common goal. Life is full of curious paradoxes. It is unfortunately too true that musicians, who of all people should be the promoters of harmony, are too often in their business and professional relations the begetters of much discord; actors in their life endeavour to please the public not infrequently grievously offend each other; artists with their common love of beauty, sometimes reveal towards each other the most unlovely traits; and societies are not unlike individuals even when they are united in the highest of common aims. The only danger to the full onward sweep of the movement which we have all so much at heart is that some individual or society may seek to make it too much his own, or, if not the movement, which is perhaps too large for that, the particular form which the celebration, once determined upon, shall take. Already there have been many proposals, some of them excellent, none without something to commend it, but so different in character as to give evidence of very different points of view. In some quarters an international monument has found favour, though where to place it has given rise to some question, in others an international bridge, with a further suggestion, whether by Republicans or Democrats I cannot say, of an absence of all customs dues; again there has been the suggestion of a world's fair, or series of fairs; of a great International Peace Congress; separate Congresses simultaneously conducted, and so on. Now the danger is that societies or individuals may come too soon and too closely to identify themselves with one or other of these particular forms or methods of celebration, and in their endeavour to gain special recognition for their own point of view, which is a very natural human weakness, lose sight of the larger perspective and general aim and in so doing offend or weaken the strength of some neighboring, and by that time, rival, organization. Now this, human nature being what it is, is a very real danger, and all who have the larger object at heart will do well to perceive it at once and consciously plan to avoid it. How to do this is, I think, the question we should most carefully consider at the present.

The celebration of one hundred years of peace between the two greatest world powers would be an event as unique in history as it is without parallel in the achievements of civilization itself. To be worthily and acceptably commemorated the task of determining the mode of celebration and the features that are to reveal its significance cannot with wisdom be left to any one society or group of societies, to any one locality or group of localities or to the people of any one nation; an International Commission, the personnel carefully selected from among the distinguished citizens of the countries concerned, clothed with the necessary authority and power and acting under a due sense of responsibility to the people as a whole, is alone the proper body to be entrusted with such an undertaking, and this not merely as affording a means of avoiding the dangers which spring from possible rivalries, but as the only method befitting the international character and world-wide significance of the event. This I give, of course, as a personal, not as an official opinion. But it seems to me that to secure from the Governments of the countries concerned their joint consent to the appointment of a commission, to make the reason so obvious and the demand so general that its appointment cannot be resisted, should be the work and mission of every individual and society that favours the project, and if meanwhile there be frank and free discussion as to what in the end will be most desirable as to place and form, the men most worthy of holding a place on such a commission will be readily disclosed, and the commission, when appointed, will have little difficulty in giving expression to what appears to be the general consensus of opinion over the continent as a whole. To make general the demand, to enlighten popular opinion, these are the present duties of all who would join in this great work, of those who wish to see peace made permanent in our respective nations, to those who wish to see its beneficent influence spread to

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other lands.

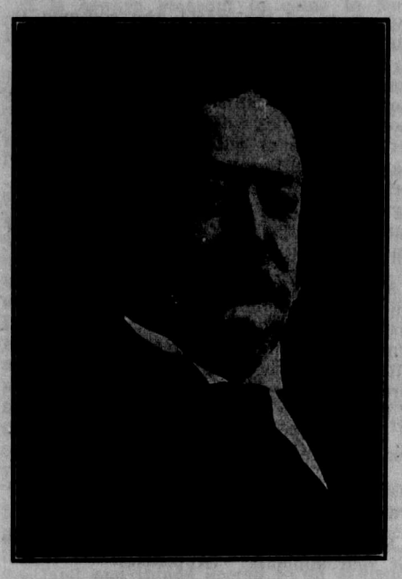
And, Sir, what is it that we seek to proclaim? What is it that we would signalize by the celebration of such an event? First and foremost, that civilization had advanced, that mankind in its march out of the savagery and barbarisms of the past, despite the contradictions of the present, and the threatenings of the future, is trending upward as well as onward. Where not quite five centuries ago the historians of Europe recorded the close of a hundred years war, the historian of the Anglo-Saxon race records to-day the consummation of a hundred years of peace! In the words of our Canadian poet, Wilfred Campbell:

"That man is nearer the mountains of god
Than in those ages when
He slept the sleep of the tiger and fox,
And woke to the strife of the den."

And next, we would proclaim that a new world influence has arisen, beneficent and full of meaning to the future of the human race. What a story is there here. Brotherhood achieved between nations even where internal discord had not been wholly suppressed. Is it not one of the remarkable coincidences of which history is so full, that as between Canada which has twice witnessed rebellion and the United States which was once torn by civil war, there should not have been, within the period of time covered by these events and much beyond, the semblance of international strife? We have found a more excellent way of adjusting our differences. By conferences, by commission, by treaty, by arbitration, we have settled one by one the differences that have arisen, until to-day whatever there may have been of disappointment or sense of loss, has been forgotten in the common accord with which the triumph of Reason over Force has been acclaimed. May we not hope that viewing in the light of one hundred years of peace this unprotected frontier of 4,000 miles, rendered secure by a common consent to settle all differences in this way, other nations will seek to turn their rivalries as we have done from military to industrial; and by substituting workshops for arsenals, and factories for forts, by the interchange of capital and labor and the free movement of peoples back and forth, foster the amenities rather than the animosities of life, may we not hope still more that within the borders of our respective countries this lesson writ large in international affairs will come to be followed in all that affects the welfare of the classes and the masses, and that industrial conflicts not less than international will cease by the substitution of similar methods, and their enforcement by a public opinion intelligently formed. Workingmen who are strong in their opposition to military expenditures, and rightly proclaim against the burdens of war, have everything to gain by lending their influence to the furtherance of a peace propaganda, and by the voluntary application to industrial strife of methods found to be so potent in averting the possibilities of war.

Further we would proclaim that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," we review the century's progress along industrial, commercial, intellectual, moral and social lines, we find that the century has been one of constant expansion and unparalleled advance. Look at the agricultural, the manufacturing, the mining, the lumbering, the fishing industries of this continent; look at the transportation development by land and sea; look at the commerce, foreign and internal, look at our colleges and universities; look at our common and high schools; look at the contributions made to science, to law and medicine, to art and letters by the thinkers and investigators of the two countries, look at the moral uplift given to the people in a thousand and one directions and ask if all this would be what it is today had we not been spared on either side our frontier for a period of a hundred years, the devastating waste and destruction, the vitriol and bitterness, the anguish and suffering which war brings in its train.

And, lastly, as we see in the completion of a century of peace the evidence of an advancing civilization, may we not find in it also the prophecy of a larger liberty, a greater freedom? Liberty and Freedom have become realities in the degree to which Fear has been eliminated. By the lessening of Fear their boundaries have gradually enlarged. The savage and the heathen are held in bondage through fear of the wrath of their gods. The fear of tribal welfare made national development



PRESIDENT W. H. TAFT.

impossible till countries became strong enough to resist invasion; the fear of the inquisition made religious liberty impossible, the fear of imprisonment delayed the freedom of the press and the liberty of public assembly. For their property and persons men have less fear to-day in a thousand directions than they had a few centuries ago, their liberty and their freedom has increased to that extent. But there remains, if not the actual fear still the possibility of war, and so long as it lasts, man's freedom and liberty will be by that much curtailed. With that fear eliminated may the nations not look forward to achieving the larger task, the highest of which a people is capable, of ridding humanity of its few remaining fears, the fear to the mass of men of the ills that come through unemployment, the fear of poverty and want in their struggle for existence, the fear of the spread of sickness by contagion, the fear of isolation in old age, fear of all that grows out of ignorance and viciousness and the indifference and greed of men. With this as a national dream, with this as a national inspiration, what measure of freedom and liberty is not possible to a people. To develop the efficiency and intelligence of its workers, to increase their possibilities of happiness, to strengthen their bodies, to enlighten their minds, to fortify their souls—this is the highest destiny of a nation—this is the new world's opportunity.

As we turn from the fear of war to a contemplation of the joys of peace, as we forget the terrors of the one and reflect upon the boundless possibilities of the other, may not each of the countries represented here gain a new vision of national greatness, a vision of freedom made possible by a century of peace, and may not each man for himself, for his fellow-men and for the nation which he loves, join with Lanier, one of the sweetest of the New World poets, when he sings:

"As the march-hen secretly builds on the watery sod,
Behold I will build me a nest on the greatness of God;
I will fly in the greatness of God as the march-hen flies
In the freedom that fills all the space 'twixt the marsh and the skies."

It is this vision of individual and national greatness, of future freedom that we have when we appeal to men to join with us in the celebration of the consummation of one hundred years of peace and which we would signalize in the commemoration of that event.

Dr. Macphatter: The next speaker on our very interesting program is General Stewart L. Woodford. You have all heard of him, throughout the length and breadth of this country. He is one of the great citizens of the United States, and he is a fit man to represent this great cause. I have great pleasure in calling upon the general. (Applause).

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD, U. S. A.

Gentlemen, I am an old man. I have heard a great many good speeches. I want to congratulate the Canadian Minister upon having made one of the best speeches I ever heard (applause and cries of "Hear," "Hear"); and in these times of industrial unrest, I think it an omen of great good fortune that the Minister of Labor has spoken these words of peace. My own shal'

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be very few. I am called upon unexpectedly to stand in the place of an ex-vice president of the United States, Mr. Fairbanks, and of a great orator of your city, Senator Curtis Guild. I can but think as I look upon you, of the rare good fortune that for nigh an hundred years has kept good feeling and peace between Canada and the United States. And yet you and I recall that these hundred years have been marked by some of the deadliest wars in all history. There was the closing struggle at Waterloo; there was that awful struggle in these United States, where brother fought brother, until in the last result more men were killed, maimed or died with disease than in any war except the series of Napoleonic wars; where great treasure was wasted; there was that struggle between Germany and France; that little fight between us and our neighbors in the Caribean Sea; that awful struggle between Japan and Russia; and the net losses in human lives, and the net waste in human resources and savings during these last hundred years has been almost as great as the loss of life and the waste of savings in any one century preceding it.

We have been, fortunately, at peace. God grant that we may keep at peace. I cannot conceive of the absolute idiocy of either our people or yours in getting into a struggle which could have no justification in cause, which could have no reason except putting back the hands on the dial of time,—a struggle so idiotic that the common sense of the two nations, I pray and I believe, will never indulge in it. (Applause).

I am looking to the great effect of the lesson of these hundred years upon centuries that are to come. It must be tremendous and far-reaching. Turn back the pages, and at the beginning of the record of our race you find each man fighting with his neighbor. No organized society, nothing but organized strife. As men grew into nations the struggle came not between the individuals but between the nations. As the smaller states were absorbed and the larger states became actualities, the struggle passed from the little state to strife between the big. Now, just as men, in order to avoid struggle between the individuals finally created the courts and organized constabulary, just so the nations in the larger sweep of to-day, when steam, electricity, physical facts, are bringing the nations together, we are looking forward inevitably towards the time when the international court shall stand between the nations as courts stand between individuals in your land and in ours. (Applause).

In the olden time each man had to keep prepared for individual fight; and then nations prepared themselves by their armies for international fight. By and by, as certain as to-morrow's sun shall rise, the common sense of the world, the common instinct of the world, the common education of the world will substitute the international court for the national tribunal; and there will come an hour—I know not how soon, I know not what struggles may come between, I know not what Armadas there may be, I know not what loss or what suffering—but at last there will be an international tribunal that shall settle questions of difference between nations in their ambitions and their struggles. (Applause).

At the last we shall not have the industries of the people taxed for building navies that will then be needless, for maintaining armies that will then be needless. There will be substituted an international police force, contributed by the civilized nations of the world, who will compel the obedience of every land to the decree of the international tribunal. (Applause).

(Three cheers were then given for General Woodford).

And it is an old soldier who thanks you for your applause. (Applause).

Dr. Macphatter: Canada is justly proud of her educational system. She has universities in every province from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and she is building more.

We have with us to-night the distinguished president of that great university of Montreal, McGill—Professor Peterson, who has kindly come down here to help us out on this occasion; and I am sure you will all be delighted to hear from Professor Peterson of McGill University.

WILLIAM PETERSON, LL. D., C. M. G.,
President of McGill University.

Mr. Chairman, you introduced me to this audience as the President of McGill University. The point is not a very important one, but I should like to ingratiate myself with this audience by proceeding to make it. I am not the president, but the principal, (laughter) and for this reason, many years ago up in Montreal, far-seeing people made up their minds that on this American continent there would in the process of time be far too many presidents; (laughter) and they therefore decided to adhere to the good old Scotch custom that makes the head of a university principal rather than president, just for fear that the president, the greatest president among us all, the president at Washington, would imagine we were encroaching upon his prerogatives. (laughter). And by the way, that is getting on to be nearly a hundred years ago, and we will soon be celebrating our centenary; and when you gentlemen get through with this peace celebration, I hope you will come up to Montreal and help us to celebrate it. That is an invitation thrown out, by the way. (Laughter.)

It is always pleasant to come to New York, whether for peace or for any other good purpose. (Laughter). I never lose an opportunity, and in accordance with the principle of reciprocity that is so well established between us, I am sure there are many of you who feel the same way towards us.

I do think you have to be careful when on an occasion like this you select to follow a young man, one who calls himself an old man, but whose voice belies the statement,—one who is neither very young nor very old, and who, by the way, the chairman introduced to you also as a professor. I am sorry about that. A professor in my judgment is a person who generally requires a solid hour to elaborate the text of the particular lecture which he may be called upon to deliver; and I should be very sorry indeed if the associations that connect with the title "Professor" should make any of you afraid at this time. (Laughter).

I have spoken in banquets—I have a painful memory of a great banquet held in one of your greatest cities, and they could hardly get me to stop. I was speaking about Scotland and things Scotch to an audience of Scotchmen on St. Andrew's night, and I hope and pray that I was forgiven. (Laughter).

It is not a bad idea on the whole to try to connect the universities with the idea of this peace celebration. While statesmen, like my friend, Mr. King, and others, either in peace or in war, have been helping on the parliament of men, the federation of the world, the universities have already realized it. The universities are a kind of free masonary which have already evolved the idea of true brotherhood; and I care not in what part of the world the university man may turn up, he will be welcomed with the right hand of good fellowship, no matter what his nationality is, for the simple reason that these universities have done their best to lay the foundation of that solid structure which would help to rear the structure by which all wars are to cease from our midst, and we are to live for hundreds and hundreds of years in peace and friendship.

I am reminded that my first visit to New York was on a similar occasion to this, now fourteen or fifteen years ago, when I had just landed in Montreal. I was sent for in a hurry—because I think some very distinguished person must have failed them—by the Phi Beta Kappas of New York, to come down and talk about the relationss of the English-speaking peoples; and gentlemen, that was at the time of the Venezuela crisis, and you can imagine I took my courage in my hands. I had never traveled before on this continent, for I had landed in a ship coming to Canada by way of Scotland. I had never even traveled in your railway trains—and that reminds me that I may tell you what happened to me. Of course, I knew better than to get on one of your comfortable Pullman cars holding a rug in my hand. When you see a man do that, you know he's fresh from England. (Laughter). But I had a friend with me on that occasion, one of these very fine old-fashioned hat boxes, which hold everything in addition to a hat—one that had been with me in my Oxford days; and it was brought aboard the Pullman car and set outside of the berth. In the darkness of the night the train stopped, and I heard some persons come aboard, and one of them must have seen my hat box because he said: "There is a damned Englishman on board." (Laughter). Gentlemen, you will imagine how in my terror I clutched the curtain of that berth and prayed that I would not bring about an international crisis. (Laughter and applause).

When I got down to New York it happened that I was journeying around, and I went to see some sculpture I was interested in in the Central Park Museum. Now on that first visit to New York I was careful to provide myself with American money, but when I got up to that museum I hadn't the necessary quarter, and I gave a dollar to the official at the door—no, it was a five-dollar bill, the only thing I had—and asked him if he would change that; and when he looked rather surprised I took out, very diffidently, a Canadian quarter and said, "Perhaps you would take that." Gentlemen, what was his answer? He said, "No, sir, we would rather have American money; when we want that money we will go up and take it, all of it." (Laughter).

Now, gentlemen, just fancy two such incidents, two such incidents in the brief space of one day happening to one who had come down to New York by invitation to preach the Gospel of peace. (Laughter).

Well, gentlemen, I am very glad to see one hundred years of peace, for the simple reason that if it had not been so I rather fancy Canada would have gotten the worst of it. (Laughter). But, setting that contingency out of account, let me say how sincerely, in common with all at this table, I sympathize with the object for which this meeting has been called.

Speaking more seriously, let me say that nothing is more dear to the hearts of those who are looking to the steady and harmonious development of our own civilization, no political ideal is more stimulating, than the ideal of hearty sympathy and enlightened co-operation between the branches of the English-speaking race.

The late Professor Seeley, of Cambridge, went so far as to say, in the language of hyperbole, that the very future of the planet depends upon it. Peace is not only as Lord Derby says, defending the greatest of British interests. The world is longing for the reign of peace, a peace that shall prove to be the consummation that began with the pax dei, as far back as the eleventh century,

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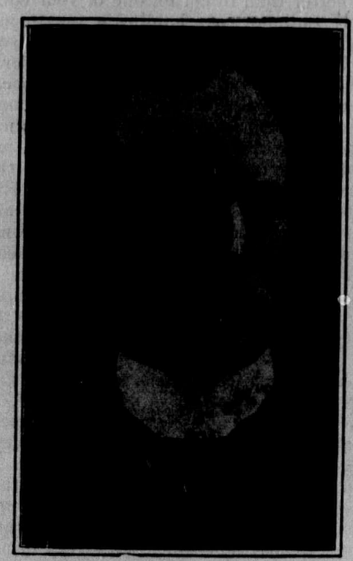

WILFRED LAURIER,
Premier of Canada.

and has not even now been realized.

How would such a league of peace not look upon the great military monarchies of Europe, even the most army-ridden of them all, including that particular nation which we sometimes consider the storm center of existing difficulties in Europe? Down deep in the national consciousness is the resolution that no individual will ever be allowed to repeat the performances, for example, of the first Napoleon. The world has grown too old for that, and the sense of public justice is too strong. And may not such a league of peace hasten that general disarmament to which we are looking to-day? It would be the sheerest folly for any nation, short of united Europe itself, to attack a league in which Britain and America stood shoulder to shoulder. (Applause and cries of "hear, hear.")

Gentlemen, what a glorious privilege it would be for us to stand forth before the universe as sponsors for a system under which no longer as a mere figure of speech men's swords shall be beaten into plowshares, and in which we shall realize the happy consummation shadowed forth in Whittier's noble lines:

"The poles unite, the zones agree
The tongues of striving cease,
As on the sea of Galilee
The Christ is whispering 'Peace.'"

May this meeting do great things to further the movement in support of which it has been called, and may Canadians take a foremost part in the effort. How fortunate Canadians are in these latter days. (Applause). It seems to me they have more than one form of patriotism. They have the domestic patriotism which unites every man to the land of his origin. They have the imperial patriotism which enables them to cherish the aspiration and the great and mighty purpose for which it exists—that the British Empire shall one way or another continue forever to hold together. (Applause and cries of "Hear, hear").

If I may say so, they have also that still wider patriotism which enables them to look, without forgetting other elements in the world before us to-day, to that Anglo-Saxon federation of which we heard something at a meeting I had the pleasure of attending this afternoon; and a federation, which while it is called Anglo-Saxon, has the opportunity of uniting the graces and the gifts of other nationalities, one of which I note is represented at this table in the presence of a French Canadian. (Applause).

Now, gentlemen, I came down from Canada—I knew that Mr. MacKenzie King had come also for the purpose of telling you everything that is going on up there, but by some strange accident he resumed his seat without giving you any of the secrets of the administration at Ottawa—didn't say a word about what happened there last week. (Laughter). He has just advised me not to lift the veil, and I shall pass it over, only saying that along with the great deal we have to be thankful for in Canada, is the fact that at the time when mistakes used to be made in the government of the world, the United States was rather unkind to us. The abrogation of the treaty of reciprocity forty years ago was the making of Canada on an economic basis; and Canada has been able to come forward, very fortunately, in full sympathy with what has developed in the great republic, but under the idea that she could make something of her own geographical conditions, and the determination not to be absorbed that resulted in the economic development which has shown itself to a very great degree, independent even of the great republic.

Canada is also very helpful in standing between the great republic and the mother country. Those were great words of Joseph Lyon, when he said: "Canada standing between the two great nations, whose blood we share, moderates their councils and preserves them in the bond of peace. Canada helps England to understand the mental attitude of Americans, especially in the sphere of social and political thought, anl she helps the people of the old country and the people of the United States to appreciate the fact that the last word in the ideals of free government has not yet been said in the world, even in the great republic, and that it is possible for a state, though under monarchial rule, to develop as free and as democratic a constitution as a state

which is directly republican in constitution." (Applause).

Well, that is a very fortunate result, and I am going to conclude with the expression of the hope that Canada and the United States will continue to go forward hand in hand to whatever future may be before them.

One condition for the development of Canada in my judgment is imperial security; for I doubt whether the national growth of Canada can ever be what it would be unless that element of imperial security is ever present. The other element is the encouraging recognition already given by the republic that there is room for both of us on the continent of North America. (Applause). We have no need, gentlemen, to tie ourselves or each other down to a realization of only one form of political constitution or to the evolution of one type of citizenship.

I am in hearty accord with our distinguished friend and colleague, the late president of Harvard, when he told us that it was in the interests of both countries and of civilization at large that they should not unite their forces politically, but should continue as separate nations seeking only in generous and friendly rivalry to find the best solution of all the problems of free governments. And we are following after the same ideals, the ideals of liberty, of justice, of peace everywhere, good will to all, and the diffusion of a better and higher civilization throughout the world. Ties stronger than laws and constitutions can create, bind us to each other. Community of race, language, literature, religion, commercial and social relations, and the glorious traditions of a common history!

Here in New York, Americans are never likely to forget whence the breath was blown that wafted them afar. Let Britain and America, Canada and the United States, come forward together in that mighty mission, ever in the van of human progress, their only strife and rivalry in good works, with the emulation to outstrip each other in the race of promoting whatever will better and further the happiness, the peace and the concord of mankind. We have been called the recognized trustees of the world's advancement and civilization. Let us continue to deserve the designation. Let us be forever and always a mighty brotherhood, linked by a jealous interchange of good. (Applause).

Dr. Macphatter: We have with us here this evening a very distinguished gentleman from the mighty Province of Nova Scotia, for it is mighty in men, a gentleman who has been in public life in various capacities for many years, and who has left a bed of illness to come down here and help us out with this great cause; and I am sure we shall feel greatly gratified that the Honorable Carr Bell is with us upon this occasion. (Applause).

I have great pleasure therefore in introducing to you the Honorable Carr Bell, of Nova Scotia. (Applause).

HON. ADAM CARR BELL, OF NEW GLASGOW, N. S. M. P.

We look forward to a time not very far in the future when Canada will have an important place in the world.

Feeling thus it is a great pleasure to enjoy the privilege of being the guest of the Canadian Club, and of meeting so many Canadians who have passed from the home land and have prospered in the newer home. As Canadians in a foreign land we like to meet those who are linked by a common birthright and we enjoy on these occasions a pleasure in seeing and hearing some who are newly come from Canada, from home, from its sea shores and its headlands, its plains and forests. It is pleasant to greet those who almost bring with them the sweet scent of the camp fire, and who arouse thoughts of the familiar places, clear streams and cool lakes in which are mirrored the glories of our tinted autumn woods; and of all the delights of those sylvan scenes in which the youth of our Canadian people was spent. To these happy hunting grounds we all need to go back from time to time, for there we get renewal of health and strength of soul and body. Our Canada is truly a land of beauty and of inspiration for her sons and daughters, a land to which lovers of the grand and beautiful in nature will be more and more attracted. It is a good thing for brothers to meet to think and speak of the motherland, and to invite a touch of kindly sentiment which may for a time soften the hardness of daily life and of its struggle—and it is a particularily good thing when a great and thriving Canadian club meets in the commercial and financial centre of the United States, for such meetings are a great aid to the movement in favor of perpetual peace between the greatest Empire and the Greatest Republic.

In four years the English speaking peoples will have rounded out a century of peace, and in that century not once has it seemed that war was imminent. The Trent affair brought a time of anxiety but no blow was struck. Any friction between the two peoples caused by question of territory or of business rivalry has always been dealt with by the modern method of arbitration. Probably the Venezuela message of President Cleveland was a startling surprise to the people of both countries as it has grown to be the belief that war was not a matter to be thought of between them. Many things point to a coming era of peace.

The British Government has always acted as though war with the people of the

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United States was a contingency not to be considered. Great Britain has for a long time and in all parts of the globe looked into the face of a world which did not share her ideals, and possibly has made it a rule to preserve the neutrality of least of the United States.

If that be the view of the British statesmen it certainly has the support of the Canadian people, who would look upon war with the United States as a war of unnatural character, for which no sufficient reason could be found. And yet there has been no occasion when the Canadian people has allowed the natural belief that war with the United States would fall most heavily on them, to put forward any counsel of timidity. We have lived at peace with the United States and it is certain that we propose to do so forever, but we do not abate any part of our right to assert our interests in a friendly but effectual manner. Peace we should have.

All peoples are learning that the real enemies of a state are ignorance and poverty, and unwilling subjects. Very soon no enlightened people will allow one man or one dollar to be diverted from the proper work, of giving increase of wealth and happiness to all the subjects. War should become absurd as a duel, and as little practised. Already war for the British and American peoples has become an anomaly; an anachronism. When a country wages war after the fashion of our dear old mother land, with refuge camps for the families of the enemy, and schools for his children, and grants of money to help him to repair his losses, then for such a people war has become an absurdity. There are other reasons why the world will turn from war. These will be found in the interests of neutrals. A war is as offensive and annoying and injurious to the inoffensive neutral, as is a breach of the civic peace to the good citizen. The interests of neutrals are very great and incontestable and are being more and more firmly asserted, and soon neutral peoples will refuse to allow their ships and other property to be siezed, and will insist that their right to the peaceful exercise of their industry shall be respected.

Dr. Macphatter: The United States is the first country, I believe, whose government is going to appoint a commission for peace, and that peace commission is about to take place, to be appointed by the government of the United States. It has already been discussed in the House of Representatives. We have with us this evening a member of that House of Representatives, who proposed this very resolution in the House of Congress, and that gentleman's name is Honorable William S. Bennet. I have much pleasure in calling upon Mr. Bennet. (Applause).

Hon. William S. Bennet: Mr. President and fellow Canadians, (applause)—I presume that is the polite and appropriate thing to say. (A voice: "You're right.") Thank you.

General Woodford, in assigning, more or less unnecessarily, a reason for being here, rather disclosed the fact that he and I were speaking from no printed place on the program, and therefore rather cast upon me the burden also of giving a reason for my being here, so far at least as this dinner is concerned. I shall be frank. I don't know what it is, except that this afternoon some gentleman connected with the committee told me that it was expected that there should be an equal number of American and Canadian speakers, and that one of the American speakers would not be able to be present; and as I was a member of the House of Representatives and of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I was the sacrifice—but it was not a sacrifice, and I accepted with avidity and cheerfulness and gratitude, even if for no other reason than that I might again listen to the eloquence that I knew would proceed from one of the most brilliant men on the American continent, Mr. MacKenzie King. (Applause).

You have listened to-night to some discussion of the deteriorations of war, and with that unconscious rebellion that in the intellect, as I think, begins an unchallenged trend of thought, I have been endeavoring as I have sat here to think of some branch of discussion not deteriorated by war. And I think that I have found it, and I think that you will agree with me that there is at least one subject as to which we can say that war brings no deterioration—I refer, gentlemen, to the ladies. (Applause). To the ladies whom war can not deteriorate—(at this point three cheers were given for the ladies),—whom war cannot deteriorate, and who rise superior to the victories of peace. (Applause).

While possibly all of the ground on the subject of the evening has been covered, and well covered, it has occurred to me that upon two points at least I might submit a word or two. First upon the exact position of the advance towards international peace, and second as to what seems to me to be the chief benefit of the cessation of warfare.

As to the first condition of the advance towards international peace, there are in existence two official bodies, one a semi-occasional body meeting at intervals of about eight years, the Hague Conference, each meeting of which has been marked by a distinct event toward the day which we all hope to see, when there shall be international and universal peace; and the other and less well known body in continual being and occasional session, I refer to the unparliamentary union composed of members of the highest parliaments, the highest legislative bodies of the nations of the world, and comprising now, of course, members of the Duma from Russia, and I presume from the newly organized parliament of Persia and I trust from the legislative body of China. It will be indeed an interesting thing when the representatives of those diverse bodies meet together as they will surely within the space of a few short years, to discuss earnestly and with the trained intellect of the legislator, the steps that can be taken towards bringing closer together the day of universal peace.

Those are the two bodies which side by side, step by step, reinforced on every hand by the desire of all the peoples, are moving towards the day of universal peace.

Now, my own government, I am glad to say, has taken an advanced step. Some allusion was made in the introductory remarks of your president, to the Peace Resolution Commission. It is a very simple thing, and still I think it a great honor to this country that the first official resolution ever passed in a national parliament, looking towards a league of peace should have been passed by the Congress of the United States. (Applause). But it has been more than introduced, it has been more than discussed. It has passed both branches of our Congress and been signed by the pen of our president, is one of our statutes, and under it soon President Taft will appoint a commission of five to carry out the purposes outlined in the resolution.

And further, Mr. President, his Majesty's government, through the responsible Cabinet officer has announced on the floor of the House of Congress that it is the intention of the British Government to soon pass a resolution similar in tenor and in form to the American resolution. (Applause). So that the time really has come when Great Britain and the United States of America are standing side by side in a league of peace, looking towards the preservation of international peace the world over. It is not a day to come, but a day that is here.

That in brief, is the condition of the advance towards international and universal peace to-day.

The greatest gain from the cessation of warfare seems to me to be what I might call, using a common term, the conservation of intellect. Mr. King illustrated but did not mention this. A hundred and fifty years ago that magnificent intellect which has given us all pleasure and intellectual enjoyment—here to-night we have been devoted to the discussion of peace between men, depending mostly on the finest kind of cannon ball, the most modern cannon, while to-day the mind of such a man would be, and the minds of other men living in the same sphere are turned from thoughts of warfare, turned from waste, turned from destruction, and turned, as is his where he leads in the solution of the no less difficult, but much more important questions of peace.

I don't know, I presume every Canadian here knows, but to the few Americans possibly, it is not known, that of all the men in all the countries who have grappled with the great question of the settlement of disputes between labor and capital, there is none who has equalled in success, our guest Mr. MacKenzie King. (Applause).

My good friend, Dr. Pereira Mendes and myself, during some of the intervals in the speeches during the evening, have been discussing his knowledge and my recollection of the prophesies of Micah and Isaiah, (laughter) in relation to this particular question, and we have arrived at an agreement, I think, that those inspired words related by their very wording, not to a day of the future, but to a day of the possible present. Unquestionably every man in this room remembers not only the substance, but the words of Micah as he prophesied a day when the sword should be beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning hook. It has been done, gentlemen; done not in the base metal, but in the higher metal of the intellect, and today the intellect which a century ago was utilized only for the sword and the spear is being used for the plow and the pruning hook, not being used to destroy, but being used everywhere to advance efficiency, advance industry, advance civilization, and advance progress. The day has come when the prophecy of Micah has in our day and generation been fulfilled literally according to the reading of its own words. And how great it is and how wonderful it is that as wars have disappeared, as industry has grown upon the ruin of war, intellect has been released to be utilized not alone for the progress of industry, but for the litigation of the losses of industry.

You talk about the losses of war,—they were tremendous. Read General Grant's memoirs of the Battle of the Wilderness; recall how after a week of fighting when they sent in their rescue parties, into that burned over field of forest, and found only two living men out of the thousands of wounded. Horrible, it is true! But, then turn to the reports of our Bureau of Labor and see the long list of the dead and the wounded in industrial war. Go down to our wharves, to the steamer going to a foreign country; go down into any of the steerages, or the third class, to use a more polite term, and see there the wounded and the sick of our industrial warfare of to-day. And then say, if you can, that there is less waste, less suffering in the war of industry than there was in the wars of conquest or of pride. (Applause).

But, the cessation of warfare has released for the solution of the problems of industrial waste, the best intellects of this country and of the dominions of the north.

God moves in mysterious ways, his wonders to perform, and side by side as war recedes and peace advances, with peace, with

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progress will come the ameliorating influences of the industries, which in the waste of war were turned faceward toward destruction. It is quite a thought, when we dwell upon it, to mark the progress made along those lines, and therefore it seems to me that while material progress has come,—and of course the cessation of war—while industrial development has come,—and of course the cessation of war—that the greatest of all the benefits we have had has been this releasing of intellect from destruction, and the opportunity to apply it not only to progress, but to the amelioration and softening of all the influences and all the conditions that surround our industries.

That has been done in a hundred years. Let us hope that hundred years will continue indifinitely. War is incongruous, it is illogical. It is a thing, my friends, which takes from the produce of the farms and the factories between the various nations of the world annually about thirty billions of dollars. With all that product of the busy hives of industry and peaceful farms being interrupted, by what? By pride, on the one hand, and stubbornness on the other, by a lust for blood, perhaps, which still survives among the races of men, by anything which is out of step and out of harmony with the day. We are all thankful,—I do not say we all ought to be, but we all are thankful for this nearly a century of peace in our own country. We are thankful that from the beginning we blotted out the red, livid lines between our different states, which might have meant war, and made ourselves a nation instead of a collection of states. We are glad for the statesmanship which away back before any of us were born, limited the armament of the Great Lakes between our two countries, and removed the temptation for warfare there. We are glad for all those things, for most of all glad, that out of this century of peace and of progress has come not only its material benefits, but above all, the solid, substantial promise and prophecy that the century that has gone will be followed by many centuries to come, each one better than the last, and freer than the last from every last vestige of brutal, wasteful war. (Applause).

Dr. MacPhatter: It is with great regret that I have to state that Dr. J. A. Macdonald, the Editor of the Globe in Toronto, is lying seriously ill in Toronto. It was a great pleasure for us to anticipate his presence here upon this interesting occasion. Dr. Macdonald is one of the great orators of Canada, probably one of the great orators of this continent, and I repeat, with feelings of great regret, that he is in a very serious condition to-night.

I think it would be a very appropriate thing if we would pass a resolution here this evening, and extend to him our feelings on the matter,—if somebody will get up and move it and second it, a resolution that will extend to him our sympathy in his illness, and a hope for his speedy recovery. Will anybody move and second that?

A Voice: In the name of the St. David's Society of the State of New York I make that motion.

Hon. Wm. B. Ellison: Mr. President, as a former resident of St. Thomas, when Dr. Macdonald resided there, occupying the Presbyterian pulpit in the town of my birth, it gives me great pleasure to second the motion that has been made.

(The motion was carried unanimously).

Dr. MacPhatter: I will ask Mr. Graham, the worthy chairman of the Banquet Committee, to send a telegram to Mr. Macdonald to that effect.

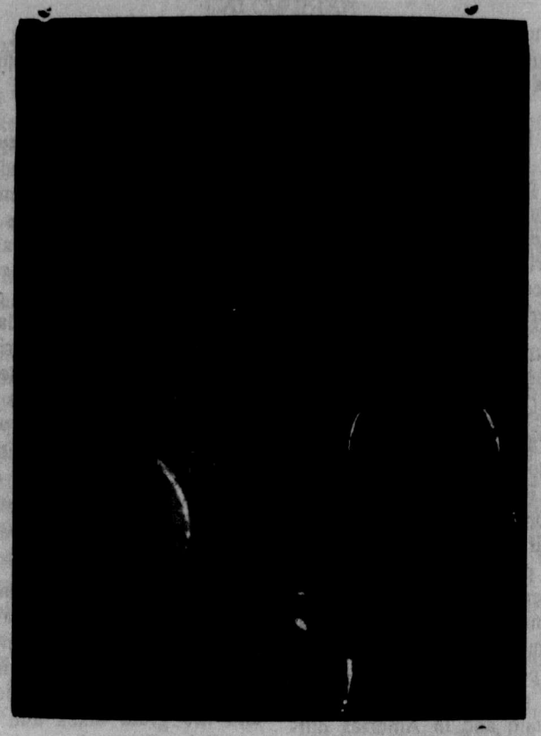
Dr. Macdonald, however, has got the good feeling between these two great powerful nations so much at heart that in his sick room and in bed he prepared an address for this occasion and gave it to his worthy colleague, Mr. Mackay, who is the president of the Canadian Club, of Toronto, to take down here. I am sure you will all be much interested in having Mr. Mackay deliver the address that was to be dedelivered by Mr. Macdonald.

I have great pleasure in introducing Mr. Mackay, the colleague of Dr. Macdonald, and the president of the Canadian Club of Toronto. (Applause).

Mr. J. F. Mackay: On behalf of Mr. Macdonald I assure you that it is with the sincerest regret that he is not able to be here to-night. I know as a matter of fact that he has looked forward to this gathering with feelings of the greatest possible anticipation. It is not an unusual thing for Dr. Macdonald to address banquets, for we think sometimes in the Globe that that is his business. (Laughter). But this was no ordinary banquet in his estimation, and he did look forward to this gathering with the greatest possible anticipation, and I am sure I voice his sentiment when I tell you to-night that the resolution you passed will be very warmly received by him.

There is a joke I sometimes work off on Dr. Macdonald that the Globe cannot maintain two talkers, it must have one worker, and I try to fill that role. I am not in the speechmaking business, and I am afraid I will find it equally as difficult to deliver another man's speech as to deliver one of my own.

We are able to present the product of another man's brain, but even American genius has not yet discovered a method of producing the wonderful oratorical effect of a man like Dr. Macdonald. For your sakes, therefore, as well as for Dr. Macdonald's sake, I regret that he is not here to-night to make his own speech. However, I



DR. NEIL MACPHATTER,
President Canadian Club.

crave your indulgence for a few moments while I give to you, as best I can, the feelings that are uppermost in his mind at this critical juncture and I need not say that every word in his address finds a ready lodgment in my own heart.

CANADA IN THE ANGLO-SAXON FRATERNITY.

BY DR. J. A. MACDONALD, TORONTO.

This is a significant occasion. Under the auspices of the Canadian Club of New York, you who were born under the Union Jack and you who were born under the Stars and Stripes unite to inaugurate the celebration of a full century of undisturbed peace between Britain and the United States. At such a time it is proper that those who respond for Canada should speak not of the vastness of our country, of its undeveloped resources, or of its possibilities or potentialities in agriculture, and mining, and industry, and trade, but rather of those problems of the higher politics which have to do with national life and international relations. For this reason I would have you think for a little of the place and the part of Canada in this Anglo-Saxon fraternity which you celebrate here to-night.

A hundred years ago there were distrust and recrimination and bitterness between the mother country and this daughter Republic. To-day men talk seriously, confidently, hopefully of the Anglo-American Alliance. They are conscious of a community of interest between these two world powers. There is in the life of the common people of both nations nothing more notable than their sense of a new international consciousness into which they have emerged within the present generation. Blood is thicker than

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water, and in the crises of the nations blood tells. A common language, a common literature, a common law, and the inspirations of a common religious faith combine to give to the Anglo-Saxon nations a common inheritance in the past and a common purpose for the future. That splendid community of international interest will make these hundred years of peace the dayspring of a far more glorious era of peace and good-will not for Britain and America alone, but for the world.

It was not acts of Parliament or the artful dickerings of diplomats that made possible this Anglo-Saxon fraternity. Considerations of trade or of party politics will not hold it together. Trade is often selfish, and in its blindness it offends against international good feeling. Political exigencies at home often constrain party leaders to play fast and loose with the country's interests abroad. But deeper than trade, more potent than legislation, is the common consciousness of the nations, that corporate sense of the common people out of which public opinion springs. In Britain and in America during the past decade that consciousness has grown from being local and national to be frankly international, with the broader touch of the world-sense. We were all born into a national consciousness, British, American or Canadian. Now there comes to us a sense of international atmosphere and evironment. Out of that deep sense of internationalism grows the spirit of fraternity, which is the real and enduring bond between these two Anglo-Saxon nations.

Now the question arises as to the contribution which Canada may make to this Anglo-Saxon fraternity. What place does Canada hold and what part may she play in leaguing together Britain and the United States for the good of both and for the peace of the world?

Remember that Canada has suddenly emerged from the colonial stage, and now feels stirring in her blood the sense of national dignity and national responsibility. Despite your academic notions of what constitutes a nation, the British Empire, without a precedent in the world's history, shows gathered about the mother country five free, self-governing overseas dominions, each breathing the spirit of a nation, discharging the functions of a nation, and rising to accept the obligations of a nation.

And Canada proposes to stand by and to maintain this unprecedented national status within the world-Empire of British dominions. As Canadians, we say to all jingo Imperialists that we are proud of our British ancestry and alliance, but, mistress in our own house, we will govern our own country, frame our own laws, administer justice over our own territory settle our oun fiscal policy, and determine for ourselves our trade relations not only with foreign nations, but also with other British dominions and even with Great Britain herself. All this will we do in the spirit of independence and of loyalty which we cherish as our inalienable British birthright.

And to our friends in the United States we give full assurance that while we rejoice to recognize how much of what is best in our life we have in common with them, yet our nationalities are distinct, and the great lakes and the forty-ninth parallel will continue to divide the sovereignties of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. If there are still in the United States any who dream of annexation, Canadians would distrub their dreams with words of truth and soberness. Annexation is dead, and if it ever were a living issue in Canada your tariff laws would have killed it. We desire friendly relations and just trade agreements. We will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, eat with you, drink with you, pray with you, but we will not join your Republic or follow your flag.

The dominant and most enduring sentiment in Canada to-day stands against British jingo imperialists on the one hand and against American sentimentalists on the other. Canada chooses rather to be a free, self-governing nation within the British Empire and a friendly neighbor of the United States. She would be an interpreter and a bond between these two world-powers. An ally of the one and a friend of the other, appreciating the worth and understanding the purposes of both as neither may appreciate or understand the other, Canada covets the unique and

strategic position given to her by history, geography and the marvelous commingling of nationalities within her own citizenship. She would take the hand of Britain and the hand of the United States and hold them in a troth which can never be broken. Not across the leagues of estranging sea, but by the four thousand miles of a uniting boundary line would Canada pledge the faith of this Anglo-Saxon fraternity.

Canada's part, therefore, is that of peace-keeper. She stands for peace, not for her own sake alone, but for the sake of the Anglo-Saxon ideal, and for the world's sake. She will not even consider the possibility of war in the Anglo-Saxon family. The military-mad who talk of arsenals and fortifications on the great lakes we mock at and laugh out of court. We repudiate as a guilty fallacy the notion that in peace we should prepare for war. Canada's maxim is: In peace prepare for more peace. This century of peace along the international boundary is the pledge and the prelude of an enduring peace more vital, more helpful, more beneficial to both nations and to the world than as yet has been dreamed.

And Canada can speak peace with a good conscience. Ours is a young nation. We have no past. We have been involved in no intrigues. No nation is jealous of our success or hates us for our aggression. We police our own soil and plan to protect our own shores. We stand for the defence of British rights and liberties throughout the world, and for the authority of the Monroe doctrine on this American continent. But for aggression or aggrandizement anywhere Canada has neither sympathy nor support..

The peace, therefore, for which Canada stands in the Anglo-Saxon fraternity is a peace founded on righteousness. Within her own borders she administers justice. She insists that all men under the flag shall keep the peace. Her people are scattered wide over half a continent, but there is no place of refuge; not in any wilderness of the west, not in any nook of the frozen north, where the fugitive from justice can be at peace. And what we do among ourselves we expect to have done to us by others. In all trade agreements we ask for honesty and justice. Our people approve the declaration of our Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the United States be relieved from all subterfuges and be made profitable to both sides.

And in the more serious problems of international controversy Canadians stand for arbitration on the principles of justice and in the light of intelligence and reason. We do not believe in war. No war in history between civilized nations ever settled any question in dispute. The present year records an international arbitration at The Hague, which fixes for all time arbitration and not war as the instrument for settling all disputes between Anglo-Saxon nations. Had the militarists and jingoes been given their way the fisheries question would still be unsettled, and over it, Britain, the United States, Canada and Newfoundland would have spent millions of money, poured out precious human blood, and sowed thick the dragon teeth of estrangement and hate.

May we not hope that even in our own day these Anglo-Saxon nations shall join in a league of peace with all other nations of like mind, and shall insist with the authority of their combined prestige and power that on the high seas of international life all nations of the world shall keep the peace. It can be done, and Britain and America should do it.

But more than this: The peace which Canada would make and keep among the nations must be not only founded on justice, but inspired by intelligence. Ignorance, prejudice and the falsification of history are the fruitful sources of international conflict. Canada has never been guilty of the stupid and wicked blunder of falsifying the facts of history for the children in her schools. She would have her own people love not only their own country, but all countries; honor not only their own flag, but all flags, and respect not only their own institutions, but whatever is good and great in the life of every other nation. When the public schools are delivered from the curse of lip-loyalty and from the blight of a false patriotism, hatred of other nations will die, and the spirit of war will not be born.

Intelligence will not only save the nations from bigotry and hate, but will enlist their genius and their resources not for the slaughter of men, but for their salvation. To-day all the great nations of the

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world are squandering on war and on the machineries of war power enough to solve all their social problems and weatlth enough to ransom all their people from poverty and ignorance, and the inhumanities of our industrial life. When one thinks of the $350,000,000 spent this year alone on the army and navy of Britain one is not surprised that earnest social reformers should ask that something of the genius devoted to the invention of the instruments of war and something of the revenue which war consumes shall be consecrated to the relief of distress and to the betterment of life among the common people. And which of the other great nations of the would is so innocent of the same folly that it can cast at Britain the first stone of reproach?

Gentlemen of the Canadian Club of New York, and you representatives of the Government and life of this great Republic, in the name of the Canadian Dominion whose honor you have pledged, I charge you that not by your toasts alone, but by your lives you make good this pledge of peace which you have sworn to-night.

Dr. Macphatter: We have one more address that will bring this most interesting banquet to an end. It is getting a little bit late. We have with us to-night a very distinguished man named Mr. Crosby, president of the World's Arbitration League, and we would like to have a few remarks from Mr. Crosby before we disperse. (Applause).

A PEACE KEEPING COURT FOR NATIONS.

BY OSCAR T. CROSBY, PRESIDENT WORLD-FEDERATION LEAGUE.

There has been and now is, much discussion in official and unofficial quarters of the general proposition that nations should diminish their enormous naval expenditures through agreements fixing the annual increments of naval power throughout the world, or at least among the greater nations. The discussion sometimes has included the proposal to limit land armaments in the same way. Prime ministers and peace societies have declared their faith in the project, but none has disclosed a formula for its accomplishment.

No effective means will be found for the considerable reduction of military burdens, save through the establishment of an International Supreme Court, endowed with power to make and enforce decrees concerning all international controversies.

By "enforce" is meant to enforce by arms under the exclusive control of the Court and of strength sufficient to overcome any force that might remain in the control of any State (or probable combination of States), whether subject by original agreement to the jurisdiction of the Court, or outstanding against the supposed judicial union. In the last analysis, it will be found that the maintenance of any national navy, by assenting States, will be either inconsistent with the establishment of an International Navy subject to the sole control of the International Court, or, at least, will be superfluous because of such establishment.

It will not be necesasry here to insist upon this point. It will be sufficient merely to indicate the reasoning which will lead to extinction of national navies, once it be supposed that that a Court, having the powers just described, shall have been instituted as a Sovereign for keeping the peace of the world.

By definition, such a court is to have its own navy. Obviously the cost of its establishment must be borne by the assenting nations. Obviously again, its navy must be proportioned not only to the size of non-union navies, but also to the size of such national navies as may continue to exist since in case of resistance opposed against any of its decrees, it must be able to overcome any one (or, say, any three) of these navies. Hence the economies sought for by all, must be had by reducing the right of National Navy building to very small limits, or finally by extinguishing this right.

And further, the maintenance of a National Navy, after the establishment of a Court to which *all* the foreign controversies of a nation are to be submitted, becomes, prima facie, a threat to disobey the decrees of the Court and an act of bad faith. Indeed, this should be its *only* significance if the International Navy were so proportioned as to be a proper protection against non-union States, and if (as

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should be understood) the Court were given power to use its navy for the protection of assenting States against any non-union State, which might refuse to submit its controversy with a union State to the arbitrament of the Court.

Substantially then the Court's naval power may be determined almost wholly by reference to the strength of the non-union navy. Should all considerable States join in submitting themselves to a common international authority, and there would then be no such posible "foreign" foe to consider, and a mere policing force, effective against pirates, rebels, or recalcitrant (but navy-less) nations, would suffice; and the world would thus reach maximum economy of law-enforcement on the sea and maximum security on both land and sea. This end may be attained if five or six of the greater powers will but join in the organization of such a court with such a power; for then it may be taken for granted that the non-union nations would soon become a negligible quantity. They could not afford singly and separately to arm themselves against the supposed union, nor is it likely that any common interest could be found warranting the organization of a rival union.

We are now concerned, however, to show that *nothing save such a Court* can produce any reduction worth considering, rather than to trace to their limits every desirable result which would be granted by all who study world politics, as flowing in one measure or another, from the establishment of a Supreme Peace Court.

Nations to-day may be likened to individuals living in a lawless land. The utter unreasonableness, in such conditions, of asking A to shear his strength until it shall bear some fixed ratio to the weakness of B *while B is yet strong enough to surprise and wound A*, might seem sufficient to dispose of the proposition that a peaceful, treaty-made and effective limitation of armaments can ever be reached.

War is necessarily, avowedly, a means of destruction of the enemy's strength, of his strength in men and money.

Can preparation for war be logically carried out on a basis of mutual consideration, of conservation each of the other's resource? As well say at once that war is not competitive.

A nation's military expenditure, in a lawless world of nations, must vary not only with the mere possibilities of tax-gathering, but also with official estimates concerning existing probability of receiving attack or existing need of delivering attack.

The elements entering such estimates must vary constantly. The formula of comparative strength that seems wise to-day, becomes absurd to-morrow. So long as the true law of nations is the law of tooth and claw, none may safely dull his teeth by protocol or shorten his claws by treaty.

If each would-be dominant power were in possession of an approximately equal portion of territory inhabited by docile and subordinated people; if these docile ones were warranted never to cease to be good, gentle children; if all the priests in the world had agreed that each creed was quite as true as any other; if the womb of each race had entered into treaties of equal production with the others—even in such an ideal condition, if there were no court to settle their imagined grievances, the nations would, in a world of tooth and claw, provide themselves with teeth and claws just as *fully as their strength might permit and their fears inspire.*

Better the relatively open devastation of budgets such as we now witness than the inevitable aggravation of fear, suspicion and deceit which must follow any attempt to found treaties upon definitions of units of destruction—upon definitions which in our era of intense scientific development simply cannot remain fixed two days in succession.

In the light of such considerations he who clamors for the establishment of a true international court may now, without inconsistency, be a big navy advocate; he may be opposed to the fruitless search for a limitation-of-armament formula; he may declare that until a judge has been set over the world it is meet that each should keep his blade keen and his powder dry.

The matter may be summarized thus:

Pending the establishment by a number of the leading nations of the world of a court having jurisdiction over all international disputes affecting the signatories, and having absolutely independent control of a preponderating military power for the

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enforcement of its degrees, the following propositions may be accepted as true:

1. If any one considerable nation maintains a considerable navy, every other prudent, independent, ambitious, sea-bordering nation will maintain a considerable navy.

2. In order to maintain a given estimated factor of safety or ratio of relative strength, any increase of naval force by one nation will require an increase of naval force by all other nations, whether or not "alliances" exist, since "alliances" are not "reliances."

3. There is no "scientific" or "reasonable" formula for determining the naval force which any nation should carry as an insurance against injury from others, so long as considerable navies are maintained by others. The limits of naval equipment will be set by an "educated guess," this, in turn, being limited by financial strength of the nation in question.

4. No agreement among nations concerning naval or military preparation is possible which does not rest upon a denial of the principle controlling the actual making of war between nations or individuals; namely, that all available strength will be used by each contestant in a struggle for life.

5. Even if at any time such an agreement were made, it must be expressed in terms which, by invention, would be immediately rendered so uncertain that the agreement would be not only nugatory, but harmful; this by virtue of the fears that would be aroused and the acts of bad faith that would be inspired.

6. Navies, whether limited or unlimited, can give no assurance of peace. War, whether waged with big (unlimited) navies, or small (limited) navies, may develop into maximum tragedies and maximum expenditures.

7. The true and only effective limitation of armaments which can be devised is that which will be found by making them useless, while yet guaranteeing justice to the nations.

8. The only practicable means for obtaining such a guaranty is through the establishment of a superior—a Sovereign Court armed with due military power—a power which would tend constantly to diminish, and which at any time would be far—very far—less costly than the aggregate of existing independent national navies.

9. What has been said of naval force, applies with some modifications to land force. These modifications do not affect the general argument; they cannot be here presented.

10. For many years the Great Court would settle disputes according to the general wisdom, the general justice, the general expediency of our civilization. No code is available to guide or bind the judges in their most important discussions. We have only shreds of international law—and they are chiefly lint to bind up the wounds of war. They suppose war and die without it. A new code, governing governments, must grow out of the precedents established by the decrees of a wise, conscientious, loyal body of the world's best men, just as private law, governing individuals, has grown in all lands, out of the decisions of a thousand men set up as "Judges over Israel." Indeed, the germ of legislative power lies in every judicial body—particularly one administering affairs not thoroughly related in a fixed code of laws. International public opinion may be, in the future, called upon to restrain, rather than to quicken the development of this germ.

11. Conflicts between certain individuals, between classes, between sects, religious or political, between civilization and barbarism, all these may for a long time require force as a final arbiter. But civilized governments may establish a power over themselves which shall, in the determination of conflicts between nations write its decrees in ink, not in blood.

12. The establishment of a Peace Keeping Court for Nations will be more promptly accomplished if efforts in that direction be not complicated (a) by fruitless search for a treaty-limitation or armaments among governments still supposed to acknowledge no common superior; (b) by avoiding all reference to a "Parliament of man," presumably endowed with legislative powers distinctly conferred as such.

President of the World's Arbitration League, Mr. Crosby presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That this assembly endorse the action of Congress in appointing a commision to consider, viz: "The expediency of using existing international agencies to limit the armaments of nations by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace."

England was urged in a concluding paragraph to appoint a similar commission to join with that which President Taft is expected soon to name in an effort to lead the world along its destined path. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Dr. MacPhatter: Ladies and gentlemen, this very interesting and delightful entertainment and banquet is about to come to an end. I want to extend to the members of the Canadian Club, especially to the executive committee, who have worked so indefatigably to bring this banquet to a head, —I want to extend to them my hearty con gratulations. I think the Canadian Club of New York is to be congratulated in being the instrument of bringing this great question so prominently before the people of the world.

We will close by singing "Auld Lang Syne." Will somebody start it up.

(Singing of "Auld Lang Syne").

(Three cheers were then given for the president and members of the Canadian Club of New York).

LIST OF SOME OF THOSE PRESENT AT THE BANQUET.

Thomas H. Alison, Dr. A. L. Anderson (three guests), Dr. Peter Anderson, Samuel Adams, Arthur L. Adams, H. D. Annable, Walter Armstrong, J. L. Allen, A. L. Anderson, T. J. Baillie, F. W. Browne, H. W. Brown, Dr. William N. Barnhardt, John R. Butler, Gerald F. Brophy, Willard Braman, Dr. J. Bion Bogart, Theodore B. Booraem, Dr. A. H. Bogart, Mr. Broadbent, Robert Blackie, E. B. Beacham, A. D. Bowne, Dr. J. E. Bowman, E. S. Barlow, Elwyn A. Barron, George W. Breffitt, William Bates, J. McG. Brown, Lewis G. Berg, W. Jenkins Bruff, C. E. Brennan, C. H. Bickel, Dr. Bennett, William P. Banning Frank W. Bolande, N. Chayes, Herman Chayes, Gen. James S. Clarkson, E. D. Coulter, J. F. Crosland, Lucius L. Carr, J. A. Cowie, Jefferson Clark, William H. Coleman, Charles H. Cochrane, H. B. Cosgrove, Edward Cornell, Henry Clews, Charles H. Collins, Dr. Charles S. Crandall, A. Clayton Clark, Harry Coward, G. W. Crawford, Allan Cameron, Dr. Chisholm, J. P. Carritte, Henry C. Carlisle, W. H. Coverdale, D. Scott Chisholm, Alexander Cumming, F. W. Chipman, Hon. Thomas Wilbur, William N. Dignam, Thomas Dunne, Arthur Day, Samuel T. Dutton, James Douglas, Dr. J. G. Ditmars, H. P. Davis, E. A. Dithmar, John Donahoe, Stanley Dorian, John Daniel, William B. Ellison, James M. Eder, Henry M. Echlin, F. P. Fairbanks, Dr. F. J. C. Fitzgerald, E. D. Foote, Edwin G. Frazer, Bruce Ferguson, Mr. Fraze, J. Flint, Montgomery Flagg, Elisha Flagg, Max N. Friend, Dr. Charles R. Fletcher, Robert Foulis, Dr. G. J. Gladman and guest, Dr. Charles Graef, John D. Gluck, Sharon Graham, Cyril R. A. Gladman, Victor L. Gladman, A. S. Glascow, R. A. Greenfield, William J. Gnecchi, Andrew Gillies, William Hickey, J. B. Hutchins, Edward V. Harmon, Hamilton Holt, Andrew B. Humphrey, Robert J. Horner, Richard G. Hollaman, Stansbury Hagar, C. August Haviland, Charles Warren Hunt, P. I. Holmes, Rev. J. A. Huntley, William R. Hughes, J. B. Humphreys, S. Carman Harriot, Dr. W. E. Harris, Howard H. Hamilton and guests, F. W. Hutchison, J. H. Hemsted, W. W. Husband, Richard Howell, Theodore F. Humphrey, John Inglis, Andrew F. Johnson, Hector Q. Jackson, W. J. Jeandron, Dr. R. C. James, Alexander Johnson, Dr. Alcinous B. Jamison, Henry M. Jones, Raymond E. Jones, Walter M. Kearns, Dr. S. Ad. Knopf, Clement King, Frank Kline, Dr. J. Kirkland, Frederick Kopf, Henry Keller, William King, S. H. Kirby, A. W. Kiddle, C. C. Knowlton, H. King, John T. King, S. A. Kirkland and guest, Beirne Kinney, Will Kinney, W. A. Law, Ben Lawson, Nich. F. Lenssen, W. H. Laird, Francis G. Landon, Dr. Charles F. A. Locke, Maximilian Lewinson, George F. Lewis, F. S. Lucey, Randolph Lewis. John J. Leary, Urbian J. Ledoux, W. Lapat, Dr. J. Christopher Marks, William Meyer, Dr. F. H. Massecar, Theodore Marburg, Henry Mountain, Thomas Anson Matthews and guest, John Malloy, W. H. Murray, Dr. D. L. Morrison, S. E. Mason, J. F. Moult, David B. Mills, Dr. E. H. Marsteller, Mr. Moore, T. Clawson Mills, R. E. Mills, Mr. Mowat, C. E. Maguire, Dr. F. C. Merritt, Charles S. Mackenzie, John Emery McLean, Dr. Ellice McDonald and guest, D. J. McClary, W. J. McKee, Daniel MacLean, Dr. J. L. MacDowall, L. H. MacHose, C. S. McKenzie, W. G. McAdoo, Dr. L. B. McKenzie, T. L. MacBean, T. I. McNeece, F. F. McKay, George McLean, Neil Macdonald, William Macaulay, D. J. McNichol, James L. McGovern, Dr. Philip G. Nash, Dr. John P. Odgen, William S. Opdyke, K. R. Owen, Dr. F. W. O'Brien, H. W. Patterson, Henry Phipps, Charles Lacey Plumb, F. R. Pierson, Dr. George B. Palmer, L. L. Perrine, J. D. Peterson, D. W. Pye, Hon. Cornelius A. Putfley, Andrew Ryan, Dr. A. R. Robinson, Dr. Roselle, John H. Rhoades, F. G. Randall, Benjamin N. Rhodes, D. M. Ramsay, Dr. W. E. Ramsay, J. W. Reed, guests of J. W. Reed, H. P. Rust, G. R. Ravenal, John Ruddle, W. G. Reid, T. J. Reilly, Nathan P. Rathbun, George Ryall, T. C. Reid, N. Samuelson, F. W. Shumacker, A. T. Smith, Joseph Stern, Irving Stern, Rollo A. Sanborn, John A. Stewart, William H. Short,

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Francis Lee Stuart, Augustus Smith, D. S. Sanborn, H. McClelland Sanborn, Mills Shenck, J. Austin Shaw, Dr. John Skillen, Charles Sutcliffe, W. C. Schryver, James Speyer, Francis Lynde Stetson, Alexander William Smith, Joseph Silverman, Rev. Joel B. Slocum, Dr. George F. Seaborn, Robert Stein, R. B. Stanton, George H. Sherman, Dr. Angus Sinclair, Dr. A. M. Stewart, Fred Shaw, E. Medley Scovil, Charles Lee Scovil, Lorne Scovil, T. Kennard Thomson, W. J. Thomson, Edward N. Tailer, J. B. C. Tappan, James Talcott, T. H. Thompson, Burton Thompson, I. L. Thomas, R. H. Tingley, John C. Travis, George M. Thompson, Arthur Trussell, Copeland Townsend, Dr. Fred C. Turner, James A. Turner, Com. Henry S. Thompson, Capt. L. C. Turney, C. E. E. Ussher, Hugo T. Von Hagen, Almuth C. Vandiver, Mr. Winne, W. H. West, W. H. Wayne, H. Weiss, William H. F. Wood, P. A. Wysard, Benjamin Wolhaupter, L. H. Wood and guest, William H. Williams, Barton B. Ward, H. L. Walker, Allen West, John Wilkins, Dr. W. E. Wilson, W. H. Wilson, H. E. Wilson, F. D. Waterman, and three guests, William B. Waldo, Frank Wylie, Robert Williamson, John M. Wood, Mr. Williams of Long Island City, Stanley Zeno.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, NEW YORK

Annual Meeting

This society held its annual meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria, on Wednesday evening, November 3rd. Mr. A. B. Hepburn presided. The secretary, Mr. William M. MacBean read his annual report as well as the report of the Almoner, Miss Dalzell. Both reports were received with appreciation. Mr. David Morrison, the treasurer, reported the receipts and expenditures for the year, which showed that the regular fund amounted to $220,000.

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This society is doing a grand work in a quiet, unassuming way, and the treasurer along with the other officers, gives much time and thought to the labor of love.

We regret to announce that fourteen members died during the year, some of them being prominent in connection with the work of the society. Fifty-six new members were received during the year. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, A. B. Hepburn; vice presidents, James A. McLean, George A. Morrison, Jr.; treasurer, David M. Morrison; secretary, William M. Macbean; managers for three years, Brydon Lamb, R. Oliphant and Alex. Walker; chaplains, Rev. Dr. Wylie, Rev. Dr. Alexander; physicians, Dr. W. Bensel, Dr. F. McKernon.

The secretary in his report said that he was engaged in the very important work of making a new Roster of the Society from its beginning in 1756, and wherever possible adding to each name such biographical and genealogical data, as he may be able to obtain; that up to the present he had succeeded in identifying more than fifty per cent. of the entire membership and that he had obtained over three hundred short biographical sketches of our early members.

The society endorsed this work and passed a resolution empowering the secretary to spend to the extent of five hundred dollars.

THE 154TH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the St. Andrew's Society was held in the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening, November 30th. St. Andrew's Day. Over six hundred members and guests were present, and it was a memorable occasion. The hall was beautifully decorated with Scottish, British and United States flags, the lion rampant being very prominent. The boxes in the gallery above were filled with beautiful women, who listened attentively to the speakers, and seemed to enjoy the evening as much as the dinners.

The following guests of honor were seated at the president's table: Mr. Barr Ferree, of the Pennsylvania Society; William G. McAdoo, President New York Southern Society; John C. Jay, Jr., of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; Charles A. Schermerhorn, President St. Nicholas Society; F. Cunliffe-Owen of the Pilgrim's Society; Charles W. Browning, of St. George's Society; Hon. A. T. Clearwater, president of Holland Society; Francis Key Pendleton, New York State Society; Haviland Davis, of the New England Society; Rollin M. Morgan, president, St Dav'd's Society; Col. Eugene K. Austin, of Society of Colonial Wars; George Massey, president British Schools and Universities Club; William J. Evans, president Canadian Society; Dr. George Alexander, chaplain.

THE SPEAKERS.

President A. Barton Hepburn, gave a brief synopsis of the work of the society; Dr. Andrew Carnegie spoke on "The Land o' Cakes" in his own inimitable way, drawing from his experience and observation among the past few months; Dr. John M. Thomas, president Middlebury College, Vermont responded to "The Land We Live In." Hon. Martin Littleton prophesied about "The Land of To-morrow." Augustus Thomas toasted "Oatmeal," to the amusement of all.

The music of the orchestra and bag pipes together with Scotch songs was inspiring.

About sixty Scottish societies in various cities and towns of the United States celebrated the day of their patron saint, St. Andrew, on November 30th. The Scots Charitable Society of Boston, the pioneer society in America, dined at Young's Hotel, two hundred members being present. The President, Robert E. Pirie, presided. The St. Andrew's Society of Albany observed the day, and rejoiced in having with them their valuable President, Peter Kinnear, probably the oldest presiding officer of any Scotch society in the country. Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit and others held their annual banquets.

A HARD HEART.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the famous Denver Juvenile Court, said in the course of a recent address on charity:

"Too many of us are inclined to think that, one misstep made, the boy is gone for good. Too many of us are like the cowboy.

"An itinerant preacher preached to a cowboy audience on the 'Prodigal Son.' He described the foolish prodigal's extravagance and dissipation; he described his penury and his husk-eating with the swine in the sty; he described his return, his father's loving welcome, the rejoicing, and the preparation of the fatted calf.

"The preacher in his discourse noticed a cowboy staring at him very hard. He thought he had made a convert, and addressing the cowboy personally, he said from the pulpit:

"' My dear friend, what would you have done if you had had a prodigal son returning home like that?'

"' Me?' said the cowboy, promptly and fiercely. 'I'd have shot the boy and raised the calf.'"—Detroit Free Press.

BY DIFFERENT ROADS.

A prominent New Hampshire farmer of the old type has two grown-up sons. One is a preacher of the Gospel, while the other is a liquor dealer.

A New Yorker, in company with several other friends, was talking at the old man's home about his family. At last one of the company present asked the old man what his sons did for a living.

The old man replied: "One is serving the Lord, and the other the devil, and both are doing well."—Lippincott's.

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SHADOWS AND EVENTS

Don't worry—the clear sun will shine again..

'Tis passing strange! No Empire State Republican cares a straw for the U. S. Senatorial nomination this year. "Our Chauncey" is slated to receive it *a la* compliment.

There is strong hope for reciprocity with Canada, after the conference next month. Quite a few anomalies and inconsistencies in the tariff of both countries should be obliviated.

The friction between the Panama Republic and the Canal Zone was fanned to high flame by a certain New York newspaper declaring intention of the Government to annex the former. It was quickly and effectually squelched, however, when President Taft hastened this message: "My Government earnestly desires that no credence be given at any time to the malicious mendacity of yellow journals."

It is to be deplored that our Federal Courts have no power where an alien who has committed crime in one of our States, is involved. The State usurps such right, and thereby prevents us from exercising the protection other countries accord to us. A case in point was the burning at the stake of a Mexican, November 3d, by an infuriated Texas mob. Antonio Rodrigues had committed a crime and murder on one of our highly respected women in the Lone Star State. This furnished advantage to the Mexican rabble for displaying their native animus, and hundreds of our people in Mexico suffered violence and indignities and death. President Diaz is to be commended for his prompt interference.

Has the high cost of living reached its zenith? We are sort of bewildered over the sudden drop in prices on meat products. Have recent election results frightened anyone? Is it true that the large corn crop has melted the heart of some hitherto heartless corporations? Wait and see. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the famous food expert, declares "the decline is simply a trick to enable the Beef Trust to obtain a still stronger grip on the market." Anyhow the trick helped our Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving Day is our annual season for reckoning both as a nation and as individuals. This year we have had brought to mind several important encouragements.. Were it not for Thanksgiving we might forget how God's mercies flow to us like an endless stream. The fields have yielded their harvests, the hammer and trowel have made steady music all the year through, and ministering angels have guarded our homes; sympathy for the suffering, helpfulness for the poor, and kindly hands to uphold the weak. What a grand army of noble lives and forces have been battling against hatred, falsehood and wrong during the year—heroic souls struggling with the evils of society and for the overthrow of human ills in general, and the heroes and heroines toiling in poverty, who might be living in luxury through dishonesty—it is well to stop once a year and think on these things.

The strike of the employes of the six transcontinental express companies is apparently over. We are not even the son of a prophet, but we venture the prediction that the *summum bonum* out of this trouble will be the enactment of the parcels post at Washington. These companies pay fifty per cent. of all receipts to the railroads for transportation of their goods. The other half keeps up the enormous running machinery of the companies, and still enriches the stockholders. Were the railroads compelled to father the whole business we should get our express carriage for about one-half present prices. It shows conclusively that distribution in this country is costing us far more than production. But the one logical medium between consumer and producer is the parcels post. The postal laws will not allow to-day over four pounds to be transmitted and charge five times the price we should pay for it. All this is done to protect expressmen, commission merchants, middlemen, etc., at the expense of producer and consumer. The parcels will wipe out practically all this, and save many millions a year to the people. The singular thing is that our government has nearly fifty parcels post agreements with other countries, and yet literally robs the masses of her own people to make millionaries of a few. This monopolistic favoritism on the part of Washington is doomed. The people refuse to be stultified longer.

In another column we published lessons from the election. This entire issue might be profitably devoted to the subject. We cannot ignore this emphatic note of the people. The old parties have had time to recover wind and senses, and study well the insurrectionary reasons for such a clearly defined catastrophe. Democrats should remember that in New York Mr. Dix was elected on a very much smaller vote than that which defeated Hearst and Chanler in the two former campaigns. The Payne-Aldrich tariff revision was a most brazen insult to Republican thinkers in the face of campaign pledges, and could not but awaken stormy revolt. "Who Killed Cock Robin? The Payne-Aldrich gang, and Wall street." Wall street interests led the Payne-Aldrich weaklings up to their political grave, and then paid the enemy for lowering the corpse—and this is politics (?). Woman's Suffrage won in the State of Washington, while the Socialists, besides electing two to state and national legislatures, rolled up handsome increases. The Progressive Republicans hold the governorship and all the Congressmen of Kansas and California, while Cummins and Lafollette, the original insurgents, are most happily triumphant. The people will never be so easily deceived as heretofore. The victors in the struggle will hardly dare put up another dummy soon. The red lights gleaming from the ruins of this nation-wide avalanche will flicker on and on for many a day.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AS A SERMON-WRITER.

We all know Scott and the Waverley novels, but Scott and sermons is a combination not so familiar to us, yet early in the year 1828 there was published a thin octavo volume entitled "Religious Discourses by a Layman," with a short preface with W. S. at the foot of it. The history of their composition, as given by Lockhart, is somewhat as follows: In 1815 Scott visited the field of Waterloo, having as circerone a certain Major Bryse Gordon, then on half-pay and resident at Brussels. The Major was very attentive to Scott, and afterwards busied himself to collecting some little reliques of the battle for Sir Walter. He had a son, at that time a lad of nineteen, in whose appearance and circumstances Scott felt much interested. He had been destined for the Church of Scotland, but a growing infirmity of deafness seemed likely to incapacitate him for clerical duties. However after a short temporary appointment in some government office, he resolved to prosecute his studies at Aberdeen, and in due course he was licensed by the Presbytery. The Synod raised objections on account of his deafness, and the case was referred to the General Assembly. Mr. Jeffry, through Scott's intervention, spoke on his behalf, and the decision of the Presbytery was overruled. Meanwhile young Gordon had got some temporary work at Abbotsford, transcribing MSS. for the press, preparing a catalogue of the library, etc. when, however, he obtained the prospect of a living in the church, he became utterly nervous and depressed, and, after several attempts, felt himself altogether incapable of preparing a couple of sermons, which had to be produced on a certain day for his Presbytery. Scott, who pitied the poor fellow, undertook to help him in his difficulty, and promised to write him "a couple of sermons that would pass muster well enough at Aberdeen." Next day he handed him the MSS. of the "Religious Discourses." (This was in 1824.) On reflection, Gordon could not conscientiously make use of them, and it appears that he was afterwards able to do for himself what was necessary. However, he gave up his clerical prospects, and, through the influence of Scott and the Duke of Gordon, he afterwards obtained an appointment in one of the government offices in London. Here, towards the Christmas of 1827, he got into some slight pecuniary difficulties, and, seeing no means of freeing himself, it occurred to him that if Sir Walter would kindly allow him to dispose of the MSS. still in his possesion, he might perhaps be enabled to tide over his difficulty. Scott gave his consent, though we may well believe somewhat reluctantly, stipulating, however, that his name was not to be put on the title-page or blazed at full length in the preface. This was to be left to the newspapers. Gordon accordingly sold his MSS. to a London bookseller, from whom he obtained the sum of £250. The volume duly appeared in 1828, and must, no doubt, have created a good deal of interest at the time. The "Discourses" are somewhat "dreich," it must be confessed, and probably enough, as the "Glasgow Herald" remarks in referring to the matter, "a Chalmers or a Caird was not lost in Scott." Copies of the book are still occasionally to be met with in our second-hand book shops.—Border Magazine.

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Plain Mary Smith

By Edith Scott Magna.

"Mrs. Smith," announced the butler, drawing himself up to an absurd dignity over the name.

The curtains parted, and the assembled guests looked upon a most ravishing picture! A graceful young creature dressed in pure white no jewels, no color, except a gold band holding her wavy light hair in place.

"Mary!" cried her hostess, almost hurrying to greet her. Then as she leaned toward her to kiss her, she whispered.

"Courage dear. You're the prettiest thing I ever saw!"

Mrs. Smith moved to the other end of the long room, followed by admiring glances, and soon found herself the center of quite a circle.

Once more the butler's pompous tones broke into the conversation:

"Mrs. deClancy Atherton", "Mr. Smith" and"—

The hostess gave a welcoming hand to a dashing dark woman and a very handsome man of middle height, whose actions toward Mrs. De Clancy Atherton might be described as hovering.

They were a trifle late and dinner was almost at once announced. Mr. Smith was just about to enter the dining room when a familiar laugh made him turn around, to see his wife, radiant, beautiful, laughing happily, and looking into the eyes of an all too obvious admirer.

"What's the matter with you?" asked his partner. "You act as if you'd seen a ghost."

"Glad I saw it before dinner, or I'd a thought I had 'em," he answered nervously, as they found their places.

The hostess, Mrs. Lovering, gave the signal for her guests to be seated, and the dinner began with the usual small talk one usually chatters while secretly observing one's neighbors and the table.

Mrs. Lovering's dinners were famous, and one was sure of seeing "somebody", hearing someone, and above all having a bang-up dinner.

"I say, Bob," said Mrs. De Clancy Atherton, just before the soup, "You act used up. Too late hours, old man. If you can't be more agreeable, I shall have to vote myself to Mr. Dalton on my right. He's always getting out some new patent and insists on talking of nothing else until I'm bored to death."

"Sorry, got a beastly head tonight," replied the man.

His head, his heart, his brain, in fact, the man, had had a complete surprise. There at the other end of the long table sat his wife, captivating everybody with wit and laughter.

Four months before he had gone on a long trip, business, he said, and he had not seen her since. Every day he had meant to call up, but he was tired of the sameness of things. She was as plain as her name. The house was faultless, the servants correct; she had given him three beautiful children, girls, as well as three meals a day. But every day was just the same, and with his newly acquired money he had wanted a change, new places, new scenes, new people.

What she had been doing during those four months he had not troubled to find out. His secretary attended to her wants, and he was too busy to worry. But there, that laugh, those eyes alight with excitement, his wife, oh! it was maddening as well as incredible.

"Say, Bob, you've been silent long enough. Tell me, who is that pretty woman down there in white? Guess she's something new. Anyhow Mr. Bradbury seems to think she's pretty fine."

Smith looked, and his whole being was shaken with jealousy. Then he turned slowly to the splendor of Mrs. Atherton:

"Isabelle, that woman is my wife!"

"Whew! Bob, that's a facer. Your wife! Well, I must say she doesn't notice you much."

"I can't understand it. Why, she's beautiful," he said, noting his wife's pretty mouth.

"You act as if you had just discovered it," said the woman sarcastically.

"You've guessed it. It's four months since I started travelling, and she was the plainest woman I ever saw then."

"She seems to be holding her own for a plain woman. If you care anything about her, Bob, you'd better call around, or you'll lose your wife."

The conversation had been somewhat hasty owing to the diversions of the different courses, and dinner had now come to an end.

Having no desire to smoke, Smith took a turn out on the balcony.

Isabelle Atherton was obviously ruffled. She had rather liked the attentions of this rich Smith, and here was something about to upset her plans. Smith, from the balcony, heard Stanley, a rising young diplomat, speaking to her:

"Oh, Mrs. Atherton, we're going to have a little time at the flat later to-night. Can't I persuade you to join us?"

"I'd be delighted," she replied smiling sweetly at him. "Late suppers please me all right."

"Jolly—shall I ask Bob Smith?"

"No, not to-night. Bob's got a bad head, and early hours are more in his line, I guess."

They passed out of hearing and Smith continued his walk with a shrug of his shoulders. It was wonderful that things had stopped there, for he did like Isabelle Atherton, but now he realized it was only a temporary thing, for that vision in white made him realize there was but one woman. He heard a sigh, and turned to see his wife near him:

"Mary," he almost whispered it.

"Well, Bob, it's a long time isn't it?"

"Mary, you're beautiful! How have you done it? Why are you dressed like that? It made me crazy at dinner. That man Dalton fairly ate you with his eyes. Mary—you haven't—there isn't?"—

"Bob! How can you?"

"Then you care for me still?" he cried standing nearer her.

She looked up straight into his eyes.

"Bob, can't you see? I'm beautiful because I love you. It's the money, dear. You never felt life wandering off when we had little. I've been so worried because I didn't hear from you, and then Kate Lovering said you were in town. I couldn't believe it! I felt your indifference for me growing, and yet it wasn't so much indifference as it was just taking me for granted. I was your wife—the mother of your children—and I was plain. Yes—don't interrupt me—*plain*, and when you made your money and wanted to go out it was more exciting to take someone else. Kate said you were coming to her dinner to-night, and I became possessed. I hardly dared try it, but you can see—fine clothes, the hair dresser, and all, have made me different."

"No, Mary, there you are wrong," her husband interrupted. "No woman who was plain could ever look as you do now. I've been a fool, and I ask you to forgive me." Here he put his hands on her two shoulders and looked her in the eyes.

"Try me again, dearest. I've let business and travel come between us, but nothing else. There never has really been anyone else—do you understand?"

"Take me home, dear, now. I will always try to be beautiful for you."

"Hush, sweetheart. You don't have to try, for you couldn't be anything else."

"Good nights" were said, and from that time on the beautiful Mrs. Smith was the greatest addition a hostess could have—and her husband, of course.

ON THE DEATH OF A BOY.

Indeed, it was a sharp stroke of a pen that told me your little Johnny was dead. Sweet thing, and he is so quickly laid to sleep! Happy he! Though we shall have no more the pleasure of his lisping and laughing, he shall have no more the pain of crying, nor of being sick, nor of dying, and hath wholly escaped the trouble of schooling and of all the sufferings of boys, and the riper and deeper griefs of upper years. This poor life being all along nothing but a linked chain of many sorrows and many deaths. Tell my dear sister, she is now so much more akin to the other world, and this will quickly be past to us all. John is but gone an hour or two sooner to bed as children used to do, and we are undressing to follow.—*Robert Leighton.*

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A Tale of Two Haunted Houses. A December Number Story.

By Robert Earle May.

The house I was born in was situated on the outskirts of the old College Green in Glasgow, on what in pre-reformation days was the precincts of the Black-friars' Monastery.

From its windows I could see the red-cloaked students, book in hand, pacing the paths of the green, or studying beneath the trees which fringed the revine where flowed the classic Molendinar, this ravine dividing the low green from what was called the high green.

Shortly after leaving the college grounds, the Molendinar became prosaic, flowing through a tanyard, then as it came to the Spout-mouth it became known as the Gallowgate Burn. In one of the houses near, or in the Gallowgate abutting to the burn, tradition records that Bonnie Prince Charlie lay concealed while the price of thirty thousand pounds was on his head.

The owner of the house was John Luke, a prosperous Glasgow merchant of that time. His niece, Clementina Walkinshaw, daughter of John Walkinshaw of Camlachie and Barrowfield, had met the Prince when he was holding court at Shawfield House, levying tribute for his army on the disgruntled citizens of Glasgow. They had fallen in love with each other and the Prince had visited. with her, her uncle's house. After Culloden. information reached the magistrates that Prince Charlie was in Glasgow. and as Clementina was at that time visiting with her uncle, the house was closely watched.

Woman's ingenuity and strategy accomplished his escape by an outlet from the house to the burn. He succeeded in reaching Edinburgh, but as the Forth was closely watched, he doubled back to the West Highlands.

After the Prince escaped to France. he sent for Clementina Walkinshaw and contracted a morganatic marriage with her. The king of France created her at that time La Comptesse d'Alberstrof. She died at an advanced age, in November 1802, leaving, one daughter, her life story being a remarkable one.

In my days the Spout-mouth was the scene of many miniature battles. The City Railway was being built across it, and the boys of the "Wee do'e Hill," and the "Big Do'e Hill," were in continuous rivalry. The stones from the new roadway furnished the ammunition. The boys would be armed with pailing stobs, and protected themselves with shields, usually a big pot lid or the cover of the wash-house boiler, and many a time when I have watched from a distance the air seemed to be black with the missiles.

On our side, our diversion was to shout through the railings of the green the couplet which was supposed to make the students wrathfully indignant:

> "Collie Dug, lift up your lugs,
> And let the gentry bye you."

This green was visited surreptitiously by the children of the neighborhood, and wondrous adventures frequently befell us. The date was years after the Burke and Hare murders, yet the Burke and Hare system of killing was always present in our minds. Our proximity to the college and the scenes of the grave-robbing tendencies of its students in the early days of the century were unwisely used by some of the parents to scare the children home early, and there was always a mysterious someone, roving the surrounding streets, who, by the application of a handful of lime or plaster to the mouth or nostrils of unsuspecting persons, silenced them forever, and carried them off to the dissecting room.

There was one building known to us as the dead-house, and the bravest and most dare-deil of the lot was always careful to give that house a wide berth. One memorable day several of us children climbed the wall surrounding what, years afterward I learned, was the Hunterian Museum of Anatomy. We peered through an open window and beheld three grinning skeletons. The truth is, I do not recollect whether they were grinning or not, but the stories we had heard of missing youngsters and older persons flashed simultaneously through our minds, and with a uniform yell we tumbled over the wall, back through the green to our hole in the fence, and went trembling to bed as soon thereafter as we could.

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If the ghost in our house walked that night I presume I heard it, for I can still remember the awesome skeletons, and College Green was free from my presence ever after.

My parents had lived in this house for seventeen years, but vacated it when I was eight years old, so that from memory I can tell little about the house itself or its history, but I remember vividly the mysterious noises that conveyed to my infantile imagination the belief, as I expressed it, that a "cuddy" with wooden clogs took nightly journeys through our attics and across our roof, and the noisy, but unseen visitant was ever afterwards referred to as "the cuddy wi' the clits."

When the household quieted down for the night, to borrow from the accepted ghost story, only this is true, a tramping of heavy footsteps, as of several men in armor, would come from the upper regions, as if they were marching from one end of the house to the other. At other times the sound resembled that which would be made by a horse if it could trot over the roof, which, however, needless to say, was pointed, gabled and slated. Sometimes the horse seemed to gallop, but the velocity of the wind had no connection with the rapidity of the gait. The noises never came from one spot nor at one place. Always on the move, never resting, from the time they started till they stopped for the night or morning. No set time to begin, sometimes before I went to sleep, and often they would waken us during the night. They did not annoy us, except I have heard my mother admit that often when my elder brother and sisters were young children she could scarce leave their cribs, being afraid of the mysterious cause.

I do not know if the Society for Psychical Research was in existence in these days, but frequently we had visitors who desired to lay the ghost, but all theories and reasonings as to the cause of the mysterious tramping and clanking were one by one exploded and discredited. The minister of a nearby church, the Rev. Fergus Ferguson, spent more than one night in our house investigating the sounds.

Shortly after the volunteer movement started, my elder brother joined one of the corps. One night, I have heard them tell, a squad from his regiment, with rifles and bayonets fixed, my brother in command, with my father's sword drawn and ready, stationed themselves at intervals in the attics, up under the roof, at the scuttle and on the roof.

The night grew dark and chilly, mysterious lights were seen by those on the roof, moving over the college green, and flickering above the Blackfrair's graveyard, and one by one those on top descended. The hours passed with no sounds but the creaking of the floors and scampering of mice. They began to get discouraged, huddled closer together, talked of ghosts they had heard about, and one man was sure something laid hold of him. They were getting tired out and their courage oozing when from somewhere came a galloping sound as if a host were descending upon them. One man, intentionally or not, fell downstairs, his gun clattering from step to step. The clanking sound came nearer, and with a rush a few more recruits flew downstairs. One man braver than the rest had stayed on the roof, unknown to the others, but he could bear it no longer, and tumbling through the scuttle, scared every one of the brave volunteers and defenders, so that he was the last man to reach the lower floors. My brother declared something had rushed at him, and he struck at it with his sword, which was wrenched from his grasp, and he quickly followed the others. The next morning the sword was found upstairs, but six inches of the blade was broken off and firmly embedded in one of the joists of the roof. As proof, the sword remains in the family to this day.

The old university, the college green, the Blackfriar's church and graveyard, the old house and hundreds of others were de-

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molished betimes to make way for the passenger station and freight terminals of the North British Railway. The history of the old house is unknown to me, and the cause of the noises remained unsolved.

Now comes the story of the new house I lived in, in one of Boston's suburbs.

This was a two-family house, the owner living upstairs, while I occupied the lower floor. All our rooms opened from the entrance hall, which was large and square, the stairway to the floor above leading from the centre. On the upper floor the rooms also all opened from the hall. We had lived there a year or so when the owner committed suicide one afternoon in one of the upper rooms.

That night after dark there came a muffled rapping at the inner back door. I was upstairs, but some of the deceased's family were in my kitchen at the time. They went to the door, the upper half of which was of glass, but could see no one. They inquired who was there, but got no response. They went to one of the windows which looked out on the back door, but could see no one. The storm-door was up, so they opened the window and shouted to whoever was there, inquiring what was wanted. Still no answer, yet the rapping was kept up at intervals.

The next night at nearly the same time the front door bell rang in the hall. I went to the door. No one was there. Again the bell rang. Some of the upstairs folk came down. I went to the door with them, but no one was visible. We searched the piazza, the lawn and the street. No one was in sight, and before we could close the door we could see the wire pulled and the bell quiver and ring. This kept up till we had to muffle the bell.

The next night the body was still lying upstairs, and some of the family came down to me in terror. Someone was walking about in the room where only the dead was supposed to be.

The house was comparatively new, and while at other times the stairs would creak with the drying of the wood, as if stealthy footsteps were going up or down, owing to the unwonted stillness of the house this creaking seemed louder, and sounded as if real but unseen feet were treading the stairs. Several times I had gone into the hall to investigate.

When I was told some one seemed to be walking in this room, supposed to be inhabited only by the dead, and I was the only grown-up man in the house, I confess I began to get somewhat shaky. However, I went upstairs, and listening through the portieres, could hear a sound which seemed as if caused by some one moving stealthily about the room.

A consultation was called, and it was decided we must find out immediately who or what was in the room. Two of the women held lighted lamps, while with a heavy cane in my hand, I pushed the portieres aside and entered.

We searched all over, but could find nothing to cause the noise we had heard.

(To have the true Christmas ghost story effect this tale should stop right here, but there are no haunted houses in New England).

Just as we were beginning to feel more nervous than before, the wind blowing through the half open windows caused the curtains to come in contact with some tissue paper wrapped around a wreath of flowers upon a nearby table. This produced the sound which had excited us so much.

To come back to the rapping at the door —upon coming down stairs that night, in spite of entreaties, I opened wide the door and found the house dog, which had been neglected and forgotten during the exciting incidents of the day. It seemingly knew there was something wrong, and had been wagging his stumpy tail against the sounding-board of a door.

The cause of the bell-ringing was not discovered for weeks afterwards, when it was found that in the cellar, underneath the hall floor, where the bell wire led from the porch before it came up into the hall, a poor little field mouse had become entangled, and in its struggles to free itself had caused the bell to ring until it strangled to death.

There is a natural and material cause for everything and there was some unfound-out cause for the mysterious noises in the old haunted house in Glasgow.

Blind Harry

BY WILLIAM KEITTE LEASK.

The little that is known of the minstrel, is derived from a single sentence of John Major, the historian. He says Harry was blind from his birth, and in his (Major's) infancy composed the book on Wallace, committing to writing in the vulgar tongue what was commonly told about him, and which he, Major, believes only in part; by the recitation of his work before nobles, he got his food and clothing. As Major's own birth was in 1469, we may date Blind Harry's work about 1470. The accounts of the treasurer contain certain disbursements to him by James IV, and the last payment is in 1492.

Dunbar, in his Lament for the Makaris, sets his death before that of Johnstown, who died in 1492. We shall not materially err if we assign Harry to the period of 1420-1493.

Harry then, was a professional minstrel, but his court recognition and his recitation before nobles rather exclude him from the "vagabonds, fules, and sic like idle pepil," that were dealt with by statute law. Harry in fact was analogous to "Wandering Willie" in Scott's *Redgauntlet,* and the narrator of the greatest short story in the language was certainly in diction and imagination far removed from the lower orders. Harry claims to have authorities. But, if he was born blind, he did not read, but was read to. He bases his story on the "Latin book" of Master John Blair, chaplain to Wallace and Thomas Gray, parson of Liberton. No such book exists or is known to have existed, and Harry does not refer to it as existing in his time.

His work is a long one, over 11,000 lines. A blind man hardly performs such feats, unless with the help of men to whom he dictated his book as he worked up the materials. His recitations were doubtless, as in Homer's case, the more stirring and particular passages, and, like Scott's own Minstrel, he would remember his work was for no "village churls, but for high dames and mighty earls."

To Barbour he stands in two relations, poetical and historical. In the poetical he is superior to Barbour, showing more fire, more feeling, and a greater variety and command of verse. Historically there is a great falling off. His many *praefervidum ingenium* has been his undoing, and his relentless hate for the Southrone leads him astray. As Burke would have said, the age of chivalry was indeed gone when Harry declares his hero's abiding passion was to get rid of Englishmen:

> It was his lyff and most part of his fude
> To see them shed the byrnand Southrone blude.

But, really, when historical burglars and scoundrels like Edward I, knock down and rob nations, it is not to be expected that the nations should remember them in their prayers. His ideal quality is physical strength, and his hero is drawn on a gigantic scale. Yet some of his detailed features must be substantially correct, and had become traditional. Harry ascribes to Wallace, brown hair, and a wen below the left chin. His strength clearly was great. Stirling and Folkirk had no need of weaklings.

Harry's episodes must sometimes be discounted, especially his advance of Wallace on London. Though the authorities do not mention it, the visit to France in 1299, to the court of Philip, to secure the aid of that king against England, may well be true. Philip's letter exists and letters were found on Wallace at his capture, from Philip, Haco of Norway, John, King of Scotland and others. His diplomacy was active and increasing, and Scott, in the seventh chapter of *The Fair Maid of Perth,* in the story of the Red Rover, follows the episode of Wallace on the authority of "ancient and uniform tradition, which carries in it great indications of truth." It will be new to many Scots, who, perhaps, have missed this incident in the history of the Charteris and Kinfauns house.

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Rude in art the Blind Minstrel may have been. But what an influence on modern Scotland has been his! He is the most influential of the Makars, beyond Sir David Lindsay, who eclipsed the name of Dunbar for centuries in his own country. Printed first in 1508, then in 1570, and in many versions after, Harry became widely known. In 1722, William Hamilton of Gilbertfield issued the modernized version of the *Wallace,* the only edition Burns knew, who possibly never saw the original. Hamilton is a greater figure in the national revival than is thought. Besides his edition of Harry, his poetical correspondence with Allan Ramsay, established the Burns' stanza, while his "Willie was a wanton wag," is the original of Burns' "Robin was a rovin' boy." In his epistle to Simpson of Ochiltree, Burns has recalled his own three models and masters, Allan, Gilbertfield and Ferguson.

SPOKESMEN OF CHRIST

Robert Wodrow tells a story which has many a time been filched from his entertaining pages. Let us read it again in his own words: "I hear there was a certain merchant came from London to St. Andrews in Fife, where he heard first the great and worthy Mr. Blair preach; next he heard the great Rutherfurd preach. Next Lord's day he came to Irvine, and heard Mr. Dickson preach. When he come back to London, his friends asked him what news he had from Scotland. He answered, he had very great news to tell them. They wondered much what it could be, for he was before that time a man altogether a stranger to true religion. He told them he heard one Mr. Blair preach at Saint Andrews; and, describing his features and the stature of his body, he said, 'That man showed me the majesty of God'—which was Mr. Robert Blair's peculiar talent. 'Then,' added he, 'I afterwards heard a little fair man preach'—Mr. Rutherfurd—'and that man showed me the loveliness of Christ. Then I came and heard at Irvine a well-favoured proper old man, with a long beard'—which was famous Mr. Dickson—'and that man showed me all my heart;' for he was most famed of any man of his time to speak to cases of conscience. And they say that Englishman became an excellent Christian. The whole General Assembly of the Church of Scotland could not have given a better character of these three men than that man gave."

Andrew Melville belongs to the First Reformation, and not to the Second; but the men of the Second were his sons, agreeing with his fearless enunciation of a principle to which they were always ready to witness. What Scot does not feel the blood move more quickly in his veins when he reads the narrative of the interview in Falkland Palace in September, 1596, at which Melville used such manly freedom with King James? It ranks in moral impressiveness and dramatic intensity with the greatest scenes in history. "Mr. Andro brak af upon the King in sa zealus, powerfull and unresistable a maner that, whowbeit the King used his authoritie in maist crabbit and colerik manner, yit Mr. Andro bure him down, and outtered the Commission as from the mightie God, calling the King, but 'God's sillie vassall,' and, taking him be the sleive, says this in effect, throw mikle hot reasoning and manie interruptions: 'Sir, we will humblie reverence your Majestie alwayes, namlie in publick, but, sen we have this occasioun to be with your Majestie in privat, and the countrey and Kirk of Chryst is lyk to wrak, for nocht telling yow the treuthe, and giffen of yow a faithfull counsall, we maun discharge our dewtie thairin, or else we be trators bathe to Chryst and yow. And thairfor, sir, as dyvers tymes befor, sa now again, I mon tell yow, thair is twa Kings and twa kingdomes in Scotland. Thair is Chryst Jesus the King, and His Kingdome the Kirk, whose subject King James the Saxt is, and of whase kingdome nocht a king, nor a lord, nor a heid, bot a member. And, sir, when yie war in yer swallin-cloutes, Chryst Jesus rang friely in this land in spyt of all His enemies.'" Melville had many descendants prepared to echo these words, which are half battles; and they were not ordained ministers alone, but shepherds from the fields, and struggling shopkeepers in the towns, and young girls from quiet cottages in the country.

D 3151

Some Scotswomen of Early Times

BY ALEXANDER SMELLIE.

Domestic heroines, as they may be termed, are plentiful in Scottish history. From the early days of Robert III., when an unknown Catherine Glover—Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth"—took pity on the wretched Duke of Rothesay, who was being starved to death in a dungeon of Falkland Castle, and supplied him with milk from her own bosom, the annals of Scotland are rich in heroic women. For example, there was Catherine Gordon, the "White Rose of Scotland," a woman of extraordinary beauty and accomplishments, who by her loving fidelity to Perkin Warbeck amid every reverse of fortune, gained the sympathy and respect of her bitterest enemies. The wife of David Hume, of the fighting house of Weddeburn—the first of his family to suffer a natural death, all the rest having died in defense of their country—was another. Such a paragon of benevolence was this woman that she was always known as the Good Lady Wedderburn. So, too, Christian Fletcher, Mrs. Grainger, is still remembered as the woman who, when the English, in 1652, besieg- the Castle of Dunottar, where the regalia of Scotland was preserved, escaped with the Crown, Sceptre and Sword concealed about her person, and kept them safely hidden until the Restoration—eight years afterwards. Later, we have Lady Grizel Cochrane, who turned highwaywoman for a single day in order to rob the royal mail of her father's death-warrant; Helen Walker, whom Sir Walter Scott has immortalized as Jeanie Deans; and another, Helen "of Kirkconnell," who saved her lover's life at the cost of her own, and is the heroine of one of Wordsworth's poems. Nor should a niche in the Temple of Fame be denied to the devoted women of Jacobite times, from Flora Macdonald to poor Clementina Walkinshaw, whose liaison with Charles Edward gave rise to so much scandal, and ended so disastrously.

From the lives of such women as these, who, flaming like meteors across the sky of history, by supreme acts of self-sacrifice or by life-long devotion to duty, gained an eternal place in the hearts of their countrymen, we can gain some idea of the thought and feelings of Scotswomen of the past. Religion had a firm hold over their hearts, and it was a religion which expressed itself in charitable acts, and was not merely confined to devotional exercises. The best proof of this lies in the numerous individual instances of feminine philanthropy, which stand out with such notable prominence in the early chronicles of Scotland. Many were the ladies of ancient lineage "who went about doing good"; many the convents, the hospitals, the churches built and endowed by such women.

Queen Matilda, the Scottish wife of Henry I, founded in 1117 the Hospital for Lepers, at St. Giles, London, to the chapel of which institution the Church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields (where Andrew Marvell lies buried) owes its origin. Another leper house was built in Glasgow by Lady of Lochow, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, in 1580. The convent at St. Bothan's, in Berwickshire, was endowed by Euphemia, Countess of March, and that at Haddington, in East Lothian, by the Countess of Northumberland; while Isabel, Countess of Lennox, built the Collegiate Church at Dumbarton. Edinburgh itself is rich in memorials of the beneficence of wealthy women of the past. The Chapel of St. Margaret, founded by the Queen of Malcolm Canmore; the Chapel of St. Mary's, in Niddry's Close (from which the oldest Lodge of Scottish Free Masons derives its name), was founded by Elizabeth, Countess of Ross, daughter of the Great Chamberlain of Scotland, and the widow of John, Lord of the Isles.

As early as 1293 there is a record of a certain Lady Donoca making a gift of all possessions to the Abbey of Holyrood, and in the Cowgate stood Magdalen Chapel, originally a Maison Dieu, which, having at some time or other fallen into disrepair, was rebuilt by one Janet Rynd, widow of Michael Macqueen, in the middle of the sixteenth century. Lady Yester built a number of churches in various parts of the country, including the famous one in Edinburgh, at the corner of the old High School Wynd.

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The Story of Rob Roy

BY A. H. MILLAR, F. S. A.

(*Continued*)

The pettiness of Mar's character was plainly shown by his conduct whilst smarting under the defeat he had endured. Instead of boldly meeting his enemy in fair fight he descended to the meanness of executing personal vengeance upon Argyll, ordered, Rob Roy had no choice but to obey, and whilst on his way to the Duke's residence in the west a strange adventure befell him.

The by-paths which he had followed so as to avoid coming near the fortified posts of the Hanoverians, led Macgregor and his men near the seat of the Duke of Montrose at Buchanan House, and he was somewhat astonished to encounter a messenger from Graeme of Killearn, who then had charge of that establishment, asking for an interview. He knew that Mar had applied by letter to Graeme, before the first conflict of the two armies, asking him to support the cause of "his rightful King and opprest countrie," but he had not responded to the call, and as Rob Roy conjectured that he might now have reconsidered his resolve and become willing to join the Jacobites he determined, however unwillingly, to meet his old enemy.

Graeme however, had no such purpose in view. He had been instructed by his employer, the Duke of Montrose, to ply Rob Roy with bribes or terrify him with threats to betray the suspected connection of Argyll with the Jacobites and, though both these methods had been ineffectual formerly, Montrose hoped that the dangerous position which Roy now occupied as an outlaw and a rebel would make him more pliant than before. The partial triumph of Argyll at Sheriffmuir made it necessary to overthrow him speedily, lest he should succeed in the field as well as at the court, and Montrose had astutely planned this meeting at a critical time.

It may be well imagined that Graeme and Rob Roy could not meet without considerable emotion. The Highland chief must have felt it difficult to suppress his indignation when he found himself in the presence of the man who had brought disgrace upon his family and ruin on his homestead, and when the Lowland factor encountered the desperate rebel at the head of his reckless clansmen, and remembered how deeply he had wronged him, he would doubtless regret that he had been sent upon so dangerous a mission. And if the meeting was a strange one, its results were not less marvellous. Each had met the other expecting him to commit an act of treachery, and both were disappointed. It was with some chagrin that Rob Roy learned that the hopes which Mar had entertained of seducing Graeme were unfounded; but as the Laird of Killearn unfolded to him his proposals regarding Argyll, his surprise gave place to indignation. He had already refused to betray the Duke when there was some truth in the accusation of Jacobite leanings on his part, and the suggestion that he should volunteer information against him, following out the details of a trumped-up story devised by Montrose only provoked him to anger. The conference was abruptly closed, therefore, and the parties separated, mutually dissatisfied, to meet under more romantic circumstances.

Hardly had Rob Roy left Buchanan House ere he received a message from Mar directing him to abandon the projected attack upon Inverary, and rather to make a diversion by skirmishing in Stirlingshire and the Neighborhood. This species of campaigning suited him well, and he flitted about the country much to the dismay of the Whig lairds in the locality. His presence became so intolerable that Killearn himself was forced to take up arms and lead an expedition against him in person. With some difficulty he discovered that Rob Roy had taken the road towards the north, and he succeeded in tracking the Macgregors to Strathfillan. At this point the chief had divided his band, sending the larger portion eastward by Glen Dochart upon a marauding expedition under his lieutenant, Alister

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Roy Macgregor, while he remained with about twenty of his men at Crianlarich Inn to await their return. Graeme thus found his enemy delivered into his hands by a stroke of special good fortune.

The pursuers arrived at the cross-roads of Crianlarich early in the morning, having followed closely upon the trail of the Macgregors through a portion of the night. Rob Roy had taken up his quarters in the inn, whilst his followers had been accommodated in one of the outhouses adjacent to it, as they did not anticipate an attack at this time. Circumstances thus seemed to favor Graeme, and he took advantage of them. Directing a number of his men to close and guard the gates of the barn where the Macgregors lay, he advanced towards the door of the inn and summoned Rob Roy to surrender. The only reply he received was a bold and insulting defiance, and he ordered some of his men to go forward and sieze the traitor and rebel. This was no easy task, however; the door of the inn was narrow and would not admit the entrance of more than one soldier at a time, and Macgregor, by the exercise of that agility and strength which had made him famous, felled each intruder to the ground as he entered, filling up the doorway with their bleeding and insensible forms. Five of his assailants had been thus overthrown, and the tumult had waxed so loud that the Macgregors had taken the alarm, and by one united effort they burst the doors of their prison and rushed impetuously forth upon the enemy.

The Graemes, finding it dangerous to advance and difficult to retreat, fled precipitately from the spot, leaving many of their comrades disabled behind them. Rob Roy recalled his men from the pursuit, and, seeing the excessive numbers opposed to him, withdrew to a neighboring height, so that he might have the advantage of the higher ground. When his assailants had rallied and saw the small force which he had at his command they advanced towards his position, expecting to make an easy conquest, but some of his best marksmen picked out the leaders and wounded them by the point, and they were compelled to take refuge in an ignominious flight. Thus ended the famous skirmish of Crianlarich, the tradition regarding which is still current in the locality.

Rob Roy lost no time in joining the rest of his followers lest the enemy should return in greater force than formerly, and avenge their slaughtered comrades. To avoid a contest, he led his men towards Stirling and Falkirk, and did the Jacobite cause great service by boldly "lifting" some of the stores and cattle designed for the Hanoverian army at Stirling Castle, from under the very eyes of their guardians.

The new year (1716) had dawned ere the Pretender, who had landed in Scotland, made any movement southwards, and by that time the Government had been thoroughly alarmed. The mind of the Duke of Marlborough, then Commander of the Forces, had been poisoned against Argyll by the insinuations of Montrose and other rivals, and he thought it expedient to send General Cadogan, his friend and follower, to supersede Argyll, and teach the Scots submission. Thus, whilst James VIII remained at Perth, issuing futile proclamations, premature instruction for thanksgiving services, and pious commands to the clergy to offer special prayers for him, Cadogan was advancing with relentless step into the midst of Scotland, prepared to massacre, burn and destroy all who would not acknowledge the supremacy of his employer, George I.

From the beginning of the rebellion, the Kingdom of Fife had been the headquarters of revolt, and against it Cadogan directed his forces, with the intention of expelling the recusants from that spot entirely. The Castle of Bruntisland was reinforced, the Earl of Rothes received assistance, and a collateral campaign was begun in Fife and Perthshire. Rob Roy had taken up his quarters at Falkland, and strove to maintain the sinking Jacobite cause by many daring exploits. His anger had been especially kindled against the mercenaries whom King George had brought from the Continent to subdue his northern subjects, and Rob lost no opportunity of harrassing and annoying them. He commanded a force of about two hundred men, and with these he did such execution that he brought the vengeance of the merciless General upon his head.

A party of Hanoverians, consisting of Swiss mercenaries and Lowland militia, had been stationed by Cadogan in the Tow-

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er of Balgonie—an ancient edifice belonging to the Earl of Leven, and situated on an eminence overlooking the Rover Leven, near Markinch. The intention of the General was to advance in line towards the sea-coast, and then by a northern march to drive the insurgents back towards Perth or Dundee, and Balgonie, though a place of no great strength, was needful to him for this purpose. Rob Roy was on the alert, however, and checkmated this move effectually. He brought a strong party of his men from Falkland, and laid siege to Balgonie. The contest was brief, and he soon took the castle, capturing all its defenders, and leaving it partially dismantled and in ruins. The place was of slight importance in itself, but Cadogan's plans had been disturbed by its capture, and he vowed to be deeply revenged upon the Highland cateran who had successfully outwitted him.

The fading remnant of the Jacobite army, deserted by their King and abandoned by their leader, melted away before the march of this relentless commander, and Argyll was spurred into an activity against his countrymen, which he would not otherwise have adopted. Cadogan had been reared on the Continent under Marlborough, and his heart was steeled against pity. It was not enough for him to see abject submission amongst the helpless Highland crofters, for his education taught him to believe in reigning by terror rather than ruling by clemency. He made his way to Inverness, without much difficulty, and returned southwards through Breadalbane's country, devastating all the property which the unfortunate proprietors had hoped to reserve. The Marquis of Breadalbane had been one of the tardiest amongst the Scottish nobles to give in his adherence to the Jacobites, but his late adhesion did not mitigate the penalty which he had to endure, and his treason to King George assisted neither party. Finlarig Castle had been left with but a slight force to protect it, and was easily captured and garrisoned by the Hanoverians, and as Balloch (Taymouth) Castle was also in their hands, they could command the whole valley of the Tay and the principal glens which led from it.

Rob Roy had heard of Cadogan's advance to the neighborhood of his own place with some trepidation, as he anticipated that the General would not be unwilling to take vengeance upon him when it was in his power, so he hastened forward towards Killin, that he might defend his own domicile. His family was then settled at Auchinchisallan, a croft in Glen Dochart, about three miles southwest from Killin, for in this spot Mary Macgregor had settled shortly after the eviction from Balquidder, and many domestic memories had already clustered around the place. And it was at this time, when her husband's presence was most urgently required, that he was absent on affairs of state, though hastening to her relief.

(To be continued.)

GREENOCK LADY'S PRECIOUS RELICS.

An American lady, Mrs. Buckhout, has brought the news across to the other side of the Atlantic that Mrs. Walter Washington Buchanan Rodger, of Bagatelle, Greenock, is in possession of some Washington relics, which the American people would like to acquire.

It appears that Mrs. Buckhout had been visiting friends in the west of Scotland, including Mrs. Rodger, and she discovered that the latter lady's late husband, ex-Provost Rodger, had come into possession of the Seal used on the Declaration of Independence, the seal used personally by George Washington during the war, and a complete table service of solid silver used by Washington. Through the kindness of Mrs. Rodger, the American lady, who comes from Michigan, was permitted to have a wax copy made of the Independence Seal to take home and show her friends on the other side. It appears that the Yankees are now burning with a patriotic fervor for the acquisition of the relics which lie secure in a Greenock mansion, and that a movement is on foot with the object of getting the State to negotiate for possession of the precious curios, on behalf of the American Republic.—Greenock Telegraph.

TRUTHFUL, ANYWAY.

The vicar, observing one of his flock coming out of the village public-house, gravely said to him, "John, my friend, I am sorry to see you coming out of a public-house."

"Yes, yer reverence, an' Ah's sorry to be seen coomin' oot; but as Ah's nee money left, and t' landlord won't put it on t' slate, Ah had 't coom oot, otherwise thoo wouldn't ha' sin me for an hour or twa as yit."—Tit-Bits.

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Lest We Forget

Lessons Erom the Election

BY REV. ALBERT K. DUFF.

How stunningly few ever pause to consider the teachings of an election. From the second the polls close, the masses take it as a matter of course without a moment's reflection. At least that is how it appears.

In actual importance no event in a quarter century has transpired equal to that which differentiated the eighth of November from other days in our national calendar. It was not a landslide for any political organization.

THE GREAT OVERTURN

in party holdings and party domination is auspiciously significant. History has an expressive way of repeating itself. In a milder form, perhaps, but just as positively, the people, in 1882, 1892, 1894 and 1898, disavowed their approval of political log-rolling. The reactionary policies of the radical and the nondescript theories of the wily conservative were alike admonished, and machine bossism has been dealt a terrific blow. A close analysis of the situation evinces a substantial conquest for popular government. Honesty, decency, fidelity have been vociferously sounded, and we trust their claims shall be vindicated.

GOVERNMENT OVERMUCH.

There is little sympathy with hysterical enterprise, neither do the people expect, because a man has been elected, he must become parent of some new legislation. Thomas Jefferson used to say "that country is governed best that is governed least." Last year there were passed by the Federal and State Legislatures more than 44,000 enactments. The channel of our law code is literally gorged and choked with immaterial driftwood, and we suffer from the enforced overflow. Every novice in Senate, or House assumes that he must father some new bill and solicit suggestions for this end from his constituency. If he would turn his activities toward weeding out evasive obstructions to what good law we have, he would better prove his title to the salary he draws, and accelerate his ascendency to real fame. He should learn that excellence in citizenship is regenerative rather than legislative—the fallow ground to be broken is in the heart, not on the statute books.

WEARY OF CONDITIONS.

Every campaign is heralded in a platform of plausible promises designed to capture the confidence of the voter. The candidate pins it to his lapel and shouts: "My sentiments, my policies, elect me! I'll be your faithful servant." He is chosen, and if conditions are altered at all they are against the people; and you feel like asking your neighbor's bad boy to call in and kick you all over. We tire of this sort of a thing when it becomes too occasional. Just now we anticipate early relief from the high cost of living. Eagerly we wait a reduced tariff that will be a guarantee against a return to present distresses, and a preventive of pending disaster. What assurance have we that a single pledge made by the new political propaganda will be kept? Our flimsy reliances in the past have left us in universal distrust. It is all your fault and mine. The difference is I freely confess it, while you strive to reason an imaginary excuse for it.

Do you realize how far the protective tax on food stuffs is helping you to live? We submit a brief and plain table showing the import taxes on a dozen articles of the most common use, you know what it means. Read it a whole lot and tell about it to your friends:

Sugar	$0.95 cwt.	$1.90 cwt.
Wheat	.25 bus.,	.50 bus.
Wheat Flour	25%	50%
Butter	$6.00 cwt.	$12.00 cwt.
Cheese	6.00 cwt.	12.00 cwt.
Beans	.45 bus.	.90 bus.
Peas, split	.45 bus.	.90 bus.
Potatoes	.25 bus.	.50 bus.

How many dollars each week do you pay in overcharge into the coffers of the

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trusts through the very humble servant you elect to represent you? He may not do it directly, but every man elected in a campaign where trust money is used is accessory to the deal, and no trust contributes its little $100,000 check without it is for 100 per cent. of value received or value to receive in favoritism. "What fools we mortals be!" Was I a fool, were you? And what a miserable little mite the thieving monopoly pays for its privilege to prey on the poor!

You are frightened into submission. Some fellow tells you that even a threat of tariff revision will bring calamity to business. So it will if the use of the word business means the growing bank account of the monopoly list, but to you the calamity will prove the greatest blessing you can obtain. The same little fellow tells you to go slow in reducing tax on food commodities, and you placidly submit allowing the treacherous combine to thrust its slimy paw deeper and deeper into your purse. Why go slow? It should take a congress of the people and for the people less than one hour, to wipe out every dollar of living beyond a shadow of possibility. "Better be cautious! Mills will shut down; merchandise will clog, no more enterprise; no more improvement!" Such contemptible rot, and yet the masses flee from this fluttering will-o-wisp like flocks of sheep from a scare crow in a salt patch.

Whatever your amazement, the election had in it a goodly element of progress. No sets of men hold the fate of this nation. Over and above the rage of ballots loomed the God of battles, and we are sure what has been, is for the best. The 61st Congress has already done something and should employ every moment between now and the entrance of its successor, next March to convince the people that the Republican party is worthy of renewed confidence. The 62nd Congress must reorganize its vast responsibility that the hundreds of thousands of Republicans who put the welfare of the country before party allegiance will expect the Democracy to fulfil its pledges and naturally we conclude that it will strive for a record. The spirit of non-partisanism has been wholesomely emphasized and altogether we have been reminded that Jehovah still reigns and nation will live.

GAELIC DICTIONARY.

FACLAIR GAIDHLIG LE DEALBHAN. By E. Macdonald, Herne Bay, England. 6½d. (13 cents) a number.

I take pleasure in calling the attention of readers of "The Caledonian" to numbers 28 and 29 of this wonderful Gaelic Dictionary. The parts before us contain the words from "smachdair," disciplinarian, to "taibhsearachd," second-sight, and maintain the high standard of excellence of the preceding parts. It is to the lasting disgrace of the thousands of Highlanders in America that more encouragement has not been given the author of this laborious work. For the price of a box of fifty common cigars, this monument of the Gaelic language can be placed on anyone's book shelves, but apparently the transplanted Gael does not value his native language so highly.

GEORGE F. BLACK.

SCOTTISH MAKERS OF AN ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

Many of our readers who are acquainted with the great dictionary of the English language, now in course of publication by the Oxford University Press, are not aware of the nationality of the editors. Dr. Murray, the editor-in-chief, is a Scot, as also is Dr. Craigie, one of the two assistant editors. The third editor, Dr. Bradley, is an Englishman. Hence the dictum that it requires two Scotsmen and one Englishman to produce the greatest dictionary of the English language ever published.

GAELIC REVIVAL.

The Marquis of Bute has recently purchased the valuable Gaelic library of the Rev. Donald MacLean, Dunvegan, Skye. This library is considered the largest and most complete in the world, embracing every Gaelic book and pamphlet on record. Of late years the gatherings of Gaelic scholars at stated meetings throughout Scotland have inspired many to write.

Among the latest volumes that have emanated from the Gaelic press are Robert Burns's poems and songs translated into Gaelic. This is the first attempt ever made to familiarize the descendants of Ossian with the works of Scotland's national bard, and the translator, Mr. Charles MacPhater, Glasgow, has accomplished his task with taste and ability. Mr. MacPhater, the author of this great book is a cousin of Dr. Neil MacPhater of New York. Other interesting volumes that have just appeared are "Folk Tales and Fairy Lore," collected by the late Rev. James Macdougall, and a new and enlarged edition of "Am Fear Ciuil," the work of the late Mr. Donald Mackecknie, Edinburgh.

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BOSTON AND VICINITY

Robert E. May. Literary Editor in Charge

Clan Mackenzie No. 2, as usual opened the Boston entertainment season with their annaual concert and ball, Thursday evening, October 27th. Chief John Matheson presided at the concert and was escorted to the platform by a large delegation from the respective Scottish societies. The artists included Miss Esther Hood, who scored a decided hit, Boston's perennial favorite Mr. James Singer, Harry McLean, a comical comedian and Misses McDonald and Sutcliffe, dancers. President of the City Council, Walter Ballantyne made a speech, not political as he does not require to be re-elected this year. We should include Mayor John F. Fitzgerald with the artists, as when he arrived about 12:30 the audience were not content with a speech and he willingly obliged by singing his famous election ballad, "Sweet Adeline."

As usual the affair was a great social success, over five hundred people were present, and the committee of arrangements which included T. H. Hudson, James Reddock, James Wood, William Alexander, Dr. Miles Martin, Peter Miller, Thomas Bell and William A. Riggs are entitled to great credit for the excellent way in which everything pertaining to the enjoyment of their patrons was handled.

The Burns' Memorial Association are being congratulated on their good fortune in making arrangements with the directors of the New Museum of Fine Arts to display the models submitted for the proposed statue to Robert Burns.

The association is giving five hundred dollars prizes for the models adjudged the best, and the jury of awards is composed of Mr. Cyrus E. Dallin, the eminent sculptor, Mr. Robert D. Andrews, a leading architect, and Mr. Philip L. Hale the famous artist and critic. The competing sculptors are, J. Massey Rhind and Augustus Lukeman of New York, Richard E. Brooks of Quincy and Paris. H. H. Kitson of Quincy, Richard Reechia and William H. White of Boston. The museum has been crowded with visitors Saturday and Sundays, the two free days of the week.

The award is still sub judice, so we will defer comments on the merits of the different models.

Many amusing remarks have, of course, been made by self-elected art experts, but the artistic excellence and original ideals displayed in some of the designs have caused regret that only one Burns Memorial can be erected in Boston. The models will be on view until December 15.

An exciting meeting of the Boston Caledonian Club was held on Tuesday evening, November 1.

Although the club owns a forty thousand dollar property at West Roxbury, it does not own nor lease headquarters, and its movable property, such as banners, paraphernalia, old record books, etc., is usually held by the last member using them. Many of its record books are of historical value and an endeavor is being made to gather all these together. As in all associations, some members talk too much and say nothing, others talk too much and say things they did not intend and are afterwards sorry for. So in the Caledonian Club. One member of thirty-three years' standing allowed his tongue to run away with his wits and brains, and he has plenty of all three. Another life member, very respected and looked up to, considered himself aggrieved thereby and called him to account in a letter sent to be read to the members. With a voice shaking with emotion, and his feelings visibly expressed in his manner, the older member made an admirable apology, disarming the friends of his opponent, and the club accepted the apology with the hope that he would not do it again.

The Burns Anniversary Committee of the Caledonian Club have engaged Mr. Theodore Martin, tenor; Mr. W. L. Cockburn, baritone; Miss Esther Hood nd Miss Jean L. Sherburne for their celebration in Mechanics' Hall, January 25.

The Woman's Auxiliary Board to the Scots Charitable Society held their seventeenth annual entertainment at Paul Revere Hall Wednesday evening, November 9. This is usually one of the swell functions of Boston's Scottish colony and this year it surpassed all previous records. Professor Charlton Black of Boston University delivered the address, and speeches were made by President Pirie and Vice-President Pottinger of the Scots Charitable Society. Mrs. M. Nelson, Miss Mary McLeod, Miss Margaret Walker, Miss Cameron and Mrs. A. H. Barclay were the artists who contributed greatly to

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the evening's entertainment, and Mr. David Ferrier, the champion piper, gave the many visitors the opportunity of hearing pibrochs and strathspeys played by a master.

Mrs. James Brough, president and Mrs. Charles Thomson, chairwoman, of the entertainment committee were omnipresent and worked hard to help everyone enjoy themselves, as did every member of the committee, Mrs. C. C. B. Lyons, Mrs. T. Hawley, Mrs. W. Lamb, Mrs. R. Sutherland, Miss E. A. Goodwin, Miss A. W. Irvine, Mrs. J. H. Snow, Mrs. J. Pottinger, Mrs. H. Masterton, Mrs. G. Liddle and Mrs. J. Meckle.

The Glasgow Select Choir gave a concert before over one thousand people at Symphony Hall Monday, November 14, and the pity is that three times that number were not present to more nearly fill the hall. No finer Scottish concert has ever been heard in Boston. No better aggregation of Scottish singers has, we believe, ever appeared anywhere. We do not, however, blame the Scottish people for not turning out in their thousands to listen to this high-class musical treat, as in Boston especially scarcely a week passes but there is a Scottish entertainment given by some of its clans or societies, and it is a heavy tax to patronize them all. We believe if the managers of this company had endeavored to enlist some of the societies in their behalf and allowed more than one week for publicity, the hall would have been better filled. Mr. Louis H. Ross during the few days given him to work up the advertising did wonders and helped materially to prevent a complete failure. Many complaints were made regarding the seating arrangements. The $1 and 75 cent seats in the body of the hall were about half occupied, the first balcony comparatively empty, and the second balcony, at 50 and 25 cents, crowded.

The poetical tribute to the late King Edward VII in the October Caledonian was by Dr. Francis W. Reed of Boston, and has been most favorably commented upon here and in Great Britain as being one of the finest compositions written by any one, and greater by far than that by Britain's poet-laureate.

JAMES STEWART.

If the "Caledonian" was read by every Scotsman in the United States, there is no name that could be recorded in its columns that would arouse more kindly remembrances, more feelings of gratitude, more sympathy of a personal loss, than that of James Stewart, for many years almoner and chairman of the Relief Board of the Scots Charitable Society and ex-vice-president. It is unlikely, however, that many of the participants of Mr. Stewart's kindly ministrations are in the "Caledonian" readers class. It is a strange anamoly that so many of the Scottish race, which is universally considered as the very paragon of all nations for its sturdy independence, its thrift, its abhorrence of sham, its horror of state or parochial aid, should still contain, as every one connected with Scottish charitable organizations can testify, so many weak, shiftless, ungrateful parasites and beggars. Mr. Stewart, before coming to America 35 years ago, was in the employ of one of the Scottish nobility, but Mr. Stewart himself was one of nature's noblemen.

In his dispensation of Scots' charitable funds, and of his own, the recipient, if worthy and unfortunate, as so many were, was always given the kindly word, a cheery message and a helping hand. Mr. Stewart did not consider that pecuniary help was all that was expected of him; he helped others to help themselves. The peripatetic rounder was always sure of a meal and the society's funds did not have to pay for them. Mr. Stewart died at his home at Scituate, Mass., on November 2 after a short illness. He was 62 years of age. His body was brought to Boston and funeral services held in the chapel of Cedar Grove Cemetery, Saturday, November 5. His remains were escorted to the grave by many sorrowing friends, the majority of whom had been for years associated with him in Scottish Society work. Mr. Stewart was in the restaurant business on Harrison avenue and Elliot street for a great many years, retiring about five years ago to his country home at Scituate. He was twice married, and is survived by a widow, two sons and one daughter.

ROBERT ROME.

One of the most unassuming, inoffensive, sterling hearted of men. A man of peace at any price, and yet one who had opinions of his own, and was willing to express them in a quiet way. What, then, was the surprise of those who knew him, to read in the Boston papers that Robert Rome had been killed by a blow on the head after a meeting of the Lathers' Union, of which he was the president, ex-financial secretary and ex-agent, and that his assailant, a contractor by the name of Craffey, had been released on $800 bail. Mr. Rome died in the ambulance while being taken to the hospital, Wednesday evening, November 16. The funeral services were held on Sunday, the 20th inst., at Waterman's undertaking rooms, which were too small to acommodate the large turn-out of members from the Scots Charitable Society, Caledonian Club and Boston Bowling Club, who gathered dazed and horrified at the most unlikely, untimely end of a much respected brother. Mr. Rome was a native of Lilmarnock, 52 years of age, and came to this country many years ago. He was well-known to bowlers and curlers all over the United States and Canada, being one of the best skips in the Boston Club.

AND THAT'S GOING SOME!

A teacher in a New England grammar school found the subjoined facts in a composition on Longfellow, the poet, written by a fifteen-year-old girl:

"Henry W. Longfellow was born in Portland, Me., while his parents were travelling in Europe. He had many fast friends, among whom the fastest were Phoebe and Alice Carey."—Everybody's.

D 3469

Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, Manager.

A. T. LIDDELL, Editor.

JAMES C. McNEILLIE, Associate.

PITTSBURGH.

Send all communications to 422 First avenue—those of a business nature to Mr. Sutherland, and all news and notes to the editor. It is earnestly desired that all the Scottish people of these parts avail themselves of "The Caledonian" columns, for the dissemination of news interesting to the race, and also to remember that "The Caledonian" is an unparalleled medium for advertising which always brings results. The Scottish population of Western Pennsylvania, including those of Scotch descent, numbers anywhere from 75,000 to 100,000.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, has just given $1,500,000 more towards completing the great Technical Schools here, made possible by his previous munificent gifts of several millions. The works these schools are doing to train the young in proper ways that will benefit not only themselves but the nation, is beyond calculation. These schools constitute one of the chief sights of Pittsburgh. They adjoin the great Carnegie Institute in Schenley Park. Every visitor who desires to see something really worth while, always makes it a special point to see them, along with the Institute itself.

Mr. Carnegie had his own early struggles, and knows from experience what are the essential things in the way of education and the equipment necessary thereto. All this is a mighty force for progress, not only in the individual, but vastly benefiting to the nation. Every thinking person must perceive the truth of this, and wish the Carnegie Technical Schools of Pittsburgh all the success they richly deserve.

The Scots here will be sorry to learn that Duncan Mackintosh is seriously indisposed down in Arkansas, where he has been working on a big plastering contract for some time. "Mack" is one of our best known sons of Scotia, and his many friends hope for his speedy recovery and return to Pittsburgh.

Misses Mary M. Bennett and Margaret G. Connell, of Airdrie, Scotland, who have been visiting friends and relatives in these parts the last few months, left on November 11th, for a two weeks' stay with relatives in Washington, D. C. They sailed on November 26, by steamer California for Glasgow. These braw Scotch lassies made many friends here and in Ohio, who were sorry to see them go—including Rev. Mr. McDougall of the "Caledonian" who visited Pittsburgh, last summer.

Serveral years ago quite a move was made to secure a Scottish Institute for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, in which our local clans were actively interested. The matter is now revived by friends of the movement.

Miss Christine Miller, the well known Scottish contralto, has just finished a successful tour with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. Her services are in demand everywhere, far and near. She is a great favorite at Scotch gatherings, and in American circles. Miss Miller is a native of Kilsyth, Scotland.

Chief David Dudgeon, of Clan Robertson, East Pittsburgh, is promoting a novel plan for clansmen to attend the Royal Clan Convention in Boston next year. The chief has gathered together a capable committee of clansmen, and formed a Boston club, which will give socials, entertainments, etc., the profits from which are to make up a fund towards defraying expenses of clansmen to the convention.

Miss Christine Stewart has returned from the White Mountains, New Hampshire, where she spent the summer.

We have just enjoyed a season here, in a local theatre of "Howard," the great Scottish ventriloquist and entertainer. "He came, saw and conquered!" Crowded houses of both Scotch and other nationalities were enthusiastic over his performances, and his Scotch "dummies" caused roars of laughter. Personally, "Howard" is a bright, lovable sort of a fellow, very sociable and clever, and made lots of friends. The papers were a unit in sounding his praises. This great artiste is a native of Glasgow and a credit to old Scotland. He is travelling all over the country, being booked up to next summer, when he will fill an important engagement in the principal cities of Great Britain, including London, Glasgow and Edinburgh. "Howard," whose real name is Mr. John Miller ("Jock" he calls himself—just plain "Jock") is a member of Clan McLean, No. 105, Halifax, N. S., and takes great interest in the clans. He and his good wife own a splendid summer home in Halifax—and also own something better and in which they take the greatest pride—a bonnie wee laddie, whom Howard declares is "gaun tae be a clever yin."

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CANADA

The Pittsburgh Bag Pipe Band held a very successful dance in Linaugh's Hall, Friday, November 11. About sixty couples attended. Under he able generalship of Chief Robert Mills of the McPhersons, everything went smoothly. The skirl of the pipes always brings the Scots together.

The "Caledonian" is doing very well away out in Nevada. Mr. George Sutherland, of Elko, has been actively engaged in booming the magazine in that town and sent in no less than ten subscribers. Good! George is a brother of the Pittsburgh manager of the "Caledonian."

Mr. Andrew C. Robertson, one of our best known and most prominent attorneys here, will pay a brief visit to his elegant winter home in the Isle of Pines, leaving for that place in January. He owns a large hotel there, besides a splendid tract of land. Mr. Robertson is a native of the auld toon of Dundee, Scotland, and a very gentlemanly Scot, indeed, with hosts of friends.

Truly, "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Clansman Archie Anderson of the Camerons has been an invalid for quite a while. He heard of "Howard," the Scotch ventriloquist and entertainer, being in town, and sadly bemoaned the fact that he couldn't see and hear him. being confined to bed. In some way "Howard" heard about it, and with the impetuosity characteristic of a kindly heart, immediately arranged to go nd see Archie in his chamber. He put up an entertainment to the great delight of the sick man and his friends. "The heart is aye warm 'neath the tartan." Our friend "Howard" is always eager to do anything like this, which endears him to everybody. The simple act reminds one of the great hearted and renowned singer. Jenny Lind, who was always ready and willing to do such noble things.

While on this theme, it is entirely in place to mention the fact that Clansman William Sutherland is one of the most useful and accommodating Scots in these parts—and has been very helpful to Mr. Howard.

Clan Cameron of Pittsburgh held an open meeting on Friday evening, October 28. The program was furnished by "Howard," who certainly exerted himself to please. and by Messrs. Houston, Denny, Lace and others of the clan. It was a most enjoyable affair. It should be stated here that Mr. Houston is a splendid delineator of Shakespeare. His selections from "Hamlet" and a choice poem by Kipling were done in such a highly artistic way as to warrant the prediction that should he decide on a stage career, undoubted fame awaits him. Such elocution as his is not heard every day, and would compare favorably with any of the greatest tragedians. Mr. Houston lives in Hulton, a suburb of Pittsburgh.

Mr. William Stewart, of Clan Cameron, was recently married to Miss Mary McKay of this city, and hailing from Dalry, Ayrshire. The happy young couple kept the matter a secret for some time, and only recently the fact leaked out, which came as a big surprise. They will reside in Detroit, Mich., whither Mr. Stewart has already gone.

Miss Jessie Anderson, Fifth and Ivy street, has returned from Scotland. She had a very pleasant time on the other side.

While the new Scottish Literary and Social Club of the East End has not yet materialized, there is good reason for predicting that something will be done very soon in the matter, as a meeting is to be called by Mr. John Brovan, due notice of which will be given to those gentlemen favoring the idea. There is no doubt such a club would be a success. We have the talent right here—and the proper spirit, too, without which anything of this nature would be a failure. Attorney William McDowell, in particular, is very enthusiastic over the matter, and believes the club's usefulness could be broadened by incorporating in its objects a bureau to help all worthy Scotchmen and Scotch women who migrate here to secure employment. Strangers of our race coming here are invariably "at sea" and exposed to pitfalls and various evils that lurk on every hand to trap the unwary. A helping hand at such a critical juncture would be distinctly in the line of fulfilling the Saviour's plea, "Inasmuch," etc. Besides this, the club could be made the means of introducing not only strangers, but our own people, to each other—and such a thing is needed in Pittsburgh as well as other cities.

Mrs. Mary Mitchell, of Airdrie, Scotland, who has been visiting relatives here for the past few months, sailed for home on the California, November 26th. She is a sister of Mrs. Penman, of Avalon.

NEW CLAN IN SHARON, PA.

It is no figure of speech to state that the "heather was on fire" in the progressive town of Sharon, Pa., on Saturday evening, November 5. The occasion was the formal organization of Clan McIntyre and the installation of its officers. That it was no ordinary event, the inhabitants only too willingly can testify. The town was simply owned by the visiting clansmen from far and near, and there was nothing to it but the Scotch. When our countrymen undertake anything they do it thoroughly.

Previous to the installation there was a grand parade of 500 splendid-looking Scots, an honor to the country of their adoption and a pride to old Scotia.

The Pittsburg Bagpipe Band led the procession, and to the "inspiring music of a

thousand years" the gallant marchers paraded the principal streets of the town. Everybody was out, of course. It was a sight of a lifetime for many. To such a demonstration, or bombardment (as you will), the city capitulated; it couldn't do anything else and did it most willingly. And the marchers! Well, how the Scotch can "step it out" is a matter of history, and many hearty commendations were voiced by the spectators as the great unbroken line swung gaily on. The wealth of coloring, too, was a matter that greatly rejoiced all who saw the parade. The kilts are undoubtedly picturesque, and when to these are added the plaids of various hues, not to mention stockings, it will easily be understood that this procession was an eye-opener to the Americans of Sharon. The Citizens' Brass Band of West Middlesex was also in line. It played nothing but Scotch music, and played it well, too. On the whole, this public demonstration was a "rouser" and served to show the people in those parts what the Scotch can do.

After the parade the marchers met in Elks' Hall, where the installation took place. Royal Deputy Alex Blackhall of Pittsburg was master of ceremonies, assisted by Royal Deputy William Lightbody of Youngstown, Ohio, and supported by the following staff: Chief Robert Mills of the McPhersons, Allegheny, acted as Chief during installation; Chief Walter Hogg of the Camerons, Pittsburg, as Tanist; Hugh Best of the McDonalds, Youngstown, Financial Secretary; William Sutherland, Camerons, Treasurer; Thos. Blair, McPhersons, Chaplain; Thos. Black, McDonalds, Junior Henchman, and other well-known clansmen filled in the remaining offices. The installation was very successfully done. A grand concert followed, in charge of Past Chief Alex Lavery of Clan Cameron, and participated in by quite a number of well-known clansmen and several of the new clan. It was really a most enjoyable entertainment. An elegant lunch was served up by the home clansmen. Everybody was hungry (and maybe thirsty, too) after such a strenuous night, but every want was fully satisfied. The new Chief, Andrew Wilson, after taking the oath, made a very appropriate speech, in which he freely expressed what the new clan intended doing. He was roundly applauded.

To Clansman Hugh Best, Secretary of the McDonalds of Youngstown, in conjunction with Royal Deputy William Lightbody and Past Chief John Wilson, also of the McDonalds, is due the credit for getting together this splendid body of men constituting Clan McIntyre. They worked hard and unceasingly for the grand object in view, and unstinted praise should be given them for what they have done. Credit is also due Royal Deputy Blackhall for his active interest, and for his great work on the night of the installation.

Large delegations were on hand to "assist" things, from Pittsburg and Allegheny; Youngstown, which is quite near Sharon, turned out a bumper representation, and Cleveland, Ohio, also responded nobly with a choice body of clansmen.

In passing it should be stated that Hugh Best of Youngstown is certainly one of the greatest workers in clan circles in the whole country.

Following are the officers of Clan McIntyre: Chief, Andrew Wilson; Tanist, David W. Christie; Chaplain, William A. Maitland; Recording Secretary, Frank J. Christie; Financial Secretary, Charles Derry; Treasurer, Allan Hastie; Senior Henchman, John Cameron; Junior Henchman, William Fleming; Seneschal, George H. Purdie; Warder, Robert Murdock; Sentinel, Thomas McIntyre; Physician, Dr. G. M. Tinker; Trustee, three years, William McIntyre; Trustee, two years, John B. Howatt; Trustee, one year, Wallace Cameron; Past Chief, William McIntyre. Entertainment Committee, with Chief Wilson as ex-officio member: David Christie, William McIntyre, John B. Howatt, John Cameron and James W. Wilson.

"SCOTLAND, 1911."

Since our last report things have been progressing favorably in the matter of the big "Scottish Pilgrimage" next summer, under the auspices of "The Caledonian." Quite a number of inquiries have been made, which signifies that the idea is crystallizing in many minds here as a mighty good one.. All that is now wanted is to secure pledges to take the trip. Circulars are being sent out from the Pittsburg office of the "Caledonian," setting forth in a brief way what is intended to be done, and asking all who mean to be "pilgrims" to definitely state their intention, backed by a money deposit to secure steamer accommodations. This will be returned in case of unforeseen circumstances.

This will undoubtedly be the greatest thing of its kind that ever happened in Western Pennsylvania. Every detail will be thoroughly looked after. It should be the event of a lifetime. At present it is the intention to engage the whole second cabin of two or three of the big steamers or charter a steamer should the numbers demand it. What a grand time of it there would be with all the good Scottish people gathered together in one big family! They would simply own the ship. On Scotia's soil arrangements will be made for visits by the "pilgrims" to the large cities, where meetings will be held and speeches of welcome made by the Lord Provosts and other civic delegations, and at which many of the visitors will also speak. This ought to be rather enjoyable. Then, tours to various places are to be a feature, at special rates, and there will be lots of other things doing, to be decided on by the "pilgrims" and the management before the embarkation.

Bear in mind that this is an affair for ladies as well as gentlemen. It will be conducted on the highest principles, and every arrangement will be made looking to the thorough satisfaction of all who go on the trip.

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What is wanted now is action on the part of intending "pilgrims." "The Caledonian" representatives here are doing what they can to push the matter.

Good, newsy items of a social or general nature, are always acceptable from our readers in Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania. In this great territory there are always many things happening of undoubted interest to other Scots. Not being omnipresent, the Pittsburgh office force cannot scoop in all the news from everywhere. Therefore, we ask readers who know of anything that would make interesting reading, to send such notes to this office. There is no charge for inserting them. "The Caledonian" is *yours*, and published for *you*. Remember that. Name and address of sender should also be sent, not for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability and good faith.

To those unable to write well and who often have good news to tell, we would say: Just dash down the facts in any way, on a postal or otherwise, and we'll "fix it up" in good shape for publication. Address, "Caledonian" 422 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Philadelphia Letter

Mr. Editor: On October 21st, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Caledonian Club held their concert and masquerade ball, at Assembly Hall, 913 Girard avenue. It was well patronized and a big success. Prizes were given for the best dress, comic and classic and there was such a varied assortment of costume and colors of all nationalties in the marches, that the bewildering sight from the gallery was something unique for a Scottish gathering and made the tartans pale withal their glory. On entering the hall I shook hands with our young Chief John Paton with his grave but smiling face, and then an hour after he shook hands wi' me, but little did I ken him behint the mask o' a real representation o' ane o' your New York eerish policemen; he had a rale baton danglin' frae his wrist as he passed on shaking hands wi' a body and makin' himsel' sae familiar and fresh, tae beat ony ye hae on the force. And the policeman was given first prize for comic, and it was a surprise to many at the unmasking, what a deceiver Johnny Cad, as the girls said what wid a kent yi. Master Milne was awarded first prize for classic dress representing Dancing Girls. The concert was well appreciated and the young folks enjoyed it.

October 28th—The Caledonian Pipe Band held a grand concert and ball which was well attended, Mr. John Burleigh acting as chairman and Miss Jean Robertson as accompanist on the piano. The concert opened with selections from Band (a) Willie Mackay—(b) Glondaural Highlanders. The vocal part of the program was opened by Mrs. E. Rosewell, and the dancing part by Isabel McKinnon in the Highland fling. The March of the Cameron Men was rendered

in fine style by Mr. George Wilson, with a fine pleasing tenor voice and created much enthusiasm and he destined himself to become a big favorite at such Scottish gatherings. Next we had selections from the Fairhill Male Quartette, and the double sword dance was executed with such wonderful precision that made us think one spirit must have actuated both Miss Maggie Robertson and Master Tom Loag in their deft and inspiriting movements. "Highlanders shoulder to Shoulder," was given by our old favorite baritone A. McP. Connell and Rob Roy MacIntosh by Alexander Cairns was sung and acted in such a novel Scottish comic way that made the auld seem new and inexpressibly fresh, funny and laughable by his curious antics. Alexander has undoubtedly this season placed himself in the front ranks of our comic entertainers.

But the hit of the evening was a scene from the Emerald Isle. First Chieftain James Keelie dressed as a rale ould Irish fiddler, came on the stage followed by Miss McKinnon and sure a sweeter Colleen never was seen. Jim struck up the jig which sent the dark haired Colleen into action and with her all our celtic blood into quicker movement. Hoochs, given by the vivacious young dancer was re-echoed back to her from every corner of the hall, and when she finished the audience burst out in one grand delight of applause.

I thought at the time of J. L. Molloy's fine words in the "Kerry Dance" for we in Scotland when I was young had just such merry meetings on the country roads as he describes.

When boys and girls began to gather
In the glen of a summer's night;
And the merry pipers tuning,
Made us long with wild delight.
Oh for to think of it! Oh for to dream of it!
Fills my heart with tears.
O for the days of the Kerry dances! O for the tune of the pipers ring!
Oh for one of those hours of gladness gone, alas—like our youth too soon.
Time goes on, and the happy years are dead,
And one by one the merry hearts are fled.
Silent now is the wild and lonely glen;
Where the bright glad laugh will echo ne'er again.

I hope to see our Pipe Band increase their numbers yet, and give us a blaw Frae a hundred pipers and a' and a'."

November 11th—The 20th annual concert and Ball of Clan Cameron, No. 64, was a marked occasion by many of the Scots here, owing to the return of that talented interpreter of Scottish song, Mr. Theodore Martin. He has warmed himself into the hearts of all who love to hear intelligently rendered oor ain' auld Scotish songs. On his appearance he received a genuine cordial welcome and his "Meet Me On The Learig," was endearingly expressive, and his "McGregors' Gathering," we knew by his actions he felt himself and made us all feel in sympathy for the deeply wronged McGregor. His war-cry 'Gregarach,' still rings in my ears and will be a memory not easily forgotten.

Mr. J. H. Heron was warmly encored for his recital "Applying the Sermon," and was highly appreciated in all his sketches. Miss M. Turnbull sang as sweet as ever, but her dress and attitude seemed stiff and statuesque from her former style of spirit and action. Miss McKinnon repeated her success of the season in Highland fling, and Irish Jig. Mr. H. Dougall was the same old mirth provoker in hi snew "hobble kilt," as Mary of Inverary. The first of the season's monthly literarys was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, Broad and Cherry street, November 17th, the talent was high-class. Miss Lotta Cotterall, Canada's favorite Prima Donna being the star of the evening and she gave us a few of the auld hame sangs o' oor ain folk with exquisite expression, and noo yi see the Quaker Scots hae been concertin' themsel's and divertin' themsel's, this month back, but will rest noo till St. Andrew's Day, and the 25th of January.

PETER MILLER.

MODERN STRATEGY.

"Do you thing airships could be used effectively in warfare?"

"They might," replied the skeptical person, "if we could provide the airships and induce the enemy to go up in them."—Washington Star.

THE CASUS BELLI.

One day a Scotch and English boy, who were fighting, were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scotch boy, though the smaller, being far the more pugnacious. "What garred ye ficht a big laddie like that for?" said the mother as she wiped the blood from his nose. "And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into trousers."—Argonaut.

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SOOTHING SYRUP
Used by Millions of Mothers for Over Seventy Years. Three Generations. . . .
FOR
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FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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Scottish Societies

CLAN MACLEOD.

The twenty-first annual concert and ball of Clan MacLeod, No. 70, O. S. C., Jersey City, N. J., on November 18, at Grand View Auditorium, was, in all respects, a great success. The artists were Miss E. V. Bryson, Miss L. G. Robertson, Mr. Theodore Martin and Mr. A. Knox, who all rendered the songs of "Dear Auld Scotland" in a manner that delighted the immense audience. "Hunting Tower," as given by Miss Bryson and Mr. Martin, was presented in a way that literally "took the house by storm." The Highland dancing by the Gordon Fraser Troupe was heartily applauded. The Pipe and Drum Band of the New York Scottish Highlanders, rendered several popular selections most successfully. After "Auld Lang Syne" Mayor Wittpen reviewed the New York Scottish Highlanders (under Capt. P. G. McGregor) and praised the admirable manner in which they acquitted themselves. Dancing followed and was kept up with zest until long after midnight. Clansmen R. Davidson and J. WcGillivray were floor managers. The clans of Greater New York and New Jersey were well represented; also the Caledonian Clubs of New York and Jersey City.

Past Royal Deputies Murray of Plainfield and McMaster of Elizabeth were present and were cordially welcomed by their many friends. The Committee of Arrangements comprised Past Chief J. M. Carson, chairman; Past Chief R. M. Preston, secretary and treasurer; J. McCrea, J. McGillivray, R. Ford R. Davidson, Charles Wilson, J. Donald, Robert Graham, J. Blair and Chief Robert Plenderteith, ex-officio. S. B.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

It is expected that at no distant date there will be instituted in Plainfield. N. J., an addition to the Order of Scottish Clans. Former Royal Deputy Robert Murray and Royal Deputy Pentland are the leaders in this laudable object. In past years there were several unsuccessful attempts to form a clan in Plainfield. The percentage of Scotsmen in that city was, until recently, very small.

ELOQUENT LECTURE ON BURNS.

The Central Presbyterian Church. Brooklyn, N. Y., was crowded on the evening of the 12th inst., to hear the pastor, Rev. Dr. Cadman, lecture on Robert Burns. The reverend gentleman delivered a briliant oration on the poet and was heartily applauded throughout, and especialy at the close of his eloquent peroration. The members of Clan MacDonald Glee Club rendered several Scotch melodies in a charming manner. The meeting was under the direction of the Caledonian Hospital Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the New York Waverley Association on the 4th ult., officers for 1910-11 were elected as follows: President, John S. Macnab; Vice-President, Samuel C. Morrison; Treasurer, Alfred J. Longley; Secretary, Fred E. Fried. The reports of the officers showed the association is in a very satisfactory condition.

A DELIGHTFUL EVENING.

On the 10th ult. the New York Scottish Gaelic Society met in Caledonian Hall, President T. Munro in the chair. Necessary business having been disposed of, an excellent entertainment was greatly enjoyed by the large company. Pipers Ireland and Murray stirred the hearts of all by their admirable rendering of favorite Scottish airs. Mr. Alex Louden gave several comic recitations that called forth peals of laughter. Miss Lulu Hawkins danced the Highland Fling with grace and agility. Miss Marion M. Main and Miss Pauline Maurice appeared with great success.

DEATH OF CELEBRATED GOLF PLAYER.

William Anderson, who was winner in four national golf tournaments, died recently at Philadelphia, in his thirty-second year. He was a native of Edinburgh and came to this country in 1894. His demise is deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

ACHIEVING GREAT SUCCESS.

Miss Jessie MacLachlan's celebrated concert company has completed a very successful tour of the Lower Provinces of Canada, and for several weeks will appear in various towns of Ontario. The gifted cantatrice is as popular as ever and is always received with enthusiasm.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, BUFFALO.

At the annual meeting of the Buffalo, N. Y., St. Andrew's Society on the 7th ult., officers for 1910-11 were elected as follows: President, Dr. J. Stoddart; Vice-Presidents, James G. Cownie and George McBeth; Secretaries, Adam B. Gunn and D. R. Cunningham; Treasurer, J. A. Nelsonsen; Trustee (for three years), H. G. Anderson. The society is in a very flourishing condition.

NEW YORK SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Scottish Highlanders was held on the evening of the 21st ultimo, Captain MacGregor presiding.

Six new members were initiated, three of whom are residents of Bayonne, N. J., which tends to show that the fame of the organization is spreading to foreign climes.

Our newly elected Honorary Member, Mr. John Davidson, was duly installed as the Chaplin, and responded to the company in a brief address which delighted all present.

Our newly elected Comrade, Richard J. Allen, was absent from our midst, as he is now on his honeymoon to Bermuda.

As Associate Members of the G. A. R. we are striving to excel all others, and so far we have been more than successful. We are to have a joint concert and ball with Cameron Post, No. 79, G. A. R., in the early part of 1911, and are planning to make it the best concert in the history of Scottish societies.

On Friday evening, the 18th instant, our company and band attended the annual concert and ball of Clan MacLeod, Jersey City, N. J., and were highly honored by being reviewed by his Honor, Mayor Whitpenn, of Jersey City.

ANDREW D. WALLACE, JR.,
First Sergeant.

THE NEW YORK SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

Monday evening, October 31st, was not only Hallowe'en, but it was also "Ladies' Night" for the Scottish Society, and they had made preparations for celebrating it in a fitting manner. By 8:30 o'clock a large and happy company had assembled in the pleasant rooms on East Fifty-ninth street. Mr. John MacLean, the new president, presided and welcomed members and guests most cordially. After a short musical program, there were a number of amusing games and tests, which were enjoyed not only by the participants but also by the onlookers. Refreshments were served, and in some of the cakes the usual Hallowe'en souvenirs were concealed; all were anxious to get a ring, but while a number were thus fortunate, others had to be content with thimbles, buttons, etc. A pleasant, social dance followed, and Mr. John Page, as floor manager, made everybody happy. The society is to be congratulated for its able staff of officers, and the spirit of good-will and kindness which is manifest among the members.

(*Continued from page* 375.)

The chapel founded by Lady Glenorchy, in 1772, is but another of many similar memorials to the piety of notable Scotswomen. Lady Derrorguilla—the mother of a Scottish King, has some right to be remembered as the co-founder of the Oxford University, the most famous college in the whole world.

NEW PUBLICATION.

THE FRENCH RENAISSANCE IN ENGLAND. By Sidney Lee, New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 500 pages. $2.50 net.

This book gives a comprehensive account of the development and progress of the literary relations of England and France in the sixteenth century, and contains a valuable chronological table of leading events in the history of French and English culture and politics from the birth of Erasmus in 1466 till the death of Shakespeare in 1616. The book is based on a series of six lectures which the author delivered before the University of Oxford in the summer of 1909. And the contents are: The Debt of Tudor Culture to France; French Influence on English Literature; French Influence on Elizabethan Lyric; The Message of the Huguenots; French Influence on English Drama.

It is a scholarly production by one who is thoroughly acquainted with his subject. The author says: "Through eight decades of the sixteenth century the intellectual activity of England lagged behind not only France and Italy, but even Germany and Spain."

The political and social tie which bound France to Scotland stimulated the tendency to make English culture tributary to France. The intermarriages between the royal houses of the two kingdoms and the royal families of the Stuarts, imbibed French culture in both the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The promising youth of Scotland was educated in France. Scottish students distinguished themselves as professors at French universities. "Scottish hospitality was constantly offered to French guests, and England lay within lines of communication. The Gallic sentiment which was woven into the web of Scottish culture had opportunities of communicating itself to the English side of the Tweed." Hence the debt of Tudor Culture to France Through Scotland.

OBITUARIES.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Isabella Low Kennedy, the wife of Mr. James Kennedy, of New York. Mrs. Kennedy had been in failing health for several years but seemed to be somewhat benefited by a temporary residence at Ocean Grove, N. J., during the summer months. She grew seriously ill about the end of October and expired on November 7th.

Mrs. Kennedy was a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, the family being tenants for many generations of the farm of Easter Clune, on the estates of the Farquharsons of Finzean. The young lady came to America

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with some relatives in 1869, and it is interesting to learn that both she and her future husband were greatly attracted by the eloquence of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the eminent Brooklyn divine, and attended his church for several years, and were married by him in Brooklyn, on December 12th, 1873.

Mrs. Kennedy was of an amible and sprightly disposition, and was a great favorite in Scottish circles in New York and vicinity. She was an active worker in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, and was one of the organizers of the Lady Macduff Circle of Harlem, of which she was a long time treasurer. She was well versed in Scottish history and literature, and the social gatherings at her home attracted many of the brightest and best of the Scots in the metropolis. Her kindly acts among the poorer people in her vicinity were of a quiet but constant kind.

The funeral services were conducted at her home at 233 Est One hundred and ninth street, and large delegations from the Scottish and other Societies were present, the floral tributes were of the most artistic and profuse kind.

The clergy also showed their high appreciation of Mrs. Kennedy's Christian qualities and character, and were unremitting in their kindly attentions. These included Dr. Johnson of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, Dr. Stone and Rev. Mr. Wilson of The Church of the Saviour and Dr. MacDougall, editor of the "Caledonian." Dr. Stone conducted the funeral services. Mr. George A. Fleming, the eminent baritone, sang "The Land o' the Leal" and "Nearer My God to Thee."

The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

MRS. D. G. WYLIE.

Mrs. Jennie MacWilliams Wylie, wife of the Rev. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York, died November 4th after an illness of a few weeks. Mrs. Wylie was a remarkable woman of gentle and modest disposition, actively engaged in church work and was much beloved by the church people.

She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John MacWilliams, of Scotch-Irish birth. After graduating from the Normal school in 1878 and further study in Vassar College she married Dr. Wylie in 1884. Doubtless the death of their son John, a few weeks ago, hastened Mrs. Wylie's death. Three sons, Howard, David and Robert Sterling and a daughter Jennie, survive their mother and live with their father. The Scotch people in New York express their sympathy for Dr. Wylie and his beloved children. The funerel service was held in the church. The Rev. Dr. John Carson, of Brooklyn, a friend of the family, gave an appropriate address.

MRS. BELLE NOBLE SCOTT.

MRS. BELLE NOBLE SCOTT.

It is with sorrow that we record the death of Mrs. Scott, the wife of Dr. Peter Scott of Brooklyn, who died on Saturday, November 12, at her home, 126 New York avenue, after a short illness. The funeral service was held on Monday evening at her late residence, and was very largely attended by sympathizing friends. Rev. M. Eggleston, her pastor, officiated. Mrs. Scott was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 22, 1856, and had lived in Brooklyn forty years. She was an active worker in the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which she was a member for twenty-five years. She was president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Caledonian Hospital, and a member of the Flora MacDonald Society. She is survived by her husband, Dr. Peter Scott, a son, Robert, who is also a physician; one brother, Mr. Harry Noble, and three sisters, Mrs. Homer Bartlett, and Mary F. and Minnie C. Noble.

"It was her joy to plant the little seeds
In the hard, cold, unresponsive earth, to leave them there,
And then to wait with patience and a perfect faith,
The lovely harvest of her flowers;
And with a faith as sure and patience tried,
She planted in our lives the seeds of her great work,
And we must dry our tears, content to know that we
May reap, for her, the harvest she has sown."

BADGES OF THE CLANS

Suaicheantas Nan Gael or the Badges of the Clans, in Gaelic and English.

CLANS.	GAELIC	ENGLISH
Buchanan	Lus nam Braoileag; an Darach	The Bilberry; the Oak
Cameron	Am Dearc-fithich	The Cranberry
Campbell	Roid	Wild Myrtle
Campbell	Garbhag an t-sleibhe	Fir Club Moss
Chisholm	Raineach	The Fern
Colquhoun	Braoileag nan con	Dogberry, Bear-whortle
Cumin	Lus Mhic Chuimein	Cumin Plant
Drummond	Lus nam Macraidh (Lus Mhic Righ Bhreatuinn)	Wild Thyme
Drummond	Cuilionn	Holly
Fergusson, MacFarquhar and Farquharson	Ros-greine; Lus nam bansith	Little Sunflower; Foxglove
Forbes and MacKay	Bealaidh	Broom
Grant, Macgregor, MacKinnon, MacNab and MacQuarrie	Giuthas	Scotch Fir
Gordon	Iadh-shlat Eidheann	Rock Ivy
Graham	Buaidh Chraobh, no Laibhreas	Laurel, or Tree of Victory
Hay	Uile-ic	Mistletoe
Johnston		Red Hawthorn
MacAulay and MacFarlane	A'Muileag	Cranberry
MacDonald, MacAlastair and MacNab	Fraoch	Common Heath
MacDougall	Fraoch Dearg	Bell Heath
MacIntyre	Fraoch Geal	White Heath
MacKenzie and MacLean	Cuilionn	Holly
MacLaren	Labhras Fiadhaich	Wild Laurel
MacLachlan	Uinnseann	Ash Tree
Murray, MacLeod, Gunn and Ross	Aiteann	Juniper
MacNaughton	Lus Albanach	Trailing Azalea
MacNeill and Lamont	Luibh nan Tri-beann	Trefoil
MacKay	Luachair	Bulrushes
MacPherson, MacIntosh, MacDuff, MacBean, Shaw, Farquharson, MacQueen and many others as belonging to Clanchattan	Busca	Box Tree. This is said to be the oldest badge.
MacPherson, MacIntosh, MacDuff, MacBean, Shaw, Farquharson, MacQueen and many others as belonging to Clanchattan	Lus nan Cnaimsheag Braoileag	Red Whortleberry
Menzies	Fraoch nam Meinearach	The Menzies Heath
Munro	Garbhag nan Gleann	Common Club Moss
Murray and Sutherland	Bealaidh	Broom; Butcher's Broom
Ogilvie	Boglus	Ox-tongue; Evergreen Alkanet
Oliphant	Luachair	The Bulrush
Robertson	Dluth Fhraoch	Fine-leaved Heath
Robertson	Frith-raineach	Dwarf Fern
Rose	Ros-Mairi Fiadhaich	Wild Rosemary
Sinclair	Conusg	Whin or Gorse
Stewart	An Darach	The Oak; also the Thistle, the present national badge. That of the Pictish Kings was Rudh (Rue), which is joined with the Thistle in the Collar of the Order
Stewart	An Cluaran	
Urquhart	Lus Leth-an-t-Samhraidh	Gillyflower Wallflower

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WAR CRIES

. . OR . .

Rallying Words of Some of the Clans

CLANS.	GAELIC.	ENGLISH.
Buchanan	"Clar Innis"	An island in Loch Lomond
Campbell	"Siol Dhiarmaid an Tuirc"	"The Clan of Diarmid of the Boar"
Campbell	"Cruachan"	A Mountain in Argylleshire
Farquharson	"Carn na Cuimhne"	"The Cairn of Remembrance in Strathdee
Forbes	"Lonach"	A hill in Strathdon
Fraser	"A'Mhor-fhaiche"	"The Great Field"
Fraser (later)		"Castle Downie"
Grant	"Creag Ealachaidh"	A hill in Strathspey. Some of the Grants have "Creag Rabhach" ("The Warning Rock") and add "Stand Sure"
MacAlpine	"Cuimhnich Bas Ailpein"	"Remember the death of Alpin"
MacDonald	"Fraoch-Eilean"	"Heather Island"
MacDonald (Clanranald)	"Dh'aindheoin co theireadh e"	"In spite of who would say it"
MacDonnell (Glengarry)	"Creag-an-fhithich"	"The Raven's Rock"
MacDougall	"Buaidh no Bas"	"Victory or death"
MacFarlane	"Loch Sloigh"	"The Loch of the Host"
MacGillivray	"Loch Moidh"	
MacGregor	"Ard-Choille"	"The High Wood"
MacIntosh	"Loch Moidheidh" (Loch Moy)	"The Loch of Threatening," a lake near the seat of the Chieftain
MacIntyre	"Cruachan"	
MacKenzie	"Tulach Ard"	A mountain near Castle Donan, anciently the stronghold of the clan
MacKinnon	"Cuimhnich Bas Ailpein"	
MacLaren	"Creag Tuirc"	"The Boar's Rock"
MacNaughton	"Fraoch-Eilean"	"Heather Island," Loch Awe, Argyllshire
MacNeill	"Buaidh no Bas"	
MacPherson	"Creag Dhubh Chloinn Chatain"	"The Black Craig of Clan Chattan"
MacQuarrie	"An t-Arm Breac Dearg"	"The Army of the chequered red" (tartan)
Matheson	"Dail Achadh'n da thearnaidh"	"The field of the two declivities" (?)
Menzies	"Geal 'us Dearg a suas"	"Up With the White and Red"
Munro	"Caisteal Foulis'n a theine"	"Castle Foulis ablaze," referring probably to beacon or signal lights
Stewart (Appin)	"Creag an Sgairbh"	"The Cormorant's Rock," on which is built Castle Stalker

The foregoing lists of the Badges and War Cries of the Clans, in Gaelic and English, are authentic, and have been prepared by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh, who are authorities on all subjects pertaining to Clans.

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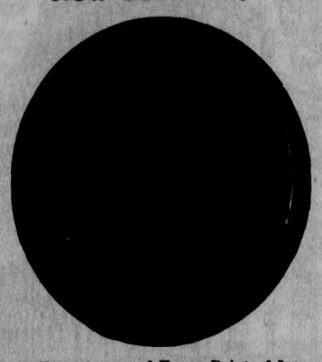

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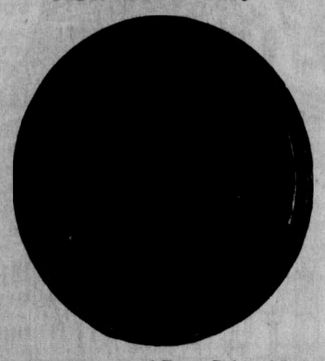

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Canadian Foreign Policy
Imperial Relations
National Unity

(Stratford Board of Trade Speech.
Dec. 8,1910.)

I. Time:

Canada a young nation.
(a) Careful of beginnings
I. resources,
2. life---accidents.
3. health--phosphorus,opium.

(b) Avoid errors other nations.
I. Overcrowding--Vivian.
2. Industrial waste--strikes,G.T.R
3. Corporate control--Trusts--
--Combines.

2. Space

(c) Size---cohesion necessary.
I. Political union--Confederation.
2. Industrial & Commercial Union
--transportation--public works
3. United Canadian sentiment
--National party no place.

(d) Geographical position on continent:
I. Avoid friction.
--Conferences,Arbitration.
2. Ultimate friendship.
--mutual advantage--commercial relations.
3. Promotion of relations Britain and United States,
100 years of peace.

(e) Geographical position--border on 2 oceans:
I. Development of trans.ocean trade.
highway empire--harbours--
mercantile marine.

D 3183

(Stratford--contd)

2. Study foreign markets--in Orient &c.
--herring on Pacific.
--universities teach Chinese &c.
--train up quasi consular & diplomatic service.
3. Meantime friendly relations with powers.
--diplomatic action vs. extension--admit Chinese colleges.

(f) Geographical--politically centre of Empire.
I. Share advantages
--security,trade,British flag.
2. Share burden--
Need--
(I) Protection of commerce & coasts
(2) Withdrawl of squadrons on Atlantic and Pacific.
--Canada prize today--colonization--resources.
Question of method---time and space--centres of strength vs.centralization.
3. Share g reatest destiny possible:
friendship security
power peace.
Police waters of the world.

Vision of new world destiny:
Evidence of advancing civilization.
Prophecy of greater liberty--
--liberty measured by lessening (fear
--rid humanity of remaining fear.

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1. Time

Canada a young nation

(a) Careful of beginnings

1 resources —

2. life —— accidents.

3. health - phosphorus, opium

(b) Guard errors other nations

1. Overcrowding - Vienna

2. Industrial unrest - Strikes - S.P.C.

3. Conflicts capital, Trade Unions

2 Space

(c) Size - cohesion unity

1. Foreign union - confederation

2. Industrial & commercial union transportation, public works.

3. Use that Canadian Sentiment nationist party no place

(D) Geographical position on Continent

1. Avoid friction - ~~Conferences~~ Conferences, arbitration;

2. ultimate friendship ~~commercial~~ military alliances - commercial relations

3. promotion of relations Br. Eng. 100 years of peace

E. Geo. position - Border on 2 Oceans

1. development of trans ocean trade highway empire - hinterland. - Mediterranean marine

2.

D 3185

2. Study foreign [illegible] - in trade relationship on basis [illegible] consideration trade [illegible] etc.

basis of quasi commercial diplomatic service

3. Maintain friendly relations with foreign

Diplomatic action vs Exclusion - admit Chinese ~~[illegible]~~ citizens

F) Geog. - Probably centre of Empire

1. Share advantages

Security, trade, British flag

2. Share burden.

~~[illegible]~~ Protection of commerce [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~ & guardians at atlantic & pacific

~~[illegible]~~

(G) Canada fringe today, colonization, resources

Question of ~~[illegible]~~ future - Time & Space = centres of strength or weakness

3. Share greatest desting possible!

friendship } Security
honour. } Peace

~~[illegible]~~ Police walls of the world

~~New~~ Vision of new world destiny

Evidence of advancing civilization

Prophecy of greater liberty -

liberty measured by lessening fear

and humanity of remaining fear

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Stratford Board of Trade Speech.

Dec. 8, 1910.

1. Time:

Canada a young nation
(a) Careful of beginnings
(1) Resources,
2. life, accidents.
3. health - phosphorus, opium.

(b) Avoid errors other nations.
1. Overcrowding - Vivian.
2. Industrial waste - strikes G.T.R.
33. Corporate control - Trusts -- Combines.

1. Space.

(c) Size - cohesion necessary
1. Political Union - Confederation.
2. Industrial and Commercial Union --transportation - public works
3. United Canadian sentiment --National party no place.

(d) Geographical position on continent:
1. Avoid friction --Conferences, Arbitration.
2. Cultivate friendship -- mutual advantage--commercial relations.
3. Promotion of relations Britain and United States.
100 years of peace.

(e) Geographical position--border on two oceans:
1. Development of trans. ocean trade.
highway empire--harbours mercantile marine
2. Study foreign markets--in Orient,&c. --herring on Pacific--Universities teach Chinese,&c.--train up quasi consular and diplomatic service.
3. Maintain friendly relations with powers.
diplomatic action vs. Extension,-- admit Chinese colleges.

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(f) Geographical--politically centre of Empire.
1. Share advantages
--security; trade, British flag.
2. Share burden
Need--
(1) Protection of commerce and coasts
(2) Withdrawal of squadrons on Atlantic and Pacific
--Canada prize today--colonization--resources.
Question of method--time and space--centres of strength vs. centralization.
(3) Share greatest destiny possible:
friendship security
power peace
Police waters of the world.

Vision of new world destiny:
Evidence of advancing civilization.
Prophecy of greater liberty--
--liberty measured by lessening fear
--rid humanity of remaining fear.

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CANADA

D 3188

The Stratford Daily Beacon.

23RD YEAR | The Daily Beacon, Est. 1887. | STRATFORD, ONT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 9. 1910. | The Weekly Beacon, Est. 1854. | TWO CENTS

THIRD ANNUAL DINNER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE

Eloquent Patriotic Address by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor—Able Address on Tax Reform by Mr. A. B. Farmer of Toronto—Fine Singing by Mr. Hartwell De Mille—H. G. Rankin Puts Up Good Dinner

The third annual dinner of the Stratford board of Trade, held in the city hall on Thursday night, was a most successful function in every way, reflecting great credit on the board, the secretary, Mr. F. A. Copus, and the dinner committee, Messrs. W. Maynard, I. W. Steinhoff and R. Thos. Orr. The catering, which was done by Mr. H. G. Rankin, was most satisfactory in character and service. The address of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Minister of Labor, was eloquent, patriotic and inspiring and the address of Mr. A. B. Farmer of Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Tax Reform League, on tax reform, was able and instructive. The singing of Mr. Hartwell De Mille of Toronto was excellent and gave pleasant variety to the speeches, while the music of Roger Roberts' orchestra while dinner was being partaken of was thoroughly enjoyed.

Those Present.

Shortly after 7 o'clock those present sat down to seven neatly arranged tables. At the head table sat Mr. J. R. Macdonald, the president of the board, having on his right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Judge Barron and Mr. C. E. McIlhargey, on his left Mr. A. B. Farmer, Mayor Dingman and Mr. T. Ballantyne, vice-president of the board.

The others present were Messrs. F. A. Copus, secretary, I. W. Steinhoff R. T. Orr, Dr. O. A. Cannon, E. T. Dutton, James Gray, Ald. John Roberts, Ald. Chas. Carter, Ald. F. J. Corrie, Ald. B. M. Williams, A. Waddell, J. A. Duggan, Sheriff Magwood, Ald. James Trow, John Brown, C. L. Welsh, W. A. Moore, A. M. Kay, F. Macklin, T. Kyle, Ald. J. Stevenson, W. I. Becker, George Trow, W. Maynard, H. Peter, Dr. J. A. Bothwell, R. J. Stevenson, Wellington Hay (Listowel), John H. Gordon, Ald. A. Knechtel, G. T. Pettigrew, E. A. Robertson, W. Gordon, W. M. O'Beirne, W. P. Zick, W. G. Walters, W. G. Irwin, W. Pearson, G. McLagan, J. D. McCrimmon, W. J. Mooney, A. C. Patterson, W. Preston, W. G. Matthews, Allan P. Boyer, Ald. R. S. Frame, George Kay, D. D. Hay, Angus McDonald, W. White, Chas. A. Moore, R. S. Robertson, C. Gibbons, J. R. Myers, A. W. Fisher, Ross Keane, S. Ranton and F. W. Giddens, private secretary to Mr. King.

POST PRANDIAL PROCEEDINGS.

"The King" was honored in the usual loyal manner.

President's Remarks.

President Macdonald was pleased to see so many of the members of the board of trade present as they had with them a distinguished man in the person of the Minister of Labor, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the youngest man who had ever filled the position of Cabinet Minister in the Dominion. They had also with them Mr. A. B. Farmer of Toronto, secretary of the Tax Reform League ,and taxes was a subject of interest to every member of the board of trade. He then proposed "The City of Stratford," and in doing so he said every citizen should be proud of the progress of the city during the past few years, part of which progress at least was due to the efforts of the board of trade. The most harmonious relations had always existed between the city council and the board and they had worked together for the advancement of the city.

Mayor Dingman.

Mayor Dingman responded. He was glad to emphasize the statement of the president as to the cooperation of the city council and the board of trade. The revival of the city dated from the revival of the board of trade ten years ago. The factories had been largely increased, and 50 per cent. added to the population. As mayor he was glad to welcome the visitors. Though differing from the Minister of Labor in politics he admired his brilliant talents. During the two years he had been mayor considerable work, though not all expected, had been accomplished by the council. In a few days we would have Niagara power. Some street paving had been done. A new bridge had been built to the cemetery, and the long bridge replaced by a structure of steel and cement. A franchise had been granted for a street railway. He regretted that negotiations with the Grand Trunk officials for a new station had not yet been successful.

Mr. Hartwell De Mille of Toronto, a concert baritone singer, rendered in excellent voice a song entitled, "Hail, hail, King George," and was compelled to respond which he did with another patriotic selection.

His Honor Judge Barron.

His Honor Judge Barron said a compliment and an honor had been paid to him in asking him to propose the next toast. It related to a subject as old as civilization and a satisfactory solution had not yet been found. The newspapers every spring told citizens to improve their premises but if they did so along came the assessor and raised the assessment. This was punishing a man for doing good. Another inequality was that the man who had a vacant lot benefited from the improvement of his neighbor's property without being taxed for it. He proposed "The Tax Reform League of Ontario."

Mr. A. B. Farmer.

Mr. A. B. Farmer of Toronto, secretary of the League, responded. He was pleased again to visit Stratford, his former visit having been to study the industrial methods. He was also pleased to come in connection with a meeting of the board of trade, an organization of business men. People were beginning to realize that the man who organized a business where by an exchange of products was effected was a master servant of the people. A business man should render an adequate return for the profits he received to make his business legitimate. He had nothing against the real estate man. The man who was properly effecting exchanges of real estate was in as legitimate a business as any other. The concern of every business man should be to see that his employes and his customers got a square deal. One of the things to which business men gave little attention was municipal government, and here he had, in fact, little power. He had power to regulate the wages of his employes but little or no power to regulate the cost of municipal government. So much was this the case that it was said death and taxes were inevitable. The latter, the speaker held, were not. In every civilized community powers had to be delegated to some central authority Practically every system of taxation has been tried and practically every great rebellion centred about taxes. Turgot, a Frenchman, had advocated taxation on land values, and about a century later Henry George, through independent investigation, arrived at the same conclusion, and wrote "Progress and Poverty," a masterpiece of English and of logic Changes in taxation must be made slowly, and almost all recently made were in the direction of the theory of Henry George. The early tax laws of the Province favored land speculation. Modifications had been made in the direction of placing higher taxes on vacant properties, but the old principle of taxing everything in sight was still adhered to. In 1901 a commission was appointed by the Government of Ontario resulting in a new assessment law being passed in 1904. This provided for a business tax, and was a step in the direction of removing taxes from things that were movable. But taxing any business was like killing the goose than lays the golden egg. Other countries had made greater progress in tax reform than Ontario.

A. B. FARMER,
Secreary The Tax Reform League of Ontario.

Success of Increasing Land Tax.

Twenty years ago in New Zealand a law was passed allowing municipalities to remove the tax on business, buildings and improvements. Ninety per cent. of the municipalities availed themselves of it. Such a law had been passed in British Columbia. Vancouver after reducing the tax on buildings and improvements 50 per cent. found it worked so well that it had been abolished altogether, and this year they were able to run the city on a 22 mill rate on land values alone. Edmonton with a provision in its charter for optional tax on business and improvements, had gradually reduced it and would abolish it altogether. The example had resulted in an optional law being demonstrated in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Progress in Ontario.

A movement of this kind had been instituted in Ontario some twenty years ago, and the tendency seemed to be in the direction of a law to allow municipalities an option to reduce the tax on business, buildings and improvements. Business tax was most objectionable. If a man spent $1,000 on improving his factory his assessment was raised to $1 600. In Lindsay a manufacturer, who was assessed $5,000 for a poor building, told the speaker that it would cost $15,000 for a proper building, but if he erected it he would be assessed $25,000 in property and business tax.

An Optional Law.

Changes must be made gradually or they would upset values. If we allowed things to go on as they were until the Legislature was convinced that a general reduction of taxation on business and improvements should be made the change would be so radical as to produce serious financial disturbance. The simple plan was to let each municipality arrange its own taxation and what was adapted to one municipality was not always adapted to another. The speaker read a letter from the secretary of the Edmonton Board of Trade showing how well the optional plan had worked, and also another from the secretary of Prince Albert stating that the town was applying for legislation for a similar plan. He also read figures to show that buildings had increased 86 per cent. in Vancouver under a system of taxation on land values only, and the speaker urged in conclusion that boards of trade and other organziations unite in demanding of the Legislature that each municipality have the privilege of removing taxation which was seriously hampering industries.

Mr. Farmer was attentively listened to and received considerable applause.

Mr. Hartwell De Mille gave another stirring song and was again compelled to respond to an encore.

Dr. Rankin, M. P., Unable to be Present.

The chairman at this juncture read a telegram from Dr. Rankin, M. P., regretting his inability to be present.

In Mr. Rankin's absence Mr. C. E. McIlhargey proposed "The House of Commons," coupled with the name of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor. In doing so he referred to Mr. King's services, in aiding to settle the strike in the G. T. R. Shops a few years ago, and also the strike of the trainmen last summer.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Hon. Mr. King was received with loud demonstrations of applause and proceeded to make a most eloquent and patriotic address. It was, he said, a great pleasure to meet so many of the citizens of Stratford and to hear of the progress it had made. He congratulated the board of trade and the city council on the result of their joint efforts. He thanked Mayor Dingman and Mr. McIlhargey for their kind words of introduction. Dr. Rankin had asked him to personally convey his regret at being unable to be present. Of all the members of the House none was more faithful in attention to his duties than Dr. Rankin. The country was represented at Ottawa by men of both parties both actuated by a desire to serve the country.

Conservation of Resources.

It had been suggested that he might say something in reference to the work of his department. He might add to the truisms of Mr. Farmer that the elements of time and space must be considered. Canada is a young country and lines cut today cut more deeply than they would in an older nationality. One thing we must keep before us was the conservation of our resources. It was our duty to see that whatever wealth had been given us whether in forest, or mine or in the sea, should be conserved not only for the present generation but for those coming after. Another thing to which attention must be given was the conservation of human life. Few people realized how little attention was given to this. The department of labor had set about gathering statistics as to accidents occurring in industrial life. It was found that 1,400 persons were actually killed in their employment in a year, and as these returns did not include all, it might be safely estimated that 2,000 lost their lives every year in industrial employment This meant 20,000 in ten years, an awful loss in life and wealth producing power. The department of labor had set about endeavoring to find means to prevent these accident.

Conservation of Health.

Another subpect of importance was the conservation of health. He had introduced during the last year a measure preventing the manufacture of matches tipped with white phosphorus. This might seem a simple thing, but inquiry showed that it was important. Women employed in factories where these matches were made had their jaws so affected that they lost them altogether. It had been found that sulphur and phosphorus could be so mixed as not to be attended with this evil results.

HON. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labor.

Another bill had put through was one prohibiting manufacture and importation of opium. The law had been found not to be sufficiently stringent, and he was introducing a bill this session to abolish this traffic and manufacture altogether. It was important in a young nation to guard against such evils. In China there were twenty million victims of the opium habit.

Overcroding in Cities.

Another evil which had to be guarded against was overcrowding in cities. It was his intention in connection with the department of labor to institute inquiries in regard to this evil, and if the Government could not pass legislation to prevent it, the information obtined would be valuable to the country in aiding the prevention and supression of this evil.

The Labor Conciliation Act.

Another evil which had greatly affected other countries and to some extent our own was strikes and lockouts. In Canada we had gone farther in the attempt to prevent strikes and lockouts than any other country in the world. The legislation on this subject had been in force for three years and a half. Complaint had been made when the Grand Trunk strike was on that the legislation was not efficient, but it must be remembered that this was the only strike of any consequence in eighteen months. Since the Indusial Disputes Investigation there had not been a single street railway trike. There were eight occasions on which disputes had been settled by bards of conciliation. While these settlements were effected in Canada, in other countries blood had been shed such as in the one at Philadelphia. He desired to bear testimony to the good services of Judge Barron in settling the Toronto street railway dispute It was due largely to his persistence, energy and patience that the work had been accomplished.

The Grand Trunk Strike.

"Now, there has been, unfortunately, this strike on the Grand Trunk, and I wish with all my heart that being over it was altogether forgotten. I thought when it was settled that would have been the case long ere this. Unfortunately, some men have not as yet been returned to work, and as I had something to do with the settlement of that strike, and as this city has probably been more concerned in that strike than any other, it is only fair that I should make a passing reference to the situation. In the first place, the fact that there had been an award of a board gave ample time for the public to consider the position of the parties. Instead of a strike being brought on hurriedly, everyone had fair warning and an opportunity of knowing it was about to come. When it did come, in view of the fact that it had been already investigated, it became comparatively easy, once an effort was made at bringing the parties together to arrange the terms on which a final settlement could be reached. There was very little difficulty in our negotiations in that connection. It took only part of an evening and afternoon after the parties

Continued on page 4, column 3

THE WEATHER

Dec. 9, 10 a.m.: Fine and cold.

Saturday: Southeasterly to southerly winds, increasing in force; light snow falls by night.

TEMPERATURE READINGS.

Reported by Dr. Eidt from 8 a.m., yesterday to 8 a.m. today:

Highest	23
Lowest	19
Barometer	29.10

THIRD ANNUAL DINNER

Continued from page 1

were together, to settle the terms. We took the board's award, and out of it drafted an agreement in terms which I think have been regarded as fairly satisfactory by both parties. One of the considerations which took a good deal of time was that relating to the reinstatement of the men. The first clause of the agreement read that all men except those guilty of acts of violence or disorderly conduct should be restored to the company's service as soon as possible. These words "as soon as possible" were what kept the parties apart for the greater part of the time in negotiating—to get some definite meaning of the words "as soon as possible." It has been said three months was the length of time agreed on and that by "as soon as possible" the company had agreed to return the men to the service within that time. If all the men had been returned to the service this question would never have come up, but as some of the men have not been returned, and it is being represented on one side that they have been guilty of disorderly conduct and on the other that this is not the case, it is perhaps only fair that I should say what was the assurance. The assurance given to myself as one of the ministers of the crown was that by "as soon as possible" would be meant a period not exceeding three months. That is the undertaking which the company gave and which I much hope will be lived up to to the satisfaction of all concerned. The company do not deny having given that undertaking. They say they have fulfilled it; that according to the reports of their officers the only men who have not been returned to work are those who have been guilty of disorderly conduct or acts of violence. Representations have come from the men to the effect that some of these men have not been guilty of acts of violence or disorderly conduct. You, gentlemen, know, perhaps, better than I do whether the men still out in this city have been guilty of acts of that kind. Where representations have been made to the Government they have at once been made known to the company. I went personally to Montreal to see Mr. Hays and spoke about them. The Premier asked Mr. Hays to come to Ottawa and spoke to him of them. The Government have had several interviews with the company and have represented very fully the exact nature of representations made by the men. As a result of these representations, Mr. Hays has undertaken to look into these cases himself. He has said he will take up the case of any man who thinks he has not been rightly dealt with in accordance with the terms of the agreement, and the men have accordingly been instructed to write to him. They have done so, and I understand have been referred back to the superintendents and these superintendents or officers of the company are, I believe, at the present time looking into these cases and pronouncing judgment one way or the other upon them.

"I would like to say this: that during the last year in England, workingmen have been attacked for not following binding agreements which their leaders had signed on their behalf. Contracts have been entered into in railway and other services between the companies and the unions, and the men in some cases have not followed or stood by the documents which the leaders have signed, and trade unionism has brought itself in part into serious criticism as a consequence of that acton. To my mind such action should be denounced; when a man makes a bargain it should be his duty to carry out that bargain to the letter, but this applies to one side as much as the other. Every man who is a lover of peace, who believes in industrial concord, should do his utmost to see that a contract signed is lived up to by both parties, and this, not in any narrow, but in a broad spirit, and I hope that the gentlemen who have within their hands the passing of judgment upon the cases which are before them at the present time will pass that judgment in accord with what I believe to be the universal wish of the people—not less of this city than of the whole country. They have an exceptional opportunity at this moment; the people of Canada want industrial peace; they want no more strikes; they want relationships between employers and employes to be as agreeable as possible, and industrial peace can only be secured by each of the parties doing its utmost to see that every agreement is kept in the fullest and best way possible. The Grand Trunk Company is too big a company and the President too big a man to permit of any other stand being taken than one which is broad and liberal and in accordance with fair play from start to finish."

The Combines Investigation Act.

Another evil which had begun to grow up in this young country was that of trusts During the last session he had introduced a bill to investigate such trusts. Men controlling large aggregations of wealth and large industrial concerns were apt to become so powerful in these as to lose sight of the good of the community. But the ability to carry on these concerns existed because of advantages conferred on them by the state, and it was right that the state should see that industrial or business organizations should not act in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the community. Hence what had been called the Combines Investigation Act been passed.

Our Geographical Position.

Another factor to be considered in connection with our country was its geographical position. We had been placed alongside another great nation with a boundary of 4,000 miles between us. During the past year disputes had been amicably settled. These peoples had dwelt side by side for nearly a hundred years in peace and it was our duty to see that this peace should continue.

Another geographical fact was the extent of our territory. This called for large expenditure in the development of our resources.

Unity of Canadian Sentiment.

Aother thing which we should endeavor to develop was the unity of Canadian sentiment. With attention to this our country must advance in true nationhood.

With the development of our resources our trade should expand and the only direction in which it could expand was across the ocean either one way or the other. He looked forward to the time when we should have a great commercial marine. We should have chairs in our universities dealing with the conditions existing in other countries. There should be a larger expenditure on our harbors in order to develop this trade. We should send our young men to Africa, to India, to China, to study conditions there. We should, if possible, maintain the most friendly relations with the nations of the Orient. Personally, he hoped that the head tax would yet be removed from the Chinese, not that he wished to see more of them here but he would like to see the Chinese Government itself keep their people out.

In Centre of Empire.

"And lastly, let us remember that geography has placed us in the centre of the greatest empire the world has ever known. Let us consider what it means to be a part of that great empire, and not merely a part, but the highway of empire, the route that must be taken if all parts are to be united in an All Red Route. Trade between Europe and Asia in the natural course of things lies through Canada. If I have not kept you too long—(cries of 'No, No')—I should like to mention some of the impressins which came to me in my recent journey round the world. Of all impressions I think the one which remained with me most was the impression of the extept to which the British flag was flying in all quarters of the globe. You see it when you leave Great Britain, it is at Gibraltar, the strongest fortress in the world, and at Malta, farther on, you see again the flag in a fortress which helps to command the Mediterranean. Passing to the entrance of the Suez Canal at Port Said you see by the side of the residence of the Khedive the residence of the British commissioner, and the British flag is flying overhead. Leaving the Red Sea you touch at an arid spot called Aden, and there you see camels drawing the guns which are part of the protection of that fortress of Britain. There, too, is a statue of Queen Victoria, like that one sees in Queen's Park at Toronto. When you reach India you land on British soil and see a group of countries comprising millions of people, and over the whole of that empire there flies the Union Jack. You go farther, you stop next at Colombo, the ocean port of the Island of Ceylon, perhaps the most beautiful spot on the face of the globe, and over that island again there flies the British flag. And leaving Ceylon and before entering the China Sea you pass through the Straits of Malacca, past Penang and Singapore and here again you see the same old Union Jack, and after coming up through the China Sea and enter the beautiful harbour of Hong Kong, one of the strongest harbors to be found in any portion of the world, and lying in that harbor is a fleet carrying the British flag. (Loud applause.) And gentlemen, coming by chance, as we had the privilege of coming, into that harbor when the sunlight was falling softly on the funnels of the ships from behind the peaks of beautiful Hong Kong, having in mind the thought that this was part of the great British Empire away in that distant East, your heart would have been thrilled. And it would have been thrilled the more if you had seen as I saw, a white vessel flying the Union Jack, and flying also the ensign of Canada—one of the Canadian Pacific fleet. (Prolonged applause.) One of the strongest impressions that comes to one is, I think, that one might leave Stratford tonight, that one might cross the Atlantic to Britain, on to Egypt, to Aden, to India, to Ceylon and China, across the Pacific and back from Vancouver across the mountains and the prairies to Stratford and be under the folds of the Union Jack the whole way round the world. Is it any wonder, gentlemen, that we should feel a pride in belonging to an empire such as that. And nothing has been said of Australia, of New Zealand and South Africa, all under the British flag. Is it not something to be proud of, and something which all of us should seek to the best of our ability to uphold?

"And that, gentlemen, brings me to a point which I know is in the mind of every man here, and that is the responsibility of the Dominion in the maintenance of that power which makes us part of the strongest empire in the world today. Should we take this protection and take it as something for which we should give nothing in return? Can our respect and our responsibilities allow us to take that stand? Let us assume for a moment that this protection was withdrawn; what would we do? We would have to construct enormous navies on both oceans. Canada is the greatest prize in the world today to those nations who are feeling the pressure of population on subsistence. Here is everything that a nation could desire for colonization and trade, and should we ever become embroiled in a war in which the British Empire was engaged Canada is the one great prize. It is evident, I think, that Canada should assist in her protection; we are all agreed, I think, on that; the difference is only one of method.

"Take the election in Drummond and Arthabaska—I am not going to talk politics, gentlemen—I regard it as a fortunate misfortune, for it has brought to the minds of the people

Continued on page 6, column 3.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Raisins, 1 lb. pack-	13c
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lnuts	20c "
.....	15c "
.....	10c each
.....	10c per lb.

G Co., Ltd.

QUEEN ST., 166

Suffered for Years From Constipation and Sick Headache.

Headache seems habitual with many people; indeed, some are seldom, if ever, free from it, suffering continually, and wondering why they can get no relief. The most frequent of all are bilious or sick headaches, and are caused by some derangement of the stomach or bowels, or both.

Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the digestive and biliary organs, removes acidity of the stomach, improves digestion, regulates the constipated bowels, and promotes a perfect circulation of pure blood to all portions of the body.

Mrs. C. Meadows, Clarksburg, Ont., writes: "For years I was troubled with sick headache and dizziness, and was also constipated. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I only took three bottles of the medicine, and now feel like a new person as I am completely cured. I can truthfully testify that B.B.B. is the best medicine I have ever used."

Burdock Blood Bitters, has, during the last 35 years, built up an unrivalled reputation as a cure for all troubles arising from a constipated condition of the bowels.

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Those Present.

Shortly after 7 o'clock those present sat down to seven neatly arranged tables. At the head table sat Mr. J. R. Macdonald, the president of the board, having on his right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Judge Barron and Mr. C. E. McIlhargey, on his left Mr. A. B. Farmer, Mayor Dingman and Mr. T. Ballantyne, vice-president of the board.

The others present were Messrs. F. A. Copus, secretary, I. W. Steinhoff R. T. Orr, Dr. O. A. Cannon, E. T. Dufton, James Gray, Ald. John Roberts, Ald. Chas. Carter, Ald. F. J. Corrie, Ald. B. M. Williams, A. Waddell, J. A. Duggan, Sheriff Magwood, Ald. James Trow, John Brown, C. L. Welsh, W. A. Moore, A. M. Kay, F. Macklin, T. Kyle, Ald. J. Stevenson, W. I. Becker, George Trow, W. Maynard, H. Peter, Dr. J. A. Bothwell, R. J. Stevenson, Wellington Hay (Listowel), John H. Gordon, Ald. A. Knechtel, G. T. Pettigrew, E. A. Robertson, W. Gordon, W. M. O'Beirne, W. P. Zick, W. G. Walters, W. G. Irwin, W. Pearson, G. McLagan, J. D. McCrimmon, W. J. Mooney, A. C. Patterson, W. Preston, W. G. Matthews, Allan P. Boyer, Ald. R. S. Frame, George Kay, D. D. Hay, Angus McDonald, W. White, Chas. A. Moore, R. S. Robertson, C. Gibbons, J. R. Myers, A. W. Fisher, Ross Keane, S. Ranton and F. W. Giddens, private secretary to Mr. King.

POST PRANDIAL PROCEEDINGS.

"The King" was honored in the usual loyal manner.

President's Remarks.

President Macdonald was pleased to see so many of the members of the board of trade present as they had with them a distinguished man in the person of the Minister of Labor, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the youngest man who had ever filled the position of Cabinet Minister in the Dominion. They had also with them Mr. A. B. Farmer of Toronto, secretary of the Tax Reform League ,and taxes was a subject of interest to every member of the board of trade. He then proposed "The City of Stratford," and in doing so he said every citizen should be proud of the progress of the city during the past few years, part of which progress at least was due to the efforts of the board of trade. The most harmonious relations had always existed between the city council and the board and they had worked together for the advancement of the city.

Mayor Dingman.

Mayor Dingman responded. He was glad to emphasize the statement of the president as to the cooperation of the city council and the board of trade. The revival of the city dated from the revival of the board of trade ten years ago. The factories had been largely increased, and 50 per cent. added to the population. As mayor he was glad to welcome the visitors. Though differing from the Minister of Labor in politics he admired his brilliant talents. During the two years he had been mayor considerable work, though not all expected, had been accomplished by the council. In a few days we would have Niagara power. Some street paving had been done. A new bridge had been built to the cemetery, and the long bridge replaced by a structure of steel and cement. A franchise had been granted for a street railway. He regretted that negotiations with the Grand Trunk officials for a new station had not yet been successful.

Mr. Hartwell De Mille of Toronto, a concert baritone singer, rendered in excellent voice a song entitled, "Hail, hail, King George," and was compelled to respond which he did with another patriotic selection.

His Honor Judge Barron.

His Honor Judge Barron said a compliment and an honor had been paid to him in asking him to propose the next toast. It related to a subject as old as civilization and a satisfactory solution had not yet been found. The newspapers every spring told citizens to improve their premises but if they did so along came the assessor and raised the assessment. This was punishing a man for doing good. Another inequality was that the man who had a vacant lot benefited from the improvement of his neighbor's property without being taxed for it. He proposed "The Tax Reform League of Ontario."

Mr. A. B. Farmer.

Mr. A. B. Farmer of Toronto, secretary of the League, responded. He was pleased again to visit Stratford, his former visit having been to study the industrial methods. He was also pleased to come in connection with a meeting of the board of trade, an organization of business men. People were beginning to realize that the man who organized a business where by an exchange of products was effected was a master servant of the people. A business man should render an adequate return for the profits he received to make his business legitimate. He had nothing against the real estate man. The man who was properly effecting exchanges of real estate was in as legitimate a business as any other. The concern of every business man should be to see that his employes and his customers got a square deal. One of the things to which business men gave little attention was municipal government, and here he had, in fact, little power. He had power to regulate the wages of his employes but little or no power to regulate the cost of municipal government. So much was this the case that it was said death and taxes were inevitable. The latter, the speaker held, were not. In every civilized community powers had to be delegated to some central authority. Practically every system of taxation has been tried and practically every great rebellion centred about taxes. Turgot, a Frenchman, had advocated taxation on land values, and about a century later Henry George, through independent investigation, arrived at the same conclusion, and wrote "Progress and Poverty," a masterpiece of English and of logic. Changes in taxation must be made slowly, and almost all recently made were in the direction of the theory of Henry George. The early tax laws of the Province favored land speculation. Modifications had been made in the direction of placing higher taxes on vacant properties, but the old principle of taxing everything in sight was still adhered to. In 1901 a commission was appointed by the Government of Ontario resulting in a new assessment law being passed in 1904. This provided for a business tax, and was a step in the direction of removing taxes from things that were movable. But taxing any business was like killing the goose than lays the golden egg. Other countries had made greater progress in tax reform than Ontario.

Success of Increasing Land Tax.

Twenty years ago in New Zealand a law was passed allowing municipalities to remove the tax on business, buildings and improvements. Ninety per cent. of the municipalities availed themselves of it. Such a law had been passed in British Columbia. Vancouver after reducing the tax on buildings and improvements 50 per cent. found it worked so well that it had been abolished altogether, and this year they were able to run the city on a 22 mill rate on land values alone. Edmonton with a provision in its charter for optional tax on business and improvements, had gradually reduced it and would abolish it altogether. The example had resulted in an optional law being demonstrated in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Progress in Ontario.

A movement of this kind had been instituted in Ontario some twenty years ago, and the tendency seemed to be in the direction of a law to allow municipalities an option to reduce the tax on business, buildings and improvements. Business tax was most objectionable. If a man spent $1,000 on improving his factory his assessment was raised to $1 600. In Lindsay a manufacturer, who was assessed $5,000 for a poor building, told the speaker that it would cost $15,000 for a proper building, but if he erected it he would be assessed $25,000 in property and business tax.

An Optional Law.

Changes must be made gradually or they would upset values. If we allowed things to go on as they were until the Legislature was convinced that a general reduction of taxation on business and improvements should be made the change would be so radical as to produce serious financial disturbance. The simple plan was to let each municipality arrange its own taxation and what was adapted to one municipality was not always adapted to another. The speaker read a letter from the secretary of the Edmonton Board of Trade showing how well the optional plan had worked, and also another from the secretary of Prince Albert stating that the town was applying for legislation for a similar plan. He also read figures to show that buildings had increased 86 per cent. in Vancouver under a system of taxation on land values only, and the speaker urged in conclusion that boards of trade and other organziations unite in demanding of the Legislature that each municipality have the privilege of removing taxation which was seriously hampering industries.

Mr. Farmer was attentively listened to and received considerable applause.

Mr. Hartwell De Mille gave another stirring song and was again compelled to respond to an encore.

Dr. Rankin, M. P., Unable to be Present.

The chairman at this juncture read a telegram from Dr. Rankin, M. P., regretting his inability to be present.

In Mr. Rankin's absence Mr. C. E. McIlhargey proposed "The House of Commons," coupled with the name of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor. In doing so he referred to Mr. King's services, in aiding to settle the strike in the G. T. R. Shops a few years ago, and also the strike of the trainmen last summer.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Hon. Mr. King was received with loud demonstrations of applause and proceeded to make a most eloquent and patriotic address. It was, he said, a great pleasure to meet so many of the citizens of Stratford and to hear of the progress it had made. He congratulated the board of trade and the city council on the result of their joint efforts. He thanked Mayor Dingman and Mr. McIlhargey for their kind words of introduction. Dr. Rankin had asked him to personally convey his regret at being unable to be present. Of all the members of the House none was more faithful in attention to his duties than Dr. Rankin. The country was represented at Ottawa by men of both parties both actuated by a desire to serve the country.

Conservation of Resources.

It had been suggested that he might say something in reference to the work of his department. He might add to the truisms of Mr. Farmer that the elements of time and space must be considered. Canada is a young country and lines cut today cut more deeply than they would in an older nationality. One thing we must keep before us was the conservation of our resources. It was our duty to see that whatever wealth had been given us whether in forest, or mine or in the sea, should be conserved not only for the present generation but for those coming after. Another thing to which attention must be given was the conservation of human life. Few people realized how little attention was given to this. The department of labor had set about gathering statistics as to accidents occurring in industrial life. It was found that 1,460 persons were actually killed in their employment in a year, and as these returns did not include all, it might be safely estimated that 2,000 lost their lives every year in industrial employment. This meant 20,000 in ten years, an awful loss in life and wealth producing power. The department of labor had set about endeavoring to find means to prevent these accident.

Conservation of Health.

Another subpect of importance was the conservation of health. He had introduced during the last year a measure preventing the manufacture of matches tipped with white phosphorus. This might seem a simple thing, but inquiry showed that it was important. Women employed in factories where these matches were made had their jaws so affected that they lost them altogether. It had been found that sulphur and phosphorus could be so med as not to be attended with the evil results.

Another bill I had put through was one prohibiting manufacture and importation of opium. The law had been found not to be sufficiently stringent, and he was introducing a bill this session to abosh this traffic and manufacture altogether. It was important in a young nation to guard against such evils. In China there were twenty million victims of the opium habit.

Overcrowding in Cities.

Another evil which had to be guarded against was overcrowding in cities. It was his intention in connection with the department of labor to institute inquiries in regard to this evil, and if the Government could not pass legislation to prevent it, the information obtined would be valuable to the country in aiding the prevention and suppression of this evil.

The Labor Conciliation Act.

Another evil which had greatly affected other countries and to some extent our own was strikes and lockouts. In Canada we had gone farther in the direction of preventing strikes and lockouts than any other country in the world. The legislation on this subject had been in force for three years and a half. Complaint had been made when the Grand Trunk strike was on that the legislation was not efficient, but it must be remembered that this was the only strike of any consequence in eighteen months. Since the Industial Disputes Investigation there had not been a single street railway trike. There were eight occasions on which disputes had been settled by bards of conciliation. While these settlements were effected in Canada, in other countries blood had been shed such as in the one at Philadelphia. He desired to bear testimony to the good services of Judge Barron in settling the Toronto street railway dispute. It was due largely to his persistence, energy and patience that the work had been accomplished.

The Grand Trunk Strike.

"Now, there has been, unfortunately, this strike on the Grand Trunk, and I wish with all my heart that being over it was altogether forgotten. I thought when it was settled that would have been the case long ere this. Unfortunately, some men have not as yet been returned to work, and as I had something to do with the settlement of that strike, and as this city has probably been more concerned in that strike than any other, it is only fair that I should make a passing reference to the situation. In the first place, the fact that there had been an award of a board gave ample time for the public to consider the position of the parties. Instead of a strike being brought on hurriedly, everyone had fair warning and an opportunity of knowing it was about to come. When it did come, in view of the fact that it had been already investigated, it became comparatively easy, once an effort was made at bringing the parties together to arrange the terms on which a final settlement could be reached. There was very little difficulty in our negotiations in that connection. It took only part of an evening and afternoon after the parties

Continued on page 4, column 3

HON. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labor.

A. B. FARMER,
Secreary The Tax Reform League of Ontario.

THE WEATHER

Dec. 9, 10 a.m.: Fine and cold.

Saturday: Southeasterly to southerly winds, increasing in force; light snow falls by night.

TEMPERATURE READINGS.

Reported by Dr. Eidt from 8 a.m., yesterday to 8 a.m. today:

Highest	23
Lowest	19
Barometer	29.10

THIRD ANNUAL DINNER

Continued from page 1

were together, to settle the terms. We took the board's award, and out of it drafted an agreement in terms which I think have been regarded as fairly satisfactory by both parties. One of the considerations which took a good deal of time was that relating to the reinstatement of the men. The first clause of the agreement read that all men except those guilty of acts of violence or disorderly conduct should be restored to the company's service as soon as possible. These words "as soon as possible" were what kept the parties apart for the greater part of the time in negotiating—to get some definite meaning of the words "as soon as possible." It has been said three months was the length of time agreed on and that by "as soon as possible" the company had agreed to return the men to the service within that time. If all the men had been returned to the service this question would never have come up, but as some of the men have not been returned, and it is being represented on one side that they have been guilty of disorderly conduct and on the other that this is not the case, it is perhaps only fair that I should say what was the assurance. The assurance given to myself as one of the ministers of the crown was that by "as soon as possible" would be meant a period not exceeding three months. That is the undertaking which the company gave and which I much hope will be lived up to to the satisfaction of all concerned. The company do not deny having given that undertaking. They say they have fulfilled it; that according to the reports of their officers the only men who have not been returned to work are those who have been guilty of disorderly conduct or acts of violence. Representations have come from the men to the effect that some of these men have not been guilty of acts of violence or disorderly conduct. You, gentlemen, know, perhaps, better than I do whether the men still out in this city have been guilty of acts of that kind. Where representations have been made to the Government they have at once been made known to the company. I went personally to Montreal to see Mr. Hays and spoke about them. The Premier asked Mr. Hays to come to Ottawa and spoke to him of them. The Government have had several interviews with the company and have represented very fully the exact nature of representations made by the men. As a result of these representations, Mr. Hays has undertaken to look into these cases himself. He has said he will take up the case of any man who thinks he has not been rightly dealt with in accordance with the terms of the agreement, and the men have accordingly been instructed to write to him. They have done so, and I understand have been referred back to the superintendents and these superintendents or officers of the company are, I believe, at the present time looking into these cases and pronouncing judgment one way or the other upon them.

"I would like to say this: that during the last year in England, workingmen have been attacked for not following binding agreements which their leaders had signed on their behalf. Contracts have been entered into in railway and other services between the companies and the unions, and the men in some cases have not followed or stood by the documents which the leaders have signed, and trade unionism has brought itself in part into serious criticism as a consequence of that acton. To my mind such action should be denounced; when a man makes a bargain it should be his duty to carry out that bargain to the letter, but this applies to one side as much as the other. Every man who is a lover of peace, who believes in industrial concord, should do his utmost to see that a contract signed is lived up to by both parties, and this, not in any narrow, but in a broad spirit, and I hope that the gentlemen who have within their hands the passing of judgment upon the cases which are before them at the present time will pass that judgment in accord with what I believe to be the universal wish of the people—not less of this city than of the whole country. They have an exceptional opportunity at this moment; the people of Canada want industrial peace; they want no more strikes; they want relationships between employers and employes to be as agreeable as possible, and industrial peace can only be secured by each of the parties doing its utmost to see that every agreement is kept in the fullest and best way possible. The Grand Trunk Company is too big a company and the President too big a man to permit of any other stind being taken than one which is broad and liberal and in accordance with fair play from start to finish."

The Combines Investigation Act.

Another evil which had begun to grow up in this young country was that of trusts. During the last session he had introduced a bill to investigate such trusts. Men controlling large aggregations of wealth and large industrial concerns were apt to become so powerful in these as to lose sight of the good of the community. But the ability to carry on these concerns existed because of advantages conferred on them by the state, and it was right that the state should see that industrial or business organizations should not act in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the community. Hence what had been called the Combines Investigation Act been passed.

Our Geographical Position.

Another factor to be considered in connection with our counjry was its geographical position. We had been placed alongside another great nation with a boundary of 4,000 miles between us. During the past year disputes had been amicably settled. These peoples had dwelt side by side for nearly a hundred years in peace and it was our duty to see that this peace should continue.

Another geographical fact was the extent of our territory. This called for large expenditure in the development of our resources.

Unity of Canadian Sentiment.

Aother thing which we should endeavor to develop was the unity of Canadian sentiment. With attention to this our country must advance in true nationhood.

With the development of our resources our trade should expand and the only direction in which it could expand was across the ocean either one way or the other. He looked forward to the time when we should have a great commercial marine. We should have chairs in our universities dealing with the conditions existing in other countries. There should be a larger expenditure on our harbors in order to develop this trade. We should send our young men to Africa, to India, to China, to study conditions there. We should, if possible, maintain the most friendly relations with the nations of the Orient. Personally, he hoped that the head tax would yet be removed from the Chinese, not that he wished to see more of them here but he would like to see the Chinese Government itself keep their people out.

In Centre of Empire.

"And lastly, let us remember that geography has placed us in the centre of the greatest empire the world has ever known. Let us consider what it means to be a part of that great empire, and not merely a part, but the highway of empire, the route that must be taken if all parts are to be united in an All Red Route. Trade between Europe and Asia in the natural course of things lies through Canada. If I have not kept you too long—(cries of 'No, No')—I should like to mention some of the impressins which came to me in my recent journey round the world. Of all impressions I think the one which remained with me most was the impression of the extent to which the British flag was flying in all quarters of the globe. You see it when you leave Great Britain, it is at Gibraltar, the strongest fortress in the world, and at Malta, farther on, you see again the flag in a fortress which helps to command the Mediterranean. Passing to the entrance of the Suez Canal at Port Said you see by the side of the residence of the Khedive the residence of the British commissioner, and the British flag is flying overhead. Leaving the Red Sea you touch at an arid spot called Aden, and there you see camels drawing the guns which are part of the protection of that fortress of Britain. There, too, is a statue of Queen Victoria, like that one sees in Queen's Park at Toronto. When you reach India you land on British soil and see a group of countries comprising millions of people, and over the whole of that empire there flies the Union Jack. You go farther, you stop next at Colombo, the ocean port of the Island of Ceylon, perhaps the most beautiful spot on the face of the globe, and over that island again there flies the British flag. And leaving Ceylon and before entering the China Sea you pass through the Straits of Malacca, past Penang and Singapore and here again you see the same old Union Jack, and after coming up through the China Sea and enter the beautiful harbour of Hong Kong, one of the strongest harbors to be found in any portion of the world, and lying in that harbor is a fleet carrying the British flag. (Loud applause.) And gentlemen, coming by chance, as we had the privilege of coming, into that harbor when the sunlight was falling softly on the funnels of the ships from behind the peaks of beautiful Hong Kong, having in mind the thought that this was part of the great British Empire away in that distant East, your heart would have been thrilled. And it would have been thrilled the more if you had seen as I saw, a white vessel flying the Union Jack, and flying also the ensign of Canada—one of the Canadian Pacific fleet. (Prolonged applause.) One of the strongest impressions that comes to one is, I think, that one might leave Stratford tonight, that one might cross the Atlantic to Britain, on to Egypt, to Aden, to India, to Ceylon and China, across the Pacific and back from Vancouver across the mountains and the prairies to Stratford and be under the folds of the Union Jack the whole way round the world. Is it any wonder, gentlemen, that we should feel a pride in belonging to an empire such as that. And nothing has been said of Australia, of New Zealand and South Africa, all under the British flag. Is it not something to be proud of, and something which all of us should seek to the best of our ability to uphold?

"And that, gentlemen, brings me to a point which I know is in the mind of every man here, and that is the responsibility of the Dominion in the maintenance of that power which makes us part of the strongest empire in the world today. Shou'd we take this protection and take it as something for which we should give nothing in return? Can our respect and our responsibilities allow us to take that stand? Let us assume for a moment that this protection was withdrawn; what would we do? We would have to construct enormous navies on both oceans. Canada is the greatest prize in the world today to those nations who are feeling the pressure of population on subsistence. Here is everything that a nation could desire for colonization and trade, and should we ever become embroiled in a war in which the British Empire was engaged Canada is the one great prize. It is evident, I think, that Canada should assist in her protection; we are all agreed, I think, on that; the difference is only one of method.

"Take the election in Drummond and Arthabaska—I am not going to talk politics, gentlemen—I regard it as a fortunate misfortune, for it has brought to the minds of the people

Continued on page 6, column 3.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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.....	20c per lb.
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.....	15c "
.....	10c each
.....	10c per lb.

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Suffered for Years From Constipation and Sick Headache.

Headache seems habitual with many people; indeed, some are seldom, if ever, free from it, suffering continually, and wondering why they can get no relief. The most frequent of all are bilious or sick headaches, and are caused by some derangement of the stomach or bowels, or both.

Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the digestive and biliary organs, removes acidity of the stomach, improves digestion, regulates the constipated bowels, and promotes a perfect circulation of pure blood to all portions of the body.

Mrs. C. Meadows, Clarksburg, Ont., writes: "For years I was troubled with sick headache and dizziness, and was also constipated. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I only took three bottles of the medicine, and now feel like a new person as I am completely cured. I can truthfully testify that B.B.B. is the best medicine I have ever used."

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET.

The judgment of the council of the Board of Trade in selecting the speakers for last night was more than vindicated in the splendid treat the company enjoyed in the addresses of Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, and Mr. A. B. Farmer, secretary of the Tax Reform League of Ontario. Mr. Farmer opened a new line of thought in the matter of municipal taxation, which will have its effect in the efforts to be made in the future for the equalization of these burdens. He is a clear and forceful speaker and a young man of much promise. It is no disparagement of Mr. Farmer, however, to say that the honors of the evening went to the very able young Minister of Labor. The address of Mr. King was one of the finest ever heard in the city. It was characterized by eloquence, broad-mindedness and a clear vision of Canada's magnificent future. We regret that the pressure on our columns prevents a reproduction of the speech in full, but the summary in other columns will give an idea of its scope and charm.

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9 Dec. 1910

D 3190

Berlin: Laurier Club

THE NAVAL POLICIES OF THE TWO PARTIES

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA
W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

NAVAL POLICIES OF PARTIES DEFINED BY HON. MR. KING

Eloquent and Forceful Address Delivered at Laurier Club Meeting by the Minister of Labor

OFFICERS FOR YEAR ELECTED

The opening meeting of the Laurier Club for the season was an unqualified success and was an excellent criterion of the future meetings to be held during the next few months by this aggressive organization. Victoria Hall was filled to the doors by Liberals with a number of ladies and the proceedings throughout were of unusual interest.

The feature was the eloquent and forceful address of Hon. Mackenzie King, North Waterloo's popular representative in Parliament. He was never heard to better advantage and had no difficulty in holding the undivided attention of his listeners during his ninety minute address. His touching and timely tribute to the memory of the late Rev. Wm. Kloepfer and the thorough and convincing review of the naval controversy in the House of Commons between the two great political parties were received with great appreciation by those present.

The meeting was presided over by President Ed. G. Stuebing who expressed his pleasure at the large attendance at the initial meeting of the season, and briefly outlined the programme decided upon by the Executive.

A nominating committee composed of Messrs. H. J. Sims, J. A. Scellen and L. Norman was appointed to nominate the officers for the ensuing term and while the committee was engaged Dr. J. F. Honsberger delivered a brief address.

Officers for 1911.

The report of the Nominating Committee was presented and adopted as follows:—

Hon. Presidents—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.
Hon. Vice Presidents—Dr. J. F. Honsberger, E. P. Clement, K. C.
President...E. G. Stuebing.
1 Vice Pres.—C. M. Bezzo.
2 Vice Pres.—Allan A. Eby.
3 Vice Pres.—Dr. Robt. Schnarr.
Secretary—Fred Davey.
Treasurer—R. L. Golton.
Executive—J. W. Smith, Geo. P. Ziegler, F. I. Weaver, Irwin Schlee, W. G. Cleghorn, Fred Roschman.

Hon. Mr. King Speaks.

When President Stuebing called upon Mr. King to address the meeting the Minister of Labor was given a most enthusiastic reception, it being several minutes before the applause subsided after he had taken the platform. Mr. King expressed his great appreciation of the happy manner in which he was received by his friends in this riding and was particularly pleased to have another opportunity of addressing the young Liberals of Berlin and vicinity. After referring in feeling terms to the recent death of Rev. Father Kloepfer he stated that while there were many questions that he would be pleased to refer to he would confine his remarks to the naval controversy between the Liberal and Conservative parties in the House during the last session and this session.

In dealing with the question of a Canadian naval service, Mr. King took up the subject from two points of view, first, that of the standpoint of party controversy and in the second place from the national standpoint irrespective of party. He thought that it was from the latter standpoint alone that the whole subject should have been dealt with by parliament from the outset. A beginning had been made by the passing of a unanimous resolution in March, 1909, which was the foundation of such action as had been taken. When it became apparent, however, that the action of the Government in proceeding along the lines of the resolution was likely to meet with general approval, the temptation of party considerations had become too great, and instead of the whole question of naval defence being removed from party warfare, as would have been the case in a country like England, it had come to be, perhaps, the outstanding topic in the party discussion of the day. While this was to be regretted from the national point of

(Continued from page 7.)

Zam-Buk Cures Piles

MARITIME MAGISTRATE'S CASE.

Mr. C. E. Sanford of Weston, King's Co., N.S., a Justice of the Peace for the county and a Deacon of the Baptist Church in Berwick, says: "I have used Zam-Buk for piles and found it a splendid remedy. It cured me."

Mr. Thomas Pearson, of Prince Albert, Sask., writes: "I must thank you for the benefit I have received from the use of Zam-Buk. Last summer I had a fever, which left me with piles. I started to use Zam-Buk, and found it gave me relief, so I continued with it. After using three or four boxes, it effected a complete cure."

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for cold sores chapped hands frost bites, ulcers, eczema, blood-poison, varicose sores, scalp sores, ringworm inflamed patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns bruises and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. You are warned against harmful imitations and substitutes. See the registered name "Zam-Buk" on every package before buying.

Naval Policies

(Continued from page 1.)

view, the Government had reason to congratulate itself upon the result, as the discussion of this measure had served, as few other measures had done, to reveal the qualities of statesmanship and leadership possessed in such high degree by the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, first in the far-sighted nature of his policies, his poise and calmness in the presence of momentary panic and alarm, and his indifference to local prejudices in his supreme care of Canadian interests as a whole. On the other hand, weakness of the leader of the opposition and his party had been made apparent in all these particulars.

Broadly considered there had been up to the present three distinct stages in the party controversy arising out of the naval policy of the Government. The first was that which brought the policy into being - and which in the resolution of March, 1909, had been marked by the unanimity of the parties in their agreement as to the establishment of a Canadian naval service and the assistance of the mother country by specific contribution in a time of emergency. By their common accord in this resolution the two political parties had given the Government of the country doubt. If referendums were to be considered, the time for such was before this mandate was given, not after. Had doubt of the wisdom of the course outlined existed, that doubt should have been expressed at the time, not later. That referendum was not so much as mentioned then was the best evidence that its mention at the present time was not begotten of conviction, but had its origin in a desire to create embasrassment in the working out of a programme previously determined.

The second stage of the controversy had been reached when parliament assembled in the fall of last year and the Government brought down its Bill for the creation of a naval service in accordance with the mandate it had received in the unanimous resolution of the House. Here, instead of unanimity of purpose, there was division,—not however, on the question of the necessity of something being done, but on the question of method and on the extreme urgency of the situation. In accordance with the intention of the resolution, the Canadian Ministers had visited Britain, presented the Canadian resolution to the British Ministers and had returned to Canada with the plan of a naval service shaped as a result of consultation with authorities in the Old Land. Had an emergency existed of a kind which necessitated immediate contribution, it was the duty of responsible Ministers in Britain, with the resolution of the Canadian Parliament before them, to have so advised the Canadian Ministers to have asked parliament for the necessary contribution. The British Ministers, knowing the situation, had not so advised, and the Government having their confidence accordingly saw no need for an emergency contribution.

The Opposition, however, stampeded by party discussions in Britain, had sought to enforce an immediate contribution of twenty millions of dollars to aid Britain in the construction of dreadnoughts. Here was a difference both as to intention and method. The intention of the Opposition, as shown in the speech of Mr. Borden at the time, in which he quoted at great length from speeches in the old land to show the imminent nature of the German menace, was to urge the carrying out of a war measure; war was not only inevitable but imminent; the dreadnought was the greatest engine of war, therefore the Canadian people should not wait but should send an immediate contribution, enough to admit of the building of two dreadnoughts in Britain.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his following in the House had refused to be stampeded by the war bogey. On the other hand the justice of Canada doing her share in the matter of defence remained as apparent as when the resolution of March, 1909, had been passed, and the intention of the Government remained what it was when the resolution was passed and had continued its policy to aid in imperial defence by the establishment of a naval service, the first duty of which would be the defence of Canadian shores and trade.

In this second stage then there was this difference in intention, the Conservative policy being clearly one of assistance and preparation for war; the Liberal party remaining what it had always been,—one of defence against the possibility of future aggression.

It being apparent that the Government's programme of defence was going to be carried out, a second difference and this a difference of method became apparent in the political controversy. The Liberals, true to Liberal tradition, held that the Empire could best be maintained and its defence secured by the establishment of new centres of strength, by the building up of a service which would be under the control of the Canadian Government, but which in time of great conflict, when the will of the people so deemed could be placed under the administrative control of the admiralty in England. This attitude was strongly resented by the Leader of the Opposition and Conservatives in the House. It was contended that the creation of a Canadian naval service to be managed from Ottawa, though in accordance with a line of policy agreed upon with the admiralty, was equivalent to a declaration of independence on the part of Canada. It was maintained that the Government of Canada should not be given the right to determine when the Canadian service was to be controlled in this manner. A policy of centralization was to be preferred, and was according to the views of most of those who spoke for the Conservative party at the time the only one which from a Canadian as well as from an imperial point of view could be of service.

The third stage of the controversy came as an amendment of Mr. Borden and Mr. Monk, introduced at the time of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne on the opening week of parliament of the present year.

This amendment simply expressed regret that the Speech from the Throne contained no reference to an intention to refer the naval policy to the people. Virtually the same amendment was moved by Mr. Monk and Mr. Borden. Its real purpose was to enable a discussion to take place both in Quebec, Ontario and the other provinces on the question. In Quebec it will be alleged that Sir Wilfrid was too imperial; in Ontario it would be represented that he was seeking independence or separation from Great Britain. The fact that Conservative party tried to assuse the Government of these two opposite points of view was pretty good evidence that the Government had succeeded in adopting a middle course which on the whole was the one that would appeal best to the people.

The real way to look at the naval policy of the Government was to consider it as a national policy. Geography, after all was the great determining factor in the shaping of a nation's policies. Canada has a coast line of several thousand miles on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, in fact there was a coast line in all of about four thousand miles. Canada's trade had developed in very large proportions during the last few years and would develop still more in the years to come. Lord Strathcona speaking in London a few nights before, mentioned that whereas in the lifetime of most men of to-day no grain had been shipped abroad from the west some few years ago, to-day as many as a hundred millions of bushels were being exported. It was perfectly clear that with the exception of our trade with the United States the expansion of trade of the Dominion would have to be across one ocean or the other. Geography, therefore, had determined two things, first of all that we had a coast line which would have to be defended, and secondly that our trade would have to be largely by water and that trade in this connection would require some sort of naval protection. That defence was absolutely necessary became apparent. In fact, no matter how Canada was situated some expenditure for naval defence would be necessary. If we were an independent country we would have to have large navies on both the Atlantic and Pacific, otherwise this country being as it was but sparsely populated would soon become a prize for other nations whose population was pressing upon their subsistence. If we were annexed to the United States the taxation which would be levied on the people of Canada for military and naval purposes would be in equal proportion to that of the American people. This would mean a rate of taxation many, many times greater than any that would ever exist under the arrangement as we have it to-day with Britain.

The last alternative was the position as we now have it, namely, as part of the British Empire, in which we get the full protection of all that went with British power. If we got this protection was it not reasonable that we should bear the cost of part of it. It becomes then simply a question of methods, — whether it was better to contribute money to England to be spent by England in such way as she thought best, with a highly centralized navy directed from Britain, or whether it was better for us to use the appropriation obtained from taxation of the people here, in the first instance to defend our own shores and render our assistance to the Empire by relieving Britain of the necessity of

(Continued on page 8.)

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. W. A. Bradley, B.A., pastor.
Sunday, December 11th, 1910.
Rev. W. D. Lee of Waterloo at 11 a.m.
Rev. W. K. McIntosh of Elora will preach at 7 p.m.
Song service and solo by Miss Ferrier in the morning.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday 8 p.m.
Young Peoples' Guild, Friday 8 p.m.
You are cordially invited to all these services.

BENTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. A. P. Mihan, Pastor.
Parsonage, 84 Benton St
Sunday, December 11th, 1910.
10.30 a.m.—Public Worship. German.
Subject—Two Courses of Life and how they end.
2 p.m.—Bible School.
7 p.m.—Public Worship. English.
Subject—Some lessons from the snow.
Monday 8 p.m.—Young People's Society. Prayer and praise service.
Wednesday 8 p.m.—Mid-week prayer service. English.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH
Corner King and Water Sts.

Rev. E. D. Daniels, Pastor.
Sunday, December 11th, 1910.
Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Morning Prayer at 11.
Vespers at 7 p.m.
Morning—"The Church as the Tabernacle of God among Men."
Evening—"A Few Lessons of the Lord's Nativity."
The pastor will preach. All are invited.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST. (Anglican.)

Cor. of Water and Short Sts.

Sunday, December 11th, 1910.
Third Sunday in Advent.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Litany.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday-school and Bible Classes for men and women.
7 p.m.—Evening prayer.
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—Prayer and Confirmation address.
All welcome.

KING ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.
Corner King and Water Sts.

Rev. Jos. Janes, B.A., Pastor.
61 Duke Street.
Sunday, December 11th, 1910.
The pastor will preach at both services.
11 a.m.—Public Worship.
Subject—The Struggle of the Ages.
2.45 p.m.—Sunday School, Ladies' Bible Class and Men's Baraca Class. All men heartily invited.
7 p.m.—Public Worship.
Subject—Making light of Salvation.
Monday, 8 p.m.—Meeting of B.Y.P.U.
Wednesday 8 p.m.—Prayer-meeting. Seats free. All welcome.

ST PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. F. E. Oberlander, pastor.
Residence 49 Queen, N.
Sunday, December 11th, 1910.
10.30 a.m.—Main service and communion.
2 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—English Vespers.
English services every 2nd and 4th Sunday evening in each month.

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH.
Frederick Street.

Pastor—Rev. Heber W. Crews, M.A. parsonage, 30 Albrens St., west.
Sunday, December 11th, 1910.
10 a.m.—Brotherhood meets.
11 a.m.—Rev. S. E. Couch, Dereham Centre.
Anthem—For ever with the Lord.—Gounod.
Solo—The King of Love My Shepherd Is.—Gounod. Mrs. Pollock.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Rev. Mr. Couch.
Anthem—The Lord is My Shepherd—Macfarren.
Solo—The wondrous Cross—Nevin.—Mrs. Brown.
Monday 8 p.m.—Epworth League.
Wednesday 8 p.m.—Midweek Praise Service.

ZION EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Rev. G. D. Damm, B.D., Pastor.

Parsonage, 18 Weber street. West
Sunday, December 11th, 1910.
10.00 a.m.—Jr. Y.P.A. and Catechetical classes.
11.00 a.m.—Public worship, German
2.30 p.m.—Sunday-School and Men's New Movement Class.
7.00 p.m. Public worship, English.
Anthem—Lift up your Heads—Hopkins.
Anthem—Lead Kindly Light—Schnecker. Miss Ella Anthes and choir.
Monday 8 p.m.—Y.P.A. Mission Study.
Wednesday 8 p.m.—Prayer meeting.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

Cor. Water and Francis Streets.
Sunday, December 11th, 1910.
The reading room in the tower of the Church is open every afternoon from three to five o'clock. Christian Scientists are in attendance and all authorized literature concerning Christian Science may there be read.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH.
Rev. S. H. Swartz, Pastor.
67 Alma Street.
Sunday, December 11th, 1910.
9.40 a.m.—S. School.
11 a.m.—Public Worship
Theme—Heavenly Citizenship.
7 p.m.—Public Worship.
Theme—The Supreme Joy.
8 p.m. Friday—Choir practice.
8 p.m. Monday—C.E.I.
8 p.m. Wednesday—Prayer meeting.

YOUR HOME OVER NEW YEAR

would be much more happy if you owned it yourself. There is not the slightest reason why you shouldn't.

WE CAN SELL YOU REAL ESTATE

on such liberal terms that any ordinary man can purchase it. Make a New Year resolution to be your own landlord hereafter. Then come here and we'll help you carry it out. You couldn't take a wiser step or one that would please your wife better. Give her a home she can call her own and complete her happiness.

$1,100.00—7 roomed house, large lot. King West.
$1,450.00—6 roomed brick house. Mill St.
$1,700.00—7 roomed red brick, with barn. North Ward.
$2,400.00—8 roomed red brick, all conveniences, also good barn.
$2,500.00—6 roomed brick, hot water heating, near courthouse. Must be sold.
$3,500.00—7 roomed house, hot water heating, near Ahrens St., choice location. Owner leaving town.

Others ranging from $1,000.00 to $12-000.00. Some on easy payments. Also some choice lots.

11 QUEEN ST. SOUTH.

A. C. BENDER
Real Estate
MONEY TO LOAN.

CROUP Stopped in 20 minutes sure with Dr. Bishop's Croup Remedy. One test will surely prove. No vomiting, no distress. A safe and pleasing syrup—ask Druggists.

The greatest danger from influenza is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be obviated by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as it not only cures Influenza, but counteracts any tendency of the disease towards pneumonia. Sold by all dealers.

Clearance Sale

The largest STOCK OF DOLLS ever brought to town, at prices lower than ever. Save from ¼ to ½ the usual price and select your Toys, Drums, Horses, Pipes, Purses, Combs, Brushes and Fancy Goods at the wholesale house of

Stuebing & Smith
11-19-1 mo.

Notice to the Public

10 per cent. discount allowed our patrons on carriage hire "for funerals" if hired direct from us and not through second parties. We feel that the public should have the benefit of this discount which has previously gone to second parties.

AMOS BRICKER & SONS
Livery
Phone 146 Res. Phone 521

For the most UP-TO-DATE LIVERY OUTFIT go to
C. L. MOSER
The New Livery man.
Queen South.

PRITISH POST OFFICE REFORMS.

(From Public Ooinion.)

Some interesting and useful Post-Office reforms are announced by the Postmaster-General.

Telephone numbers as telegraphic addresses.

Single postcards to be sold at ½d. each.

Single letter-cards to be sold a 1d. each.

Stamped wrappers and envelopes to be cheaper.

Books of stamps costing 2s. to contain full value.

Printed matter may be affixed to postcards.

Certificates of posting ½d each.

The Chamber of Commerce, Melbourne, has urged upon Premier Hughes the advisability of stipulating that Melbourne shall be a port of call for the Vancouver mail service.

READ AND ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

How You May Have Charming Hair

There in a reason for the phenomenal sale of Parisian Sage in Canada and the reason is plain to all: Parisian Sage does just what it is advertised to do. It is guaranteed to cure dandruff, stop falling hair or itching scalp in two weeks, or money back.

One thing that has made Parisian Sage so famous is its peculiar power to turn the harsh unattractive hair that many women possess into luxuriant and radiant hair in a short time. Women of refinement the country over are using it and it never disappoints.

Sold by leading druggists everywhere for 50c a large bottle. The girl with Auburn hair is on each package. Mail orders filled charges prepaid, by the Giroux Mfg. Co., Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by Clarke Bros.

Opera House
Thursday, December 15th

THE FAMOUS
Guy Bros. Big Minstrels

30 PEOPLE 30. EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE
GRAND SPECTACULAR FIRST PART WITH SPECIAL SCENERY. 10 BIG SPECIALTIES 10

SEE

THE EXPERT DANCERS. THE WONDERFUL ACROBATS
THE BIG PLANTATION SCENE.
WATCH FOR THE GRAND STREET PARADE AT NOON DAY OF SHOE.
SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE. PRICES 25c, 35c AND 50c

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA
W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

If You Live A Hundred Years

You will never see better Overcoats sold for $10, $15 and $20

Than we are now selling at these prices. These coats are made by the best Overcoat makers in Canada and they are overcoat perfection. You'll certainly make no mistake if you buy your overcoat here. All wrongs righted without controversy.

BOYS' OVERCOATS $3.50 to $10.50

Buy your Xmas Gifts at our two big Stores and save money.

A Weseloh & Co.

2 STORES—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING.

CLARKE BROS.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS TRADE WITH A FULL LINE OF
Fancy Toilet Cases (filled).
Manicure Sets.
Collar and Cuff Boxes.
Hair, Hat and Clothes Brushes.
Combs.
Ebony and Rosewood Mirrors.
The latest odors in Perfume.
Perfume Atonizers.
Shaving Sets.
Travelling Cases.
Huyler's, Moir's and Ramsey's Christmas Candies.
PLEASE SHOP EARLY.

Clarke Bros.
Drug and Stationery Store

$17.90 $17.90

$25.00 Suits For $17.90
New Xmas Suits

If you leave us your order for one of our $17 pure worsted suits on or before Saturday, Dec. the 10th, it will ready for Xmas Sunday and you will save exactly seven dollars and ten cents on the transaction.
Open every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon.

S. L. HAHN & CO.
Young St., Berlin. Oppo site Star Whitewear.
Proprietor of the Hespeler Worsted Stores.

These are Overcoat Days

We still have a few more Overcoats left over which will now have to go at a reduced price, so the early buyer gets the best choice.

Also a full line of Winter Suitings at rock bottom prices and good workmanship guaranteed.

Do not fail to see my stock before buying elsewhere.

Ahrens The Tailor
King St. W. Berlin.

The Berlin Auditorium
SKATING

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, 7.30 to 9.30. Band in attendance each night.

Saturday Afternoon, from 2 to 4.

Admission 15c. 8 tickets for $1.00. Children 10c.
Saturday afternoon 10c.
THE BERLIN AUDITORIUM.

A. F. KLUGMAN - Manager

A sprained ankle will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. This is due to lack of proper treatment. When Chamberlain's Liniment is applied a cure may be effected in three or four days. This liniment is one of the best and most remarkable preparations in use. Sold by all dealers.

Chicago's new labor temple will be ten stories high.

Vancouver, B. C., sailors must file any grievances with the minister of labor. They then go to a board of conciliation.

Sporting News

PLAYERS TO KEEP BOOKS.

The Montreal Star sums up the professional hockey trouble down east as follows:

"Low play, no play," or other and more emphatic words expressing a like sentiment, is the signal the Ottawa hockeyists have run up, and nailed,, they claim, to the masthead, although it still remains to be seen whether the nails have been well driven in an clinched. The words "no play" have a limited application, meaning in this instance that they will not play with the old line organization for a new line of salary, but that they will endeavor to play with a new organization in which the players will not only do the work on the ice, but will also keep the books and figure out the dividends. And so the hockey difficulties are fast taking on the appearance of a strike—not exactly for liberty or death, but at least for money or competition. All of which suggests the question—how much more hockey can the country stand without curtailing, for instance, its naval appropriation, or its butcher's bill. The men who financed the "professions" last winter claim that they had to sit up nights keeping the wolf from the organization's door, and, in order to make the task easy this winter, they are asking the players to lead the simple life and not set their hearts on such sordid and transitory things as dollars. Competition may be the life of trade but when there is more competition than vigorous life requires, trade is liable to become so divided that it dies in the process of dissection.

NEWS OF ATHLETICS.

Tom Longboat and Alfred Shrubb have signed up for an 18-mile race in Buffalo. They will run in two weeks on a dirt track.

Tom Collins, the New York distance star, is about to resign from the Irish-Americans and join the New York A.C. In the I.A.A.C. he was second only to the great Bonhag. He is better on the boards than the cinders.

Charley Bacon, the Olympic champion hurdler, who became a benedict a fortnight ago, is spending his honeymoon at Pinehurst, N. C.

Harry Gissing has been quite ill and confined to his home for several days. The latest report was the half-mile champion up and about again.

"Texas" Ramsdell, Penn's star football player and track athlete, has announced that he will probably return to the university next year to take a post-graduate course in civil engineering. Ramsdell has only used up three of the four years of eligibility allotted by the faculty, one at Texas and two at Pennsylvania, so that he would again be available for the track and football teams. Ramsdell is the present intercollegiate champion sprinter and it was largely through his work that the championship went to Philadelphia last spring.

The stadium being erected at Stockholm for the 1912 Olympia will cost $328,500. There will be absolutely no chance to beat the gate, because the stadium will be moated after the fashion of olden-time castles.

Naval Policies

(Continued from page 7.)

looking after our coasts. In 1905 Britain had withdrawn the North Atlantic squadron from Halifax and had taken off the Pacific squadron from Esquimalt. To-day our coasts were absolutely unprotected. The policy of the Government was simply to begin at once toward forming a reasonable defence for our coasts so that what England had been doing before in part would now be done in part by us.

In a word, the Government's policy was simply to begin at once to provide for the protection of our own shores that we might be secure from attack, to begin to protect our own trade routes which were becoming increasingly important; to be in a position to help the Empire generally if at any time an attack was made on it which threatened harm to the whole. In this way we were helping to bear the imperial burden while also helping to control and safeguard our own immediate interests.

There was one further object to be considered and that was this: The British navy had existed for the purpose of helping to maintain peace in the world. Canada lying midway between the United States and England should help to bring these two countries into closer relations with each other in the matter of policing the seas; that the real object of navies to-day should not be so much for purposes of war as for purposes of maintaining peace. If Canada were able to get the United States and Britain to join together in an intention to use their combined naval powers for maintaining the peace of the world, she would be doing the greatest service which was possible to any nation. This was the real destiny of the Canadian people.

In concluding his admirable address he referred to the fact that geography has placed Canada in the centre of the greatest empire the world has ever known. In an eloquent peroration and amid enthusiastic applause Mr. King carried his audience with him as he passed around the world and showed where the British flag is flying, a guarantee of liberty and freedom to all who pass under it. "It is something to be proud of and something which all of us should seek to the best of our ability to uphold."

The meeting closed with cheers for the King, the Minister of Labor and the Chairman.

MANITOULIN ISLAND.

We are just at the close of navigation, and everything is ready for the winter. The weather has been mild and we have had only about three inches of a snow fall. The farmers were ploughing until last week. We had no sleighing until two days ago. The late crops have suffered this fall on account of the frequent and heavy rains, but the early crops were all that could be expected. The hay crop was above the average; the wheat, oats and barley were also excellent, but the peas were below the average in some places. Mr. S. Wilson threshed fall wheat off a little less than three acres and secured over 170 bushels of first class wheat. A number of others had over 40 bushels to the acre. The corn and root crops are fair, and the farmers are nearly all satisfied with their crops and with their stock. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are selling at big prices. The buyers were scouring the Island this summer and fall for different kinds of stock, and now the poultry buyers are hunting on every farm for turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens. These are sent to Sault Ste Marie and the North Shore where they are bringing good prices. There is every good prospect of a busy winter in the timber business. The Government has advertised for tenders to build an addition of 280 feet to the wharf at Providence Bay, which, when completed will afford shelter in storms for large boats, and will also add to the trade of the island. We have had in the past poor accommodation for boats, and no connection with Sault Ste Marie. Fodder of nearly all kinds is plentiful: hay pressed and delivered, is $8.00 per ton; oats 35c, wheat 75c, peas 77c, and pork, dressed $9.00. Fish in the small lakes are plentiful.

A WORD TO THE LADIES

Ladies who wish to buy Christmas gifts in Furnishings for men, will find us prepared to fill their requirements better than ever before in this store.

This season we intend to pay special attention to the wants of our lady gift buyers, and no end of pains will be taken to see that they get perfect satisfaction.

The beauty of selecting a man's gift at Rhodes' is that in all probability this is "His Store" and you are therefore sure of getting something of practical value that is sure to please. Remember we are anxious to please "Him" as you are and no matter what price you pay, you'll get standard value for your money.

W. H. Rhodes
61 King St. W.

Presents for Smokers

Christmas packages of cigars in boxes of 10, 25 and 50. All staple brands.

Champion Pipes in cases, Meerschaum pipes, G. B. D.'s, B. B. B.'s, and in fact every kind and price of Pipe that is worth having.

Tobacco jars, Smokers' Sets, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar Cases, etc.

Everything to be found in a first class store for smokers can be procured at

MacCallum's

The STAR

Princess Bonnie.
10c. 10c.

THEATORIUM
MOVING PICTURES & ILLUSTRATED SONGS.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

OUR MOTTO:—The best none too good for our patrons.
"The Fugitive." (Bio.)
"Tommy Tricks, the Policeman."
"A Trip down the River Thames."
Programme Changes
Monday, Wednesday, & Friday
5c. 5c.

GEORGE H. ZIEGLER
A.T.C.M.
Organist and Choirmaster St. Peters
Teacher of Pianoforte Playing
Studio: Weber Chambers.
Suite 103, First floor.
PHONE 836

LEARN DRESSMAKING

TAKE A PERSONAL COURSE AT SCHOOL OR BY MAIL.

Our lessons consist of everything from plainest shirt waist suit to most elaborate toilette, and after having completed lessons, students may cut a dress here for themselves, provided they wish. We have taught thousands this method during the past 10 years, and will give any one $25 who can tell us of a place where there i more taught about cutting than us, either in Canada or the United tes. Terms for full 2 weeks cour. is $10.00; system is given free. Next class to commence Jan. 9. For full information see us at our residence on Saturday, Jan. 7th.

Wanted—Also a few ladies to take a teachers' course here. These lessons will be given free to the first four applying.

The Misses Ellison
DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL
111 Church St. Berlin.

Costello's
"Forced Out of Business" Sale.

Only a few more weeks to clear our entire stock, including all our fine Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, etc.

10 Big Snaps for SATURDAY

Men's Overcoats

$14 Men's fine College Ulsters, beautiful designs at $8.95
$16 Men's fancy stripe Tweed Ulsters, beautifully made at $10.75
$18 Men's fine dress Overcoats, in blacks, greys and other fancy designs, hand tailored, at $13.95
$20 Men's fine dress Overcoats and Ulsters, in all the newest patterns and styles, all hand tailored at $16.25
Plain black and Grey Overcoats at all prices.

Men's Suits

$10 Men's Tweed Suits, good material, at $7.48
$15 and $16 Men's fine Worsted or Tweed Suits, at $10.75
$18 Suits, all our fine hand shaped Worsteds, including blues and blacks, at $13.95
$20 Men's finest Worsted Suits, hand work, at $16.25
$22.50 Men's best quality of ready to wear clothing, all hand tailored, at $17.95

MEN'S ODD TROUSERS, in all neatest designs of worsted or tweed, at big reductions.

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS in all the newest styles, at less than cost.

$5.50 Men's Imported House Coats, $4.75
$6.50 Men's Imported House Coats, $5.25
$7.50 Men's Imported House Coats, $6.48
$10.00 Men's Imported House Coats $8.48
$12.00 Men's Imported House Coats $9.75
50c and 35c Neckwear at..... 25c

All Men's 50c and some 75c Neckwear at 45c
All 75c Neckwear at 55c
All $1.00 Neckwear at 75c
Neck Mufflers at like prices.

Don't delay, shrewd buyers save dollars at this big sale

W. O. COSTELLO & . CO

D 3193

10 Dec. 1910

Guelph Canadian Club

"THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT'S DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR"

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3194

(Guelph, Dec. 10, 1910.
Can. Club.)

Scale of wages of labour

I. Industrial Information
Labour Gazette.
Annual Reports
Special reports--wholesale prices--Charts
Reveal industrial development and social progress.

2. Industrial legislation
Review of reports--legal documents, etc.

3. Industrial waste--
Lockouts--strikes--accidents. Life

4. Industrial reform: Health
Sweating system
Inquiries--telephone--cotton mills.
Phosphorus
Opium

5. Industrial standards:
Oriental immigration
Japan---China---India.

6. Industrial efficiency
Technical education

7. Industrial control
Trusts & Combines.

8. Industrial Peace. 2:8:14

9. International Peace.

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CANADA

Guelph Herald Monday
13 Dec. 1910.

D 3195

GUELPH

38TH YEAR.

REMARKABLE SPEED ATTAINED ON TYPEWRITER BY A YOUNG LADY IN GUELPH

THE MINISTER OF LABOR ADDRESSED CANADIAN CLUB

Dwelt Interestingly Upon the Work of the Department

Fatal Accidents Among Workingmen Believed to Total 2,000 Yearly

One of the largest luncheons ever held by the Canadian Club of Guelph was that of Saturday evening in the Royal Canadian Cafe, when fully one hundred of the members and their friends gathered to listen to Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie-King, Minister of Labor at Ottawa.

He was listened to with perfect attention, as his reputation as a speaker had preceded him, and something a little out of the ordinary was looked for. In this they were not disappointed, for Mr. King's outline of the work that had been accomplished, and was now being undertaken by the Department of Labor, was not only interesting, but was also instructive, a good deal of the information given being of a character that was hitherto unknown to the general public.

This was the first public appearance in Guelph of the Minister of Labor since he became a member of the Laurier Administration, and he was congratulated by a number of his personal friends and given a hearty reception as he entered the room. He is an easy speaker, has an unfailing flow of language, and makes his points clearly and distinctly.

The subject of the address as announced by Dr. Savage, the President of the Club, was "The Work of the Department of Labor."

The honorable gentleman prefaced his remarks by thanking the members of the club for their kind invitation to address them, regretting that he could not have done so sooner, and that his time on the present occasion was very limited, as he had to leave in order to get the 8.15 train east. He informed the audience that it was only a mere outline of his department that he could give them, and then proceeded to state that the Department of Labor was first established in 1900, but that the work became so heavy that it was decided to separate it from the department with which it had been associated, and about three years ago a new department had been created to more successfully carry out their plans and aims.

He first dealt with the primary object of the department, which was to gather information, as this was essential in order to get at the facts. This information must then be put into such shape as to be intelligible to the every day laboring man. It was necessary to obtain the actual industrial conditions of the country, and in order to do this the Labor Gazette, with correspondents in every city in the country, had been established. In this way some sort of a record was made of the happenings in the world of labor. Every item of importance was taken from all the daily newspapers, and all strikes were taken note of. In every instance, as far as possible, these strikes and troubles were thoroughly investigated, so that the true facts of both sides of the question were obtained.

The System.

The Minister then proceeded to outline their system of getting information, not only in Canada, but also in other countries of the world. Comparisons were then made with these countries, especially as to the prices received and the wages paid. The figures for the past twenty years had been obtained and compared with those of the present day. A careful tab was being kept on these things and the present cost of living for the average workingman was being thoroughly looked into.

The speaker then went into the question of strikes and gave some interesting figures in connection therewith. There were very few people who fully realized what a strike meant to the general public, to the employer and the employee. In the ten years from 1900 to 1909 inclusive, there had been 1,104 strikes of various kinds in Canada, and the employees effected were 254,429, while in that time some 5,949,994 working days had been lost. This meant to the nation, on an average, of $2.50 per day, as this was the figure arrived at after careful compiling of statistics, a total loss of wages alone of approximately $15,000,000. There had been $1,500,000 lost in profits to the manufacturers interested, figured at the rate of 10 per cent. interest. This also meant that over $25,000000 worth of goods would be produced that was not produced, and figuring up the whole matter it had been estimated that the total loss through strikes in that time was in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. It was only when statistics like these came before our notice that the necessity of taking steps to prevent them bacame apparent.

Accidents to Workingmen.

The next question taken up by the honorable gentleman was the accidents to workingmen while at their employment. So far as they could gather there were 1,400 lives lost each year for the past three years, but he was reasonably certain that there was at least 2,000, besides some 3,000 more having their working efficiency permanently impaired. Compared with modern wars the speaker stated that these figures were appalling, and that some kind of legislation was necessary to properly protect these men from injury.

Question of Health.

The question of health was then considered by the Minister, who stated that men and women must be physically fit to do their work in order to earn their wages, and that the conditions under which they were required to work must also be fit. So fas as Government contracts were concerned the sweating system had been abolished as the health of the workers was being destroyed by this system.

Another matter that has been recently taken up by the Government was the manufacture, sale, or importation of matches with white phosphorate heads.

Strikes, Slums and Immigration.

Mr. King then went into the question of slums in the cities. This important question has received careful consideration and the development of slums was one that must be dealt with sooner or later.

The opium trade was another proposition that had to be faced. There was at the present time seven opium factories in British Columbia, and the product amounted to over half a million dollars.

Oriental immigration was then briefly touched upon, and Mr. King stated that it was a delicate question and must be dealt with in a delicate manner. Friendly relations must be maintained with all countries. He was not a believer in the system of placing a price on the head of every immigrant and thus increasing the revenue of the Government, but believed that better means could be adopted.

The next question considered by the speaker was that of the industrial efficiency of the workingman and women of the country. Mr. King pointed out the fact that since the plan of the appointment of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration had been adopted that the strikes were considerably decreased, and stated that the Grand Trunk strike of the past summer was the only serious one in the past year and a half.

Mr. King closed an eloquent and forceful address by stating that the greatest good to the greatest number was the aim of the Department of Labor, and stated that no class or creed was being favored or would be.

At the close of his address a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker for his able effort.

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Mercury

So much of life revolves around the "cost of things" that the store ads have an increasing interest.
Call and see the cook or servant whose ad today makes her seem "eligible."

PRICE TWO CENTS

LABOR MATTERS TREATED BY HON. W. L. M. KING

Address on Work of Department of Labor in Trade Disputes and Conservation of Labor to Canadian Club

The renown of the speaker, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, and the importance of his subject, "The Dominion Government's Department of Labor," were sufficiently appreciated by the members of the Guelph Canadian club on Saturday night to cause them to attend the meeting in larger numbers than have been witnessed by any meeting this season. There were nearly 100 present.

Those who heard the Minister of Labor feel well repaid for attending the meeting, for in him they found a man who knows his important work most thoroughly—a man who could look at the great subject upon which he spoke without fear or favor, and who could bring home to his hearers, a broader and saner vein of labor questions than the average man is apt to hold.

HON. W. L. M. KING,
Minister of Labor, who Gave an Address to the Canadian Club on Saturday Evening.

The Good of All People.

Showing that it was the good of the people of the Dominion as a whole that his department was interested in advancing and neither the good of the laborers or the capitalists exclusively, Mr. King told of the work that was being done by the Department of Labor in compiling the statistics, respecting fatal accidents to men in various occupations. For seven years the department had been keeping these records which though as yet incomplete, were really of great value.

Fatalities to Workers.

The statistics they had been able to secure were sufficient even at present to show them that within a year in Canada, 2000 working men had been killed outright while engaged in their occupations and 6000 more had been so seriously injured as to have their industrial efficiency impared.

In this connection the speaker told of a bill which had recently been enacted, prohibiting the importation, sale or manufacture in Canada of matches in the manufacture of which white phosphorus was used. This trade had, it was found in other countries, been the cause of a horrible disease amongst those engaged in it. The disease was known as "phossy jaw," and ultimately resulted in the loss of the jaw bones. The loathsome malady had already made some inroads upon the health of the people of this country, as an instance of which, Mr. King told of one unfortunate woman who contracted the disease while employed as a match dipper, was now forced to make the best of her miserable lot, while her upper and lower jaw bones were on file at the Department of Labor in Ottawa, a gruesome, but a convincing exhibit in favor of the passing of the bill in question. In this connection also, the speaker told of the stamping out of the opium making industry which had begun to gain a foot-hold in British Columbia.

Highest Form of Conservation.

The speaker's main contention, in this respect was that no matter how great a nation's national resources might be and no matter how great her industries, neither of these features were of such vital importance as was the health of her people, and the preservation of the lives and safeguarding of the health of her working classes was, in Mr. King's opinion, the highest possible form of conservation.

The Great Question of Strikes.

The averting, whenever possible, and if not, the settling as soon as possible, of all strikes and capital and labor disputes was, the speaker pointed out another very important branch of the department.

The importance of this work might better be appreciated when it is remembered that in the past ten years the strikes that occurred in Canada had cost the working men interested a loss of more than $15,000,000, and the capitalists interested a loss of more than half a million dollars in profits, to say nothing of the millions of dollars worth of products that had been wasted as a result of the strikes. The work of the department, in this respect, was outlined by the speaker in a most interesting manner.

Asiatic Labor.

The speaker's remarks in reference to the question of Asiatic labor and the best means of restricting the number of immigrants from the Orient, were of a nature to cause his hearers to take a broader and more tolerant view of the question.

It was a delicate matter, he pointed out, to flatly tell a foreign country that her people were not wanted and that they were classed as undesirables. There was, however, a much more effective and far less offensive means of accomplishing the desired end. This was to point out to the country in question that as it was only the most desirable of emigrants that were wanted in the peopling of a new country it was to her own interest to take the matter up and see to it that only desirable persons were sent out into the new world as her representatives. In this way such countries as China were being caused to take an interest in the work and they themselves were placing some of the necessary restriction upon emigrants from their shores to come to Canada.

A Rising Nation.

When he said that it was a serious matter to insult a great rising nation such as China, the speaker declared that he meant it in all seriousness. China was indeed a great rising nation. It had been Mr. King's privilege about a year ago to visit the city of Hankow, China, where in a mammoth steel works, employing 20,000 men, he had watched the Chinese manufactures make the finest steel rails so heaply that in spite of all tariffs and costly shipping charges, they could lay them down in the United States, taking the lowest prevailing prices there and yet realize a profit. It could be imagined what this advancement of industries in China would mean in the future, said the speaker, who declared that when there was the same transportation facilities on the Pacific as there are at present on the Atlantic, western manufactures would never be able to compete with such as those of China.

Very satisfactory arrangements of this kind had been made with the government authorities at Japan who were themselves taking up the question of restricting the emigration to Canada, as a result of arrangements that had been made with the Imperial parliament and with the authorities in India, the emigration of the Hindu into Canada had been practically stopped.

General Industrial Uplift.

The speaker stated that while it was almost impossible to bring the cosmopolitan population who were flowing into this country so rapidly, all up to our standard of living, it was possible to maintain and even to improve the high standard of efficiency of the Canadian mechanic and in referring to this important phase of the work, the speaker felt duty bound to pay a tribute to the efforts of the member for South Wellington, Mr. Hugh Guthrie, who had persistently worked for and had finally put through a bill for a technical education commission, which commission is at present at work gathering valuable information in Canada and the United States, before continuing its investigations in Europe.

The Keynote of the Scheme.

The whole key note of the scheme, Mr. King pointed out, was that the Department of Labor should acquire statistics and reliable data, of industrial and social conditions in this and other countries in order that Canada, a young country might not make mistakes that had been made and were now being regretted by other countries. "Canada," said the speaker, "must watch for the symptoms of these evils and smoulder them at their inception. We are building today the foundations of our country's future greatness and must see to it that these foundations are well laid."

Arthur Yule At Griffin's

The best vaudeville bill of fare ever seen at the popular play house will be presented today and Wednesday only two big acts and a very fine and high class programme of entirely new motion pictures have been secured. Many years ago Arthur Yule was one of Guelph's best known and popular singers and comedians. He left the city some years ago and embarked in the theatrical business, and since that time has made a big name and reputation all over the American continent, as a comedian and singer. He was last seen in this city some few years ago as the star vocalist with Al. G. Field's big minstrel show. He comes to Guelph tonight and Wednesday only with his wife and little daughter, Helen, said to be the cleverest child of her age on the American continent, as the American theatrical papers call her the pocket edition of Elsie Janis. This little tot has been the big feature act at Mr. Griffin's Majestic theatre, Toronto, for the past two weeks, where she created a sensation. Mr. Yule, his wife and Baby Helen have a very clever act. Besides this great act the Regoras, a big double circus Roman ring and contortion act, will be an extra added attraction. No raise in price will be made, as Mr. Griffin wants every lady and child in this city to see Baby Helen, Monday and Wednesday only, as the Presto Choral club is tomorrow night.

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GUELPH EVENING MERCURY AND ADVERTISER.

J. I. McINTOSH,
Publisher and Proprietor.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1910.

MR. KING'S ADDRESS.

The address by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, on the work of the Dominion Government's Department of Labor before the Guelph Canadian Club at its meeting on Saturday night, was one of the most instructive, interesting and earnest discourses that the members of that organization have been privileged to hear for some time.

The Minister of Labor merely spoke of the work being done, claiming no particular credit for himself or for the Government of which he is a member. He simply gave the facts without the least touch of color, and, in keeping with the ethics of the Canadian club, without any political references.

But in spite of the very careful evasion of things political, those who heard the talented speaker's clear and concise outline of the work of the Department of Labor were unavoidably impressed by the great benefits that are inevitable from the pursuit of the Dominion's wise and successful labor policy.

When the strikes for ten years in Canada have caused a loss of fifteen million dollars in wages to the working men interested and of a million and a half dollars to the employers, as Mr. King stated had been the case, to say nothing of the millions of dollars worth of products of the country that had been wasted through these strikes, the vital importance of the work of the department in averting when ever possible, and when unable to avert, settling as soon as possible, all capital and labor disputes, is apparent.

Mr. King's contention that the proper place to restrict Asiatic immigration was on the shores of the countries from which the emigrants were sent, gaining thus the co-operation rather than the displeasure of the countries in question, was also a strong point. So was his explanation of what the Labor department is doing for the preservation of the health of Canadian workers. It is self-evident that the preservation of the lives and the safeguarding of the health of the people of a country is the highest form of conservation of its resources. The tribute which Mr. King paid to the work of the member for South Wellington, Mr. Guthrie, in finally getting through his bill for a technical education commission, which commission was at present carrying out its important duties, was well merited.

Mr. King has a thorough grasp of the large and many questions affecting labor, and is intensly in earnest in his desire to bring about improvement whenever possible. He could have spoken entertainingly for hours, no doubt, but he said enough to impress his hearers with the importance of the whole subject as few of them had ever been before.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE

A rumor has gone abroad that Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine in the Dominion Government, will shortly retire to take the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec. Color is given to this report by the fact that Lieutenant-Governor Pelletier is very much an invalid, and that retirement would therefore be acceptable to him. Of course it is quite possible that there may be absolutely no foundation for the story, but whether it proves well founded or not, there can be no impropriety in saying that Mr. Brodeur has well deserved the distinction by the way in which he has borne himself during a very trying time. About his personal fitness for the position there can be no two opinions. Mr. Brodeur is the very best type of a cultured French gentleman, and it would be hard to give him any higher praise.

When Mr. Brodeur took over the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries, he followed an exceptionally stalwart politician, the late Mr. Prefontaine. The latter's ability and energy were unquestionable, but he was not so scrupulous as the head of a great spending department should be in the matter of expenditures, and Mr. Brodeur had to face the ordeal of parliamentary inquiries into transactions in which he had no personal share. To his credit, be it said, he had in him so strong a sense of genuine old-fashioned chivalry, that he never once tried to ward off criticism by taking shelter behind the dead body of a personal friend. His opponents, who knew the facts, might well have spared him—a British politician would have done so—but Mr. Brodeur never flinched or whined.

When Mr. Foster in 1909 brought in his resolution favoring the creation of a Canadian navy, it was, after a little modification, accepted unanimously by the House of Commons, and in 1910 the "Naval Service Act" was passed, creating a new Department of Marine, separate and distinct from the Fisheries on the one hand, and from the Department of Militia on the other. Mr. Brodeur became, as a matter of course, the Minister of Marine, and the organizer, if not the creator, of the new Canadian fleet. The Conservatives, for reasons of their own, went back on the policy introduced by Mr. Foster, and accepted, and carried out by the Government, but that is another story.

Owing to the change of front of the Conservatives, to the development of Nationalism, and the secession of Mr. Monk from the regular Conservative party to join the Bourassa Nationalists, the by-election in Drummond and Arthabaska went against the Laurier Government. Mr. Brodeur, though a good deal of an invalid, threw himself into the contest with vigor, and when the matter came up in the House of Commons in the course of the debate on the Address, he took on himself the brunt of the defence of the Government's naval policy. And well did he perform his arduous and difficult task, proving himself, what he had never been supposed to be: a real parliamentary gladiator.

Mr. Brodeur is by vocation a lawyer, and by avocation a professor of law in Laval University. He is by manner and style an academician, but he has an aptitude for political life which is extremely rare among men of his class. Now that the fight for the navy is on it must be carried through, and Mr. Brodeur has shown that he is the man to popularize the fleet. Still, if owing to the state of his health, he should see fit to retire from active political life and administrative service, while his colleagues and associates would regret his departure, they could not very well protest against it. In the last resort a public man owes something to himself and his family circle, and the people of Quebec, with their inbred, if not innate courtliness, could not find a more suitable successor to the present distinguished incumbent of the office with which rumor has connected his name.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Get the Santa Claus habit.

A local firm advertising "semi-ready" plum puddings is further proof that we are living in an advanced age.

Sign of the Times.

How doth the hopeful candidate
Put on his yearly grin—
And shake the daddies by the hand
And tickle baby's chin.

A St. Louis produce merchant had several negro employees arrested charged with stealing several hundred bushels of onions. As the evidence against them is very strong, they will probably be convicted.

Aside from the army of the unemployed, probably the greatest collection of men are those who know how to run a newspaper.

Strenuous Days.

Sirloin and porter-house are high indeed,
And only the rich can on them feed.
While prices for meals off the ribs and rump
Would make strong hearts pit-patter and thump.
Pork chops and sausage, bologna and ham
Were long since passed up by the average man—
'Bout all that now our table adorns
Is a slice carved off from behind the horns.

A licensing bill now before the new Zealand parliament contains these interesting provisions:

National prohibition is to be submitted as an issue at licensing polls; local nolicense and national prohibition are to be carried by 55 per cent. of the voters (this percentage, according to a later message, has been raised to 60 per cent.); national prohibition to come into force four years after its adoption at a poll, and local prohibition one year after adoption; if national prohibition is carried the subsequent votes (every three years) will be on national restoration, the 55 (60) per cent. majority operating and licenses to be restored in three months; during national prohibition liquor is not to be imported, manufactured, or sold in New Zealand; breweries and "depots" within five miles of a no-license district are to be prohibited; there is no provision to prevent any increase in the existing number of licenses; the employment of barmaids is to be prohibited after June next, with certain exceptions; the age under which it is illegal to serve youths is to be extended to 21 years.

19 Dec. 1910

D 3198

Montreal: Dominion Commercial Travellers' Assoc.

TRANSPORTATION AND CANADA

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1910.
E MONTREAL DAILY HERAI

DRUMMER'S DUTY TO FUSE EAST AND WEST IN EMPIRE SPIRIT

Commercial Travellers Told to Spread the Gospel of Patriotism.

To about a thousand of those purveyors of intelligence and Canadian spirit in all parts of the world—the commercial traveller—Hon. Mackenzie King talked of the navy last night. He spoke of loyalty to the flag, the Dominions of the British Empire, and then instilled the germ of the navy sentiment. Without making a political speech the Minister of Labor expertly conveyed the sentiment.

"Canada's development has reached beyond the confines of the land. This country's trade is stretching across the oceans both east and west on the Atlantic and the Pacific. This not only makes it necessary for the trade interests to consider the accommodation to carry this trade, but for the Government to consider the necessary provision for the protection of this trade."

There was loud applause after this and the minister said that he understood the gathering to be a non-political one. He hoped his words were taken to convey the thoughts of a man with the Canadian spirit of patriotism and not a politician. He swerved around again after a few minutes. "I saw a British flag floating over a white ship in the Pacific ocean. But the Canadian ensign was also there. It was a part of the Canadian Pacific fleet." At this point the travellers cheered.

"The difference between a railroad and one of you men is a large one," said President Charles M. Hays. When business is bad you can put up your shutters. Bit with a railroad we must keep going as best we can no matter what kind of business we are doing.

"There are two toasts, King and Country, and although there are two parties in politics these are the two grounds common to both. Everyone in Canada is united in loyalty to the Empire represented by the King and to their country," said the Minister of Labor in opening.

"What Confederation meant politically," said Hon. Mr. King, "transportation meant in trade, and unless the country could be held together by transportation facilities, it could not be united as it should be. This consideration should make the people regard with a charitable eye the large expenditures on transportation facilities, the deepening of harbors and the carrying out of other public works."

Hon. C. J. Doherty spoke of Canada's need of the people who travelled and met all sections of the country. These conditions were met by the commercial travellers, whose business brought them in contact with the people of the country from one end to the other.

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PATRIOTISM THE KEYNOTE OF TRAVELLERS' BANQUET

MR. BEVANS GILES,
New President of the Commercial Travellers' Association, who presided at the banquet.

A stirring ring of patriotism sounded through all the speeches delivered at the annual banquet of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, held last night at the Windsor Hotel. The principal speakers were the Hon. Mackenzie King, Mr. C. J. Doherty, M.P, and Mr. C. M. Hays. The Minister of Labor referred to his recent visit to the Orient and pointed to the possibilities there for Canadian trade development; Mr Doherty stirred the large assembly to a fine demonstration of enthusiasm by his declaration that "we must work together as brothers, loyally and faithfully for the good of our great country"; and Mr. Hays spoke more especially on transportation matters, expressing a belief that the railway companies and the commercial travellers would continue to work harmoniously together in developing the commercial interests and advantages of Canada.

Mr. Bevans Giles, the newly elected president of the association, presided. After the loyal toasts, Mr. E. Duckett, vice-president, proposed "The Parliament of Canada."

Hon. Mackenzie King replied. He said that in Canada one question was paramount ,and that was transportation. That was well understood by the commercial travellers ,and its importance was shown by the presence of Mr. Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific. What Confederation meant politically, transportation meant in trade, and unless the country could be held together by transportation facilities it could not be united as it should be. This consideration should make people regard with a charitable eye the large expenditures on transportation facilities, the deepening of harbors and the carrying out of other public works. In regard to these, the feeling must be for the good of all Canada, without any tincture of local sentiment. It was the duty of Canada to see that as her trade developed proper provision was made for the protection of that trade.

"When I visited the Orient," continued Mr. King, "I saw there were splendid opportunities for the development of our trade, especially in Pekin. I saw in Pekin a sign over a store, 'Made in Germany.' Why should we not have our goods marked "Made in Canada'? In Manchuria I saw nearly everything labelled 'United States.' Gentlemen, it is for you to see that Canada is not left behind in the efforts for a full share of the world's trade."

"The time is coming," proceeded the speaker, "when we in Canada should have a quasi-consular or quasi-diplomatic service in the Orient to watch the development of these countries, so that our trade may take its place in opening them up as it should. We Canadians may look forward to the day when our trade shall ply from end to end of the world, with the Union Jack as the emblem of our security. With what we have by Providence, what we have by inheritance, and what we shall win in the future, may we Canadians not look forward with pride to what the years shall bring forth, and give to it the best we have in heart, brain and hand?"

Mr. C. J. Doherty also replied. He said the commercial travellers could materially aid in creating a feeling of pure Canadian patriotism which recognized neither east nor west, a patriotism which was without racial differences, without clash of creed, a patriotism in which all could unite in a common pride of Canadian citizenship. "That is what we all stand for," said Mr. Doherty, "and I am sure you, who more than most of us know our country in its fullness, will feel that we must work together as brothers, loyally and faithfully for the good of our great country, as the finished product of the principles of free government and manly institutions which we have inherited from the Mother land."

Mr. C. M. Hays in responding to the toast of "Our Guests," proposed by Mr. Max Murdock, touched on the question of transportation. "Canada was particularly fortunate," he said, "in its transportation systems. Instead of having many different systems, it now had practically three great systems. Commercial travellers had the advantage that they could start from the Atlantic, travel to the Pacific, and return by another route, visiting new places and getting new business on either route, a thing which could hardly be done anywhere else. And, within three years the Grand Trunk Pacific would offer them a sure and speedy route through the whole of that country. With such a route across the country it should not be long before the label 'Made in Canada' should become familiar in the Orient.

"With the growth of transportation interests and relations between the people and the transportation companies is bound to become a most important question, which may even take the place of the tariff as a public issue," continued Mr. Hays. "It will be a question you will have with you all the time, and we may not always see things eye to eye, as to what rates and service shall be. But I am glad to meet you to-night, and if I can in future meet you in connection with these transportation interests, and give you the reasons for the faith we have, I have a strong belief that we shall not be far apart, and that together we shall proceed in doing what we are both interested in doing—developing to the utmost extent the commercial interests and advantages of Canada."

Other toasts were: "Trade and Commerce," "The City," "The Press," and "The Ladies." Among the invited guests present in addition to the speakers named, were: Mayor Guerin, Hon. J. W. Rolland, Barlow Cumberland, O. S. Pereault, C. C. Ballantyne, C. C. Rowley, A. Revol (Chambre de Commerce Francaise), Mayor Trenholme (Westmount), J. T. McBride, and S. J. Matheson.

Letters expressing regret at inability to be present were read from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Thos. Shaughnessy.

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THE GAZETTE, MC

TRAVELLERS HOLD ANNUAL DINNER.

Listen to Addresses on Transportation by C. M. Hays and Mackenzie King.

MR. DOHERTY ALSO SPOKE.

Grand Trunk President Alluded to Relations Between Public and Railways.

Transportation and Canadian patriotism were the matters discussed last night at the annual banquet of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, which was held at the Windsor Hotel. There was a very large attendance, which crowded the red dining room, and the audience, which comprised commercial men from all parts of Canada, was in a decidedly enthusiastic humor.

The patriotic end of the oratory was ably upheld by Hon. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, who dealt with his experiences during his recent trip through the Orient, and painted in glowing colors, the markets that the Dominion would find in the far East when its means of transport were perfected.

Mr. Charles M. Hays dealt more particularly with transportation matters, and spoke at some length on the relations between the public and the railway companies, showing the privileges which commercial men enjoyed and the difficulties which the railroads labored under, through the intervention of all sorts of commissions when they wanted to do anything to square their earning capacities with their necessary expenditures in the way of labor and supplies.

The dinner was presided over by Mr. Bevans Giles, the newly elected president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, and was largely attended.

After the usual loyal toast was honored Mr. Bevans Giles, pointed out that the primary object of the association was for the benefit of widows and orphans of members, and then to promote good fellowship amongst the commercial travellers. During the 30 years of the association's existence he remarked that it had paid to widows and orphans of members $682,000, while its present assets amounted to $348,000. The Association, said Mr. Giles, had performed a useful work for many years, and he was confident that it was now in better shape than ever, to carry on its work of protecting the interests of commercial travellers and those dependent upon them. (Applause.)

After a number of letters of regret were read by the secretary, the vice-president, Mr. Ed. Duckett, proposed the toast of the "Parliament of Canada," coupled with the names of Hon. Mackenzie King and Mr. Charles J. Doherty, M.P.

Hon. Mr. King was received with applause, and commenced by remarking that there were two opening toasts, King and Country, and although there were two parties in politics these were the two grounds common to both. Everyone in Canada was united in loyalty to the Empire represented by the King, and to their own country. (Applause.)

But in a Dominion so constituted as Canada, and of such geographical extent, there was one question that was paramount, and that was transportation. That was well understood by the commercial travellers, and its importance was shown by the presence of Mr. Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

What Confederation meant politically, said Mr. King, transportation meant in trade, and unless the country could be held together by transportation facilities it could not be united as it should be. This consideration should make people regard with a charitable eye the large expenditures on transportation facilities, the deepening of harbors and the carrying out of other public works. In regard to these, he argued the feeling must be for the good of all Canada, without any tincture of local sentiment.

Geography, said Mr. King, had shown that perpetual peace and perpetual good feeling must be the first consideration between the two peoples of this continent, and within a few years they would celebrate a century of peace, which would be a unique incident for two nations living side by side. Older nations could show the results in their histories of 100 years of war, but it remained for the two young nations of the North American continent to celebrate the results of a century of peace, with all the commercial development such a happy friendship meant. (Applause.)

But the development of the Dominion's trade had reached beyond the confines of land, and Canada's trade was stretching across the oceans both east and west, on the Atlantic and Pacific. This not only made it necessary for trade interests to consider the accommodation to carry this trade, but for the Government to consider the necessary provision for the protection of that trade.

Referring to his recent travels through the Orient, Mr. King said he had seen throughout China and other countries all sorts of supplies coming from the United States and European countries, and had wondered if the time had not come when Canada should take a hand in capturing a share of these distant markets.

"The time is coming," said Hon. Mr. King, "when we in Canada should have a quasi-consular or quasi-diplomatic service in the Orient to watch the development of these countries, so that our trade may take its place in opening them up as it should." (Applause.)

"We have a land with broad coast lines, plentiful room within for development, and a system of government where the men are honored most who serve best, while we have yet to learn the curse of war." (Applause.)

Continuing his remarks regarding his recent journey around the world, Mr. King said that what had struck him most was the omnipresence of the British flag at every point of vantage. It meant that a man could leave Montreal and go around the world without leaving the powerful protection of the British flag. (Applause.)

'That means,' concluded the Minister of Labor, "that we Canadians can look forward to the day when our trade shall ply from end to end of the world, with the Union Jack as the emblem of our security. With what we have by Providence, what we have by inheritance, and what we shall win in the future, may we Canadians not look forward with pride to what the years shall bring forth, and give to it the best we have, in heart, brain and hand?" (Loud applause.)

Mr. C. J. Doherty followed, and warmly complimented the Minister of Labor on the manner in which he had responded to the toast. He continued that what Canada most needed was not merely the means of transportation, but the people who travelled and met all sections of the country, and these conditions were met by the commercial travellers, whose business brought them in contact with people from one end of the country to the other. They could aid in creating a feeling of pure Canadian patriotism which recognized neither east nor west, without racial differences, or clash of creed, in which all could unite in a common pride of Canadian citizenship. "That is what we all stand for," said Mr. Doherty, "and I am sure you, who more than most of us know our country in its fullness, will feel that we must work together as brothers, loyally and faithfully for the defence of our great country, as the finished product of the principles of free government and manly institutions which we have inherited from the Mother land." (Applause.)

Mr. Max Murdock, treasurer of the association, then proposed the toast of "Our Guests," which was responded to first by Mr. Charles M. Hays.

M. HAYS' ADDRESS.

In opening Mr. Hays indulged in a good deal of pleasant badinage with the commerilal travellers regarding their much more intimate knowledge of train conditions than he could possibly approach, even to the realization of who was the most complaisant conductor regarding excess baggage, and other matters of national importance.

"You can therefore see that I am diffident in talking on this subject with you," continued Mr. Hayes. "But there are points upon which we can meet in common. We are both sellers of commodities. But there is the difference that if your business is bad you can shut up shop. But with us sellers of transportation, once a railway always a railway—we must display our goods and do our best to keep going.

'Again if you, before sending out a new price list, had to submit it to a tribunal, it might bother you a good deal. And if before you could fix a price the burden of proof lay with you, it might give you some surprise. But that is the case with railway tariffs.

"Across the border there is a standstill, awaiting the determination whether railways shall or shall not advance their tariffs, which they have been impelled to do by reason of increased cost of labor and material. Yet when they approach the proper tribunal, and ask the relief which any of you would take, without asking the leave of anyone, by way of increasing rates to meet increasing cost of labor and supplies, they are told to await investigation, and experts of all sorts are brought on to show that they are not justified in asking additional rates."

Experts, said Mr. Hays, were produced to show that the railroads were losing millions through inefficient methods; and that improvement of their methods would obviate this loss, and other experts were producing advice which would enable the railways to do work without it costing them anything.

Canada was particularly fortunate, said Mr. Hays, in its transportation systems. Instead of having many different systems, it now had practically three great systems for its 25,000 miles of transportation, extending not only through the east, but eventually across the whole continent, and they had the benefit of that combination in the distribution of their products. Commercial travellers had now the advantage that they could start from the Atlantic and travel to the Pacific, and return by another route, visiting new places and getting new business on either route, a thing which could hardly be done anywhere else.

"And," said Mr. Hays, "within three years the Grand Trunk Pacific will offer you a sure and speedy route through the whole of that country. Mr. Mackenzie King had spoken of, and which, by easy grades and directness will enable you to reach it better than any other country now existing. And with such a route across this country it should not be long before the label 'Made in Canada' should become familiar in the Orient.

"With the growth of transportation interests the relations between the people and the transportation companies is bound to become a most important question, which may even take the place of the tariff as a public issue. It will be a question you will have with you all the time, and we may not aways see things eye to eye, as to what rates and service shall be. But I am glad to meet you tonight, and if I can in future meet you in connection with these transportation interests, and give you the reasons for the faith we have, I have a strong belief that we shall not be far apart, and that together we shall proceed in doing what we are both interested in doing—devloping to the utmost extent the commercial interests and advantages of Canada." (Loud applause.)

Several other toasts were proposed and briefly responded to, and at the conclusion Mr. S. Wotherspoon proposed "The Press," after which the gathering broke up.

The guests at the table of honor comprised Mr. J. B. Giles, president; Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Max Murdock, Charles M. Hays, S. J. Mathewson, Farlow Cumberland, Charles Gurd, Mayor Trenholme, of Westmount; W. Irving, O. S. Perrault, W. Paterson, Ed. Duckett, Charles J. Doherty, M.P.; Major J. T. McBride, Mayor Guerin, Ald. Jas. Robinson, C. C. Ballantyne, R. C. Wilkins, J. W. Egan and others.

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27 Dec. 1910

Berlin: North
Waterloo Reform
Assoc. Executive

TRADE RELATIONS AND THE NEW
CANADIAN NAVY

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D 3203

GLOBE DEC. 28, 1910

GUESTS OF HON. MACKENZIE KING.

Christmas Dinner to North Waterloo Executive.

THE MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Trade Relations and the New Canadian Navy.

The Debt Canada Owes to Britain for the Protection of Our Commerce—Americans Would be Glad to Increase Dealings With Dominion.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Berlin, Ont., Dec. 27.—In accordance with the custom he has established, Hon. Mackenzie King gave a Christmas dinner here to-day to the members of the North Waterloo Reform Association Executive, and, taking advantage of the occasion, he reviewed the year's work in Parliament, dealing particularly with the establishment of the Canadian naval service and the question of better trade relations with the United States, as arising out of the recent overtures of the American Government, and representations which had been made to the Government by the farmers of the Canadian west. All parts of the riding were represented, and after a splendid dinner there was a free and frank discussion of current political problems and events.

Speaking of better trade relations, Mr. King said everything depended upon what the United States was prepared to offer. That certainly the Government would welcome an opportunity of improving conditions for the farming population all over Canada by securing the larger market so near at hand for the products of the farm. That conditions in the United States at the present time were such as to afford ground for believing that the Americans would be glad to get many of our products at a lesser cost than they are paying to-day. This, however, if brought about, would have to be effected without sacrificing the British preference or the position attained by our manufacturers to-day.

New Naval Service.

Speaking of the Canadian naval service, Mr. King pointed out that what the Government was doing was nothing more than assuming on the part of the Dominion part of the obligation of the defence of our own coasts and trade, which, up to quite recently, had been maintained at the expense of the British taxpayer, but which it was only reasonable that a growing and prosperous nation should assume. Were Canada an independent country she would require large navies for coast defence on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, or depend for her defence on the United States. If once the latter position was taken, annexation would soon follow, and with annexation the bearing by Canada of her share of the heavy military and naval burden of the United States.

The only reason Canada was spared both these alternatives was because of her present fortunate position as a part of the British Empire, which guaranteed her citizens and trade, practically without thought or expense, protection in every quarter of the globe. Once this was recognized as the case, and once the Canadian people realized how great was the obligation to Britain in this connection, there would be no further question as to this country undertaking to do its share and making a beginning with the protection of its own coasts.

Following this meeting, Mr. King addressed the Women's Canadian Club of Berlin and Waterloo on the work of the Department of Labor and its bearing upon the conditions of women and children.

Globe Dec. 28, 1910.

TORONTO NEWS DEC. 28, 1910

Toronto News 28 Dec. 1910

THERE ARE OTHER AND WORSE ALTERNATIVES

To a Canadian Navy, Declares Hon. Mackenzie King, in a Speech to Constituents

Berlin, Ont., Dec. 28.—At a dinner which he gave to the executive of the North Waterloo Reform Association, Hon. Mackenzie King last evening said that commercial conditions in the United States at the present time were such as to afford ground for believing that the Americans would be glad to get many of our products at a lesser cost than they are paying now. This, however, if brought about, would have to be effected without sacrificing the British Preference or the position attained by our manufacturers.

A Naval Service.

Mr. King pointed out that what the Government was doing in the line of a naval service, was nothing more than assuming on the part of the Dominion a portion of the obligation of the defence of our own coasts and trade, which, up to quite recently, had been maintained at the expense of the British taxpayer, but which it was only reasonable that a growing and prosperous nation should assume.

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Should Do Her Share.

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STAR DEC. 28, 1910.

STAR Dec. 28/10

MACKENZIE KING'S CHRISTMAS DINNER

Minister Speaks of Tariff Against U.S. —Won't Injure the Manufacturers.

Berlin, Ont., Dec. 28.—In accordance with the custom he has established, Hon. Mackenzie King gave a Christmas dinner here yesterday to the members of the North Waterloo Reform Association Executive. All parts of the riding were represented, and after a splendid dinner, there was a free and frank discussion of current political problems and events.

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17. 1911

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1911?

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"CAPITAL AND LABOUR"

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Capital and Labour.

(Importance of Labour as national question)

Two factors in production - necessary to each other =
the community.

Illustrate this by work of the Department of Labour.
The Labour Gazette, Annual Reports, Special Reports.

Industrial ignorance, - information.
" abuse
The sweating system.
Fair Wages policy - 8 hrs.

Industrial reform
Opium Traffic.
Law on Combines.

Inquiries - Cotton Mills
Bell Telephone
Fraudulent representations.
Italians.

Cooperation
8 hr. Bill.

Industrial loss
" efficiency
Yellow peril

Industrial waste
Strikes and lockouts
Industrial peace
Conciliation, compulsory investigation
Other work of Department. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~
Canada's example
Re Fair wages
Re Conciliation - S. A. - Mass.

Immigration- Orient (Japan
(China
(India

International Peace.

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Capital - Labour - Community.

(1) Industrial information

(2) " loss, accidents.

(3) " efficiency - Technical Education
Yellow peril.

(4) " waste, strikes.

(5) " peace. Lethbridge strike.

(6) " Reform.- Fair Wages.

Oriental Immigration
Opium traffic.

Telephone
Cotton Mills.

Cost of Living
Combines.

(7) Industrial peace
(abroad.- S. A.
Mass.

(8) International Peace.

Trip around world.

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The Canadian Act has been
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copied in the Transvaal, a similar
law having been placed on the
statutes last year, several
of the States of the Union, notably
Massachusetts, Wisconsin & California
have similar measures under con-
sideration at the present time x

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The Canadian Act has been copied in the Transvaal, a similar law having been placed on the statutes last year. Several of the States of the Union, notably Massachusetts, Wisconsin and California have similar measures under consideration at the present time.

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1911?

PROVINCIAL POLITICAL ISSUES

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Conversion - in 2 Parties
Young members

How Liberal Principles changed.

1. Civil Liberty
2. Industrial Liberty -
3. Personal "
4. Social "
5. Economic "
6 National "
& Imperial "

Home rule elsewhere changed

Home rules changed -
Canada in 96 - & 1911

Nationality - emerging state - North Atlantic - trade
defence - Nationalists

(A) Re British Empire - C Nationalists - Ref

(B) Re Tariff - Conservative Act for trade preferential - Sloan - Regulation
Government & monopolies

(C) Hold Office at any cost - - arbitrary - Portsmouth Bonfiglio
arbitrary
New market canal — Murder a cattle plan for party
uniform

Social Reform

General Election last - election

Sir Joseph & Lucette
Imperial relations

D Boundary of Declaration

Lawder & Russell
Performance of politics last /

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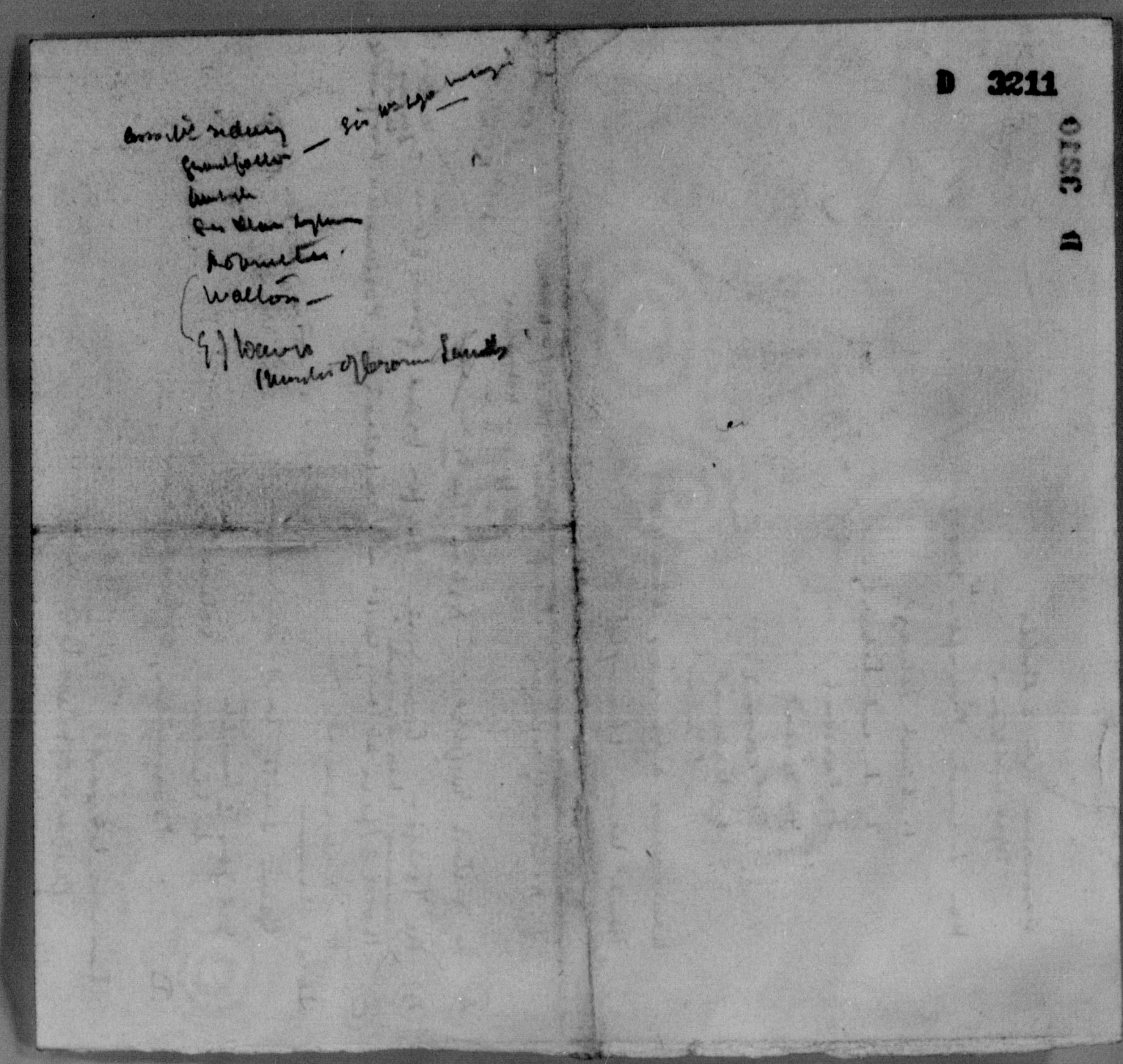

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1911

RECIPROCITY

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Arguments vs. Agreement examined.

I. Leave well enough alone:

Not business policy.

Not practice of Government in trade---

trade agents

Technical education

Contrast "Time for a change."

2. Diversion of trade:
& change of interprovincial

Trade can go by U.S. now in bond

Much U.S.trade goes by Canada to England

Admits whole case of benefits of increased market

Real effect---reduction in freight rates

If agreement no good to farmers,how will trade East and West be affected.

C.P.R. and G.N.R. stock & extension. G.T.P.

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3. Favoured nation:

No imports of importance

See pamphlet

Laurier mission to England.

4. Re British Preference:

Articles not affected

Purchasing power increased

England not in favour of preference

Mfrs " " "

If preference an advantage in England,

why not also in U.S. with additional

advantage being near.

5. Re Conservation:

(Has to do with supply--not demand)

Economic--not fiscal

Reforestration &c.

Not who to sell to,but whether to sell at all

e.g. pelagic sealing.

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6. American Trusts:

Smaller area of freedom of trade, easier to monopolize.

Canadian Combines Investigation Act.

7. Sir Wilfrid's stand at Imperial Conference:

Separated. Continentalism.

8. Fears of Future:

Logic lead anywhere

The 3 Sillies.

9. The Parting of the Ways:

Yes, Interference from Britain

Sacrifice of fiscal ffeedom

An agreement--not a treaty

10. Loyalty and Annexation:

Borden. Sir W. American dollar vs. English shilling
" Eagle vs. Br. sovereign

Who will vote for annexation?

As likely arbitration treaty lead to annexation

If Canada resisted annexation at time of Confederation, how much easier today.

Reciprocity being sought all the time---East and West being joined and C.P.R. being built---
--also development taking place.

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Restriction leads to resentment--always has.

Contrast how as a British citizen won.

Trade with U.S. greater today than with whole
British Empire.

Same currency,coinage,railway guage &c.

Loyalty--British citizenship---Liberty
freedom

Danger to Canada of East vs.West
Classes vs.masses.
Insult to intelligence and loyalty of people, especially Germans

The real foundation of Empire:

1. Peace,U.S. and Great Britain

2. Local autonomy--ministerial responsibility

Treaties

(1) European

(2) Commercial

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Vote for Government:

1. Benefit to Canada of Agreement:
   Industrially, commercially & politically.

2. Protest against corruption of press and deception of electorate. Campaign funds.

3. Protest against interference of Tariff Reformers.

4. Protest against Jingoism:-- and interest of Canadian unity
   Disloyal to increase prosperity
   Not disloyal to have as right bower Nationalist leaders avowed enemies of aid to Britain.
   Loyal to shout loyalty
   Not disloyal to attribute a lesser spirit to bulk of nation and tell rest of world we are disloyal.

5. Aid in friendship and amity---U.S. & British Empire.

6. Confidence in Laurier:

   (1) Unity races

   (2) " creeds

   (3) " classes (labour & capital)

   (4) " sections (East & West)

   (5) " within Empire.

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11/2

Power of Press

Forces against government.

Imperialists & Nationalists:

Can. Nat. League. (the Interests)

~~The Tolerance of this Prov. &~~

all objections due to change of U.S. rather than Canada

which could be made independent of Can. under

our tariff or export duties?

Contention U.S. to come to our level.

Explanation of objections to agreement.

(1) Party Spirit too strong

(2) certain monied interests — growing power of the plutocracy

chers: the food monopolists

(3) Tariff Reformers in England.

(4) Juniper.

(5) Opposition of Rich men

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Opportunity — now in world — possible alternatives of U.S. if our supply production, Japan closing markets

Problem not today but future for Li
(a) Canada's increasing burdens
(b) competition in outside markets in future
(c) " " home " " "

Special advantage of U.S. market.
all benefits of preference — In Emp. competition
In U.S. protection

Need of export markets in world — no local markets like Oct.

Others nations will be glad of chance what profits to Can. suffers them?
Of loss by Canada is gained by others.

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RECIPROCITY

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Causes of dissolution -- obstruction -- minority rule.

Unwillingness to give Reciprocity a try
fear it would prove beneficial.

History of efforts to obtain

Nature of proposals -- Not a treaty
terms of

Misrepresentation in Press -- Influences:
Imperialists
U.S.interests
Canadian monopolists

Forces against Government:
Imperialists and Nationalists
Canadian National League (the Interests)
All objections due to changes by U.S. rather than Canada,which
could be made independent of Canada.
Would we put on export duties?
Contention U.S. to come to our level.

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CANADA

I a

Explanation of objections to Agreement:

(1) Party spirit too strong

(2) Certain monied interests---growing power of the plutocracy.

Packers and food monopolists

(3) Tariff Reformers in England.

(4) Jingoes

(5) Opposition of rich men.

Opportunity - now -- possible alternatives of U.S. if we reject.
Proud nation
Japan closing markets

Other nations would be glad of chance.

What profit to Can.mfrs then? if lost by Canada and gained by others.

Problem not <u>today</u> but <u>future</u>:
(a) Canada's increasing burdens
(b) Competition in outside markets in future.
(c) do. in home markets

Special advantage of U.S. market--
All benefits of preference -- In Eng.competition
In U.S. protection

Need of <u>export</u> markets in West -- no local markets like Ontario

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CANADA

Benefits of to Canada:

How wealth produced --- Resources and labour.

(a) By provinces -- Industries -- Fishing
Lumbering
Mining
Agriculture

(b) By classes. Climatic advantages.

Fisheries

Potatoes and sardines in New Brunswic

Halibut in B.C.

Keep population in Canada and increase immigration

(1) Farmers --- Wider markets (2 instead of one)

Better prices.

reduction in agric.implements

lessen competition at home

share benefits to consumers

red. of duty on present exports to U.S

No fear of American competition:

(climatic advantages

What is a market?

(1) people

(2) money to purchase

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(2) to Manufacturers:

No industries affected -- ex. agric.implements
clocks.

This is part of National Policy

Greater purchasing power.
(enlargement of home market)

Some raw materials reduced,coal &c.

Increased possibility of competition with U.S.
e.g. cream separators.
Is not manufacturers' policy increase markets
If not put through reduction of general tariff
likely.

Not thin end of wedge:

Fielding's speech

Sir Wilfrid

Service rendered in Cabinet

Advantage to have friend at Court.

Protection likely as long as we need large
revenue.

Chances are West will begin manufacturing also

Interference of Tariff Reformers

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CANADA

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(3) to Consumers:

Remission of duties

Increased prices to farmers in nature of amount now lost in duties

Farm produce on larger scale

Division of production and labour.

Free Food:

Breaking food monopoly

Lessening profits to middlemen

Packers and canners

Greater area of freedom of trade--prevent monopolic prices kept up by middlemen--not farmers.

Cost of living reduced--on necessaries of life. (alleged flooding of Canadian markets from U.S.)

Production on large scale leads to economies in farming or in manufacturing--profits are made on quantities sold,not merely on prices.

Who paying for agitation against?

Howl of Fruit Growers' Association--peaches,berries &c. at half cost.

With increased investment of capital in agricultural lands and increased production will come benefit to consumers.

e.g. Prices to producer lower,prices to consumer higher----

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CANADA

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(1) Grains — flour
cereals
(district)

(2) Hogs — Bacon
hams
History of N.Davies Packing Co.
dividends averaging 51 p.c. up to 120

(3) Fruit — National Land Fruit & Packing Co.
Prospectus and figures

Canned goods.

Fruits and vegetables -- complementary--not competitive

Places and seasons

Gains by lengthening of seasons

--against draughts

Consumer gains

Places and seasons where exchange mutually beneficial

Coal and cement

Cost of transportation likely lower
High prices due to construction work &c.
The middlemen represented today by railways,packers,cold storage &c.

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(4) To Labour:

What is important to labour is--

(1) Work

(2) Wages

(3) Prices

(1) Note who opponents are---
monied interests secure control.

(2) Let farmer increase wage to prevent
congestion in city.

(3) Laurier and labour exchanges in England.

(4) Benefitas a consumer.

(5) How wagesto be increased and employment
rendered steady.

(6) Advantage to have friend at court.

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D 3228

Cause of dissolution – Obstruction – minority rule.

—

Unwillingness to give Reciprocity – a tax.
— fear it wd prove beneficial

History of Efforts to obtain –

—

Nature of proposals – Not a treaty
terms of.

—

Misrepresentation in press. – influences { Imperialists
U.S. interests
Can. manufacturers.

Benefits of to Canada
How wealth produced – Resources: Labour
(a) By provinces — Fisheries. { Fishing
Lumbering
Mining
Agriculture

Climatic adv.

(b) By classes.

Keep population in Canada: increase immigration
(1) farmers. — under markets – (& market of one)
better prices
reduction in agric implements.
lessen competition at home
Share benefits to consumers
Amt of duty on present exports to U.S.
No fear of American competition
(climatic advantages & agricultural implements cheaper.
(2) to manufacturers – No industries affected
This is part of National Policy
greater purchasing power
(or enlargement of home market.
Some raw materials reduced
coal, etc
Increased possibility of competition with U.S.
Cf. cream separators.
Is not buffaloed policy increase market.

Obstacles: Sardines in New Brunswick
Lobster in N.S.

Reasons of Critics
Increase price to farmers, in view of
amt now lost in duties,
produce on large scale – also farmers products & cheap labour

Free Food. Breaking food monopolists
Lessening profits to middlemen
packers & canners (gain)

If not put there' reduction of general tariff likely
not to stay and of course
Feeling speech
See W. –
Service rendered in Labour;
adv. to have found at Coast
Protection likely as long as we need large revenue
Chances are wests will begin suffering also.
Delay Interference of Tariff Reformers.

(3) to consumers.

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To Consumers (cont'd)

Practically area of freedom of trade - present monopolies prevents help of Middlemen, wholesalers.

Cost of living reduced. - on necessities of life (alleged flooding of Can markets from U.S.)

Production on larger scale leads to economies in farming as in mfg. - profits are made on quantities sold, not merely on price.

Also paying for agitation against. -

Rise growth of French producers associations = farmers, barriers to all-up cost -

With increased investment of capital in agricultural lands & increased production will come benefit to consumers.

Could pay

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(2)

D 3230

Do Commons could.

Eg. prices to producer lower, prices to consumer higher

(1) grains — (1) flour

cereals

(Meitrich)

(2) hogs. — Bacon

hams

History of the Danish Packing Co

dividends averaging 21% - up to 120%

(3) Fruits — Nat'l-land fruit & packing.

Prescription

& figs

Canned goods.

7

Fruits & vegetables, complementary not competitive

Places & seasons.

Jams & confitures of seasons. (against drought,)

Coal & Cement.

Consumers Jams

Places & seasons

others exchange mutually beneficial

Cost of transportation likely lowered

High prices due to construction work etc

7

The Guelphian representative today, & Hyp. packers. cold storage etc

(4) To Labour

(1.) Note who Governments are

Council interests secure control

(2.) Lib farmers in crisis wages &

2½ & employment conditions in city

labour exchanges in Eng

(3.) Benefits as a consumer

(4) How wages to be increased &

employment ~~increased~~ steady

(5) ~~Advantages~~ to have friend at Court.

Which is important to labour is

(1) ~~[illegible]~~

(2) wages

(3) Prices

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1911

D 3231

Newmarket: Reform Meeting

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3232

THE

The Evening Record Published Contin uously for 21 Years.

it had been in the past, he would become premier.

Hon. Mr. King.

Mr. King lost little time in preliminaries and launched forth with a discriminating criticism of Sir James Whitney and his administration. There was no important issue before the electors of the province, like there had been when the Dominion government dissolved parliament and appealed to the country, which was good constitutional practice, however injurious it might have been to the Liberal cause, but the premier of the province saw fit to bring on an unnecessary election at a most unreasonable time of the year, for which he should be taught a lesson he would not forget in a hurry.

In going over the record of the government Mr. King found many vulnerable points subject for legitimate attack, principally the weakness of the department of education, and the lax administration of the department of agriculture, as shown that there were seventy thousand fewer men on the farms of Ontario today than there were ten years ago.

The people were crowding into the large cities, he said, and the slum districts were growing. It was the particular business of the provincial department of agriculture to promote development instead of permitting decay.

In the administration of justice Mr. King raked the government over the coals for the part it played in connection with the Farmers bank. Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, who had been a prominent Conservative, was the first president of the bank and succeeded in getting the Ontario government to put up $20,000 of public funds on deposit with this institution that went to the wall. After disaster came Beattie Nesbitt was permitted to escape.

"He was allowed to slip out of the country by the very men who should have seen that he was apprehended," declared Mr. King.

The crown lands department was scored because of the grant of two million of acres made to the Canadian Northern railway.

"We are building up a money power that is beginning to control legislatures and parliament, and is deserving of the strongest criticism," said the former minister.

Boundary Settlement.

Mr. King literally riddled the Ontario government over the settlement o fthe boundary line between the province of Manitoba. Premier Roblin and Hon. Colin Campbell had gone to Ottawa and in addition to the annual subsidy of $400,000 had secured Nelson and Churchill as ocean ports on Hudson Bay.

The province of Ontario sat still while all this was going on. Attorney-General Foy had made the extraordinary statement that the settlement was all news to him.

"Who is responsible for this?" asked Mr. King, who also wanted to know where was Mr. Cochrane on this transaction as well as Sir James Whitney and his ministers.

"Instead of forcing an election it would have been much better if the premier and his cabinet had been attending to business," asserted the speaker.

"Can it be that Sir James has such a large following that it doesn't matter whether Ontario gets her rights or not?"

"Can it be that the Conservative government is so strongly entrenched at Ottawa, with only 13 members in opposition, that it is absolutely indifferent to the welfare of Ontario?"

In closing Mr. King showed that the Liberal government had left a surplus in 1904 and last year the Whitney administration showed a deficit of $100,000. When he came to the department of public works, Mr. King admitted he was at a loss to find much fault, because Hon. Dr. Reaume had not done anything at all. Mr. King outlined the policy of Mr. Rowell and the Liberal opposition and argued there should be a stronger opposition to keep the government in line and check the powers of a one-man administration.

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LIBERAL MASS MEETING

The largest and most enthusiastic Reform meeting ever held in Old North York, was held in the Town Hall, Newmarket, on Saturday afternoon, to select a candidate to contest the riding in the interests of the Reform party. Leading men from all parts of the riding were present to assist in the selection. The large hall was filled to its utmost capacity, one pleasing feature, being the large number of ladies present, showing the deep interest taken by the fair sex in this campaign in favor of temperance. Although they are deprived of their votes, they still have an influence which they will exert to the utmost in favor of temperance and moral reform. Mr. J. M. Walton, Banker, of Aurora, was the only name put in nomination and the nomination was made unanimous with a standing vote and great enthusiasm. The stirring address of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, will not soon be forgotten and the address of the candidate, Mr. J. M. Walton, as well as the other speakers, was listened to with marked attention. The president of the North York Reform Association, W. C. Widdifield, Esq., presided. On the platform were assembled many prominent temperance men of the riding including not a few Conservatives.

Mr. King, during the course of his address, told the audience that a statement had been made to a Montreal man to the effect that the distillers and brewers of England and Scotland had intimated that they could be drawn upon for campaign funds. "They know full well," said the speaker, "that if the campaign be successful in this Province it will succeed in other Provinces and in the British Empire, and, consequently, the liquor interests will suffer. If that is true, these are the forces we are up against, and it is worth while to go into it with all the manhood we can command. Why? Because if we succeed here, not only Canada, but the British Empire will follow. (Loul cheers.) Was there ever a nobler cause to fight for? How often does it come to you to have such a chance? You women have no means of defeating it at the polls, but you have a chance in a contest like this. Every woman who values childhood can do something with her neighbors to return Mr. N. W. Rowell to power on the 29th." (Great applause.)

"There is one great main issue in this contest," said Mr. King; "that question is whether the bar-rooms shall remain as they have in the past or whether they shall be wiped out. Some people have said that it would not do the party any good: that you cannot have such a question in politics. But here is a question which touches the lives of men. Are you going to stand in the way of manhood by political expediency? Militarism, which is altogether too strong in this country, takes away the fruits of the industry of the people, and takes humanity down, and the liquor traffic is a foe which undermines society just as much as war. Where can you get one single argument in support of the bars of this country? I see Conservatives in this audience, and I would ask them to tell the people of York and the people of Ontario what are the arguments in support of the bar. I heard one man say: 'You are going to take away the workingman's club.' Surely he does not want to insult the workingmen of this country with that kind of argument. The liquor traffic does not affect one class alone, it affects all classes and takes away from the poor man his last cent. Where is the man who was ever brought into a bar-room for health or a nobler position? I ask my Conservative friends to come out and tell us if the bar-room is a good thing; they have made it a theme of this fight."

"Why have we an election at this time" asked Mr. King. "Sir James Whitney made an appeal after the last Dominion election. What is the reason? There is no question which he has placed before the people. What is the explanation? Disintegration has come into the ranks of the Ministers at Toronto. They say, 'We must go to the people with Sir James Whitney at our head; we will not be able to do much without him.'"

Mr. King said that many of the Ministers thought they were the most suitable to succeed Sir James. "How much ability is there among these men? Look at their records. Take the finances; they have been managed in the most reckless way. In 1904 the expenditure was $5,267,000; last year, the figure wah $16,000,000, and this year the expenditure will be $22,000,000 an increase of four times since they came into office. Do you think Mr. Rowell will carry on the affairs of the Province in this way? I venture to say that he would cut the expenditures in half and still give the country better government than we have had (Loud cheers.)

"What are the farmers getting out of the Province in the way of efficient legislation? Of all the problems of to-day the greatest is the welfare of the men upon the farms. The number of people on the farms of Ontario to-day is smaller than when Sir James Whitney went into power. Is that good administration? Mr. Rowell pointed out in the House the need of more technical instruction, improvements in rural districts and Hydro-radials. All these should be investigated by a commission. By improving the condition of the people on the farms you improve that of the people in the cities. With regard to education, is it not a fact that the Government have cut down the vote 28 per cent., and they come now and ask you to return them to power?" In conclusion, the Hon. Mr. King asked those present to support the candidature of Mr. Walton, a candidature which meana much for the future of the home. "The moral force has not gone out of the heart of the people of this Prvince," said the speaker. "They will, I am confident, support the cause which means righteousness and advancement in the affairs of our fellow-men." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Walton, was the next speaker, and on coming forward was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He referred to Mr. Rowell's policy and assured his hearers that if he was elected as their representative to the Legislature, on June 29th, he would support the policy of Mr. Rowell, because he believed it was in the best interests of the people. It was decidedly in the best interests of the people to do away with the bars, this great moral issue had been advocated by the churches for years, and was certainly deserving of the support of every elector of the Province, irrespective of party affiliations. In regard to tax reform and compensation for workingmen, he was a strong advocate. He also believed in extending the vote to women.

He took exception to the excessive expenditure of the Government, especially the tremendous amount throwu away on the Lieut.-Governor's residence. Owing to these useless and unnecessary expenditures, the government were forced to reduce the grant to the public schools of Rural Ontario, some 28 per cent. The Department of Agriculture was also giving little aid to farmers, and was to some extent, the cause of the depopulation of Rural Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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6 Jan. 1911

D 3234
London Women's
Canadian Club

THE WORK OF THE DEPT.
OF LABOUR

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3235

[London Advertiser, 6 Jan. 1911.]

MINISTER OF LABOR ADDRESSES LADIES

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King at Normal School.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King addressed the members of the Women's Canadian Club at the Normal School yesterday afternoon on the work of the department of labor. He spoke of the better conditions which the department is bringing about for the working class of Canada, and for the greater Canada which the members of the Women's Canadian Club have desired, and advocated, since their organization. "The department of labor," said Mr. King, "in standing for one particular class, benefits also the interests of Canada as a whole."

He referred to the services rendered by the department in destroying the opium trade, in regulating immigration, in satisfactorily settling strikes and in furthering educational work.

"I want you to realize," he continued, "that the department of labor exists not only for the working class, but for the whole Dominion of Canada. I want you to realize that in seeking to save life and to abolish sweatshop conditions in our factories, we are at the same time increasing the efficiency of the workers. In endeavoring to bring health and strength and hope to thousands of toilers we are benefiting the whole people. We want to better the social conditions in Canada and to raise her to an exalted position among the nations."

Mr. King also referred to the "yellow peril," which he declared was a very real peril, and he pointed out how the department of immigration is dealing with the matter, and is working out a solution to one of the greatest of Canada's present day problems. The work of the department in amicably settling some of the great strikes of the past was also referred to briefly.

A pleasing feature of the programme was the presentation to Lady Gibbons of an embossed address from the clubwomen of London, congratulating her on her husband's recently accorded honor. The presentation was made by Mrs. Becher.

A solo was rendered by Mrs. Dockstader and was very much appreciated by the audience.

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D 3236

6 Jan. 1911

London Canadian Club

RESPONSE TO TOAST TO "THE BRITISH EMPIRE"

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

D 3237

LONDON - CANADIAN CLUB.

Three questions

1. What Canada has meant to the Empire

(1) Historically - Quebec
cradle, cornerstone Sept. 1759
new empire
Roman vs British civilization

(2) Politically
Representative govt. - at 1758
Responsible Govt.
Federal govt.

(3) Geographically
Kellogg & U.S. - 100 yrs peace

11. What does the Empire mean to Canada.

(1) Liberties gained - Institutions, Law, Government

re liberty, justice, freedom

(2) Industrial development very extensive due to protection and security.

(3) Push trade into all parts — need for change: development difficulties: conservation
vision of significance of power

(4) British flag symbol of protection to trade
guarantees citizenship
Don Pacifico

111. What shall we mean to each other.

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London Advertiser,
Jan 5, 1911

D 3238

THREE PROMINENT SPEAKERS FOR THE CANADIAN CLUB

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Hon. Mackenzie King and His Lordship Bishop Fallon Will Deliver Addresses at the Annual Banquet Tonight.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP FALLON.
Roman Catholic Bishop of London, Who Will Speak Tonight at the Canadian Club Banquet, on "International Peace."

The annual banquet of the Canadian Club will be held tonight in the Tecumseh House, and it promises to be one of the brightest affairs of the season.

Mr. S. Frank Glass, president of the club, will preside, and will introduce the toast list. There will be but three toasts.

After the health of the King has been drunk, Mr. Frank E. Lawson will propose the toast to "Canada and Her Resources," which will be responded to by Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Canadian conservation commission.

The next will be that of the "The British Empire," and will be introduced by Inspector C. B. Edwards, and responded to by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor.

The last toast will be that of "International Peace," and will be introduced by Sir George C. Gibbons, K. C., C. B. His Lordship Bishop Fallon will respond.

There has been a great demand for tickets, and the Tecumseh House banquetting hall will be filled to capacity.

A large number of ladies, members of the Woman's Canadian Club, have asked to be allowed in to hear the speeches, and President Glass has made arrangements for their entertainment.

"It will be one of the best banquets ever given in the city of London," declared President Glass. "With such an array of speakers, it is bound to be a pronounced success."

Hon. Clifford Sifton arrived from Ottawa this afternoon, and is quartered at the Tecumseh House. Hon. Mackenzie King is in the city today.

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[6 JAN. 1911]

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LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

THE CANADIAN CLUB BANQUET.

The Canadian Club was fortunate in its annual banquet last night. The company was large and representative, the speakers were distinguished, and the subjects discussed were of high and deep importance.

When Hon. Clifford Sifton accepted the chairmanship of the Conservation Commission he remarked that he had at last found his life work. It is a stroke of fortune for Canada that his executive and organizing abilities, which were so successfully directed to the problem of peopling and developing the west, have been claimed by the great task of conserving the natural wealth of the country. Mr. Sifton's address last night was optimistic. The fertility of the soil has not yet been seriously impaired; the fisheries, though to some extent depleted, can be fully restored by scientific treatment; the mineral wealth has been merely scratched; and there are vast resources in regions barely explored. The weakest spot in the national armor is the forest supply. The standing timber will suffice for Canadian uses if properly conserved, but Mr. Sifton holds that there is no surplus for export, and that the Government will soon be compelled to prohibit the exportation of a single stick of timber. This state of things will have an important bearing upon the reciprocity negotiations at Washington.

Bishop Fallon made his first public speech in the city, and was a drawing card. Paradoxical as it may seem, he has a reputation for ornate as well as for plain speaking. Recent events, not related to his subject last night, have given him a unique prominence. Citizens were curious to hear him, and were not disappointed. He has remarkable gifts as an orator, reinforced by a superb physical endowment. There was nothing visionary in his views on "International Peace." He held that in the present state of the world, the British Empire must maintain its defences intact, as a matter of self-preservation. Members of the British Government who advocate the reduction of armaments contend that it can only be safely brought about by international agreement. This is the practical view, and it is evidently shared by the bishop, though he thinks there must be a residuum of force even to insure that the judgments of a court of arbitration shall be given effect. His hearers were delighted with the sturdy British and imperial ring of his address, and with his rich and unforced eloquence.

Hon. Mackenzie King's speech was his third in the city within 24 hours, but he showed no falling off in form. His theme, "The Empire," was spacious if not new, and he handled it with the grasp of a statesman. He gave it the required historical background, and in a fine sweep of eloquence brought it into the realm of Here and Now. His discussion of the present and prospective relations of Canada to the Empire was acute and informing. He was able to vividly illustrate the value of British citizenship, and the majesty and might behind it, by his own observations in all parts of the world.

Altogether it was a great trio of speakers and a great trio of speeches.

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BRILLIANT ADDRESSES MARKED THE CANADIAN CLUB BANQUET!

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Hon. Mr. King and Bishop Fallon Guests of Honor.

ANNUAL GATHERING NOTABLE AFFAIR

Live Subjects Touched Upon in Eloquent Speeches Last Night.

The Canadian Club banquet, held last night in the Tecumseh House, was one of the most successful and brilliant functions in the city's history.

Three more fascinating and instructive addresses than were delivered by Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the conservation commission, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, and his Lordship Bishop Fallon, could not be wished for.

There was a very large attendance, over 200 members being seated at the tables. The arrangements were perfect, the dinner itself an excellent one, and nothing was overlooked that would add to the enjoyment of the occasion.

A number of ladies were present. Of course, they took no part in the banquet proper, but arrangements were made by President Glass and Secretary McCutcheon for their accommodation, and many availed themselves of the opportunity to hear the distinguished guests.

Brilliant Speeches.

The three speakers were in excellent form. Hon. Clifford Sifton spoke particularly on the work of the conservation commission. It was a practical business talk, filled with strong meat, and it undoubtedly will furnish food for thought to all Canadians who wish to see this country hold its own. Particularly striking was the statement that Canada had no timber to dispose of to any foreign customer, and it was hinted that the Government would shortly enact legislation to prevent further exportation.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King made a notable deliverance on the theme of empire. His speech kindled great enthusiasm. It was marked by fine eloquence and sound imperial argument.

The first public appearance of his Lordship Bishop Fallon, outside his own pulpit, was a notable occasion. The fame of the preacher had gone abroad, and the audience anticipated a treat. His presentation of his subject was masterly, and when he finished he was cheered to the echo.

During the evening a splendid programme of music was rendered by Tony Cortese's orchestra. Mr. W. A. McCutcheon sang several solos in fine voice. Mr. C. E. Wheeler acted as accompanist in his usually good form.

President's Address.

In opening the banquet, President S. Frank Glass expressed his great pleasure at welcoming so large and representative a body of citizens of London. The Canadian Club of London had entertained on other occasions statesmen of Canada and of the countries over the seas. The club was particularly favored by having as guests three most influential public men of the Dominion.

"I extend to our distinguished guests of this evening a very hearty greeting. The occasion is unique in several ways to the members of the club," declared the president. "We wish to congratulate our worthy fellow citizen and past president, Sir George Gibbons, on the honors that have come to him. It is very pleasing to us that his first public appearance since his distinguished services on behalf of his country have been recognized by our sovereign, King George, is before this club. It owes him much. His energy and wise guidance in its early stages have borne fruit, and we must all acknowledge that no mistake was made. We honor him; we take pride in him as a citizen, and a Canadian." We con-

Continued on Page Eighty.

BRILLIANT ADDRESSES

Continued From Page One.

gratulate him on his justly earned honors. We hope he may be spared many years to honor Canada and to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

"We also welcome His Lordship Bishop Fallon. It is pleasing to us that his first public appearance in London is before the Canadian Club. To him we extend our most cordial greetings. It is an evidence that our aims and objects find in him a sympathetic chord."

President Glass gave a short resume of the club's history. He pointed out the great work being done in developing a national sentiment. In the United States the Canadian Clubs were doing splendid work in fostering better sentiment between Canada and the United States. There was room on this continent for two great peoples, and these clubs everywhere were making life tolerable, in fact, most pleasant, in bringing together the two great nations.

Mr. Glass then proposed the health of the King, which was drank most enthusiastically.

"Canada and Her Resources."

Mr. Frank Lawson introduced the toast, "Canada and Her Resources," He said:

"Most of us are in the habit of congregating together, from time to time, under different auspices, and with different objects, and in our gatherings we are prone to laud the tenets and objects of our societies, lodges, clubs, or other organizations, as though they were the most important considerations for which we have to live. All of these organizations, too, while not necessarily antagonistic toward each other, have divisional tendencies, and sometimes make class distinctions.

"In assembling as we have tonight, we have no objects, no thoughts, no teachings but those embraced by every citizen of this country, and there can be no objects in our lives, except in connection with our churches and our homes, that are more worthy of our efforts and our loyalty than those in which we are interested for the benefit of our native country.

"It must be a source of satisfaction to the Canadian Clubs generally that the spirit of true patriotism is continuing to grow among our people. There was a time when our ancestors, through their struggles (whether of pioneer work or forced engagements on the fields of battle), developed a very strong affection for the land that they worked for or defended. But a time followed (within the memory of many of us here present), when numbers of Canadians could be found quite indifferent to the fate of this country, and quite ignorant of its resources and its possibilities. Today we are enjoying a universal appreciation of Canada (not as our forefathers, through struggle and adversity), but through one of the most prosperous eras that have ever come to any nation, and it is, therefore, with pleasure and with pride that we will drink this most important toast to this country of which we are all proud to be citizens.

"We are especially favored tonight in being able to couple with this important toast the name of one of the history-makers of this country. I need not attempt to introduce to you the Hon. Clifford Sifton: it is quite enough that I have the honor to associate this worthy gentleman's name with this toast, to give us double pleasure and pride in drinking it.

"I will simply ask you to fill your glasses and drink to 'Canada and its resources,' coupling it the name of the Hon. Clifford Sifton."

Hon. Clifford Sifton.

Hon. Clifford Sifton was given a great reception on rising. He spoke of the unique pleasure in coming to London. He saw around the tables many men who sat with him on the benches of the old school—men whom he might regard as chums.

Mr. Sifton then dealt with conservation of natural resources. It was the fashion of orators to speak of the illimitable resources of the country. Later it was the fashion to say that resources were depleted or destroyed. Neither was correct. The resources of no country are illimitable. When people come in large numbers these resources must give way. It was equally not true that resources of the Dominion were depleted or destroyed. There was still enough timber for our own population if properly taken care of. The fertility of the soil was not impaired to a serious degree. As for the fisheries, many waters had been depleted, but by scientific treatment it was sought to restore them to their former productiveness. The mines had not been exploited. As a matter of fact, little had been done to reach the full mineral wealth of Canada.

Wealth Underestimated.

It was quite certain, on the other hand, that the wealth of Canada had been underestimated. The regions of Labrador and Ungava were extremely wealthy, more so than yet imagined.

There were great mineral deposits and magnificent water powers, with enough material in sight to keep them going for generations. The Hudson Bay district was rich. The clay belt, containing from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres miles of tillable land, that would be a great source of wealth.

"Along the line of the Hudson Bay Railway there was a strip of territory ten thousand square miles in extent, of fine, arable land, a territory equal in extent to Belgium, supporting five and a half million people. The north lands ranged from the Hudson Bay to British Columbia. In addition there were the Peace River Valley, Northern British Columbia, and other sections of the Dominion, of which little is known. It could easily be understood that the resources of the country had not been overestimated, but rather underestimated. (Cheers.)

Means of Livelihood.

"I wish to speak of our duty in connection with the conservation of these resources," continued Mr. Sifton. "Our natural resources, it stands to reason, are the means of livelihood, the only means, I may say, of the people. If these are destroyed, there is nothing left but absolute poverty. It is not a fad on the part of myself or any person else, when we agitate to compel these people to see that ultimate happiness and prosperity lie in the proper use and conservation of these resources.

"It can be shown that every nation that has gone down has gone down because of the destruction of its natural wealth. Take Egypt, for an example. This country was once the granary of the world; But the people wasted their patrimony and its people drifted into the most abject poverty, and it is only now that they have, by scientific methods of agriculture, become able to live like human beings. It is our duty, then, to consider the best methods to make our wealth useful and lasting. (Cheers.)

"The conservation movement," Mr. Sifton declared, "since its inauguration had kindled some enthusiasm, and it had awakened some criticism.

"Some had considered that it interfered with legitimate development. However, the movement was not a fad. It was as old as time—the movement to properly preserve the natural resources, by making them useful and valuable by economy and proper usage. That was the object of the conservation commission."

The Water Powers.

Mr. Sifton gave a most interesting study of the development of the water powers of the country. The development of electricity by water powers had revolutionized industry. It was now considered one of the necessities of modern business communities. It was now recognized as a public utility. The Governments of the Dominion and three provinces also, were assisting the right to claim all water powers as public utilities. Through constant agitation and discussion this principle had emerged, and it was now accepted without question. Unlimited franchises were no longer granted, and the Government had exerted the power to control all electrical development throughout the country.

In the Province of Ontario the Government had found it a duty and a necessity to furnish power, through the machinery of government, to parts of the Province heretofore without it. This step was the most progressive yet taken by any Government in the world, save Switzerland, the leading nation in electrical development. Quebec was following this lead. The Dominion House of Commons had also subscribed to the principle, and were exercising great powers over the waterways of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, to furnish power, through the machinery, to give away to any large customer, particularly to a foreign country. The time is coming fast when the Government of this country will have to prohibit the exportation of one stick of timber. Necessity will demand it, and we will have to submit. That time is fast approaching.

Mr. Sifton further stated that the conservation commission will unalterably oppose any reciprocity negotiations with the United States which look to the free export of Canadian timber to the Americans.

Mr. Sifton gave an interesting account of the number of forest fires during the past year. There were 2,269 recorded last year, all carrying great destruction with them. Of these 32 per cent had been caused by locomotives. It was the purpose of the conservation commission to ask the Government to enact legislation to impose a fine of $1,000 on every railway causing a fire along its right of way.

"This will effectually prevent forest fires," declared Mr. Sifton. "The Ontario Government own the Temiskaming Railway. They have no fires there, because they can't afford to. They cannot afford to lose any, and they effectually prevent loss by fire. The railway companies have right to destroy this property. If they are fined $1,000 every time it happens, you can rest assured they will find means of controlling it. It is an easy matter, and, believe me, it will be done.

In concluding, Mr. Sifton spoke of the development of scientific agriculture. The money invested in agriculture would return a thousandfold in the pockets of the people. He bespoke the hearty support of all Canadians for the work of the commission.

"The British Empire."

Mr. Clarence B. Edwards, in proposing the toast to "The British Empire," referred to the custom of British visitors during past of regarding Canadians as "colonials."

"The time has now arrived," said Mr. Edwards, "for us to demand the right to be addressed as Canadians. In speaking of the greatness of the British Empire we customary to extol the vast extent and territory of the Empire. May we not rather dwell upon the achievements of the Empire peoples in whatever lands they have found their way to? Britain today overcrowded with people, no matter whether they have come from India, South Africa, Canada or other parts of the Empire. The Empire is a family, the filament includes at the present time men from all parts of the British Dominions, and Canada is well represented."

In introducing the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Mr. Edwards referred to his achievements in the civil service, and in the national affairs of his country, which have made him thoroughly conversant with imperial questions and especially capable of responding to the toast, "The British Empire."

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

Hon. Mackenzie King was greeted with loud applause.

"You have listened to a toast to 'Canada,'" he said; "it remains for me to reply to the toast to the 'Empire.' In doing so, I shall ask and endeavor to answer three questions. 1. What has Canada meant to the empire? 2. What has the empire meant to Canada? 3. What is the debt to mean to be other through the years to come?

"As to the first—What has Canada meant to the empire? Sir, there were two events, the joint significance of which make them epochmaking in history. They were within a year of each other. Together they constitute Canada the cradle and corner-stone of the British Empire of the future, because the one contained a living entity, that growing, throbbing and pulsating through time to come, the empire its distinguished characteristic, the liberties of the people secured by self-government—the corner-stone because the event to which I refer made Canada the first outpost of empire, and will ever remain the most significant of all happenings that have helped to shape the future destinies of nations. I shall speak of the latter first. On Sept. 13, 1759, what there was of the absolution of old world centralization passed away forever, on the Plains of Abraham; what there remained of the chivalry of old France became blended in the life of a young and growing nation that was to become in the course of years the proud centre of the greatest empire of freedom the world had ever known. On the rock citadel of old Quebec was hoisted, in 1759, that flag which today encircles the globe, uniting to a common throne and binding with a common tradition that galaxy of young nations which we describe as the British Empire. This was before India had been won to the British crown, before Australia or New Zealand were peopled by British subjects, before South Africa was known to exist. There had been empires in the world's history before. The greatest, the Roman Empire, had fallen of its own weight of centralization before the invading hordes of migratory and barbarous peoples. But with the discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth century, new empires rose in the new world. The Spanish, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the British, all founded colonies across the waters of the Atlantic. Of all empires the British alone survives, and the survival is due to the second event of which I shall now make mention. Sufficient for the moment to remember that historically Canada will remain the first outpost of empire as world.

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A Legislature.

"The other event consisted of the gathering of a few persons representing the new settlers of Nova Scotia. It occurred on the 2nd of October, 1758. It was the initial meeting of persons elected to form a legislature. From that day, this is a period of over one hundred and fifty years that legislature has met continuously year by year. It is the oldest legislature existing in the self-governing Dominions today of the offspring of thirty-three now existing in the British Dominions. In the filling together of that assembly we have the constitutional birth of this Empire. It marks the beginning of the policy of self-government, which has been continually developed, and which is the life and strength of empire as it exists today. Other empires have conquered by force; they maintained, absolutism, on centralized control. The survival of the British Empire is due to the fact that organization being entirely different to the granting of representative institutions to each part thereof, it has withstood the test from an all powerful centre. That was in 1758, that carries us back to a time in history which preceded the existence of the United States by eighteen years, to a period when the provinces of Quebec and Ontario were subject, in the military rule of the king of France, to a time when no Englishman had yet seen any portion of Australia and New Zealand, when no British possessions existed in South Africa, and a century before British Columbia became a British colony.

Beginning of Empire.

"Historically, then, Canada marks the beginning of the British Empire, its beginning from the point of view of territorial expanse, its beginning from the point of view of constitutional development. Canada has meant more than this to the British Government. Representative government would not alone have sufficed had it not been followed by responsible government, and, sir, it was in Canada that it fell to the lot of human life, that at the sacrifice to many of home and fortune, was witnessed the last death grapple between the old order of things which feared to—least, and the new order which knew no fear. It is not

(Continued on Page Nine.)

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BRILLIANT ADDRESSES

(Continued From Page Eighty.)

necessary to recall the dark days of 1837-38, to be reminded of incorrections to revive memories that awaken pain given at this hour. It is sufficient if we recognize in that struggle, begun in the year that the young Queen Victoria ascended the throne, not a desire to limit the dominions of that throne, but a desire to see it established in righteousness, with wise and able counsellors around it. The rebellion of 1837 has long since passed into history. We at this day, proud of our citizenship in the British Empire, can recognize in the conflict that took place then, the settlement forever of the principles of self-government within the component parts of the British Empire, which we know to be at the foundation of the very essence of the liberties which as citizens of the British empire we enjoy today. That struggle has given us liberties, not to Canada alone, but to Australia and New Zealand, and last of all to South Africa. The failure to recognize a like requirement of liberty lost the United States to the British crown.

Experiment of Government.

"But not only was Canada the first of the outlying Dominions to have representative government, and the first to have responsible government; she was the first to try and to succeed in that experiment of government which has given its present political constitution to the other component parts of the empire, and which will afford a pattern for the motherland herself, and which if the empire itself has ever a constitution will be the model on which it will be based. I mean, of course, federal government, the division of power in lawmaking between local and central authorities. The Confederation of the Dominion took place in 1867; the Commonwealth of Australia was formed within the last decade; the liberation of South Africa is just been completed, and our representative is just returning from having witnessed the ceremonies of the assembling of the first Federal Parliament. In the United Kingdom there is talk today of a rearrangement of the constitutional authority, a division of the kingdom into parts, with local parliaments for local affairs, and central parliament for affairs of common concern. It is the model of the Dominion, adopted by Australia, followed by South Africa, that is being adopted there.

"Historically and politically this Dominion of Canada has helped to establish a foundation of empire. Geographically the position she occupies is hardly less significant, lying as she does between the continents of Europe and Asia, with the waters of the Atlantic washing one shore, the waters of the Pacific the other, and constituates the main highway of empire, the most important segment in that highway upon which encircles the whole of the globe.

"So much for what Canada has meant to the empire, what Canada means to empire. What, now, has the empire meant to Canada, what does the empire mean to us today?

Responsible Government.

"We have spoken of representative and responsible government; of the liberties which they have secured; we have helped to gain them for ourselves and the outlying dominions, but we have not turn von them as the outcome of the struggle for liberties of which the main stress lay the bill of rights are the outstanding charters in the British isles. It is because of what we have to attend to and freedom, won by centuries of struggle for the rights of man, England the mother of parliaments of the world that we the heirs to British tradition and an unbroken record of British history, have fought as we have fought for the preservation of our rights, and are today in what we have of British institutions, of British law and British forms of government, the inheritance of a noble code of political wisdom that was ever devised by man for the government of man. British liberty, British justice, British freedom, the greatness of all possessions of the British family of nations, we owe and pay to our connection with the British Empire: these are what make us as subjects of Britain; these are what give us our attachment to the British throne.

Canada's Resources.

"But is this all the empire has meant to us? You have heard of the wonderful development of the marvellous strides made in the development of them, of our ever expanding wealth. How has all this been made possible, save in the security and protection afforded us by the might of Britain in virtue of our place as a part of her Dominions beyond the seas. If we have been able to make the marvellous strides in internal development and the beginnings of an all-world commerce which we have already made, is it not due to the fact that while other nations in seeking to do this have had at great cost, and what is more than cost, anxiety to themselves to protect their business from possible invasion—we have been free to rest in a sense of security begotten of the wonders of British diplomacy and the magnitude of British power. The vastness of our territory, the greatness of our resources, our vast unpeopled areas, our climate—all that we are prone to boast of most—would make this Dominion the most coveted of prizes in an international conflict—must make this Dominion in the eyes of nations whose population is pressing hard upon their subsistence, the most enviable portion of the globe for colonization and conquest. Could we, a people who have only just attained the eight-million mark, have hoped, as conditions are in the world today, to maintain this vast inheritance

In the face of the growing needs of Europe, of the growing ambitions of the great nations to the south, the still greater ambitions and still greater needs of some of the powers of the Orient—were it not that as part of the British Empire it is not the power of Canada that these other nations have to fear, but the rights of the world-wide empire to which we belong. Asking what the empire means to us as a Canadian people we are forced to reply that the progress we have made has alone been possible, our very existence as a nation has alone been guaranteed, by the fact that the British flag has flown in all the strength and glory which it symbolizes from one end of our Dominion to the other.

Canada's Trade.

"But that is not all. Not only have we developed our resources and built up our country from within under this sense of great security, but we have begun to push our trade into other parts of the world. Already we have our commercial agents in Europe, in South Africa, in Australia, and in the Orient; already our farmers, our manufacturers and merchants are beginning to ship their goods in large quantities to these far distant lands; already our ships ply upon the high seas to all quarters of the globe, and we send our ships on these far-distant missions without a thought as to their safety, in virtue of the fact by virtue of the fact that in sailing from a Canadian port, that in carrying the Canadian merchandise, it is a country that is part of the British Empire, and as such entitled to all the protection for which that empire stands.

"I wish it were possible for me to make a Canadian feel the full significance of that power to our future trade and development, as I had the opportunity of seeing it on a recent tour around the world. Let me, for a moment, take you in thought around that route which it was my privilege to traverse, and picture to you, if I can, what is the significance of our future trade, our future commercial and industrial development, and the inheritance we have in being a part of the British Empire. Of all the impressions that came as I journeyed around the world, the one that I think will remain the longest was the impression of the extent to which the British flag was flying in all quarters of the globe. You see it when you leave Great Britain, as you pass Gibraltar, the strongest fortress in the world, and over that fortress the British flag flies. Next you come to Malta, and there again you see the flag on a fortress which helps to to command the Mediterranean. You get out of the Mediterranean into the Suez Canal and there at Port Said you see by the side of the residence of Zaghlul Khedive, the residence of the British commissioner, and the British flag is flying overhead. As you leave the Suez Sea you touch at an arid spot called Aden, and there you see camels drawing the guns which are part of the protection of that fortress of Britain. There, too, is a statue of Queen Victoria, like the statue in Queen's Park at Toronto. When you reach India you land on British soil, and see a group of centre-dominant of millions of people, and over the whole of that empire there flies the Union Jack. You pursue your journey farther; you stop next at Colombo, the ocean port of the Island of Ceylon, which, perhaps, there is no more beautiful spot on the face of the globe, and over that land there flies again the British flag. As you leave Ceylon, and before entering the China Sea, you pass through the Straits of Malacca, you pass the Straits Settlements, Penang and Singapore, and here again you see flying the same old Union Jack; and after coming out through the China Sea the first place you see is that beautiful island of Hong Kong, and there you see one of the strongest harbors to be found in any portion of the world, and lying in that harbor is a fleet carrying the Union Jack.

A Part of the Empire.

"And, gentlemen, coming by chance, as we had to do, from one end of the world to the other, when the sunlight was falling softly on the funnels of the Canadian Pacific liner as we left Hong Kong, having in mind the thought that this was part of the British Empire away to the far-off east, your heart would have been thrilled. But it would have thrilled the heart of you had been there, as I was, on coming into that harbor, in seeing a white vessel flying the Union Jack, and flying also the ensign of Canada—one of the Canadian Pacific fleet.

"What message did it bring? What did it say? It said, as if in words, that one might leave London tonight, and one might cross the Atlantic to Britain, on to Egypt, on to Aden, on to India, to Ceylon and China, across the Pacific, across the prairies to London, and be under the folds of the Union Jack the whole way around the world. Is it any wonder, gentlemen, that we should feel a pride in belonging to an empire such as that? Is it any wonder that ye are true to that flag, that we should seek to serve forever as part of that great empire which is able to hold in peace and security the different parts that go to make up the whole?

"But that is not all. The British flag is not merely the symbol of world-wide protection to the business and commercial interests of the Dominion—it has a wider protecting significance than this—it guarantees a larger freedom and larger liberty. British citizens and larger liberty. British citizenship in the whole world. Regarded as a free pass, it has the widest circulation. To a British citizen born in the Dominion guarantees to one the right to travel to the uttermost corners of the earth, and to do so with the feeling that there is no wrong or injustice to which one may be subjected that the whole British Empire may not be brought to have redress. You remember what happened in the days of Lord Beaconsfield, at a time when Greece was in a state of unrest, when absolutism was struggling to be asserted, Italians claiming to be British subjects were maltreated. In two cases money claims of British subjects against the Government were disregarded; a piece of land belonging to a Britishman had been incorporated into the royal garden, and the price set upon it refused; the house of Don Pacifico, a Jew, a British subject, was sacked by the mob, without due interference on the part of the Government, no adequate compensation for ill-usage, for property destroyed, and for the loss of certain papers. This Jew, being unable to obtain justice in a Greek court of law, being a native of Gibraltar, demanded as a British subject the protection of the British Government. His claims were made the subject of international negotiation. At length, at the close of 1849, the patience of the Prime Minister of England became exhausted. A British admiral, in charge of a British fleet, was ordered to the Piraeus, the British ambassador embarked in it, the claims were again formally laid before the king, and upon their being declined, the Piraeus was blockaded; ships of the Greek navy were captured, and merchant vessels secured by way of material guarantee for payment. You will remember that Lord Palmerston was attacked in the House of Commons on the ground that this was a too precipitous action on the part of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but you will remember that in his reply Lord Palmerston uttered words memorable to every British subject; that in an impassioned appeal to the House of Commons he asserted the policy which alone that date has been an axiom of government in the empire: 'As the Roman in days of old held himself free from indignity when he could say, Civis Romanus sum, so also a British subject, in whatever land he may be, shall feel confident that the watchful eye and the strong arm of England will protect him against injustice and wrong.'

A British Citizen.

"We all know what to the Roman was meant by the words, Civis Romanus sum. 'I am a citizen of Rome,' but what a contrast in the might and majesty of the British Empire as it is today with the might of the Roman Empire even in the days of its greatest glory, we cannot but realize that the words, 'Civis Britannicus sum,' 'I am a British citizen,' have a significance and a power not attaching to any like expression ever uttered in the history of the world before.

"And that leads me to conclude. I have asked what have we meant to the British Empire. It remains to ask what we shall mean to each other in the years to come. At this moment the foundations of peace, of the power of which I have spoken falls largely and almost exclusively upon the inhabitants of the British Isles. No boasting of our strength and prosperity are being asked if we will help to bear the white man's burden with the rest, whether we in this Dominion are prepared to do our fair share in the great civilizing and humanizing work for which the British Empire stands, whether we will help to maintain within our borders and throughout the world those principles of liberty, justice and peace for which the British Empire stands. We can afford, gentlemen, to differ as to methods. As political parties we may be divided as to the relative methods as respects defence, of an imperial contribution or a naval service of our own. But as Canadians, rejoicing in our freedom, extolling our liberties and boasting of our powers and potentialities, we cannot as citizens of this Dominion, but more as citizens of the British Empire, with all that it means to us, deny our responsibilities, while claiming the opportunities and privileges it brings."

International Peace.

The toast to "International Peace," responded to by Bishop Fallon, was introduced by Sir George Gibbons.

"In regard to the personal remarks of President Glass concerning myself," said Sir George, "the honor which I have recently received has, to my mind, no social significance, and should not have in this country. I am proud beyond measure that my sovereign has seen fit to make me a knight, but it is an honor which I could not refuse—on such an humble one of his subjects. I feel a much deeper gratitude to some of my fellow countrymen, and I hope by renewed and greater efforts to serve my beloved country more efficiently than ever before. The subject of 'Peace' is a peculiar one to give an Irishman. The Irish have always had the reputation of never being at peace, but it was a brave general who said that 'war was hell,' and perhaps a fighting man can best talk to you on the subject of peace.

"I am proud, as your first president, that the Canadian Club has made for toleration among its members. It is thus done anything it has preached deration. It has taught us to respect the opinions of others and to respect the men who hold these opinions. There never was a time when the people of our city were so united and tolerant towards one another.

"I wandered into the cathedral on the day of Bishop Fallon's consecration, and when the bishop rose to speak I heard the voice of a man, and knew it was a man's voice after all, although a difference in creed might separate us from him. I am sure that the Protestant clergy and the citizens of London, no matter what their religious preference, must be deeply loath to part with Bishop Fallon from their midst."

The Bishop of London.

His Lordship Bishop Fallon was given a tremendous ovation when he arose to speak. The cheering lasted some minutes, and he had with some difficulty that he proceeded. He thanked the members of the club most sincerely for the honor they had done him in declared that he would be more, or less, than human, if he were not grateful for the kindness and honor shown him. He paid a compliment to Sir George Gibbons, and expressed his pleasure that the stamp of approval had been set upon his work on the International Waterways Commission by the King himself.

"I am glad that the President of the Canadian Club greeted me as a fellow citizen," declared his lordship. "That is what I mean to be—working in my own humble way for the betterment of the general public and of the diocese committed to my care."

In a humorous vein, he touched upon the subject allotted to him—that of "International Peace."

"I thought I might have been given the subject of conservation," he stated. "I could have spoken on that subject. I could have told of every foot of this country from east to west, for I have travelled it all more than once. I could have compared the resources of this country with those of the United States, because for ten years I travelled over the latter from east to west, and from the northern boundary to the Gulf of Mexico. But the executive committee did not so decide. It is a subject to me, and selected for me 'International Peace.' (Laughter.)

An Imperialist.

"I am an imperialist on principle and by conviction," he continued. "As a student of history, I have found that there has been always one dominant nation, whether Assyria, or Babylon, or Rome, or Spain, or the Franks, or of Charlemagne, or of the Franks, or the Empire of Philip of Spain. For three centuries or more Great Britain has been the dominant power, and I see no nation prepared to take her place. For that reason I am an imperialist. And it is in no restricted, narrow national sense either. There is freedom where the old flag floats, and it is the only nation that, to the fullest degree, knows the meaning of civil and religious liberty.

"Of all the subjects in the world they gave me the worst to respond to tonight. I have no reputation as a man of peace. I was born in the only fortified city in Ontario—Kingston. There I spent my boyhood days. I used to tell the truth, I always loved the soldier. I love the martial air. I love his stately step, and manly bearing. I could march for days behind the strains of martial music—'Onward, Christian Soldiers.' (Laughter.) I do not know exactly whether or not 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' holds first place in my affections over 'Garry Owen,' or 'The British Grenadiers.'

"I have not had time to lay the foundations of peace. But I must say that I would feel it very deeply. I would feel it very sorrow if the time ever came when the soldiers defending our country should become the subject of reproach and opprobrium. The highest type of courage has been developed under the muzzles of the guns of the enemy. Without courage there can be no manliness. The virtues of war are quite as important as the accomplishments of peace. War is always regrettable, but not always wrong. We would, perhaps, like to get along without it. We would just as willingly get along without disease, but we cannot get along without a penal code or the house erected for the short or long confinement of mankind.

When War Is Justifiable.

"War entered upon with right intentions, to protect the fatherland, to preserve the cause of its citizens, or waged for the integrity of its boundary lines, is not morally wrong or indefensible. A man who would shirk his duty in war, and fail to respond to the summons under such circumstances, is not the man to be depended upon in time of peace. If the Christian doctrine condemned war, it would be found in the Scriptures of the Lord; but in the New Testament, as in the Old, we find that the seal of God's approval has been set on men who have gone forth, sword in hand, in defence of what is right. It matters not much when we die or where, but it does matter how we die. And even the man who fell in battle, by facing fearful odds in defence of his home, his country and his God? Men were been made conspicuous, more virtuous, more high-minded by warfare than by the inactivity that comes from too much ease.

Case of Germany.

Continuing, Bishop Fallon gave some of the arguments against war, and armaments. During the past 25 years the sum of $29,000,000 had been spent by the nations to keep the peace resting in the balance, and a hundred million men had been kept from productive pursuits. The argument of economy was used continuously to compel politicians to disarm.

"Germany has a peace footing of 750,000 men," declared his lordship. "In time of war they could muster 4,000,000 men, armed, into the battle field. France, also, the Austro-Hungarian States, could muster 4,000,000 more, and with Italy, the triple alliance could muster, all told, 10,000,000 armed men. This represents the peace of Europe. It is my deliberate conviction—it may not be the tactful thing to say on this occasion—it is my deliberate conviction, that Germany intends to try to take command of the world's affairs. That would not be a good day for the world. I express the hope that no government of Britain, at no time, will yield to any of the delusive gains of peace to threaten, to menace, to destroy, the blessed gift of freedom, as I have described it, and the brotherhood of man, the blessings of prosperity and religious liberty. I say I hope that Britain will at the moment halts in this great march of duty." (Cheers.)

Indebted To Britain.

The world was greatly indebted for its progress to the wealth of Britain, his lordship continued. The nations of tries had become prosperous and had had their resources developed by money from the pockets of British investors. At the present time, Britain had twenty billions of money invested among the nations of the world—three and a half billions in the United States, two billions in each of two large countries, two and a half billions in Argentina, five hundred million in Brazil, four hundred million in Mexico, two hundred millions in Chili, one hundred and seventy-five millions in Uruguay, one hundred and fifty millions in Japan, one hundred and fifty millions, China one hundred and twenty-five millions, Russia one hundred and twenty-five, Egypt one hundred and fifty millions from Britain. It is absolutely necessary that these investments should be protected by arms and men.

"More misery, more sorrow, more suffering would result by the destruction of British credit than has resulted from any war since Napoleon held the world in the hollow of his hand," declared his lordship. "It is necessary to have the ship, and the men, and the arms to protect that credit and preserve it."

Work for Peace.

"The Hague tribunal had done much to lessen war, however. Since 1815, 250 controversies had been arbitrated, and any of them might have resulted in serious wars.

"We should all work for international peace, so long as we keep in the background the arms and the navy that make authority more than just a word," declared Bishop Fallon. "The Hague tribunal has done a great work, and I pray it may do so, as long as we keep the navy up to its full strength. The international waterways commission has done much to smooth out difficulties between the United States and Canada, and great good has been done by men who form that important body. (Cheers).

"I still incline to the belief that physical force keeps the fear of the law in men's hearts. You and I go to our homes, and we feel secure. We go to bed and dream of the blessings of peace, and we do so because we know that the majesty of the law, backed by the strong arm and buttons, and carrying a club, is marching under our windows. That makes for peace.

Foundation of Peace.

"You cannot build the edifice of international peace on a structure of economy. You cannot build any temple from the top—it must be built from the foundations upwards. Men must be taught the law of justice, the difference between mine and thine, not to be so ready to take what belongs to him as to give the other man his own; to be fair, to be just, to be honest, to respect authority, and to be noble. The child must be taught to respect and revere father and mother; the man must respect and regard the municipality; the citizen must love and revere his nation, and all men must love and respect their country and their God. (Cheers.) When each individual man does that, you will have a pillar for the temple of international peace. Educate the children to be truthful, manly, upright, just, honest, reverential; educate them, I say, in these things, and we are done, or it will have lost its power. Educate the boy, I say. Make him a man of peace by teaching him to love the things of the heart, the things of his home, the things

R. J. YOUNG & CO. :: R. J. YOUNG & CO.

Young's January Smallware Sale Away to a Good Start

The throng of satisfied customers who attended our annual smallware sale is one evidence of the value given by us in one of the greatest sale campaigns held in London.

Smallwares at Half Price

DRESS SHIELDS—Size 2, washable; former price 10c; sale price, pair.....5¢

TAPE, AVERAGE INDIA—Long lengths, any size, white only. Formerly sold 3 bunches for 5c; sale price, 6 bunches for.....5¢

DOME FASTENERS — Shield Brand, washable, silver-plated, white or black; former price 5c dozen; sale price, 2 dozen for....5¢

HAIR NETS (RED CROSS)—Large size, former price 10c; sale price.....5¢

BOOT LACES, ALL SIZES—Former price 15c dozen, sale price, dozen.....7¢

VEIL PINS—Three pins to a card; former price 20c; sale price, card.....10¢

FANCY BELTS—Worth from 25c to 50c; sale price, each .....15¢

LINEN SPOOLS—Former price 15c; sale price, spool .....5¢

Silk-o-Shine

Fifty colors, all good shades, for crocheting and knitting; formerly sold at 5c spool; sale price, 2 spools for .....5¢

Ladies' Separate Skirts

Worth up to $6.50, January Sale

Price $3.95

Clearing up all this season's styles in Ladies' Separate Skirts in colors of navy, brown and black; values up to $6.50; January sale price $3.95

65c and 75c Dress Goods January Sale Price 39c

25 pieces of All-Wool Dress Fabrics, worth up to 75c, 42 to 54 inches wide; special January sale price .....39¢

January Smallware Sale. **R. J. YOUNG & CO.** January Smallware Sale.

What Do You Think of These Grocery Prices?

When you read what we offer you will come and buy. We are satisfied these bargains for Saturday will bring your trade.

Choice Dairy Butter .. 25c per lb.
Good Eggs ..... 30c per doz.
Lard ..... 16c per lb.
Best Bacon, sliced ..... 22c per lb.
2 Pecks Potatoes for 25c
Dry Onions ..... 35c per peck
Heinz's Mustard Pickles, 13c pint
Heinz's Sweet Mixed Pickles, ... 15c per pint
7 Pounds Oatmeal for 25c
7 Pounds Rolled Wheat for 25c
7 Pounds Wheat Germ for 25c
3 Packages Corn Flakes, for 25c
2 Bags Charcoal for 25c
Best Bananas ..... 15c per dozen
6 Bars Comfort Soap for 25c
3 Packages Best Raisins, for 25c
Choice Navel Oranges, 30c a dozen

A Special Bargain

3 Pounds Mixed Candy for .. 25c

Rennie's

The Saturday Bargain House.
Phone 714. 474 Dundas Street.

Thomas Benstead, of Tong, Sittingbourne, England, who is 85 years of age, attended on horseback the opening meet of the Tickham foxhounds. He has hunted with the pack for 60 years, and has not missed an opening meet for half a century.

Everything for Afternoon and Evening Refreshment

Fancy Sandwiches, Salads, Chicken or Oyster Patties, Fancy Cakes, and Ices, Fruit Punches.

We can sell you everything for your card party or dance supper, or do it completely without trouble to you.

PETERS' ---2--- SHOPS

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society

NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON, ONT.

Capital Paid Up.....$934,678 57
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....$139,145 20
Total Assets $2,327,294 82

T. H. Purdom, K.C., PRESIDENT. Nathaniel Mills, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

STATES WANTS TREATY

(Continued on Page Ten.)

holding Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, for the speaker's chair in the next House of Representatives, he asserted yesterday afternoon, in a personal interview, that nothing could be better to his heart than the consummation of closer commercial union with Canada.

"I have been urging reciprocity with Canada for years and expect to work for it until it is accomplished or I am dead," he remarked enthusiastically. "It is my belief that the United States representatives are making no very severe strain on Canada's generosity of business wisdom by asking a reduction of duty on fish, coal, pulp, paper and other natural products in return for such broad concessions as I understood our representatives have been empowered to make. Personally, I will be disappointed if a treaty is not the outcome of the conference."

What the Senators Say.

Since the first proposals for the reopening of the trade negotiations arrived from Washington, entailing upon the Canadian Government the necessity of treating with the Republic in a spirit of goodwill and courtesy, if not of special eagerness, it has been frequently commented on that the aggressiveness of President Taft augured well for the chances of Canada to carry off the lion's share of benefits. In this connection Senator Wm. Alden Smith, chairman of the senate committee on Canadian relations, whose personal convictions might seriously affect any recommendation of Messrs. Pepper and Anderson, made this statement to your correspondent last night: "I cannot express too strongly my desire for the establishment of a reciprocity treaty on more mutually considerate grounds between the United States and Canada. If their national relations as sister nations are approximate, commercial identity should be aimed at. A reciprocity treaty would facilitate a more intimate union upon every desirable ground."

Looks Good for Canada.

Another senator capable of direct influence on any international measure, is Senator Shelby McCullom, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations. In conversation last night he assured your correspondent that he had consistently advocated measures from time to time that promised to reduce the commercial barrier between Canada and the United States, and would be willing positively to forget some of the tenets upon which the United States reciprocity representatives were basing their argument. From the above and many more expressions which to a degree reflect the anxiety of the Republican and Democrat leaders to bring themselves into line with public sympathy as expressed so vigorously at the recent United States elections, it may be assumed that the forces working behind President Taft and his colleagues will supply all the elasticity desired by Messrs. Fielding and Paterson in driving home a bargain favorable to Canadian interests.

In the face of these happy expectations there is this curious fact that the state department in Washington, which received the complete report from the late Charles M. Hoyt, the colleague of Mr. Pepper in the negotiations held at Ottawa made a definite assertion in answer to private inquiries in this city, that the said report was "eminently satisfactory to the United States in this," and further that the agreement of the joint committee on essential points was so unanimous at Ottawa that only a few days would be required in Washington to have the remaining minor disagreements settled. The length of the present conference will, however, determine the truth of the alleged unanimity.

As to the details of what either Government has laid down regarding its position in the negotiations, official and political circles here are floundering as helplessly in the work as was and is the care at Ottawa. Secrecy effectively hedges in any specific information as to what has already transpired, or is likely to occur in the chambers of decision, and the only documents worth while to Canadian eyes are hid this morning behind seven feet of steel in a little corner of the Capitol.

By the arrival of the Canadian commissioners tonight, and the first attempt on Saturday or Monday to clinch an argument, the developments will doubtless assume a more definite and more interesting complexion.

ANARCHISTS HAVE A BRANCH IN MONTREAL

Affiliated With the "International"—Membership Over 200.

Montreal, Jan. 5.—Montreal is a very peaceful community, but this does not prevent a full-fledged branch of the "International," which is the head centre of the anarchists throughout the world, from being located in the central part of the city, not very far from St. Lawrence-Main street. The membership is over 200, and is composed mostly of Russians, who have not yet been in Canada long enough to understand the effect of the British constitutional safety valve, and who have been drawn into the organization by active agents of the sect in this city.

It is understood that Chief Inspector Carpenter knows all about the place of reunion, and, when the proper time comes, will be able to round them up in short order, although no public acts of this undesirable gentry at present justify arrests.

It is said that about the time of the Eucharistic Congress in September last the Montreal organization affiliated with the "International," was visited by a foreigner of sinister aspect, and he remained in the city for some days, being in close touch with the local anarchists. He, however, was soon spotted by the detectives, who were here at the time, and the foreigner, no doubt a noted anarchist, thought that discretion was the better part of valor, and stood not upon the order of his going.

ONLY FIFTY POLICE FOUGHT THE OUTLAWS

Inquest Opened Into Death of Russian Anarchists.

London, Jan. 6.—The inquest into the death of the two outlaws who were killed while resisting the police in their Sidney street home on Tuesday, began today.

The testimony showed that soldiers were summoned by the commissioner of police, because the anarchists' revolvers were so superior to the weapons of the police, and that less than fifty police officers participated in the siege, the remainder being required to deal with the crowds.

The Caspian Sea would stretch from New York to St. Augustine, and is as wide as from New York to Rochester.

DESERTED WOMAN NEARLY STARVED

Kept Herself and Five Children Alive By Catching Rabbits.

Port Arthur, Jan. 5.—Contractor Mercier, while making his rounds, found a squaw wandering about in a starving condition. The mercury at the time was 30 below, and the squaw said she had been left alone by her husband, and had been supporting herself and her five little children as best she could by catching rabbits.

Mercier took the woman and her family to Jackfish, where another family of Indians took care of her.

Monday night that the husband of the woman arrived at Mercier's camp with both feet and both hands badly frost bitten and nearly exhausted from starvation. He said he had had nothing to eat for seven days. His supply of matches had given out, and his clothing was quite insufficient to protect him from the cold. He was suffering intense pain, too, from a deep cut on his leg from an axe.

It is not expected that the man will recover.

The snow is over three feet deep in that section.

The severe weather has played havoc with the passenger service on the C. P. R., the Toronto train today, due at 12:42 being 1½ hours late, and No. 97 came in this morning at 11:45, 3½ hours late. No. 95, due last night at 11:13, did not come in until 2:15 this morning.

Rigorous weather is reported from all points on the C. P. R.

The run of M. Edmond Rostand's play, "Chantecler," at the Porte Saint Martin Theatre, Paris, came to an end recently. Produced on Feb. 6, it has been performed 322 times in Paris and over 500 times in the provinces, the receipts approximating $750,000.

ONE MORE SESSION FOR OXFORD PROBE

Inquiry Is To Be Resumed at Hamilton on 16th; Port Huron Trip Dropped.

Woodstock, Jan. 5.—The Oxford County graft inquiry is practically over.

The plan to go to Port Huron to take evidence of two officials of the Port Huron Engine and Thresher Company was abandoned today and with the exception of the testimony of one witness, the representative of a London firm, who will be examined at Hamilton on Jan. 16, the inquiry is now at an end.

It is expected that Judge Snider will hand in his report within a fortnight. Just what action will follow should the judge's report be against those examined, is problematic, but it is believed generally that civic suits will be started.

NO WRONG TO SLAY THEM

Says the New York Press, Commenting on London Anarchists.

New York, Jan. 6.—While New York press comment on the Stepney affair is somewhat inclined to sarcastic wonderment that such things could happen in the greatest city of the world, still the seriousness is also recognized.

"Should an ambitious novelist write of such a battle in the streets of London, the critics of the world would rise as one man and declare his picture impossible," says the Herald. "By yesterday's battle the attention of the world is called to what from this distance appears to be a serious state of affairs in the English capital, beside which our troubles with Black Hand and kindred bodies pale into mere nothingness. It is probably part of the price that England has to pay for harboring anarchists."

"For years the cult of militant anarchy has been continously growing in London," says the Tribune. "Lax immigration laws have permitted criminals from every land to find asylum there, with too great confidence that their appreciation of the value of the asylum would restrain them from abusing its privileges. So London has become the habitat of many alien architects to the increasing apprehension of thoughtful citizens. The double murder not long ago by a Hindu anarchist, who has been in close association with similar criminals of other countries, was the first rude awakening of the British capital to an actual realization of conditions, and the assassination of policemen by alien anarchists last month brought matters to a head.

"The episode is another reminder of the persistence of primitive passions and of the necessity of primitive methods in dealing with them. These anarchists in London were animated by precisely the same spirit as that of a Malay running amuck, or of a renegade Sioux at bay in the Bad Lands. They had made themselves outlaws and foes to the human race, and there was nothing for them to do but to kill and be killed. Their besiegers were under a dreadful compulsion from which there was no escape. It was no wrong to the trapped tigers to slay them, and it would have been a wrong to society and to humanity to let them escape."

"Without the use of troops in meeting the fire of the besieged desperados, the street battle would have been much more serious," says the World. "They were dealing with a class of outlaws who shrinkat not at cold assassination. The London policeman is an admirable peace officer for ordinary purposes, but in time of sudden emergency he is unable to defend either himself or the public. To contend with an unarmed and defenceless policemen against armed criminals will only mean the recurrence of such needless murders as have recently so greatly shocked the British capital."

Tests made by the University of Illinois have shown that coal loses less heating value by exposure to the air while being stored than it does by breaking of the lumps into dust.

Government Approves STRONG'S Baking Powder

The Government bulletin, dealing with Baking Powders, rates ours as one of full efficiency in the pure cream of tartar class—the highest class. This would be expected of anyone who is familiar with the standards we enforce in all our goods. Those who have used the powder require no certificate of its value. Try it and you'll stay by it. 25c a pound.

Strong's Drugstore
184 DUNDAS STREET.

CLEARING SALE NOW ON

Special prices on all our Ladies' and Gents' Ready-made Clothing and Furs in order to reduce our stock previous to stock-taking. It will pay you to call and get our prices.

CASH OR CREDIT.

M. Fishbein & Co.
638 DUNDAS STREET.
Open Evenings.

The Store That Sets the Style

20 P. C. TO 40 P. C. OF A CLEAR SAVING. 20 P. C. TO 40 P. C. OF A CLEAR SAVING.

AND NOW FOR A CUTTING LOOSE CLEAN-UP SALE

NOT A SINGLE GARMENT, NOT A SINGLE ARTICLE WILL BE IMMUNE FROM OUR PRUNING KNIFE, and prices will be lopped off in Big Chunks. It's become a standing rule in our fast-growing business, a rule as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, that EVERY SEASON MUST CLEAR OUT ITS OWN GOODS regardless of the cost or profit. It's your opportunity now to restock your wardrobe, your Sunday dress and your business and work clothes, your underwear and your fine shirts, your furnishings and your hose, your hats and caps.

Whether you reside at our door or travel a half hundred miles, this will be the greatest opportunity ever offered the men, the young men, the boys and their mothers to get acquainted with the highest grade of handsomely hand-tailored garments ever offered in the city of London. An opportunity to participate in the GREAT ADVANTAGE of purchasing at such sweeping reductions from a house whose hands are not tied down to the selection of one small factory, but a store where the best of the world's best makers are laid out for your choice—where the first choice of six of Canada's best clothes makers' garments are exclusively shown for London.

20 to 40 Per Cent of a Clear Saving

Overcoats, Cut Loose

20 PER CENT TO 40 PER CENT OFF
182 OVERCOATS IN ALL—182 BARGAINS.

For the first 182 men and boys reaching our store after 8 o'clock Saturday morning—and every Coat is new.

$7.00 Overcoats reduced over 40 p. c. for $3.90
$8.50 Overcoats reduced over 40 p. c. for $5.80
$12 Overcoats reduced over 40 p. c. for $7.60
$16 Overcoats reduced over 40 p. c. for $11.20
$18 Overcoats for $12.60
$20 and $22 Overcoats for $14.80

FUR COATS, FUR COLLAR COATS, FUR-LINED COATS AT PRICES THAT WILL PAY THE PURCHASER.

Suits, Cut Loose

20 PER CENT TO 40 PER CENT OFF.
EVERY SUIT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS MUST GO now, regardless of cost or profit, to make room for our immense spring stock.

$6 Suits reduced to $3.20
$7 Suits, Cut-Loose Sale $4.80
$10 Suits, Cut-Loose Sale $5.60
$12.50 Suits, Cut-Loose Sale $7.30
$13 Suits, Cut-Loose Sale $8.60
$14 Suits, Cut-Loose Sale $9.80
$16 Suits, Cut-Loose Sale $11.20
$20 Suits, Cut-Loose Sale $14.80

Boys' and Youths' Overcoats and Suits Will Be Sliced Down to Prices That Will Push Them Out.

Boys' Overcoats at $1.98, $2.40, $3.40, $3.90, $4.90. Boys' Suits, $1.18, $1.98, $2.98, $3.80 and $4.80, will be picked up like ripe cherries. Be in time.

Trousers Sale

$1.35 strong Tweed Trousers ..... 95¢
$1.75 Trousers $1.28
$2.00 Trousers $1.53
$3.50 and $4.00 Trousers $2.48
$4.50, $5.00 and $5.50 Trousers $3.48

A Hat Sale

$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Hats, all at one price.....98¢
18 dozen Fur Band Caps, special sale price...19¢

MEN'S FINE SHIRTS.

Fancy Stripe Cambric, American cloth, plain and pleated ..... 67¢
75c Fancy Soft Bosom Shirts ..... 38¢
$1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 Shirts, for .....94¢
95c Men's Shirts.....57¢

SWEATER COAT SALE.

$4.50 and $5.00 Handsome Sweater Coats, with collar $3.69
$2.50 Khaki Shade Sweater Coats $1.49
$1.25 Sweater Coats...79¢
$1.00 Men's Sweaters..69¢

Neckwear Sale

50c, 75c and $1.00 Neckwear, odd lines, all new.....39¢
28 dozen of handsome Silk Neckwear ..... 19¢
Silko Knitted Mufflers...19¢
50c Knitted Mufflers...35¢

UNDERWEAR SLAUGHTERED.
Stanfield's, Pen-Angle, Watson's.
Penman's Springneedle Knit Brown Shirts and Drawers. Special ..... 38¢
Stanfield's Truro Knit, not all sizes in stock ..... 75¢
Fleece-Lined Underwear, two special lines, 25¢ and 45¢

Dowler's Work Goods Dept.

Here's an extra dividend on your honest earned dollars

100 dozen best 75c double back and front Work Shirts, black and white stripe .....48¢
Blue and Grey Flannel Shirts, three specials.59¢. 79¢. 98¢
Mitts and Gloves very special
Work Coats, big storm collar, $2 quality, special...$1.65
120 dozen in all, Heavy Wool Work Socks; very special.. 12½¢, 16¢, 19¢
15 dozen Best Stripe Mole Trousers ..... 69¢

Every Suit and Overcoat fitted, finished and pressed free of charge before being sent out. Express prepaid on all mail orders of $10 and over to any part of Western Ontario.

R.H.&J.DOWLER
176-178 DUNDAS STREET

SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

mpions, Frank Gotch

E. FRANK GOTCH.

body rise. It really is re- was they stick together. 28 last April, Miss Ostrich 06,000. The champion wrest- $250,000. He owns 1,500 lowa farm home and a house in

ch his sweet little miss with ra- She is the daughter of wns. She doesn't care for hirl. New York has no attrac- r. She says Humboldt and ere good enough for her. She keep house, sew, and is a ecial.

ANDONER ON ST. MARYS SEVEN

in Close Match Against rd Intermediate—Score 6 to 5.

al to The Advertiser.]

Jan. 6.—That the Stone Town of turning out a first-rate was proven last night, when rys puck-chasers gave the Intermediates a close run le series fixture staged here a score being 6-5. Marys team surprised the ter skating and stick-handi- was on a par with that of . Honors were pretty even- between Easson and Dillon rs.

ermer Londoner, and Riddell, the opposing septette. The

Goal, Dillon; point, Stanway; orbes; rover, Vernier; centre, wing, Monteith; right wing, Goal, Wikes; point, Cunning- oint, Wilson; rover, Riddell; ollitz, left wing, Lee; right r. Vally Hern.

G" BODIE SIGNED.

Jan. 6.—"Bing" Bodie, ting outfielder of the San Club of the Pacific Coast signed a contract with the Americans for 1911, and will p accompany the club on its about Feb. 15. Bodie won a last season by his ability to home runs.

T O. H. A. PROTEST.

Jan. 5.—Wharton has filed the of the season. They allege Fletcher, of the Markdale a resident of that town.

UNIS OF ARIZONA.

exico was brought under n of Spain, pioneers, strik- to the northwest across wilderness of what is now me upon the Zunis, just t found today. Their town, consisted of two-storied houses, with flat-topped r the manner of eastern e old world. Here busy s found weaving shawls and delicate fabrics on primi- while others were engaged nufacture of pottery. In have proved that the lat- ng the Zunis is merely imi- examples of finer work are able to produce are ered about the ruins in r dwelt. Whose were the fashioned them no records no searchings will reveal. ugh the forefathers of these Indians had, in some long red into a deserted city, e the remnants of a cul- they were incapable of . The houses, having en into decay, are patched to time with adobe walls, therwise gradually assumed teristics which distinguish of semi-barbarous men.ually entered from the roof es from which rude ladders

al service was held under d "Gospel" Oak on a re- y. This is believed to be nk in Suffolk, England, and der which the Christian e preached to the heathen D. 640-700.

produced gold valued at last year and New Zealand orth.

HILL STREET TEAM DEFEATS HYATT AVENUE

Fast Game in Methodist League at East End Rink Last Night.

Hill Street Methodists won from the Hyatt Avenue Methodist team in a league match at the East End rink last evening, the score being 2 to 1. Goaltender Hawkins, of the losers, was the star of the game, and his work was responsible for the low score of the Hill street crew.

The line-up follows:

Hyatt Avenue (1)—Hawkens, goal; Marshall, point; Baker, cover; Young, centre; Howes, right; Owen, left; St. Clair, rover.

Hill Street (2)—Dissett, goal; McKay, point; R. Joliffe, cover; Harrison, centre; Heron, right; Graham, left; McIlroch, rover.

Referee—Thorne.

FARRELL AGAIN WIELDS AX ON YANK PLAYERS

Highlander President Lets Out Two More Young Athletes for Coming Season.

New York, Jan. 6.—President Frank Farrell, of the Yankees, is out for a housecleaning on local publicity. Yesterday he tossed the "hooks" into two more of his young athletes. Outfielder Channell and infielder Priest were turned back to verdant pastures of the American Association. Both will be members of Jimmie Burke's Indianapolis club the coming year. As in the cases of Hughes, Mitchell and Foster—released the day before to Rochester—there are strong attachments to the Indianapolis deal. Biffi it cannot be denied that the Highland boss is stepping lively. Five executions in two days come close to a record. It breaks all team records, anyhow.

NEW RINKS ENTER CUP COMPETITION

Three Games Have Already Been Played in Contest For Thomson Trophy.

Two new rinks entered the competition for the Warren Thomson trophy at the Thistle Rink last night. They are:

W. D. Murray, R. Lashbrook, J. McDonald, Dr. A. Scott, skip.
F. P. Riddle, H. H. McKellar, R. D. McDonald, W. Riddle, skip.

The first three games played resulted as follows:

A. Forsyth sk..... 8 A. Talbot, sk.... 8
F. N. Allen, sk.... 12 W. T. Burns, sk.... 8
S. D. Swift, sk....12 Dr. McDon'ld, sk.10

ARRANGE SCHEDULE

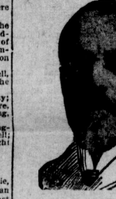
Homing Pigeon Club To Prepare For Several Flights.

The Homing Pigeon Club will meet on Saturday night at the Tecumseh House to arrange a schedule of flights for the coming season. This sport is growing in interest in this city, and some fine races will likely be put on during the year.

PORKY FLYNN A FIZZLE.

New York, Jan. 5.—Porky Flynn, the Boston heavyweight, did not cover himself with glory when he boxed a listless twelve-round bout with Jack Ferguson in the Hub Tuesday night. Ferguson was forced to quit cold last year by Jim Barry and Joe Flynn recently got a queer decision over Jack (Twin) Sullivan, but after Sullivan's poor showing here with Frank Mantell, it was readily inferred that Flynn didn't amount to much.

RUPTURE



J. Y. EGAN
Specialist of Toronto

I have made a far more thorough study of the cause and physics of rupture than those who only sell some appliances claimed to hold rupture. All they concern themselves with is the external manifestation of the rupture, the lump or protrusion that can be seen or touched. Through ignorance or carelessness they fit their holding appliance on the external protrusion, when in nine cases out of ten that is from three to five inches away from the actual point of rupture. Suppose the appliance does hold down the protrusion evenly with the surface of the body, the rupture is simply hidden from view. You still have the bowel daily growing adherent to the inside of the tube through which it escaped. You, who have been ruptured for years, will appreciate this when you stop to think how small your rupture was when first afflicted, and how large it is today, after years of misery and inconvenience from the wearing of imported ready-made store appliances, and the trying of foreign mail order sure-cure concerns. This should be of special interest to ruptured ladies, both married and unmarried, as you can be successfully attended to now without fear or feeling of nervousness. In view of my offer to examine you without charge and without putting you under any obligation to adopt my method, why should you delay longer finding out what I can do for you? There can be no good reason, except loss of hope through past failures with others, but do not despair, this is the very time you should consult me, as in the failure of others lies my success. See me and let me enlighten you why others have failed in your case. Remember, the results of fifty years of labor in the interests of the ruptured are at your command. Does not this mean something to you? Also consider my common-sense arguments, and compare them with the lurid and empty claims of others that have disappointed you. Do they not ring true? Can't you believe that you can be helped in this wonderful age of scientific progress, and that there is a rupture specialist right here in your own country that is sincere and really competent? Consult me and be convinced, as others have and are doing. You can't afford to give up; you must get cured if you want to live and enjoy life. Why suffer needlessly because you have not heretofore found anyone competent to understand your case? See me this visit.

I will visit LONDON (Grigg House), Saturday full day and night), one day only, JANUARY 7.

PARIS TEAM IS HERE TONIGHT

Local Intermediates Will Go in For Goals to Win the Series.

JUNIORS AT WOODSTOCK

Both Forest City Teams in Championship Settos This Evening.

Paris, the only team left in this intermediate O. H. A. group with London, comes to this city for the first match of the season this evening. The Ice is in fine shape, and everything is in readiness for a whirlwind contest. London starts right in now in the championship series, as Secretary Heath, of the O. H. A., has notified the local management that goals and not games will count in this series. London plays twice at Paris, and that team will figure in two contests here.

The Paris team is an exceptionally fast one, and may be depended upon to give the locals a run for the money. The London team will probably line up as follows:

Goal	Parkinson
Cover	Sinclair
Point	Wagner
Centre	Orr
Rover	Lackie
Left wing	Cossey
Right wing	Collins

The juniors also open their season tonight at Woodstock. They leave at 5:35 on the C. P. R. for Woodstock, and will be able to return to this city about midnight. The junior group is one of the most compact in the province, and the juniors expect a large following at the matches, both in and out of the city. The players from whom the team will be chosen are:

Goal	Quick or Watts
Point	G. Chantler
Cover	Gillies
Rover	Morrison or Callahan
Centre	A. G. Mackay
Right wing	Lee Walden
Left wing	Dinsmore

WOODSTOCK SEVEN UP

London Thistles Lose Close Match to Visiting Rinks.

Five rinks of curlers came to London from Woodstock yesterday afternoon and in the evening defeated the locals, the scores being:

Woodstock.		London.	
Cole	15	Swift	12
Ure	15	Govenlock	12
Karn	11	Glover	17
Millman	15	Fulton	12
Bodman	15	McCreary	8
Total	68	Total	61

FIRST GAME TONIGHT

Manufacturers Arrange For Perrin-McCormick Contest—A Bowling League.

The Manufacturers' Athletic Association met in the Y. M. C. A. building last night, and made arrangements for the opening of the hockey league in Westminster Rink tonight, when the McCormick and Perrin teams will meet on the ice. Harry Peel has been secured as official referee.

The Manufacturers' Association are also organizing a bowling league.

BOLT WORKS AFIRE.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 6.—Fire in the packing room of the Kansas City Bolt and Nut Works early today did damage estimated at more than $20,000 before being brought under control.

National Bowling Alleys
Grand Prize Week

Get in on it. Special prizes and match games. Something doing all the time.

WEST SETS NEW RECORD ON INGERSOLL ALLEYS

Rolls Average of 236 in Six-Game Exhibition—Total is 1,354.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, Jan. 5.—Joe West visited Ingersoll today, and put on an exhibition of six games, demonstrating to Ingersoll bowlers that he is a hard man to beat.

The six games bowled broke all his previous records, even to his great bowling on his home alley. He claimed that the best average he put up was against

JOE WEST.

Salton, of Rochester, when he bowled 234½ average for six games.

Today Mr. West broke his own record with a grand average of 236.

A great crowd watched West work out in practice for St. Louis Bowling Tournament.

Following were the scores: 237, 231, 202, 223, 215, 246—1,354. Average, 236.

BUSY MONTH FOR BASKETBALL TEAMS

Local Y. M. C. A. Players Have Arranged For Fine Matches.

January will be a red letter month it local Y. M. C. A. basketball circles. On Jan. 17 the Toronto Central Y. M. C. A. team, the champion basketball team of Canada, who are going through to Michigan, will stop off in London and play the local seniors. On Jan. 24 the London seniors will go to Detroit to play, and on the 26th Woodstock intermediates and seniors will play two return games in this city. The local seniors are trying out some new men, who are unusually promising, and are looking for their team to be materially strengthened as a result.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Cures blood poison, bad legs, sores, discharges (either sex), weakness, lost vigor & vital force, drains, losses, &c. Either No. 3 alone or treatment direct on receipt of price. Druggists or Mail $1 from Foggera & Co., 90 Herkman St., New York City, or Lymans Bros. Co. Ltd. Toronto. His doctor No. required, send self-addressed envelope for free book to Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Trypsen Dragées (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure.

BIG G Cures in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. The Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. U.S.A. Special Cable and Instructions and a trial supply free to any sufferer. Chronic, Catarrh, Hay Fever inflammations, irritations, ulcerations of all mucous membranes or linings of the genital organs. AT DRUGGISTS $1 Treatise with each bottle or mailed on request.

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA (MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

If cocoa is your favorite beverage by all means enjoy it at its best—as made with Cowan's Perfection Cocoa. The acme of purity, richness and flavor.

THE COWAN CO. Limited. TORONTO. 135

Invest your spare cash in Huron and Erie Debentures and get 4 per cent. per annum interest instead of the 3 per cent. allowed on Savings Accounts. The security is guaranteed by Assets of over $12,500,000. Huron and Erie Debentures are issued for sums of $100 and upward; for terms of one year or longer. Write for Debenture Booklet, which gives full particulars.

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Assets over - - $12,500,000
Paid-up Capital - - $1,900,000
Reserve - - - - $1,600,000

Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Company
Incorporated 1884
442 Richmond St., London. 266 Talbot St., St. Thomas. 24

MINISTER OF LABOR SPEAKS OF LOSS IN INDUSTRIAL STRIFE

Hon. Mr. King Says the Interests of Capital and Labor Are Identical.

SPLENDID ADDRESS IN HYMAN HALL

The Work of the Department of Labor of Canada Traced From Its Inception.

[London Advertiser, 5 Jan 1911]

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, delivered a striking and most impressive address at Hyman Hall last night when he spoke to the Liberal Club members. There was a splendid turnout—the largest in some time. Among the audience were practically all the labor leaders of the city who had adjourned a meeting in order to be present and hear the minister. He spoke particularly on the work of the department of labor, tracing its development and its work, and the possibilities for future usefulness, not only to the workmen but to the whole people of the Dominion.

It was a masterly presentation of the subject, broad in spirit and magnificent in outlook. The audience was most forcibly struck by it, and Hon. Mr. King was given most enthusiastic applause at the close of the address.

Mr. Geo. S. Gibbons, president of the club, presided. On the platform with him were ex-Mayor F. G. Rumball, Senator Coffey, Dr Geo. A. Routledge, ex-M. P. P., Mr. J. M. McEvoy, Mr. Angus Elliott, Mr. M. P. McDonagh, Mr. F. E. Leonard and others.

A Young Statesman.

In introducing the speaker, Mr. Gibbons referred to the great reputation made by Mr. King at 36 years of age, greater than many prominent men had made in a lifetime. He had blazed a trail in the politics of Canada by making labor a live issue. In addition, he was an inspiration to young Liberals.

Such men as the Minister of Labor were needed at Ottawa, and he hoped that in the future his influence would grow and expand in the country. Mr. Gibbons wished all the members of the Young Liberal Club a happy and prosperous New Year.

Mr. King was given a warm reception. He was glad to meet the Liberals of London, he said. It was an historic battleground, and while it was not a Liberal stronghold now, it nevertheless held many strong Liberals. (Cheers.) He was also glad to meet so many labor men at the meeting, and he expressed his gratitude that they had given up a meeting of their own to attend at the club. Mr. King also paid a tribute to his old preceptor, Mr. J. M. McEvoy.

The Minister's Speech.

"The creation of the Department of Labor as a separate department of the Government is one of the outstanding progressive measures of the Laurier Administration," declared Mr. King. When over ten years ago the Government announced its intention of creating a department which would be specially concerned with the many and complex problems arising out of what is known as the labor question, there were few outside the ranks of Liberals who viewed the measure with favor, and there were even some who believed themselves to be good Reformers who were not without apprehension at a step which seemed too much a recognition of what is popularly termed "the growing democracy." Results, however, have more than justified the departure, so much so in fact that no debate in the House of Commons today is more actively participated in by members of both sides of the House than that which affects some phase of the many-sided labor question.

Portfolio of Labor.

The Government in adding the portfolio of labor to that of other portfolios of the administration, had taken a step which was not more in accord with the best Liberal traditions than it was in the interests of all classes in the community. The illustrious statesman Pym, in a sen-

(Continued on Page Six.)

MINISTER OF LABOR

Continued From Page One.

tence which has become an axiom of government, at one time said, "That form of government is best which doth actuate and dispose every part and member of the state to the common good." The government which recognizes in its councils all classes of the community is helping to avert the growth of that social unrest which comes from a feeling that the interests of a large and important class in society are not part of the common interest, and is helping to further the common good in the most effective way. Any true appreciation of the industrial problems of our time will reveal the fact that not only are the interests of labor, rightly understood, also the interests of capital, and vice versa, but that the welfare of the community and the nation are alike bound up in the welfare of both.

The Department of Labor had been in existence now for a little over ten years. It had been a separate department of the Dominion Government from the outset, though it was only within the last year and a half that it had come to have a minister whose duties were exclusively those of that particular department. The work had grown so rapidly in extent and importance that this step had become necessary. It was difficult to say to what proportions it might not attain, as the necessary information on which legislation could be based was obtained by the department.

Wise Legislation.

For all wise reforms and legislation that was to be really effective, full and complete information was a first essential. The department, therefore, had made the gathering of industrial information from one end of Canada to the other, the foundation of all its other work. Some of this information was published from month to month in the Labor Gazette, some of it was published from year to year in annual reports, and some of it was made the subject of special reports which appeared from time to time. All alike had the one object in view, namely, that of disclosing the trend and significance industrially of the events, movements and problems of our time. This Mr. King illustrated by showing how the department had gathered from month to month information on wages, prices, rents, industrial accidents, strikes and lock-outs, legal decisions affecting labor, and other data of interest to employers and employees. The statistical data gathered in this way had been carefully classified and compiled, and wherever possible, its meaning had been shown by diagrams and charts, illustrative of the particular movement to which the information related. For example, the department had issued a volume showing by means of charts and diagrams the movement of wholesale prices for a period of twenty years. A similar volume was being prepared relating to retail prices and rents; also to wages. In this way it was hoped later to get out another volume which would show the movement of the cost of living, and this as respects different classes in the community. Such a work would be of great value not merely to men and women employed in trades, but to salaried officers, as teachers, clerks, and ministers, as well as to business, and professional men.

Conservation.

A reform which was attracting much attention on this continent at the present time was the movement both in the United States and Canada which had as its object the conservation of our natural resources. It would be well to remember that the Government had initiated as one of its outstanding reforms, a commission for the purpose of making effective the public needs in this direction, and had placed at its head one of the ablest administrators any country had ever had—the Hon. Clifford Sifton. Whilst our mineral and forest wealth, our fisheries and water powers were assets, the magnitude of which we could little more than surmise, and important beyond words as they were from a national point of view, it would, Mr. King thought, come to be seen by those who gave the matter deep consideration, that of all resources human life was the greatest, and next to human life, human health, which was hardly separable from it. If Canada were to be a great country commercially, industrially, or in any other respect, it would be from the numbers and quality and character of the people even more than the vastness of her natural resources, that would make her such. To preserve human life, to conserve human energy, to prevent the impairment of industrial efficiency through disease or accident, were all important from a national point of view. Towards furthering this great purpose, the department of labor had made a beginning. And it was a field of work in which the department hoped to be able to render not merely a great service to humanity, but also to further greatly the strength of the nation.

Some Statistics.

To illustrate what was being done, Mr. King referred to statistics which had been gathered on the loss of life in Canada through industrial accidents. Careful records had been kept from day to day by the department for a period now of over five years. They were inevitably incomplete, as in the case of industrial accidents generally the parties interested sought to avoid publicity, and in a country the size of Canada the sources of information were necessarily limited. The records, however, even went to show that of accidents reported in the press alone there had been of workingmen killed outright in the course of their employment an average of some 1,300 a year. If to this number were added those whose deaths were not reported, or which occurred subsequent to an accident, it would be found that the number of wealth producers of Canada who were killed outright in the course of their work averaged at least 2,000 a year, or, in other words, 20,000 in a period of ten years. If to this number were added a number five times as great to include those who through loss of limb or other permanent impairment to industrial efficiency, the field of industry for a short period of years would be found to bear comparison with the numbers killed or wounded in some of the greatest battles that history has recorded.

Statistics of this kind pointed the need of legislation which would reduce the loss of life. They also showed wherein a consideration of such questions as Government annuities, workmen's insurance, and the like, are of importance. They served, too, to illustrate wherein the interests of capital and labor and the community are one, for not only is the family of the workingman a loser by his death or injury, but capital is by that much handicapped in its supply of labor, and the community generally suffered an economic loss.

The Matter of Health.

Not less important than the prevention of accidents was the conservation of health. In this connection the minister spoke of what had been accomplished by the Government in the way of the abolition of the sweating system in connection with Government contract work, and the protection of labor in construction camps. He also spoke of the bill he has introduced in Parliament for the prohibition of white phosphorus in match-making. It was not, as some interested journals had sought to make it appear, a consequence of any action on the part of the match trust in the United States, but rather a much-needed measure for the purpose of saving the life and health of the men, women and young people who were employed where white phosphorus was used in the making of matches. He described the dread disease known as necrosis, a sort of decomposition of the teeth and jaws, to which workers in this industry were liable, and pointed out that evils similar to this which had arisen in the countries of Europe, and which had been legislated against there, were arising here. If Canada was to be a great country industrially, it would only be by protecting its workers from evils which in other countries had been shown to undermine their health and destroy their lives.

In this connection Mr. King spoke also of the opium curse, and of what the Government had already accomplished in the way of suppressing the opium factories on the Pacific coast. He had now a bill before Parliament which he thought would be enacted, and which, if passed, should lead to a total abolition of the use of opium in Canada, save for other than medicinal or scientific purposes. He was considering the application of that measure to the evils of morphine and cocaine, which he regretted to learn were becoming too prevalent in many parts of the Dominion. It was the duty of the legislator to fight evil at every turn, and particularly the growth of habits among a people which ultimately served to effect an undermining of the health and strength of a nation. In China, where the opium habit had spread, it was estimated that over twenty millions of the population were addicted to it. To stamp out the incipient beginnings of a curse of this kind was to save not merely a vast amount of human suffering, but also to save the community a large part of the cost and maintenance of hospitals and asylums.

Evils of Overcrowding.

The evil of overcrowding and the growth of slums, was another danger threatening many towns and cities of Canada. Mr. Vivian, M. P., Labor member for Birkenhead in England, who had given much study to this question, had recently visited Canada at the request and as the guest of the Governor-General. He had spoken in many of the cities of the Dominion and had looked into their conditions. He had found the beginnings of what in the old world had given the greatest trouble, and he reported that in some cities these beginnings had gone very far. While the Federal Government could not legislate as to the class of dwellings which people should occupy, or the amount of air space and light required to make sanitary surroundings in a home, the Government, he thought, might by investigation, do much in the way of reporting conditions as they were, and pointing the way to an effective remedy by the municipality or other responsible body. This was a class of work which in the immediate future he hoped the department would be in a position to undertake.

Strikes and Lockouts.

In a consideration of the nation's development and progress industrial waste was hardly less important than industrial loss or impairment of industrial efficiency. In one particular the department had been able to gather valuable information and to enact legislation of far-reaching importance. This was in connection with the loss occasioned by strikes and lockouts. The statistics compiled for a period of ten years went to show that during that time there had been altogether over 1,100 strikes and lockouts; in Canada that the number of workingmen affected by these industrial disputes had been over 254,000, and that the number of working days lost in consequence had been about 5,950,000. Assuming an average wage of $2 per day, this would mean a loss in wages alone of $11,900,000. Assuming that an employer's profits averaged 5 per cent of the cost of the labor employed, this would mean a loss in profits to employers of $595,000. The amount of commodities or wealth in the true sense of the word which the labor and capital involved in these strikes and lockouts, had it been employed, would have produced, would be very greatly in excess of the loss in wages and profits combined. Then there would be in addition the loss to other industries and to the public through the interruption or stoppage of particular industries which might total almost any amount.

Public Utilities.

The most serious of all strikes were those which occurred on industries in the nature of public utilities. There the public suffered because of their immediate dependence upon the prosecution of the industry, because of their own and the dependence of other industries upon the continued operation of a public utility. To aid in the prevention of strikes of this kind, the Government had in March, 1907, passed what is known as the industrial disputes investigation act, whereby both workingmen and employers were entitled to have a thorough investigation of any grievance before a board on which they were represented, the parties being restrained until such inquiry has been held, from ordering a lockout or strike. This measure had been on the statutes now for nearly four years. During that time there had been in all 102 boards, and in 93 cases out of 102 where disputes had arisen and strikes would otherwise have taken place, settlements were effected. In other words, the total number of strikes in industries in the nature of public utilities had been reduced through this great reform by something over 90 per cent. Assuming these strikes had taken place, and would have been of the average duration of 24 days, the numbers of men concerned amounting as they did to about 100,000, the loss in wages to the working classes would have equalled $4,800,000. There had been but one street railway strike during that whole period, the recent unfortunate strike in Winnipeg, in which the findings of the board had not been accepted by the employees. During the corresponding period prior to this legislation there had been no less than eight street railway strikes in Canada, and some of these among the worst strikes in the history of the country. By this legislation the Government had not only saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the workingmen and their families and a great deal of human suffering and distress as well as the debt, which inevitably follows in the wake of industrial conflicts, but it spared to Canada great loss and inconvenience and had helped materially in the furtherance of industrial peace.

Age of Organization.

This was an age of great organization and great developments. Competition was no longer confined to locality and locality, or industry and industry, but had come to be world-wide, one nation was competing with another nation in the industrial arena, and to hold its own it was not sufficient that a nation should be strong numerically and physically. Efficiency was just as important, if not more important than either of these. As a result of the invention which had taken place during the last century or two, the introduction first of water, then steam, then electricity, as great powers and their application to industry, conditions had decidedly changed in all parts of the world, and it was only that nation which had its industries highly organized and its workers thoroughly efficient that could hope to hold its own in the world-wide competion. Here Mr. King spoke of the industrial development in the Orient as he had witnessed it on a recent visit to China, and the iron and steel industry at Hankow, where some 20,000 Chinese were employed and which at the time was shipping pig iron and steel ingots all the way from the heart of China into New York State, and landing them at a profit after paying cost of transportation and tariff duties. He explained that the Chinese had been able to develop this industry by technical education which many of them had received in Europe, and by the aid of instructors and superintendents whom they had brought to China from European countries.

The Real Yellow Peril.

The real yellow peril lay in the competition of the Orient; that if Canada were to be able to compete effectively in the future it would only be by her industries being technically the most proficient and her working population well trained industrially. It was a recognition of this fact which had led the Government to endeavor to arouse the public of Canada to the importance of this question, and to assist the province in proceeding along the most enlightened lines, by establishing a royal commission on technical education, which commission had been at work during the past six months studying the needs of the industries of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The commission would shortly go abroad and study the way in which similar needs had been met by the countries of Europe, Great Britain and the United States, and when they returned would present a report which would be of the greatest possible service, not only to the industries of Canada and those engaged in them, but to the people of the whole Dominion.

Two Problems.

The mention of large organization and the Orient suggested to his mind two classes of problems with which the Government had attempted to deal and that with a marked degree of success. The first of these was the possible consequences of immigration on a large scale by the people of the Orient, and the other the possible abuse of great aggregations of wealth in the nature of mergers, combines and trusts. As to the former, Mr. King said he thought the importance of the nation generally maintaining among the working classes of the Dominion, a worthy standard of living and happiness should not be over-estimated. It was in the extent to which health, peace and contentment reigned in the homes of the people that the real security of a nation lay. The people of the Orient had a very different standard of living than our own. If they were to be admitted in large numbers it would only mean that the standard of living of our working people where brought into competition with them, would be greatly reduced towards their level. This could not be other than a national misfortune, even if some few individuals were to acquire great wealth at the expense of the happiness of the many. At the same time there were grave international dangers to any country which sought to exclude the citizens of another, and no more delicate a problem had, perhaps, ever confronted the Government than that with which Canada was faced when she found it necessary to in some way restrict the immigration of British subjects from India, of British allies from Japan, and the subjects of an empire of four hundred millions from China. Yet in the case of India this had been effected not only absolutely, but with goodwill and the actual furtherance of friendly relations between that part of the empire and the Dominion. In the case of Japan a situation very critical had been met by an arrangement which was highly satisfactory to both countries. In the case of China the ruder method of imposing a poll tax had been adopted. It remained to be seen if better results could not be obtained by a method less objectionable, and one which would gain for us and for our trade in the Orient the friendship of a great empire composed for the most part of peace-loving and kind-hearted people.

Conserve Advantages.

Just because large organization was necessary to meet worldwide competition, there was a special need on the part of the Government to see that some of the advantages of large organizations were conserved to the people who helped to create them and not used to the advantage of individuals only and to the public detriment. It was to further this purpose that as a member of the Government he had brought in last year a bill which passed both Houses and was now known as the combines investigation act which measure provided that where any six persons were of the opinion that a combine or trust existed which was enhancing prices or restricting competition to the detriment of the public, and were able to establish a prima facie case in this connection, an investigation would be ordered by the Government, with results likely to effect a needed reform in the event of the existence of harmful conditions being established. Where, for example, it was shown that by taking advantage of the tariff manufacturers had combined to restrict competition or enhance the price of articles to consumers, the governor-in-council had power as a result of the findings of the board of investigation to lower or altogether remove the duty on the articles in question. Similarly power was given for the withdrawal of patent rights where it was shown that advantage was being taken by the holder of a patent to restrict the sale of commodities other than those protected by patent rights. The license might be cancelled, or subsidies withdrawn, where these were shown to be an essential remedy, and failing the adequacy of any of these measures power was given to the boards appointed to impose fines, which would continue to increase in amount until such time as the proceedings had been fully terminated.

The Interests of All.

In conclusion, the Minister of Labor summarized the salient features of his address, pointing out that while the particular measures to which he had alluded might all appear to have a special bearing on the interests of some one class in the community when rightly understood, all alike were calculated to further the common weal; that the saving of life and limb, the prevention of accident and disease, the avoidance of impairment to health or efficiency, all alike tended to make a strong and vigorous industrial population, the first requisite of industrial and commercial greatness; that the prevention, through the elimination of strikes and lock-outs, of industrial waste, and the promotion by technical education of industrial training and efficient organization and industry, were alike in removing what in world-wide competition were likely to prove a handicap to the Dominion that the maintenance of a reasonable standard of comfort among all classes was helping to make a happy, a contented and patriotic people, while the control by the state of the powers of large corporations, and the making of these subservient to the common good was safeguarding the interests of the many and protecting the country from the development of a social unrest which could only be the forerunners of discord and unhappiness in a nation. All these were measures more or less immediately identified with the department of labor during the short time it had been in existence, and as such were but a few of the reforms which the Liberal administration had enacted since it came into power. It was a record of legislation both enlightened and progressive, one which entitled the Laurier administration to the confidence of the people and to their continued support.

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19 Jan. 1911 House of Commons

"PHOSPHOROUS BILL

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PHOSPHORUS BILL.

Objects of Bill

Scope of Bill

Nature of Disease aimed at
Oliver's opinion (Exhibit 1)
Andrews' article (Exhibit 2)

Nature of substitute

Genesis of the measure:
European legislation - regulation not effective
Work of International Ass'n for Labour legislation
Berne, 1900 (Exhibits 3 and 4)

Communications from Colonial Office, Eng. (Exhibit 5)

British Act -- (Exhibit 6)

Investigation by Department of Labour
No. legislation in Provinces
Report by officials
Canadian Act based on English Statute
Article in Ottawa Journal - (Exhibit 7)
U.S. Legislation and agitation
Bills introduced in U.S. (Exhibits 8,9 and 10.)
Communication with Diamond Match Co. re
Canadian Patent (Exhibits 11 and 12.)

Need for legislation in Canada
Note No sacrifice to Canadian industries.
1. British precedent, H.of L.- H. of C. (See volumes) (Exhibit 13)
2. Co-operate with other countries - in industrial reform
3. Prevention disease in Canada (Need) (Exhibit 14)
Conservation of resources -- human life and health.

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PHOSPHORUS BILL

If second reading passed, intention to refer to
Special Committee if any persons desire to
be heard.

Aim of Bill -- to stamp out occupational disease.

Genesis of measure:

International Assn for Labour Legislation
Berne, 1900.
Conference called by Swiss Government, 1905,1906.

Convention agreed to -- particulars of

Action of Great Britain, 1908.

Despatch from Lord Crewe to Lord Grey, January,1909.

Investigation by Department of Labour

No legislation in Provinces.

Match manufactories --Hull, Que.

Bill based on British Act.

Bill introduced in U.S. House of Representatives.

Reasons for Canada taking steps:

(1) In interest of workers.
--evidence of evils.
--human life greatest of natural resources.
(2) Join with other countries in world reform

(3) Will not be any material sacrifice to
Canadian industries.

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House of Commons Debates

THIRD SESSION—ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH

OF

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

ON THE

MANUFACTURE OF WHITE PHOSPHORUS MATCHES

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1911.

House in committee to consider the following proposed resolution :

Resolved, that it is expedient, in connection with Bill 10 now before this House, to provide for the prohibition of the manufacture and importation of matches made with white phosphorus; to empower the commissioner of patents on petition to fix terms for the use of any process patented at the time of the passing of this Act for the manufacture of matches without white phosphorus, other than matches intended to strike only on a surface specially prepared for the purpose; to provide for the inspection of any place where it is suspected that matches made with white phosphorus may be found; to examine any receptacle or place in which it is suspected that such matches may be; to authorize the Governor in Council to make such orders and regulations as may be necessary; and to fix penalties for infractions of the Act.

Hon. MACKENZIE KING (Minister of Labour). Mr. Speaker, as the members of the committee may not be familiar with the subject with which this resolution has to do, and with the provisions of the Bill which is based on the resolution, I hope the committee will allow me a little time to explain the objects of the proposed legislation, and to outline the purpose that it is hoped to serve. I should like to point out in the first place that this legislation is not intended to embarrass in any way any existing industry. It is rather aimed exclusively at the stamping out of a disease connected with a certain industry which has been found in other countries to be of a very serious and, I may say, hideous nature. The disease is spoken of popularly as 'phossy,' and scientifically as phosphorous necrosis or poisoning from phosphorous. This disease is one which has been known for a great many years in different countries ; in fact, for something like seventy years the countries of Europe have been familiar with it. One after the other, they have found it necessary to pass legislation to protect the workers who are engaged in the match-making industry from the evils of it. Perhaps I might in a casual way, indicate to the committee in my own words what the nature of this disease is. It has been found where matches have been made of phorphorous that in the making of these matches, the phosphorous fumes not infrequently attack the teeth of the workers and sometimes very minute

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particles of phosphorus also find their way to the teeth and, going through the cavaties of the teeth, work their way to the jawbones which become festered with the result that little by little they break away and the workers lose their jaws altogether. I can describe more fully the nature of this disease by reading to the committee the definition given of the malady by the chairman of a commission appointed in England some ten or eleven years ago to look into the matter. I have here the report of a commission which was appointed by the British government in 1899 to report to the Secretary of the Home Department on the use of phosphorous in the manufacture of lucifer matches. It is by Prof. T. E. Thorpe, principal chemist of the government laboratory; Prof. Thomas Oliver, physician to the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Dr. George Cunningham, Senior Dental Surgeon to the London Hospital. These gentlemen were appointed by the British government to look carefully into this industrial disease, and they reported at considerable length upon it in the volume which I have here. The definition of the disease given by Dr. Oliver, is as follows :

The malady that is dreaded is phosphorus necrosis. The presence of decayed teeth predisposes a match maker to the disease, for the phosphorus fumes penetrate carious teeth and readily induce a periostitis or acute inflammation of the covering of the jawbone. The gum becomes swollen, and both it and the jawbone painful. Sooner or later pus forms, and although the tooth, or the teeth, are extracted, the pain continues, but in a less severe form. The inflammation gradually extends to the bone, which undergoes a process of slow destruction. For months pus keeps oozing out into the mouth in minute quantities, some of which is swallowed, and tends to induce chronic toxaemia. By means of the use of antiseptic mouth washes the morbid process gradually ceases by a piece of dead bone being thrown off, or the decayed bone is removed by surgical operation, when the patient recovers with or without facial deformity.

The disease has recently been made the subject of a very full and complete investigation in the United States. It has been investigated there by Mr. John J. Andrews who is secretary of the American Association for Labour Legislation, and who is one of the best known of the younger economists of the United States. Mr. Andrews, in a pamphlet which was published a short time ago in regard to American industrial diseases, a pamphlet which has been distributed by the American Association of Labour Legislation, gives an account of the nature of this disease, and I will read it also to the committee because it is rather important that the members should realize the full significance of the industrial ill to which the workers in match factories are liable in order to appreciate the necessity for this legislation. Mr. Andrews says:

Poisoning from phosphorus has many evil effects. Some are local, others general. The general effect most frequently noted in cases of chronic phosphorus poisoning is anaemia. The daily breathing of air laden with phosphorus fumes and continual contact with the particles of phosphorus result in a gradual lowering of vitality, which in turn invites other forms of disease. This is one of the most prevalent and most serious results of phosphorus poisoning. But such general effects are much more difficult of actual determination and consequently the local effects which are more conspicuous receive the greater attention.

Phosphorus necrosis, the peculiar local form of the disease, is caused by the absorption of phosphorus through the teeth or gums. The generally accepted theory is that minute particles of the poison enter, usually, through the cavities of decayed teeth, setting up an inflammation which, if not quickly arrested, extends along the jaws, causing the teeth to loosen and drop out, and that jawbones slowly decompose and pass away in the form of nauseating pus, which sometimes breaks through the neck in the form of an abcess or, if not almost continually washed out, oozes into the mouth where it mixes with the saliva and is swallowed.

Treatment is largely preventive, but when the disease is once established a serious surgical operation is often the only means of arresting the process of decay. In many instances of poisoning it is necessary to remove an entire jaw, and in several cases both jaws have been removed at a single operation. A number of cases of necrosis have resulted in death.

It is the awfulness of the disease and the ease with which it can be prevented that has led many countries where the effects of the disease and the means for its prevention have been studied, to do away with the disease forever.

Mr. BLAIN. Are there any cases in Canada such as the minister has described?

Mr. KING. There have been such cases and I intend to cite several of them. A few years ago the French government made a state monopoly of the match business, and it was found that a great many engaged in the making of matches contracted the disease and became a charge on the state. The authorities became anxious, and the government began to make inquiry to see if some substitute could not be found to take the place of phosphorus, and what is known as sesqui sulphite was discovered by two French chemists and was adopted by the French government. It is an interesting commentary on industrial conditions as regulated by public and private interests respectively that when the government found itself face to face with having to use part of the revenue which it was getting from the match industry to maintain some of the unfortunate workers in

that industry, it undertook to provide a remedy, but that individual manufacturers, who had no responsibility for the loss occasioned to the worker, continued existing processes without seeking to adopt any substitute for the poisonous material. It was found by the French government that a material quite as good as phosphorus could be used in the making of matches, and having adopted it, other countries which had experience of this frightful disease later followed the example, and gradually enacted laws prohibiting altogether the making of matches with this poisonous substance.

In 1901 there was formed in Europe the International Labour Association, the purpose of which is to bring about, if possible, uniformity in the industrial laws of the different countries of Europe. Speaking on industrial affairs in this House, I have had occasion to point out that this is an age not merely of competition as between industry and industry and locality and locality within a country, but as between the industries of one country and the industries of another country, and that we are fast approaching the day when industrial competition will be not above that of one nation with another nation, but of one continent with another continent. Those who have looked deeply into industrial matters have come to see that any regulation to be really effective must spread over the entire area of competition, and that if one nation is going to improve the condition of its workers it can only do so effectively by the nation adjoining it, or competing with it, adopting the same standards. This association, founded in Paris, now has its headquarters in Switzerland, and it was founded in recognition of this fact. It was formed with a view of bringing about uniformity in the industrial laws of Europe and the industrial laws of the American continent as well. Branches have been established in the different countries of Europe and in the United States, and the association publishes from month to month bulletins in which the labour laws of the different countries are classified, and it holds annual meetings at which subjects of general interest are discussed. One of the main subjects taken up by the association at an early date was this question of phosphorus necrosis. Through the instrumentality of the government of Switzerland special meetings of the members of this association were called at Berne in 1905 and 1906 to consider the question of the several countries adopting uniform legislation on this occupational disease known as 'phosphorous necrosis,' and eleven different countries were represented at the latter gathering. On that occasion a convention was drawn up to which the different nations were asked to become parties, and which provided that each country should prevent the manufacture of matches from white phosphorus, and also prohibit the importation into it of any matches made from white phosphorus. I have here a memorandum on the international conference held at Berne in September, 1906. This memorandum was prepared by the British government, and it gives an account of the convention which was held to deal with this subject, and it points out that the following powers: France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Luxemburg and Italy decided to enter into an agreement on the subject between themselves and to sign the following convention:—

International Convention on the subject of the Prohibition of the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; His Majesty the King of Denmark; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; the Swiss Federal Council,

desiring to facilitate the development of the industrial protection of work-people by the adoption of common provisions,

have resolved to conclude with this object a convention respecting the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, and have appointed the following to be their plenipotentiaries; that is to say:—

(Here is given a list of the plenipotentiaries.)

who after having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article 1.

The high contracting parties bind themselves to prohibit in their respective territories, the manufacture, importation and sale of matches, which contain white (yellow) phosphorus.

Article 2.

It is incumbent upon each of the contracting states to take the administrative measures necessary to ensure the strict execution of the terms of the present convention within their respective territories.

Each government shall communicate to the others through the diplomatic channel the laws and regulations which exist or shall hereafter come into force in their country with regard to the subject matter of the present convention as well as the reports on the manner in which the said laws and regulations are applied.

Article 3.

The present convention shall only apply to a colony, possession or protectorate when a notice to this effect shall have been given on its behalf by the government of the mother country to the Swiss Federal Council.

Mr. CROCKET. Is Great Britain a party to the convention?

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Mr. KING. I was just going to refer to the attitude of Great Britain. In 1899 the British government appointed a commission to go into the whole question. That commission is the one whose report I have referred to. That report recommended numerous regulations thought sufficient to meet the evil, and the British government adopted these regulations and had them put in force. When this association met in 1906, these regulations were on trial, and the British government did not then see its way, on that account, to become a party to the convention. However, in 1908, the British government, having found these regulations insufficient, decided to give its adherence to the convention and did join the other countries to which I have referred, later Austria followed the example of Britain, so that with the exception of Norway, Sweden and Russia, which have regulations of their own, all the principal countries of Europe have become parties to an agreement which prohibits the use of white phosphorus in the making of matches and which prohibits also the importation of matches made with white phosphorus. Not only that, but since the British government became a party to the convention, the following possessions of Britain have given their adherence to it: The Orange River Colony, Cyprus, British East Africa, Gibraltar, Malta, Mauritius, Scychelles, Southern Nigeria, Leeward Islands and Fiji. Also the following French possessions: The Somali Coast, Reunion, Madagascar and its dependencies, the French settlements in Oceania and New Caledonia, Tunis and the Netherlands Indies.

In this connection it may interest the House to know how this government came to consider this particular measure. When the British government became a party to this convention, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent a communication to the Governor General of the Dominion, informing him of that fact, and asked the Canadian government whether this country would adhere to the convention. In January, 1909, the following despatch was sent to Lord Grey:—

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your ministers that, an Act having been passed last session by the imperial parliament to prohibit the manufacture, sale and importation of matches made with white phosphorus, a copy of which is inclosed, His Majesty's government have now notified the adhesion of the United Kingdom to the Berne Convention of the 26th September, 1906, on the subject of the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

I shall be glad to learn in due course whether your government desire that a notification of their adhesion should be made under article 3 of the convention.

Another despatch was sent in August of this last year stating that the British government were anxious to know as soon as possible whether the Dominion government proposed to give its adhesion to the convention.

Before sending any reply, the government deemed it desirable to get the fullest information possible as to the necessity for any such legislation in this country. The first step taken was to communicate with the authorities in every province in order to ascertain whether any legislation for the purpose of protecting their workers in match factories existed therein and also what was the extent of the industry, and whether there was any need for further legislation on this matter. Mr. Ackland, Deputy Minister of the Department of Labour, communicated with the various provincial secretaries, and the replies he received indicated that in none of the provinces was there any legislation protecting workers against the particular disease, phosphorus necrosis. Having obtained these replies, the department directed two of its officers, Mr. Dubreuil and Mr. McNiven, to investigate and find out whether there were any instances of phosphorous necrosis in the Dominion; and later on I shall submit the substance of their report to the House.

I have given a short account of the various stages so that the House may see clearly the genesis of this measure. It had its beginning in the request of the British government to be informed as to whether Canada would become party to the convention. But the British government did not ask the Canadian government or parliament to consider a measure of this kind until it had itself passed an Act dealing with the evil. The Act of the British parliament is intituled: An Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus, and was passed December 21, 1908.

And the Bill I have introduced, is, as nearly as possible, a reproduction of the British Act, which is the source from which this proposed legislation has been inspired.

Mr. CROCKET. Was there any demand from any of the health associations of Canada respecting this matter?

Mr. KING. Not that I am aware of, and the surprising feature of the whole business is the lack of knowledge which there seems to have been as to the extent of this evil in this country. Had the attention of the federal government not been drawn to it, this disease might have continued to spread in this country. Certainly one might have expected some of the provincial inspectors to have come across and reported upon cases of this kind, but not one seems to have done so.

Mr. CROCKET. Has the hon. minister any evidence that the disease does exist?

Mr. KING. I have; and as I said a moment ago, I shall give it to the House in a few minutes. The reason I have spoken at some length of the genesis of this measure, is because an entirely erroneous impression has been spread throughout this country as to its origin. No doubt hon. gentlemen opposite have seen in many of our daily papers the statement that this legislation, in some indirect way, was inspired by the Match Trust in the United States. As this seems to be the impression, and as something may be said to the same effect later, I want to refer for a moment to legislation in the United States and the alleged connection of the Match Trust in that country with this measure. I have here the article to which I have referred and which has been copied into the newspapers throughout Canada. It reads as follows:—

HON. MACKENZIE KING AND THE MATCH TRUST.

The Bill he introduced in Parliament looks suspicious.

The Minister has placed the Government in an Embarrassing Position—The Bill would Prohibt Manufacture of White Phosphorus Matches.

Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, has, through inexperience, it is alleged, placed the government and himself in a most embarrassing position, from which they will have the greatest difficulty in extricating themselves. It is asserted that the Bill he has introduced into parliament to prohibit the manufacture and importation of matches made with white phosphorus is simply part of a scheme which had its origin in the United States to promote and aid the Match Trust. The Match Trust controls the patents governing the process of making matches with materials other than with white phosphorus.

Misplaced Zeal.

It seems that Mr. King, while looking around for legislation, stumbled across a Bill which has been introduced into the United States Congress, and which aims at putting out of business all firms that manufacture matches with white phosphorus. Of course, the real design of the United States Bill is to corner the market for the Match Trust. The Canadian Minister of Labour, without knowing all the facts of the case, clutched at the statement that white phosphorus was poisonous, and, thinking to gain eclat by similar legislation designed to save the workers from the cruel manufacturers, immediately introduced the measure mentioned into parliament.

Objects of Attack.

But in addition to charges from Washington that he is in league with the Match Trust, Mr. King and the government find themselves the object of attack not only by several Canadian manufacturers of matches, but also by work people who will lose their occupations if the Bill becomes law and thus shuts down a number of factories.

And so on—

That is a somewhat serious indictment to be brought against any one person let alone against a government as a whole, and that report has been sent out from end to end of the Dominion as being the explanation of the Bill I have introduced. It is only fair to point out that the paper which published this article in the first instance, on the following day, in its editorial columns, published a complete repudiation of the article. The editorial was headed: 'Poisoned victims,' and it goes on to show that the paper which published the article does not share this view. Giving the name of the paper, it says:

This paper prefers to be on the side of the legislation suggested against a manufacturing curse which undoubtedly was at no recent date rife throughout civilization.

We beg, therefore, to repudiate sympathy with the opinions which appeared in this paper yesterday, and on the contrary to range ourselves among the supporters of the government Bill until good reasons are proved against it.

Mr. OWEN. Is any white phosphorus used in the manufacture of matches in Canada and if so where?

Mr. KING. White phosphorus is used in all the factories. The largest is the E. B. Eddy Company at Hull, there are also the J. and G. Flewelling at Hampton, New Brunswick, the Eureka Match Factory at Halifax, Nova Scotia, there is also one in the province of Quebec, and I think there is a factory beginning business in Deseronto, Ontario. In all these factories I understand white phosphorous is used in the manufacture of matches.

I may say that simultaneously with the introduction of this Bill in this House or a little before a Bill was introduced in the United States House of Representatives which is now before that body. I have copies of the different Bills which have been introduced, one on June 3, 1910, a Bill to provide for a tax upon white phosphorus matches and for other purposes; another on December 15, of the same name and one on December 19, 1910. All of these Bills have been introduced with a view to having the United States also become a party to the convention to which these other countries have become parties, and if that legislation passes, and this legislation passes in this House, and there is reason to believe that in each case it will pass, then the countries on this continent and the leading countries in Europe will have united together to absolutely put down the possibility of the spread of this disease in connection with the match making industry.

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On December 6, 1910, Mr. Taft, President of the United States, sent the following message to Congress:

I invite attention to the very serious injury caused to all those who are engaged in the manufacture of phosphorus matches. The disease incident to this are frightful, and as matches can be made from other materials entirely innocuous, I believe that the injurious manufacture could be discouraged and ought to be discouraged by the imposition of a heavy federal tax. I recommend the adoption of this method of stamping out a very serious abuse.

The president's message, I should say, was not sent until after the whole matter had been very carefully investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Commerce in the United States. I have here a copy of hearings before the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives on Bills relating to the health and activity of the general public, a report which deals with this one question alone, printed during the latter part of last year. It contains a complete account of the match making industry in the United States and cites cases of phosphorus necrosis which are known to be existent in the factories there. On the first page is a letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labour. Hon. Charles Nagel, stating different reasons why an Act of this kind should be passed in the United States. It contains, on page 390, a letter which was given by the then president of the Diamond Match Company, the concern which owns the patent of the substance to which I have referred—sesquisulphide—in which the president of that company states that in the event of an Act of this kind being passed in the United States his firm will be agreeable to allow all manufacturing concerns to have the use of its patented substance on equal terms with itself. The same kind of a charge that has been made here in Canada in the article to which I have referred has been made also in the United States namely that this legislation is being promoted by the Match Trust and the reason that is put forward is that the Match Trust, the Diamond Match Company in the United States happens to own the patent for this substance, sesquisulphide, and will not allow other concerns to use it so that its competitors will be at a disadvantage if legislation of this kind should be enacted. That makes this letter of considerable interest. It reads:

Akron, Ohio, March 15, 1909.

Charles E. McKenna,
Special Agent, Bureau of Labour.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,—The Diamond Match Company, owners of patents for the use of sesquisulphide phosphorus for the manufacture of matches in America, believing this article to be a remedy for the prevailing trouble in manufacturing matches, namely, phosphorus necrosis, is willing to permit the use of sesquisulphide in the manufacture of matches in America if the government provided for the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus by other manufacturers of matches not owning an interest in the patent, they all to be put on equal terms with the Diamond Match Company as to the use of the patents. The government of England has this last winter passed a Bill prohibiting the use of white phosphorus and providing for the use of sesquisulphide on equal terms, as per copy of Bill inclosed.

O. C. BARBER.

On seeing this communication in the report it occurred to me that it might be well to communicate with the Diamond Match Company in the United States and find out whether this company would be willing to grant the use of the patented substance to manufacturing firms in Canada on as liberal terms as they propose to offer in the United States. I may say that this patent in Canada is at present owned by the same company, the Diamond Match Company, they having obtained possession of the patent last year. It was patented in Canada some years ago by two Frenchmen. I sent the following communication to the president of the Diamond Match Company on the last day of the old year.

Ottawa, Ont., December 31, 1910.

Sirs,—In a report of the hearings before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives on Bills relating to Health Activities of the general government, part VII, printed at Washington this year, I find quoted at page 390 the following communication:—

Here is set out the letter I have first read.

I understand from inquiry at the Patent Office of the Dominion that a patent for the use of sesquisulphide for the manufacture of matches in Canada was taken out in 1899 by Henri Sevens and E. D. Cahen, of Paris, France, and in 1910 assigned to the Diamond Match Company. I inclose for your information copy of a Bill which I have introduced in the House of Commons of Canada, and I am writing to ask if, in the event of this Bill becoming law, the Diamond Match Company is prepared to permit the use of sesquisulphide in the manufacture of matches in Canada on the same terms on which, according to the above quoted communication, it is prepared to allow its use under like circumstances in the United States, i.e., all manufacturers to be put on equal terms with the Diamond Match Company as to the use of the patents.

As this question is likely to be raised in the course of the debate on the second reading of the Bill which may take place very shortly after the reassembling of parliament on the 11th proximo, I would be obliged if your company would give me a statement

which I might make public in this connection.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING.
Minister of Labour.

The Diamond Match Company,
Akron, Ohio.

Mr. TAYLOR (Leeds). Has the Diamond Match Company manufactured in Canada under its patent?

Mr. KING. I am not aware that they have manufactured in Canada.

Mr. TAYLOR (Leeds). Then their patent is worthless.

Mr. KING. That would be all the better for the manufacturers in this country.

Mr. WRIGHT. What are these particular terms?

Mr. KING. The correspondence which I am about to read will probably answer that question.

January 11, 1911.

The Diamond Match Company,
111 Broadway, New York.

Sir,—We are in receipt of your letter of December 31, 1910.

In reply we beg to advise you that in the event of the passage of your Bill No. 10, entitled 'An Act to prohibit the Manufacture and Importation of Matches made with White Phosphorus,' we would be quite willing to permit the use of sesquisulphide of phosphorus in Canada on equitable terms.

The use of sesquisulphide of phosphorus as an ingredient in the composition of a match head as covered by letters patent of the Dominion of Canada granted December 5, 1899, to Henri Sevene and E. D. Cahen, of Paris, France, and assigned to this company.

The 4th section of the English White Phosphorus Act provides that any person who is manufacturing or proposing to manufacture matches may present a petition to the board of trade praying for the grant of a compulsory license, &c. So far as we, as owners of the Canadian patent are concerned, we would be quite satisfied with a similar provision in the Canadian law.

Yours truly,
The Diamond Match Co.,
EDW. R. STETTINIUS,
President.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Esq.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Since the receipt of that letter, a letter has reached me from Mr. Andrews, the secretary of the American Association for Labour Legislation which shows that the Diamond Match Company has gone a step further. As I have pointed out, the agitation in the United States, as in the manner attempted here, has been directed to make it appear that the match trust is really seeking to promote legislation of this kind and to use these patents to embarrass other concerns. This letter speaks for itself:

American Association for Labour Legislation.
Metropolitan Tower, New York City,
Jan. 10, 1911.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

My dear Mr. King,—You will be interested to know that the bugaboo of monopoly raised by some disingenuous persons with reference to our national campaign to secure the prohibition of the use of poisonous phosphorus in the manufacture of matches in the United States has been squelched for all time in this connection. The Diamond Match Co. has assigned its patent for the sesquisulphide substitute to three trustees: Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, Commissioner Charles P. Neill, of the United States Bureau of Labour, and Attorney Jackson Ralston, attorney for the American Federation of Labour, Washington, D.C., with full power to deal with future applicants for the patented formula on any basis they may think proper.

These three gentlemen have been given power to fix the terms according to what they think proper, they being trustees. I think that answers the question my hon. friend asked.

In the United States we believe we have now overcome every objection that can be honestly raised and we hope every suspicion, no matter how unjustified. We are holding a conference in Chicago to-morrow on this subject, and within the next week we hope to see the Esch Phosphorus Bill reported out of the committee and well on its way toward early enactment into law at this present short session of Congress.

With best wishes for the progress of similar legislation in Canada, I am,

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN B. ANDREWS,
Secretary.

What I would like to make plain to the House is that in all the countries of Europe where this legislation has been enacted, this substitute has taken the place of white phosphorus. As I understand it, it is a chemical mixture which contains phosphorus and sulphur, the two being mixed in retorts away from where the people are working, so that there is no danger, after the combination has been effected, from the effects of the substance. And that is another important feature—that there is no danger to children of poisoning by sucking the heads of matches. That danger is done away with as well as the danger of phosphorus poisoning while the match manufacture is going on.

As I have stated, the countries of Europe have adopted this substitute. They have been face to face with the same condition that the match manufacturers here will have to meet. They have acquiesced in the legislation that has been passed; in

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fact, the British match manufacturers, when the matter was up for consideration there, petitioned the Home Office to adopt this very legislation. It may seem extraordinary that they should have done so, but the explanation is, I understand that they found that the regulations under which the British government was placing them with a view to preventing this disease caused them more expense than the use of the substitute would cause, and they felt that if they were all put on an equal footing it would be in their own interests to acquiesce in the enactment of a law of this kind. On Tuesday, the 24th of March, 1908, Mr. Gilbert Bartholomew, chairman and managing director of Bryant & May, Limited, the largest manufacturers of matches in England, headed a deputation to the Home Secretary. I will not quote the whole of his remarks, but will read two paragraphs. Mr. Bartholomew said:

I have the honour to represent here the match manufacturers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland who use poisonous phosphorus. There are at present only nine of such manufacturers of matches, and they are Bryant & May, Limited, London and Liverpool; R. Bell & Co., Limited, London; J. Palmer & Son, London; S. J. Moreland & Sons, Gloucester; Maguire, Miller & Co., Liverpool; Paterson & Co., Limited, Dublin; W. J. Morgan & Co., Limited, Manchester; Hargreaves & Clegg, Limited, Manchester; The Hulme Patent Advertising Match Co., Limited, Manchester. The nine manufacturers are unanimous in appealing to you, sir, to take such steps as may be necessary to prohibit, at the earliest possible date, the use of poisonous phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

And after giving a number of reasons in support of this request, the chairman said:

I want to emphasize another feature which is very important, and that is, that so long as phosphorus matches remain in use, so long there will be occasional deaths among children poisoned by sucking the heads of such matches. These considerations alone should be sufficient to win a ready response to our proposal. Another grave feature which I need not particularize: it is doubtless familiar to the Home Office, has brought about the present condition of things in Sweden, and yet, while phosphorus matches are not allowed to be sold or consumed in that country, their manufacture in the country is still allowed for export to this and other countries where such matches are not yet prohibited.

In conclusion, our case may be briefly stated to be:—

1. The manufacturers are unanimous in favour of prohibition.
2. The employees will heartily welcome prohibition.
3. Quite a number of other countries have already adopted it, and we believe the rest will gladly do so when led in that direction by Great Britain.
4. Efficient substitutes for poisonous phosphorus are available. The efficiency cannot be better testified to than by mentioning the fact that for the last eight years all Bryant & May's matches have been manufactured without poisonous phosphorus. It is true that the two efficient alternatives are patented; but the owners of the better known of the two have offered it to their brother manufacturers in the United Kingdom, who have readily accepted the terms offered, which, I may say, are practically but a nominal recognition of the patent rights. The other alternative is the joint property of the manufacturers, except one, and that one has accepted proposals enabling him to use whichever of the alternatives he may prefer.
5. There is consequently no reason whatever why the use of poisonous phosphorus should be continued, and I believe it is well known to the Home Office that in other countries there has been very much more injury to the health of the workers than in this, and it is to be expected, therefore, that very soon there will be unanimity in this matter throughout the match-making countries. But whether there is or not, or whether it comes sooner or later, we claim the time has come and should not be delayed, when Great Britain should be ready to give effect to a proposal which can have none but beneficial effects upon all concerned.

Now, the attitude of the British government in both Houses of parliament, when the subject came up for discussion there, may be stated in a few words. In the House of Commons the Hon. Herbert Gladstone, Secretary of State for the Home Department said in reference to this legislation:

So far as the general necessity for the Bill was concerned, it was desirable, though he admitted there had been few cases lately of necrosis poisoning, if they could do it, absolutely to eliminate the chance of this very dreadful and painful disease occurring. It was so dreadful that, even if only one case had occurred in the last few years, this Bill, which would involve no trouble or expense, would be justified.

These were the words of the present Governor of South Africa. Then in the House of Lords, the Lord Steward, Earl Beauchamp said:

Representations have been made to the Home Office, on behalf of all the manufacturers of matches in the United Kingdom, that if the importation of matches made abroad with white phosphorus is prohibited by law they would be willing that the use of that material in the manufacture of matches in this country should be forbidden.

. . .I do not think, therefore, that there will be any increase in the cost of manufacture of these 'strike anywhere' matches. In these circumstances and especially in view of the fact that this Bill will go far to prevent the danger of cases of phossy jaw occurring among match makers in the future, I hope your Lordship will agree to the motion for the second reading.

I have dwelt a little on the English legislation, because I feel that rightly the

precedent of the British parliament will carry great weight in this country. We have first of all, the match manufacturers themselves in Britain uniting in a petition to have this legislation passed in the English house, recognizing that the best regulation possible to have, was ineffective, and we have both the House of Commons and the House of Lords agreeing to the legislation. Now I do not believe that in this country we shall encounter any more opposition from the match manufacturers than was encountered in Great Britain. I have had a talk with Mr. Rowley, general manager of the E. B. Eddy Company, which I think produces something like ninety per cent of the matches used in this country. Mr. Rowley has stated to me that while he does not see that there is any necessity for this legislation from his point of view, and while he thinks the regulations at present existing are quite effective, I am at liberty to state that his company does not propose to offer any opposition to this legislation. Then I have had an opportunity of talking with Mr. Flewelling, representing the match company in Hampton, and with Mr. Corbett, of Halifax, and also with Mr. McCarthy, who has to do with the business just starting in Deseronto, Ontario; and these gentlemen, while perhaps they would prefer to see no legislation, have told me that if sufficient time is given them in which to make the necessary changes, they do not intend to offer any active opposition to the measure. So parliament, in considering this legislation, may keep in mind, not merely the precedent of Great Britain, the example of all the countries in Europe, but I think may rely, if not upon co-operation, at least upon the tacit consent of the match manufacturers of this country.

I would point out to the House that if there were no reasons other than those I have already mentioned, they are quite sufficient to justify legislation of this kind. Great Britain and the European countries have all found this legislation necessary. Is there any reasonable ground for believing that in Canada the reasons are less strong than they have proven to be in those older countries? If we do not enact legislation of this kind while other countries do, we give a premium to the manufacturer who may desire to produce matches from white phosphorus, and hold out, as it were, an inducement to him to come here. On the other hand, all the countries which have enacted this legislation have also prohibited the importation of matches made with white phosphorus, Canada to-day cannot export matches to Britain made with white phosphorus, nor to Germany, nor to any other European country I have mentioned. We have further the prospect, the probability, of a similar enactment in the United States; so we would also be shut out, if their Bill passes, from shipping matches into the United States. At any rate, one of the strong reasons why we should take part in this work is, that it is part of a great international movement for the purpose of suppressing a great industrial evil, and for Canada to stand apart in such a movement is equivalent to saying to these other countries that we are not prepared to do our share in bringing about a world reform of this magnitude.

But I can understand that members of the House might feel that while these reasons are good, they are not strong enough to warrant this legislation. A moment ago I referred to a report that officers of the Department of Labour were called upon to make, and this report relates to the question which I have been asked several times namely, as to whether in Canada we have any cases of phosphorus necrosis. I had hoped that it would not be necessary to make mention of any of these cases. It is not a pleasant task to cite instances which do not reflect credit upon industries or upon individuals, and I would much prefer being spared to make the statement I have now to make. On the other hand, if I do not cite instances, there are many who will say that the necessity does not exist, and that there is no sufficient reason for this legislation, notwithstanding all that has been said. However, in order to do as little injury to any one as possible, I have carefully eliminated from the report which was presented to me by the officers of the Department of Labour who investigated this matter, all the names of which the report makes mention. I can give the names to any member of the House and shall be glad to do so, if he wishes to have them, but for purposes of record and so far as the public generally is concerned, I think that the mere statement of the cases themselves will be sufficient.

The following statements are from the joint report of the two officers of the department who made the investigation. The first three cases cited relate to deaths from phosphorus poisoning which occurred during the past year.

Miss ———, aged between 22 and 23 years, resided with her parents at —— street. Her death took place about a year ago. The following brief statement concerning her illness and death was made by her mother:—

She commenced work in the match factory at the age of 14. Her term of employment there lasted about 7 years, when she had to cease work. Her trouble commenced with toothache and extended to the jawbones, finally affecting the whole face. During the last stages of the disease she was completely

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blind. Her illness covered a period of 19 months. She was attended by Dr. —— and Dr. ——. She was admitted to —— Hospital on two occasions, where operations were performed, and was released from that institution shortly before her death. During the last few years she worked in the match factory she earned $1.25 per day.

Dr. ——, the first of the physicians referred to by the mother, states that phosphorus poisoning was the cause of this young woman's death. The other physician did not wish to be interviewed.

That is one case. I can supply the name of the physician who attended her, and who states that her death was due to phosphorus poisoning, and I can give the name of the hospital where hon. gentlemen themselves can see the records.

Mr. DANIEL. Was that given as the cause of death, or was it in the certificate of death ?

Mr. KING. It was given by the physician himself.

Miss ——, 38 years of age, resided at ——, died May ', 1910, after an illness of seven months.

The statement in connection with the illness and death of this woman was obtained at the home of her parents. She had worked in the match factory for eight or ten years before her teeth began to give her trouble. Dr. —— then ordered her to have five teeth extracted, the operation being performed by Dr. ——. She continued to get worse, and Dr. —— was consulted, who said that she had poisoning of the blood, caused by fumes. She was admitted to —— Hospital on March 5, where she remained till May 3, two days before her death. While in the hospital she was operated upon several times, and portions of jawbone extracted. Each of the two physicians who attended this woman during her illness was seen in reference to this case, and both stated that the cause of death was phosphorus poisoning.

Miss ——, aged 25 years, resided with her parents at ——, died on April 17, 1910. The following facts were elicited in a conversation with her father, mother and sister:—

She died on April 17, 1910, after an illness of about a year, at the age of 25. She had worked in the match factory about five years before her troubles began. She was admitted to the —— Hospital during the summer of 1909, and was under the care of Dr. ——, of ——. She had all her teeth extracted and portions of the jawbone removed. Was confined to bed for five months and endured terrible suffering from ulceration of the jaw and decay of the bone. In describing the cause of her death, the expression used by one of her parents was, 'She died of consumption, caused by swallowing pus from ulcerated jaw.'

The report next makes mention of several persons who are reported to have succumbed to the disease, but in regard to whose cases it was not possible to obtain reliable information.

The following are mentioned as examples of cases of phosphorus poisoning existing at the present time, but which have not proved fatal. Any of the particulars mentioned may be verified by persons who desire to see and converse with the parties:

Mrs. ——, residing at—— worked in match factory for some years, and left on the advice of Dr. —— fourteen years ago. Before leaving, she had fourteen teeth extracted, and was under medical and surgical treatment for a year. The doctor who attended this case states this woman contracted phosphorus poisoning in the match factory some years ago, but has been cured.

Miss ——, aged 28 years, residing with her parents at——.

The following brief statement was given by her mother.

She commenced to work in the match factory at the age of fourteen. Two years ago she had two teeth extracted by Dr. ——, when a piece of the jawbone was removed. Dr. —— was consulted and he advised 'that she discontinue working in the fumes, as she was too weak to counteract its influence.' Her face is still inflamed and swollen, but her mother does not anticipate any serious results.

The doctor who removed a portion of this young woman's jawbone states that the cause of her trouble was phosphorus poisoning.

Miss ——, aged 32 years, residing at ——, stated herself that she had worked in the match factory for eighteen years; that for four years she was sick and unable to work. During this time she was operated upon at —— and —— hospitals, ——, and at —— hospital, ——. She had worked only a few years in the match factory when her teeth began to loosen and ache. At one period of her illness her whole lower jawbone was removed. All her teeth have been extracted. It is twelve years since the last operation was performed, but the left side of her face is still inflamed and swollen. She has suffered more or less during all these years.'

Mr. ——, residing at — , states that he worked for twenty years in the match factory at ——; that he has had all his teeth extracted. About five or six years ago ulceration of the jaw commenced, and his teeth one after another, although perfectly sound, loosened and had to be removed. He was treated at —— hospital, ——, where he had five operations performed on the jawbones, and finally the entire lower jaw was removed. He was sick and unable to work for seven months. The surgeon who performed the operations told him that the cause of his trouble was due to phosphorus poisoning contracted in the match factory. He says he has great difficulty in masticating his food, being unable to eat anything of a solid substance. This man gave the names of three other men, employees of the same factory, whom he stated had been attacked with necrosis of the jaw. About four years ago a man had to have both upper and lower jawbones removed. Another man lost the left half of the lower jaw, including the ear. Another man named ——, died, he says, from the effects of phosphorus poisoning.

Miss ——, aged 41, residing at ——, stated that she was employed in the match factory for a great many years. About thirteen years ago her teeth began to loosen, and she had a number of them extracted. About the same time she had portions of the lower jawbone taken out. After that the ulceration continued, and affected her whole face. Dr. —— performed a number of operations, finally removing the whole lower jawbone. These operations were performed at her home. She was confined to bed for four years, and for two years the suffering was so intense that opiates had to be administered. She recovered sufficiently to return to work, although she suffered afterwards from inflammation of the jaw. About three months ago she had all the remaining teeth in the upper jaw, thirteen in number, removed, and her face is still swollen. Her health has suffered on account of her being unable to masticate her food. This woman stated that during her illness portions of her jawbone became so ulcerated that they were removed by herself without the aid of the surgeon.'

Miss ——, aged 46 years, residing at ——, states that she worked in the match factory for 17 years, though it is now six years since she worked there. She had worked in the factory for 10 years before she felt the effects of the poison. For two years before she finally ceased work there she had suffered a great deal from toothache and ulceration of the jaw, and was ignorant of the true nature of the disease she was suffering from. Dr. —— was her physician. She was confined to bed for two years. She had all her teeth extracted, and both upper and lower jawbones removed, necessitating many operations. She had never been admitted to a hospital, the operations being performed at her home. Her face is very much disfigured. As a result of the disease she has a hole under her chin which penetrates the mouth. Fluid taken into the mouth escapes through this hole unless prevented by holding the ball of the thumb under the chin, covering the hole. She says her health generally is poor; that at the time of her illness the pain was so great that she lost her reason for a while. She could remember cases of phosphorus poisoning in the match factory during her term of employment. She also stated that her mother had died from effects of blood poisoning while she was nursing her through her illness.

Dr. ——, who attended this woman, was interviewed in reference to this case. He said it was a bad case of phosphorus poisoning, and it was almost miraculous that the woman survived all the suffering she had endured.

The report concludes by making mention of one or two other recent cases of phosphorus poisoning, of which an account was given by the physicians who attended the same.

When I read that report I hardly believed the statements that were made in it, and I decided that before I would mention the subject in this House I would verify the statements myself. The two last cases, I think, were about as bad as any reported in the list, so I went to the homes of these people myself and had a conversation with them. I will vouch from personal observation for the truth of every statement that is contained in the account of the two last cases I have read. One of the women I talked with had both of her jaws removed entirely and had the abscesses in her mouth to which I made reference. The bones taken from that woman's face are at the present moment in my office. That women is supported by a sister who has to earn the food required for each of them, and she has been rendered an invalid for the rest of her life. I went to the other home and I talked with this woman, who had lain in bed for four years. At the present time she is the only support of her mother, and she is able to earn $4 a week. She is without a lower jaw at all and she told me that during her illness she pulled her jaw out with her own hands, such was the condition of the bones at that time.

It is not a pleasant task to bring facts of this kind before the House, but I must say that when I came back from attending a conference at which this subject was being discussed and these facts were put before me, I felt I would be negligent in the duty I owed this country if I hesitated to bring into parliament for the sake of concealing facts of this kind similar legislation to that which has been enacted in Great Britain. We talk a great deal in these days about the conservation of natural resources, but I think that more important than the conservation of natural resources is the conservation of human resources, the conservation of human health and of human life. Resources are well enough; our lumber, forests, ore and minerals were given to us for a purpose, but they were given for the preservation and not the destruction of life. So in the Department of Labour we have taken as one of the objects before us, as part of the work which I trust it will be possible to carry on through the years to come, this important question of the preservation of health, the conservation of human life, the protection of the working people the great mass of the people of this country from occupational or other diseases which help to undermine the strength of the nation. If this country is to be what we wish it to be, a country of happy, contented and prosperous people, it will only be by safeguarding the lives and welfare of the many, and by protecting from injustice and ill the homes of the humble in the land.

Mr. NORTHRUP. Would the minister be good enough to state to the House on what grounds he claims this House has any jurisdiction to pass such a measure?

Mr. KING. I may mention to my hon. friend that when I wished to proceed the other day with the second reading of this Bill I was prevented from so doing by the

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hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Borden, Halifax) on account of the fact that I had not preceded this Bill with a resolution, as apparently I should have seeing that it related to trade and commerce, and measures respecting trade and commerce came within the jurisdiction of this House. I think, perhaps, my hon. friend will feel that the opinion expressed by the leader of the opposition is one which he will care to accept.

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House of Commons

"PROHIBITION OF OPIUM AND
OTHER DRUGS"

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House of Commons Debates

THIRD SESSION—ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH

OF

HON. W. L. MACKEZIE KING

ON

PROHIBITION OF OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1911.

Hon. MACKENZIE KING moved second reading of Bill (No. 97) to prohibit the improper use of opium and other drugs. He said: Mr. Speaker, the House will remember that a year or two ago a Bill was introduced into and passed by this parliament having for its purpose the suppression of the opium traffic in Canada. That Bill came as a result of the inquiry which took place on the Pacific coast shortly after the riots which had occurred, affecting the conditions of the Chinese and Japanese residing in the city of Vancouver. A number of Chinese whose stocks of opium had been somewhat damaged in those riots put in claims for losses which they had suffered in the manufacture of opium. Those claims came as a surprise to a good many people in this country, who were not aware that the opium traffic was making any headway on this continent, particularly in Canada. Upon the report of the inquiry which I had the privilege of making, a Bill was introduced by the then Minister of Labour, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, for the purpose of prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation of opium. So far as the manufacture of opium is concerned that Bill has proved most effective. Where there were seven factories operating in different cities on the Pacific coast three years ago, there are none at the present time ; so that the manufacture of opium in Canada has been completely suppressed by that legislation, and the importation has been very largely suppressed. On the other hand, it has been found that in spite of the regulations, a considerable amount of opium has been smuggled into Canada. The police have found that the present legislation is not drastic enough, or broad enough, to give them the powers of seizure and confiscation which they regard as necessary. One of the objects of the present Bill is to make more drastic the regulations in that regard. Before submitting this Bill to the House I conferred with the chiefs of police in Vancouver and Montreal, two officers who have had a good deal of experience in administering the law, and obtained from them suggestions which are embodied in the Bill.

The legislation of two years ago did not prohibit opium smoking. It was thought, that as parliament was prohibiting the importation of opium, the smoking of opium would itself cease. But this has

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not proven to be the case, for it is found that the practice of opium smoking is considerable in a good many of the cities of Canada. The present Bill prohibits absolutely the smoking of opium.

I would like to bring to the attention of the House the international aspect of this question. In 1909 an international commission met in Shanghai for the purpose of considering whether it was possible for the different nations of the world to assist the Chinese government in its efforts to suppress the opium traffic in China. As is generally known, it is estimated that something like 20,000,000 people in that empire are victims of the opium habit, and the Chinese government, recognizing the importance of a strong manhood to the nation, has sought to eradicate the evil and has asked other nations to join with it in the effort to suppress the opium traffic. At that international commission some 13 or 14 different countries were represented. It was the first international commission which has ever assembled in the Orient. The British Empire had five representatives including one from this country. After a careful investigation and series of reports from the several delegations the International Commission adopted a series of resolutions which the various delegates were asked to present to their respective governments in the hope that these governments would give effect to them. I shall read those resolutions, inasmuch as we are seeking, by the Bill before the House, to give effect to those resolutions so far as Canada is concerned. The first resolution relates to the efforts which the Chinese government is making to suppress the opium traffic, and is in the following words :

That the International Opium Commission recognizes the unswerving sincerity of the government of China in their efforts to eradicate the production and consumption of opium throughout the empire, the increasing body of public opinion among their own subjects by which these efforts are being supported, and the real, though unequal, progress already made in a task which is one of the greatest magnitude.

The second resolution is:—

That in view of the action taken by the government of China in suppressing the practice of opium smoking, and by other governments to the same end, the International Opium Commission recommends that each delegate concerned move its own government to take measures for the gradual suppression of the practice of opium smoking in its own territories and possessions, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned.

It may be of interest to the people of this country to know that when that International Commission met in Shanghai it was possible for the example of this country to be cited as one to be followed by other nations. It was pointed out that that example had been followed by the United States, and the commission hoped that it would be followed by other countries. The third resolution is:—

That the International Opium Commission finds that the use of opium in any form otherwise than for medical purposes is held by almost every participating country to be a matter for prohibition or for careful regulation; and that each country in the administration of its system of regulation purports to be aiming, as opportunity offers, at progressively increasing stringency. In recording these conclusions, the International Opium Commission recognize the wide variations prevailing in the different countries, but it would urge on the attention of the governments concerned the desirability of a re-examination of their systems of regulation in the light of experience with other countries dealing with the same problem.

That is what we are doing in considering this measure.

The fourth resolution expresses the need for co-operation between the nations, and is as follows :

That the International Opium Commission finds that each government represented has strict laws which are aimed directly or indirectly to prevent the smuggling of opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations into their respective territories; in the judgment of the International Opium Commission it is also the duty of all countries to adopt reasonable measures to prevent at ports of departure the shipment of opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations, to any country which prohibits the entry of opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations.

The fifth resolution relates to the other drugs than the particular one referred to as opium and its alkaloids. It was recognized in this gathering, composed of men who had given careful study to the question, that as the opium traffic was suppressed other drugs equally dangerous might take its place, such as morphine and cocaine, and the commission took the ground that it was desirable that every country which sought to suppress the opium habit should also pass effective legislation with respect to other habit-forming drugs. It is found that the morphine and cocaine habits prevail in some of our cities to an extent which, to say the least, is distressing. I mention these two drugs because of the bearing of the fifth resolution of the commission on the proposed legislation, which resolution I will now read :

In the present Bill will be found a clause with this object in view :

That the International Opium Commission finds that the unrestricted manufacture, sale and distribution of morphine already constitutes a grave danger, and that the morphine habit shows signs of spreading. The International Opium Commission therefore desires to

urge strongly on all governments that it is highly important that drastic measures should be taken by each government in its own territories and possessions to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of this drug, and also of such other derivatives of opium as may appear on scientific inquiry to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill effects.

In this report of the International Opium Commission, which held meetings at Shanghai from February 1, to February 26, 1909, we have the recommendation on the part of the representatives of thirteen different countries that each should pass legislation which would effectively suppress, not merely the habit of opium eating and smoking, but also the habits that are formed in connection with such drugs as morphine and cocaine. The parliament of Canada, by passing the legislation now proposed will, therefore, be assisting not merely to put down the evil in this Dominion, but will be taking part in a world wide movement which has for its object the suppression of this kind of evil in all countries.

Mr. JAMESON. Who represented Canada on that occasion?

Mr. KING. I had that honour. In addition to the report of this commission, it may interest the House to know that the druggists of this country at their last annual meeting in Halifax—the meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association—passed on September 10, a very strong resolution on this subject. Of course in a matter of this kind the experience of physicians and of those who have to do with the sale of drugs is all important, and I would, therefore, ask permission to quote part of the speech delivered by the president of that association on that occasion. It will be found on page 4 of the report under the subject heading 'Control of the Supplies of Narcotic Poisons.' :

The control of supplies of narcotic poisons, notably cocaine might profitably engage your attention, and your deliberations should quite properly lead to a request to the federal government to consider the advisability of enacting measures to more completely safeguard the public from the harmful consequences of unregulated use of these dangerous drugs. It is futile to attempt to restrict the supply of these drugs in the absence of general and effective measures throughout the domain. The welfare of our public demands that inviolable laws be enacted by the parliament of our country to make it impossible to procure these peculiarly degrading drugs for any but legitimate professional treatment. As to the proper medium of supply, it is clearly evident that the trained and legally qualified pharmacist is the one person indicated for this function and control by conditions established by govermental regulation through co-operation with your association. This logically suggests the need of a Dominion Pharmacy Act, and as this aspect of the question is to come before you in another relationship, nothing further in this regard is necessary for my present purpose. The necessity for closer restrictions on narcotic drugs of less marked character than those usually recognized as dangerous might be dealt with at this section. It must have come within observation of more than one pharmacist that much harm and misery is wrought by uncontrolled use of even so apparently innocent a preparation as paregoric. There is no logical reason why it should not be sold subject to the same condition as other preparations of opium.

In addition to those two reports from specially qualified sources, I might give to the House information which has come to me unsolicited within the last few weeks from different parts of this country. The number is indeed amazing of the communications which have come to the department from all quarters since it became generally known that legislation of this kind was proposed. These communications all go to show the serious character of the evil we are endeavouring to deal with and the urgent need of immediate legislation. I have a letter sent me to-day by the Dominion parole officer, Mr. Archibald, who has had a good deal of experience with criminals as they leave the prisons, and he says in this letter —which incloses a confidential communication under consideration by another department:

It is only one of many I come in contact with, and I am safe in saying that 12 to 15 per cent of all the young prisoners I come in contact with credit these drugs with the cause of their downfall.

There you have the statement by General Staff Inspector Archibald that from 12 per cent to 15 per cent of the young prisoners he comes in contact with attribute their downfall to drugs. He adds:

I am grateful for humanity's sake that something is contemplated for relief of a system which is taking hold of many of our best young men and bringing in its train the consequent ruin to both the mental and physical life in our Dominion. Had I time and opportunity to make a census of prisons, I would be greatly surprised if the percentage would not reach over 25 per cent of their populations rather than the figures quoted from my actual experience.

When I communicated with the Chief of Police in Vancouver and sent him a copy of the Bill which I proposed with regard to opium, this is what he replied:

November 21, 1910.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 19th inst., having reference to the Dominion Act——

I had previously discussed this subject with Chief Chamberlain, in Vancouver, and communicated with him by wire when

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about to bring this measure before my colleagues.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 19th inst., having reference to the Opium Act, and asking for suggestions from me with a view of amending the same, and in reply beg to state that I would strongly recommend the following amendments:—

1st. It should be an offence for any one to be found smoking opium. At the present time it is not an offence.

2nd It should be an offence for any person to be found in possession of opium other than a qualified druggist or doctor.

3rd. The Act should provide for seizures, confiscation and destruction of opium found in an opium joint when searched under warrant and issued under section 641. The new section 642 providing only for the confiscation and destruction of the pipes, chairs, tables, &c., but not for the opium found in these dens.

I may say that opium seems to be coming in here in large quantities, as my officers are frequently capturing men with it in their possession, and I have no doubt for every one that is captured there are as many more escape the vigilance of the officers, and I am strongly of the opinion that there should be a close supervision of the water-front of Vancouver to prevent smuggling generally, as I am satisfied that it is carried on to an enormous extent and that no time should be lost in putting a patrol boat to keep a constant watch along the docks.

Hoping the above suggestions will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. G. CHAMBERLAIN.
Chief Constable.

Then in reply to a communication I addressed to Mr. O. Campeau, the chief of police in Montreal, I received the following:

Montreal, December 10, 1910.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of recent date asking if I had any suggestions to offer in connection with the Bill which was introduced in the House of Commons to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale and use of opium, and especially as regards the best means of suppressing the opium traffic and the evils growing out of same.

I took communication of the Bill, and in my opinion its dispositions shall contribute in a great measure to the suppression of that disastrous traffic.

I wish, however, to call your attention to another traffic which, since about six months, spread devastation in this city especially. I mean to say the trade of cocaine.

Since six months the Montreal police have made over one hundred and twenty-five arrests of persons for selling or using that drug.

As you know, the only legislation which applies to the sale of cocaine is the Pharmaceutical Act of this province, and the penalties enacted for its violation are very lenient.

The fact that the violation of this law is growing up so rapidly and with so disastrous effects shows evidently that the present legislation is not effective.

Therefore, without offering specific suggestions concerning the Bill presently before the House of Commons for consideration, I will ask if it would not be possible to include in this Bill the cocaine and other drugs.

According to the medical men the cocaine produces worse effects than opium, and it would be a good occasion to adopt proper legislation to suppress the cocaine traffic and the evils growing out of same.

One of the means whereby information is gathered by the Department of Labour in relation to matters affecting industrial and social conditions is the selection from newspapers of items which are classified and kept for reference. I have here a very large number of such clippings referring to this subject, but I shall only read one or two to indicate the nature of the reports which have recently appeared in the press. In the Montreal 'Witness", of November 23, 1910, under the heading 'Cocaine a Social Plague' there is an account of some convictions that took place before Mr. Recorder Dupuis who is reported to have used the following language:

'This curse of cocaine,' proceeded Mr. Recorder Dupuis, speaking with emphasis, 'has existed for a short time in the city. It is a real evil. It is a social plague, and it goes on spreading so fearfully that it is time for society to take marked notice. Alcoholism and morphia are nothing to cocaine. It is the agent for the seduction of our daughters and the demoralization of our young men. I should be a doctor if I could tell you all the evil that exists in it. Those who know what cocaine is and what its evils are, are those who can hurt society most. If the chemists themselves do not give us a hand to assist in stopping the habit we can do nothing. There is no remedy. The able lawyer who represents the Pharmaceutical Association has asked for fine to be increased from $25 to $100. This would not help us at all. As it is now, cocaine is sold at $12 the ounce, and the profits made thereby are stupendous. A number of doctors, who know all the evils of cocaine, must be prescribing it right and left. I wish legislation would be passed so that chemists would have to be licensed in the same way that alcohol dealers are, and licenses could then be refused to those who went on selling cocaine. It is a crime against society. I know of my own knowledge a doctor who says that of ten chemists he knows, six sell cocaine, one he is not sure of, and the remaining three do not. Those who sell it are nothing short of conspirators against society. The College of Physicans and Surgeons should take the matter up. It would be a good thing if chemists were not allowed to sell cocaine without taking the names and addresses of buyers, so that it would be easy, if desired, to find out what doctor had given the prescription. As to selling without prescriptions, that should be positively forbidden.

'For the love of a few dollars these men have thrown away the lives and futures of young men and young girls. I said formerly

that those who put foreign matter or water into milk were criminals. Well, I find no word adequate for those who poison the very life blood of society. I am giving the alarm. I call upon parliament, upon the legislature and upon our representatives to do all in their power to stamp it out.'

The 'Montreal Star' of November 17, 1910, has an article headed 'Much cocaine is sold here in an illegal way,' and it gives an account of the existence of the traffic in Montreal. The Montreal 'Gazette' of November 26, has a lengthy article containing this statement made by Judge Leet of that city:

I also think it should be made a criminal offence the same as opium is. That is to say, that it is such an offence for any person to open a shop where opium is smoked, and though the comparison may not be the same, it should be just as much a criminal offence for any one to aid another to snuff cocaine. The offence to be subjected to a fine or imprisonment or both, subject to the discretion of the judge. I intend to urge the necessity of making the illegal sale of the drug a criminal offence.

I may say that in the Bill before the House we have endeavoured to take cognizance of the suggestions made by the authorities who have had to deal with this particular question. The Ottawa 'Journal,' of July last, under the heading, 'The cocaine habit has a grip on Ottawa,' gives an account of disclosures made at a meeting of the trades and labour council of this city as to the existence of the cocaine traffic here. 'La Patrie' of Montreal reports a sermon preached on this subject by His Grace Monseigneur Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal. In a communication received from Mr. Gibbard the secretary of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, dated September, 10, 1910, there is the following paragraph:

It will only be necessary to inform you that at the last meeting of our association held at Halifax in September, a strong resolution was adopted urging the federal parliament to recognize the imperative demand for legislation prohibiting or controlling the sale of all 'habit-forming' drugs and narcotics throughout the Dominion.

In framing such a measure, the wisdom and knowledge acquired through experience by the entire drug trade is at the disposal of the government, and in its subsequent administration loyal support will be accorded. We, however, desire that such an Act should be a government measure, believing it of sufficient moment to command the attention of the cabinet.

I learned through the hon. member for Maisonneuve (Mr. Verville) that Mrs. Henderson, of Montreal, the probation officer of the Children's Aid Society had given this subject very careful study during the past year or two, and I wrote Mrs. Henderson asking if she could come to Ottawa and give the government the benefit of her investigations into the existence of the evil. The story told by Mrs. Henderson was a very sad one indeed. She reported that of her own observation she had met as many as fifty or sixty little girls and boys within the same day, in the city of Montreal, all of whom had acquired the cocaine habit to some degree. She spoke of little girls taken out of cocaine dens, and of young boys whose whole futures had been blighted. It is a fact that this cocaine has been distributed amongst school children and that to-day in that city many a parent is having an anxious time for his child because of the contraction of this habit. Not merely has it come to have a hold upon men; but vicious people have sought this means of spreading the curse for reasons of their own, among the young as well as the old and have brought thereby unhappiness to many homes and many lives. I believe that to no person in Canada is so much credit due for the agitation against cocaine as to Mrs. Henderson, of Montreal, who has devoted her time willingly and persistently in an attempt to suppress this great evil. Without attempting to give the House what is contained in the file of correspondence I have here, I would like to indicate its nature, and to show how general is the desire for legislation of this kind. All the letters I have before me have come as I have already said unsolicited. In no case except those mentioned, have I written to any one asking for information. But in the last few days these communications have come to hand from public officials and many other sources.

Mr. SPROULE. The minister seems to be giving himself unnecessary trouble in presenting those communications to us. I have not heard of any one opposed to the Bill. The Minister of Labour will soon be as bad as the Minister of Agriculture in taking up the time of the House.

Mr. KING. It may be true that my hon. friend has not heard of any proposed opposition to the Bill, and I hope that none will develop. But I have found in my limited experience in the House, that it is after the second reading of the Bill that opposition develops. I trust there will be no opposition when I am through. But I desire to read these communications in order to avert any opposition that might otherwise arise. Here is my communication from His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, in which he says:—

In acting energetically in this matter, you will be doing a great good to our citizens and to humanity generally.

The recorder of Montreal emphasizes in strong words the need of this legislation. Several aldermen of the city have also

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written. Then I have here a telegram received the other evening from His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, in the following words:—

I have learned that you propose to pass a federal law to combat the disastrous effects of cocaine among the people, and above all among the young people. You have my entire approbation. One is unable to take too severe measures against a plague which is still more terrible perhaps than that of alcohol.

Then His Grace The Right Reverend Dr. Farthing, the Anglican Bishop of Montreal, wires as follows:—

Delighted that you are giving hearty support to Cocaine Bill. Hope you will not rest until this much needed reform is accomplished.

There are several other letters from clergymen of various denominations speaking on behalf of their churches and on behalf of clerical societies and associations. Among these is a communication from the Protestant Ministerial Association of Montreal, one from Professor Welsh, of the Presbyterian College, and president of the Chinese Mission. In this communication Professor Welsh says:—

The use of cocaine is becoming so widespread, among young people as well as seniors, among foreign races (like Chinese, &c.) as well as Canadians, and the effects are so disastrous, that it is becoming a grave social and national peril.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, of the Baptist Ministerial Association of Montreal, has written, and the following is contained in his letter:—

In view of the sad consequences that follow the use of these drugs, the measure, in our judgment, cannot be too drastic.

The president of the Montreal Congregational Council, Rev. F. J. Day, has also written, and in his communication the following paragraph occurs:—

In view of the frightful havoc which is being wrought in Montreal by the use of this drug, and doubtless in many other places in Canada, your measure is a most opportune one, and I desire, both in my individual and official capacity, to express my great gratification over this move and the hope that the Bill will speedily pass into law.

The Rev. Dr. Young of Douglas Methodist Church, Montreal, writes:—

Unfortunately the use of drugs is not confined to the so-called poorer classes. It obtains amongst the people who should and do know better. Any measure tending to reduce the evil of this habit will be heartily welcomed by every lover of his country. Again I would assure you of the hearty sympathy and support of the church of which I am a pastor, and of the Montreal North District of the Methodist church, of which I have the honour to be chairman.

The Rev. E. I. Hart, of the Dominion Methodist Church, Montreal, states:—

In connection with our personal work among the young men of Dominion Square and in the old brewery mission, I have met with many cocaine fiends. Two young men from our own Sunday School have fallen victims to the habit. Every effort has been made to save these fellows but thus far without results. They seem hopelessly lost—apparently without moral sensibility.... I hope that the House may be convinced of the need of immediate action, for every day in Montreal new victims are being claimed by this monstrous vice.

In a communication from the Rev. Dr. Sparling, of St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, appears the following:—

You cannot do a greater service for the young humanity of our country. The havoc wrought by that evil among the boys and girls especially is awful. I write to express not only pleasure but the hope that no interests arrayed against this Bill will prevent its passage into law.

The Rev. Dr. Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal:—

These evils have already become so widespread in Canada that I am sure you will have the sympathy of all who truly love our country in your endeavours to restrict them.

Then there is a communication from the Rev. G. H. Baker, of the Temple Baptist Church, and president of the Baptist Young People's Union of the province of Quebec; one from the Clerical Association of Montreal, signed by ten of the leading clergymen; a communication from the Local Council of the Women of London, Ontario. I may mention that the National Council of Women have taken up this subject and have asked parliament to enact a measure similar to the one that is introduced. The Montreal Women's Club, particularly the committee on child labour, has asked for this legislation. I have also a communication from the University Settlement of Montreal. I may say in connection with settlement work, that I regard persons living in these university settlements as exceptionally well qualified to pronounce upon the needs of legislation of this kind. Settlement workers are really sociological students, and are in the best position to express an opinion. The leter from the University Settlement of Montreal reads as follows:—

In this part of Montreal, our workers find themselves always confronted by the problem; some of our older boys have fallen victims, and it is terribly easy for the younger ones to learn the habit; while the danger to girls is even greater. We are very grateful for a proposal which will greatly strengthen all the work for the welfare of the city children.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Montreal, have urged the legislation. The Dominion Alliance for the total suppression of the liquor traffic has also made

representations and from the letter of Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary of the Alliance, I take the following:

Being in the thick of the battle for social and moral reform in this city, I have had many opportunities of realizing the ravages of this drug, and cannot but strongly urge upon you the necessity for drastic dealing with the evil.

Then the Pharmaceutical Association of the province of Quebec has sent in a request for a federal Bill and state in this connection:

This Bill has the entire endorsation of every honest druggist in this province, and it is the hope of this association that the restrictions and penalties shall be made severe. Statistics in the United States show that only ten per cent of the drug imported is used legitimately, and no such condition of affairs is desired in Canada.

A federal Bill should receive the support of every man who is interested in the health and morals of his fellows. The insidious effects of this drug are antagonistic to both, and the ease with which it is used—merely by sniffing—constitutes its use as one of the most pernicious habits.

The Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario, in their communication, state:

Our profession are heartily in accord with the restrictions.

In addition to that I have had a large number of communications from individuals, and a petition signed by 429 persons of Montreal, including many prominent citizens. I hope the House will not feel that in quoting these documents I have any other purpose in view than to show how many different classes of people feel the necessity for legislation of this kind. In the Bill which is before the House the government has sought to take cognizance of the views expressed by those who have come in contact with actual conditions, by officials who have had to do with the administration of the law, and we have tried to frame a measure which will be effective if put upon the statutes. We have tried to bring down a Bill that will stamp out for good and all, if possible, the use of these habit forming drugs for any other than scientific or medicinal purposes, and when used for these purposes, used in such a way as to safeguard the interests of all. I should like to again emphasize the fact that in this legislation Canada is not merely helping herself, but is helping also in a worldwide movement, because legislation similar to this is being presented to the congress of the United States at the present time, and as I have indicated by a reference to the International Commission which met in Shanghai a year ago, the governments of various countries may be expected to take similar action.

In conclusion let me say that this legislation belongs to the same class as the Bill I had the privilege of introducing the other evening which seeks to suppress the occupational disease known as necrosis. What we are striving for in legislation of this kind is the conservation of human life and of human well-being. A great deal has been said about the conservation of our natural resources; but natural resources are given to man for the use of man, and not for the destruction of human life. The first of all resources to be conserved are the health and life, moral as well as physical of our people, and it is to keep these intact, and to help to build up in Canada a strong, and happy, and a moral people, that the government brings forward this legislation, and does so in the belief that it will pass this House without any opposition.

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D 3265

Opium Bill.

Effort to cooperate with other nations and stamp out an evil in our own.

History of legislation:
(I) Inquiries into losses in Japanese and Chinese claims--riots of 1907.
(2) Report of 1908.
(3) Act passed 1908.
(4) International Opium Commission: Recommendations of.
(5) Amendments to Criminal Code, 1908.

Need for legislation:
Present legislation inadequate
(I) decisions of courts--no prosecutions--quantities of opium found.
(2) re smoking
(3) re seizure and search ordinarily.
(4) re Confiscation.

Letter of Chief Chamberlin, Vancouver.

Legislation supported by Chinese Government,
" officials
Social and moral reform.

Results of Legislation:

(I) Prevent an evil making headway here.
(2) Protect boys, men, girls and women.
(3) Assist in furthering law and order.
(4) Aid if not lead in world movement.

D 3266

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file

D 3267

July 1908 Act successful in
suppressing manufacture and
stopping importation

Notwithstanding authorities express view opium smuggled in
considerable quantities.

Authorities find it difficult to
prevent smuggling, surreptitious
sales, and to obtain convictions
under Act.

Present Act
Aims at meeting deficiencies in
existing legislation
by
(1) Offence to have opium in possession
(2) Giving greater powers to authorities to search and seize;
(3) Powers to confiscate;
(4) Prohibit opium smoking.

Hope to effectively eradicate a vice
imported from Orient and which
might gain a foothold here.

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OPIUM BILL

Effort to copperate with other nations and stamp out an evil in our own.

History of legislation:

(1) Inquiries into losses in Japanese and Chinese claims -- riots of 1907.
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Legislation supported by Chinese Government "officials"

Social and moral reform

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D 3269

O P I U M.

July 1908 Act successful in suppressing
manufacture and stopping importation

Authorities find it difficult to prevent
smuggling, surreptitious sales and to
obtain convictions under Act.

Present Act
Aims at meeting deficiencies in existing
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(2) Giving greater powers to authorities to
search and seize;
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20 Feb. 1911

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Hous of Commons

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

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D 3271

(Notes of Minister in Speech H.of C.
Mr.Miller's motion re Accidents) 1911

Railway Accidents:

(A) Actual figures:

(I) In Canada.

(2) In U.S.

(B) What is being done in Canada.

Accidents in general:

(A) Actual figures:

(I) In Canada.

(2) In U.S.

(B) Importance of subject to State:

(I) Conservationof human life.

(2) Compensation for loss of life and limb.

D 3272

Railway Accidents:

(A) Actual figures:

(I) In Canada.

(2) In U.S.

(B) What is being done in Canada.

cos reformatory laws
Accident Board of R/y Commission
Orders issued by Board

Accidents in general: General instructions -

(A) Actual figures:

(I) In Canada.

(2) In U.S.

(B) Importance of subject to State:

(I) Conservation of human life.

(2) Compensation for loss of life and limb.

Tech. Educ.
Prov. legis.

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3 March 1911

D 3273

Woodstock: Oxford Young Liberals' Club

THE SOCIAL VALUE OF THE LOWER TARIFF

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TORONTO DAILY STAR
SATURDAY MARCH 4, 1911

D 3274

NOT THIN EDGE OF THE WEDGE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding So Assured Mr. Nesbitt.

HAVE DONE ALL THEY CAN FOR THE FARMER

Reciprocity Good for Factories, as Producing a Larger Home Market.

MACKENZIE KING'S TALK

Made a Fine Speech, Showing Social Value of the Lower Tariff.

Woodstock, March 4.—Striking speeches on reciprocity were made last night at the opening of the Oxford Young Liberals' new club rooms by Hon. Mackenzie King and E. W. Nesbitt, M.P. The latter said the manufacturers had no reason to fear the "thin edge of the wedge." He, himself, had been assured by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding that nothing adversely affecting the manufacturing industry would follow. They had gone as far in the farmers' interests as they will go.

Mackenzie King.

Speaking of the tariff changes being proposed with a view to better trade relations with the United States, Hon. Mr. King said, in part:—

"All history goes to show that it is the degree to which a people are associated with the land that they become strong and prosperous and patriotic. Notwithstanding that we are a great agricultural Province, there are fewer agricultural laborers on the famrs in this Province than there were ten and twenty years ago. Now, the surest way to keep the people on the land is to make the business of those who live upon the land pleasurable and profitable. The surest way of making profitable the work of those who labor on the land is to secure to them the widest and surest market for the produce which they raise. Viewed from the standpoint of the social reformer, from the standpoint of labor, the policy of the present Administration in its broadest aspect may be described as a great social policy, which will have as its outcome the improvement of all conditions for the farmer and of all those engaged in rural pursuits, and the postponing of the day when the social problems begotten of evil conditions in the older lands will have to be reckoned with here.

Talk of Annexation.

"Our opponents have talked of annexation, and their whole argument as respects annexation is based on the assumption that by the opening of new American markets to the south to the natural products of this country the increase in the volume of trade will be so great that even our loyalty to the flag will be affected by it. Our opportunities of trade with other parts of the world will remain what they are, but so great will be the increase in having so important a purchaser at our very doors that new channels of trade will be developed, and they would have the people of Canada believe that the loyalty of the people of the Dominion can only be maintained by depriving them of this great opportunity, of shackling them in the matter of selling their goods where the return is likely to be a little more beneficial than that which they have at the present time. A strange doctrine of loyalty this!

Good For Manufacturers.

"I have the great privilege of representing in Parliament a constituency which is partly agricultural and partly manufacturing. No finer agricultural community is, I think, to be found in any part of the Dominion than is found in the county of Waterloo, and certainly no finer—I would say no like manufacturing district—is to be found than that comprised in the towns of Berlin, Waterloo, Elmira, and other towns round about. Had I believed that by the proposed reciprocal arrangement the interests of any of these industrial establishments were likely to be adversely affected, had I believed that the manufacturing interests not merely of that riding but of this Province were likely to suffer in consequence of this proposed arrangement, had I thought that it would affect adversely the welfare of the hundreds of thousands of working men and women who are employed in the factories and workshops throughout the Dominion, and which have prospered so magnificently during recent years, I for one would have been strongly opposed to the proposed arrangement, and would have opposed it in so far as was within my power. It is because I believe so strongly that under the present arrangement the position of the manufacturing, not less than the agricultural, industries will be advanced that I do not hesitate in the interests of those whom I represent, and as one whose special duty it is to safeguard the welfare of the working class of this country, to say that if consummated the proposed arrangement will mean increased prosperity to every industrial community of this Dominion. And if one stops to consider the situation one will see that the reasons are self-evident. For whom do the factories of this country produce? Is it for the foreign market, or is it for the home market? Ask the manufacturers of the Province of Ontario to what parts the great percentage of their goods is being shipped, those of them that ship goods beyond the immediate localities in which they carry on their business, and what will be the answer?

Larger Purchasing Power.

"Except in one or two industries, which have been able to develop an export trade, the great bulk of merchandise produced in Canada is for home consumption, and of this by far the greater part is being shipped in increasing quantities to the great Canadian West. With larger markets secured the greater the possibilities of those engaged in agriculture, and the greater the possibilities the larger the number of those who will seek to take advantage of them. Immigration to the rural districts of the West will be stimulated as never before, and those who gain in the sale of their natural products will have the wherewithal to purchase in larger measure than before the manufactured product of the towns and cities.

"Viewed in this light and taking only a glance at the known effects of the proposed arrangement from west to east, the lumbering and mining interests of the rich Provinces of British Columbia will be greatly stimulated; those who grow grain and those who raise cattle in the great West will profit largely; the agricultural and dairying interests of Ontario will prosper greatly, and hay, which is grown in such quantities in the Province of Quebec, will become immediately enhanced in value; the potato growers of Nova Scotia will find in the markets of Boston and New York a sale such as they have never hitherto known, while the whole fishing industry of the Maritime Provinces will be benefited as few industries have been in Canada for years under any arrangement which was ever made.

Trusts Fear Free Trade.

"In this agitation against the agreement we find the beginnings of the subtle and skillful manoeuvrings of the Canadian trust. We are being warned to-day to beware in this arrangement that we do not deliver ourselves into the hands of the American trusts, but I sometimes think that we hear in this warning the voice of the Canadian trust speaking, not so much for the Canadian people as for its own selfish interest. What is the first principle of a trust? It is monopoly of the market, complete control of the sources of supply. What is one of the most effective weapons in combating that influence? It is the opening of new markets, the giving to those who have products to sell other and wider markets in which to make their sales.

"The greatest service, to my mind, which it is possible for the people of the Dominion to render the British Empire is to help to cement those links of friendship which bind together the two great peoples of the Anglo-Saxon race, to bind these peoples together in the furtherance of those aims which can best serve the interests of mankind and of advancing civilization. This end will be served not by seeking to repulse our American neighbors, when, as a great nation, admitting their errors in the past they renew advances for what they have come to recognize to be of mutual interest. It will be served only by pursuing the part of modesty rather than of arrogance, by further good-will rather than by inciting enmities, and above all, by faith in ourselves which is large enough and strong enough to cause us to believe that the shaping of national ideals and expansion is more powerful than sordid commercial motives, and that in the inheritance which we have as citizens of the British Empire we have more to receive and more to give than by any other destiny under the sun."

Mr. Nesbitt's Speech.

Mr. Nesbitt, in a brief speech, said with regard to reciprocity that he noted that very little had been heard about the consumer's interest. He did not believe the reciprocity agreement being negotiated would affect the price to the consumer adversely. That might seem strange, as it was supposed the farmer would get a better price. He could not see that manufacturers would be touched very much, as few articles manufactured in Canada were affected. He was sure the Bain and Woodstock Wagon Companies would compete in the world's markets, even with 2½ per cent. reduction in the tariff. He thought the manufacturers opposed reciprocity because of what might follow, the "thin end of the wedge," but he had been assured by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding that nothing of the sort would follow. They had gone as far in the farmers' interests as they would. It would be foolish for us to think of tinkering with the tariff or putting it on an unstable basis, therefore the present Government, in his view, would not tinker any more with it unless to make some minor adjustments.

Since the world began no one had heard of one country being driven into another's arms or into rebellion by being allowed to do as they pleased. The annexation and loyalty view had been exploded. He did not fear food prices would go up. The very words "freedom of trade" guaranteed that they would not. The agreement would tend to steady the market, even though the farmers did not get quite as much advance as they might expect.

Public Not Posted.

M. S. Schell, M.P., said the public of this country were not nearly as well posted in the reciprocity question as they should be, in order to give a verdict as intelligently as they could. Even the leading financial and business men who opposed the agreement could not after careful consideration point out how the industries would be hurt. It was one of the best measures ever introduced for the good of the people as a whole. "All business," said Mr. Schell, "depends on trade. A man must trade. The farmer grows his produce, but does not bury the money he gets for it or even bank much of it. He uses it to buy goods." All the stock arguments against reciprocity were based on the expectation of a better market in the United States, but that would come only through better prices. Make the people more prosperous and they will be more contented. The stronger men in the House of Commons did not regard the annexation argument. Even Mr. Borden had sense enough not to refer to it. Neither did Mr. Sifton. He did not believe a single man's loyalty could be bought by ten, fifty, or one hundred dollars; it was an insult to suggest it. Producers of potatoes in the Maritime Provinces might market their crop for twenty-five or thirty cents more a bushel in Boston or New York than by paying high freight rates to Alberta or British Columbia, whereas Western people, if we had free trade in natural products, could buy potatoes more cheaply in the Western States. Though this might seem to militate against the railways, these were abundantly able to take care of themselves. By contributing to the comfort of people in all parts of the country the nation would be built up on the solidest foundation.

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ER 19,060. TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1911—THI

NATIONAL QUESTIONS ENGAGE OXFORD YOUNG LIBERALS

Splendid Rally at Opening of Fine Club Rooms in Woodstock.

HON. MR. KING ON RECIPROCITY.

The Record of Liberalism is Greeted With Great Enthusiasm.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Woodstock, March 3.—The formal opening of the new club rooms of the Oxford Young Liberal Club to-night was signalized by a largely-attended banquet, at which splendid speeches were delivered by Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor in the Dominion Cabinet; Messrs. E. W. Nesbitt, M.P., North Oxford; M. S. Schell, M.P., South Oxford; Dr. Andrew MacKay, M.P., North Oxford; T. R. Mayberry, M.P., South Oxford; Mr. John F. MacKay, Toronto, the club's first Secretary; Mr. J. W. Mahon, Cobalt, the first President, and others.

Mr. G. F. Mahon was toastmaster.

Very Comfortable Quarters.

The Oxford Young Liberals have reason to feel proud of their new quarters, which must prove a centre of attraction for the members. The rooms are situated in the old Y.M.C.A. apartments in the Brown block, opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce. An inviting entrance leads to the hall, off which open the various rooms of the club. The reception room is tastefully furnished in mission style, and is suitable for social functions. The reading room is cosy and supplied with the leading daily newspapers and periodicals. The card room, provided with a dozen tables, also open off the reception room, and the three can be turned into one for banquets or public meetings. On the upper floor is the billiard room, with three first-class tables, and admirably lighted. Two complete up-to-date bathrooms, one with a shower bath, are also provided for the free use of members at all hours of the day or night. The billiard and card rooms are not open on Sundays. The fine hardwood floors covered with rich Oriental rugs, the dark burlap dado, delicately-painted walls, beautiful friezes and artistic metallic ceilings, combine to give an air of cheery comfort, and all these privileges are open to all city members of the club for $5 per annum, non-resident members paying $2. The club now boasts of 150 members.

History of the Club.

The club was organized in 1900, following the suggestion of the late Mr. Andrew Pattullo, the late Hon. James Sutherland and other leading Liberals. The first officers were Messrs. J. W. Mahon, barrister, now of Cobalt, President; A. O. Whitelaw, Vice-President; J. F. MacKay, then Manager of The Sentinel-Review, Secretary, and Clifford Kemp, barrister, Treasurer. The present officers are: President, G. F. Mahon; Vice-President, John Utting; Secretary, R. J. Murray; Treasurer, Henry Sneath; Executive Committee, P. S. Connolley, James Davis, W. G. Bain, Bert Rennie, Fred Sutton, Alex. Wagner, W. J. Peacock, A. Siple, Alex. Gibson, R. H. McGee, and R. H. Bogart.

The loyal toast was proposed by the President. That to the Dominion Parliament and the Ontario Legislature, by Mr. J. F. MacKay, was responded to by the legislators present. Hon. W. L. M. King's speech was in response to the toast of "Canada," proposed by Mr. J. W. Mahon.

Association With the Land.

Speaking of the tariff changes being proposed with a view to better trade relations with the United States, Hon. Mr. King said, in part: —

"All history goes to show that it is the degree to which a people are associated with the land that they become strong and prosperous and patriotic. it is not in the development of their agricultural pursuits, but in the artificial conditions which the accumulation of wealth in crowded centres of population have helped to bring about that the story of the decline and fall of a people has been told. This will be apparent at least in regard to the problems of poverty and wretchedness begotten in the slum conditions as they have developed in the large cities of the world. It is not less apparent in all those classes of problems which spring from overcrowding and congested centres.

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"Now, Canada is a young nation, but even in her youth she has the beginnings of conditions which are today baffling the wisdom of Governments in older lands. Notwithstanding that we are a great agricultural Province, there are fewer agricultural laborers on the farms in this Province than there were ten and twenty years ago. Now, the surest way to keep the people on the land is to make the business of those who live upon the land pleasurable and profitable. The surest way of making profitable the work of those who labor on the land is to secure to them the widest and surest market for the produce which they raise. Viewed from the standpoint of the social reformer, from the standpoint of labor, the policy of the present Administration in its broadest aspect may be described as a great social policy, which will have as its outcome the improvement of all conditions for the farmer and of all those engaged in rural pursuits, and the postponing of the day when the social problems begotten of evil conditions in the older lands will have to be reckoned with here.

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"Our opponents have talked of annexation, and their whole argument as respects annexation is based on the assumption that by the opening of new American markets to the south to the natural products of this country the increase in the volume of trade will be so great that even our loyalty to the flag will be affected by it. Our opportunities of trade with other parts of the world will remain what they are, but so great will be the increase in having so important a purchaser at our very doors that new channels of trade will be developed, and they would have the people of Canada believe that the loyalty of the people of the Dominion can only be maintained by depriving them of this great opportunity, of shackling them in the matter of selling their goods where the return is likely to be a little more beneficial than that which they have at the present time. A strange doctrine of loyalty this!

"But not alone are the farmers and those engaged in rural pursuits likely to be benefited by this policy, but the men in the towns and cities as well will also be the gainers. I view the interests of the farmer and the interests of the manufacturer in much the same light as I view the interests of capital and the interests of labor. Their interests in the last analysis are one and the same, and a policy which in the end is likely to further one at the expense of the other is not a wise policy; the policy that helps to demonstrate the mutuality of interest is alone the one which is likely to endure.

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"I have the great privilege of representing in Parliament a constituency which is partly agricultural and partly manufacturing. No finer agricultural community is, I think, to be found in any part of the Dominion than is found in the county of Waterloo, and certainly no finer—I would say no like manufacturing district—is to be found than that comprised in the towns of Berlin, Waterloo, Elmira and other towns round about. Had I believed that by the proposed reciprocal arrangement the interests of any of these industrial establishments were likely to be adversely affected, had I believed that the manufacturing interests not merely of that riding but of this Province were likely to suffer in consequence of this proposed arrangement, had I thought that it would affect adversely the welfare of the hundreds of thousands of working men and women who are employed in the factories and workshops throughout the Dominion and which have prospered so magnificently during recent years, I for one would have been strongly opposed to the proposed arrangement and would have opposed it in so far as was within my power. It is because I believe so strongly that under the present arrangement the position of the manufacturing, not less than the agricultural, industries will be advanced that I do not hesitate in the interests of those whom I represent, and as one whose special duty it is to safeguard the welfare of the working class of this country, to say that if consummated the proposed arrangement will mean increased prosperity to every industrial community of this Dominion. And if one stops to consider the situation one will see that the reasons are self-evident. For whom do the factories of this country produce? Is it for the foreign market or is it for the home market? Ask the manufacturers of the Province of Ontario to what parts the great percentage of their goods is being shipped, those of them that ship goods beyond the immediate localities in which they carry on their business, and what will be the answer?

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"The greatest service, to my mind, which it is possible for the people of the Dominion to render the British Empire is to help to cement those links of friendships which bind together the two great peoples of the Anglo-Saxon race, to bind these peoples together in the furtherance of those aims which can best serve the interests of mankind and of advancing civilization. This end will be served not by seeking to repulse our American neighbors, when, as a great nation, admitting their errors in the past, they renew advances for what they have come to recognize to be of mutual interest. It will be served only by pursuing the part of modesty rather than of arrogance, by further good-will rather than by inciting enmities, and above all, by a faith in ourselves which is large enough and strong enough to cause us to believe that the shaping of national ideals and expansion is more powerful than sordid commercial motives, and that in the inheritance which we have as citizens of the British Empire we have more to receive and more to give than by any other destiny under the sun."

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Is there any truth in the statement that the reciprocity agreement subjects Canadian workmen to general competition from the products of United States factories?

Will you please say in plain words what the agreement means?

These are queries worthy of reply. The following are the facts of the case:—

The Governments of Canada and the United States, subject to the consent of Parliament and Congress, have agreed that each within its own territory will remove all duties heretofore levied on wheat and other cereals, dairy products, fish, live animals, fresh fruit, vegetables, poultry and many other foodstuffs, and will lessen the Customs duties now levied on bacon, beef, lard, flour, biscuits, sauces and other prepared foodstuffs.

Speaking generally, the new rates on these latter articles are to be uniform in both countries. Thus the Customs duties on each side of the line will be 50 cents on a barrel of flour. The present duty in the United States is 25 per cent., or about $1.20 per barrel, and in Canada 60 cents.

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The market in Britain for our exports is still wide open, and we will still charge a third less in Customs duties on British goods coming in than we do on similar goods from the United States. That is what is meant by the term "British preference."

The agreement is not a treaty and does not bind either country for any given period. It could be set aside at next session of Parliament if the people of Canada were to favor that course.

The British Government is not opposed to the arrangement. The British Ambassador at Washington, Mr. Bryce, actually helped to bring it about, acting in his official capacity, and would not have done so had the Home Government been afraid that it would "sever Canada from the Empire."

The whole object of the agreement is to remove as far as possible the taxation of foodstuffs on this continent.

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ER 19,060. TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1911—THI

NATIONAL QUESTIONS ENGAGE OXFORD YOUNG LIBERALS

Splendid Rally at Opening of Fine Club Rooms in Woodstock.

HON. MR. KING ON RECIPROCITY.

The Record of Liberalism is Greeted With Great Enthusiasm.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Woodstock, March 3.—The formal opening of the new club rooms of the Oxford Young Liberal Club to-night was signalized by a largely-attended banquet, at which splendid speeches were delivered by Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor in the Dominion Cabinet; Messrs. E. W. Nesbitt, M.P., North Oxford; M. S. Schell, M.P., South Oxford; Dr. Andrew MacKay, M.P., North Oxford; T. R. Mayberry, M.P., South Oxford; Mr. John F. MacKay, Toronto, the club's first Secretary; Mr. J. W. Mahon, Cobalt, the first President, and others.

Mr. G. F. Mahon was toastmaster.

Very Comfortable Quarters.

The Oxford Young Liberals have reason to feel proud of their new quarters, which must prove a centre of attraction for the members. The rooms are situated in the old Y.M.C.A. apartments in the Brown block, opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce. An inviting entrance leads to the hall, off which open the various rooms of the club. The reception room is tastefully furnished in mission style, and is suitable for social functions. The reading room is cosy and supplied with the leading daily newspapers and periodicals. The card room, provided with a dozen tables, also open off the reception room, and the three can be turned into one for banquets or public meetings. On the upper floor is the billiard room, with three first-class tables, and admirably lighted. Two complete up-to-date bathrooms, one with a shower bath, are also provided for the free use of members at all hours of the day or night. The billiard and card rooms are not open on Sundays. The fine hardwood floors covered with rich Oriental rugs, the dark burlap dado, delicately-painted walls, beautiful friezes and artistic metallic ceilings, combine to give an air of cheery comfort, and all these privileges are open to all city members of the club for $5 per annum, non-resident members paying $2. The club now boasts of 150 members.

History of the Club.

The club was organized in 1900, following the suggestion of the late Mr. Andrew Pattullo, the late Hon. James Sutherland and other leading Liberals. The first officers were Messrs. J. W. Mahon, barrister, now of Cobalt, President; A. O. Whitelaw, Vice-President; J. F. MacKay, then Manager of The Sentinel-Review, Secretary, and Clifford Kemp, barrister, Treasurer. The present officers are: President, G. F. Mahon; Vice-President, John Utting; Secretary, R. J. Murray; Treasurer, Henry Sneath; Executive Committee, P. S. Connolley, James Davis, W. G. Bain, Bert Rennie, Fred Sutton, Alex. Wagner, W. J. Peacock, A. Siple, Alex. Gibson, R. H. McGee, and R. H. Bogart.

The loyal toast was proposed by the President. That to the Dominion Parliament and the Ontario Legislature, by Mr. J. F. MacKay, was responded to by the legislators present. Hon. W. L. M. King's speech was in response to the toast of "Canada," proposed by Mr. J. W. Mahon.

Association With the Land.

Speaking of the tariff changes being proposed with a view to better trade relations with the United States, Hon. Mr. King said, in part: —

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"Our opponents have talked of annexation, and their whole argument as respects annexation is based on the assumption that by the opening of new American markets to the south to the natural products of this country the increase in the volume of trade will be so great that even our loyalty to the flag will be affected by it. Our opportunities of trade with other parts of the world will remain what they are, but so great will be the increase in having so important a purchaser at our very doors that new channels of trade will be developed, and they would have the people of Canada believe that the loyalty of the people of the Dominion can only be maintained by depriving them of this great opportunity, of shackling them in the matter of selling their goods where the return is likely to be a little more beneficial than that which they have at the present time. A strange doctrine of loyalty this!

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THE GRAND TRUNK STRIKE

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The Grand Trunk Strike

The Position of the Government With Reference to the Big Industrial Dispute.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING
Minister of Labor.

Speech Delivered in the House of Commons by

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

March 21st, 1911.

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SPEECH DELIVERED BY

HON. MACKENZIE KING

MINISTER OF LABOR

In the House of Commons, March 21, 1911

When the House rose at six o'clock, the hon. member for Hastings (Mr. N. Currie) had moved an amendment to the motion to go into supply to the effect that the House expresses its regret in three particulars, first, that the government through the Department of Labor or in any other way, had wholly failed to make any intelligent effort to avert the late strike; second, that the Government had failed to put an end to this strike during its continuance; and third, that it had failed to compel Mr. Hays, the president of the Grand Trunk Railway, to effectively carry out the agreement made with the government. There are therefore in that amendment three distinct charges. First, that the government was responsible for not having effectively prevented the strike which took place on the Grand Trunk Railway; second, that the government is responsible for its continuance or failure to terminate it; and third, that the Government is responsible for the alleged failure on the part of Mr. Hays to carry out the terms of the agreement.

I shall endeavor to deal with these charges in their order, but before doing so it may enable the house better to understand and appreciate the significance of the strike and the difficulty of dealing with it if I breefly outline its nature and true proportions. Let me point out first of all that this strike was but the culmination of a movement which started on this continent nearly two or three years ago, on the part of the organizations connected with the railways of the continent to bring about a standardization in the rates of pay and the conditions under which the men are obliged to labor. I say on the continent, because these brotherhoods have organizations not only in Canada and the United States, but also in Mexico. They extend throughout the whole of North America. About three years ago they endeavored to bring all the railways on the continent on to one plane as respects the conditions under which the workingmen are obliged to labor. That movement, which started in the Western States, took up the greater part of the year 1909 in that section of the country. Then having succeeded in bringing about an equalization of conditions on the American roads, they endeavored to bring a similar condition in western Canada, and succeeded so far as the Canadian Pacific Railway was concerned. In 1910, these organizations endeavored to bring into line the railways in the Eastern States. Some 40 or 50, or perhaps 60 different railways were affected, and when the brotherhoods were able to bring about an equalization, making allowance to a certain extent for the different conditions under which men were obliged to work—when they succeeded in bringing into line the whole of the United States and Western Canada, they next turned their ateention to Eastern Canada. In that connection there were two different railways to be considered—the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

If hon. members have grasped the significance of what I have said they will see that the dispute, which finally took the shape of a strike on the Grand Trunk Railway, was but

the culminating point of that movement which had been successful in every part of North America except in the Dominion as respects the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway. When that point is grasped, hon. gentlemen will perhaps hesitate before endeavoring to hold the government or anyone responsible for the fact that that strike came on as it did with the force and effectiveness that characterized it. As I have said, there were only two railways left after the railways in the Eastern States had been brought into line. These were the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway. Under our law before any action can be taken in the nature of a strike, the parties are bound to submit their differences to a board. They applied for boards in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway, and these were granted in each case. The boards met simultaneously and reported in the case of each company. In neither case was the report wholly acceptable to the men, but I believe in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that company was prepared to accept the award of the board of conciliation, though the men were not. What followed? After the board had given its award in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway the men in the employ of that company expressed disatisfaction at certain things, and then the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the men came together and negotiated further and arrived at a settlement satisfactory to each. That left the movement then confined entirely to the Grand Trunk Railway. The men had been successful on all the railways in the United States and western Canada and in Eastern Canada, with the exception of the Grand Trunk Railway, with which they had been unable to bring about a satisfactory settlement. One reason alone is sufficient to account for that fact, and that is the different methods of payment in connection with the two roads, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway, had been in existence. In the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway the men were paid by the mile, and in the case of the Grand Trunk Railway by the day. On practically all the railways in the United States, these organizations had been able to bring about a system of payment by the mile, and the object of the struggle in connection with the recent strike was to compel the Grand Trunk Railway to change its system from a day to a mileage basis. The importance of that difference will be apparent when one considers what takes place as the roadbed and the rolling stock are improved. Where the payment is on the mileage basis, the better the condition of the road bed and the rolling stock, the greater the run which can be made, and the longer the run, the more the amount of wages. On the other hand, when payment is by the day, every improvement to the roadbed and the rolling stock calls from the men the expenditure of a greater amount of energy; they have to travel over a greater distance for the same pay. And as the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway have been improving their roadbeds and rolling stock, the result is that the men on the Canadian Pacific Railway were getting a higher rate of wage relatively than those on the Grand Trunk Railway. In some cases the difference was as high as 38 or 40 per cent. in favor of the men on the Canadian Pacific Railway as compared with men doing the same work on the Grand Trunk Railway. It was this large difference in the rate of wages and this difference in the method of payment that caused dissatisfaction among the men on the Grand Trunk Railway, and it was because this difference was so great that the Grand Trunk Railway was not prepared to accede to the demand made on them at the outset nor to the terms proposed later on.

My hon. friend in his motion charges the Government with not having made any intelligent effort to avert the strike on the Grand Trunk Railway, and in endeavoring to impress this on the House, he said there were two ways open to the Government by which they could have averted that strike. One was to appoint a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the other was to appoint a board of

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arbitration under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labor Act and compel the two parties to execute the award of that board and thus prevent the possibilities of a strike.

My hon. friend is a lawyer, and I am somewhat surprised that he should have made that criticism because he must be familiar with the laws which this House has enacted; and if he reads through the statutes he will be unable to find any law which gives the Minister of Labor power to compel an arbitration. This Parliament has never seen its way to concede compulsory arbitration. And, in the absence of a statute of that kind, I am unable to see how the hon. gentleman could draw the inference he has attempted to draw that the Minister had power to compel arbitration.

Mr. Rhodes.—With the permission of the Minister, I desire to ask a question. Is there any question about the jurisdiction of this Parliament to pass a compulsory Act? I ask purely for information.

Mr. King.—I do not myself think there is any question about it. I think that if this Parliament decided that it was a wise thing to enact such a law, it would have full power to do so. When the matter was considered some years ago, a compulsory arbitration bill was introduced by Sir Wm. Mulock, then Minister of Labor. That bill was read twice, I think, in this House, and then copies of it were distributed throughout the country to labor unions and important companies with a request for their opinions as to a law of that kind; and they were pretty nearly unanimous in stating that they did not wish compulsory arbitration, but what they wished was compulsory investigation.

Mr. Rhodes.—Would there not be an interference with the right of contract if such a law were passed?

Mr. King.—So far as railways chartered by this Parliament are concerned, I think certainly this Parliament would have authority to enact a compulsory arbitration law. However, that is aside from the question. The point I wish to make clear is that there was not the alternative which my hon. friend has suggested. He has referred to some correspondence between Mr. Hays and the department as being rather extraordinary—he used that remark, I think, in reference to a letter written by Mr. Hays to myself. The line of argument he has taken is precisely that taken by Mr. Hays at the outset which, I must confess, I thought was somewhat extraordinary on Mr. Hays' part. For I felt that he could not but have the best legal advice, and I was unable to see how he could think that this Government had power to compel arbitration. As I have said, the dispute was referred, first of all, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It was in January, 1910, that the men first presented their demands to the company. These demands were considered and negotiations took place between the parties until March 17, by which time they had discovered that it was impossible to reach a settlement by mutual agreement. The men applied to the department for a conciliation board. This board met for the first time an May 25, and on June 22 the board presented a report to the Government. From June 22 until July 18, the parties continued their negotiations. The board's award was not taken as satisfactory to the men or by the company, but they used it as a basis in the effort to bring about a satisfactory settlement. So, from June 22 until July 18, the date when the strike was declared, the parties did their best to reach an agreement. My hon. friend says that during that interval the Government should have stepped in and compelled arbitration; and he says we should have done so as a consequence of a request which came to the Government from Mr. Hays, pointing out that we had the power to compel arbitration, and that it was the duty of the Minister to compel it under the circumstances. I will not weary the House by reading correspondence, but will refer hon. members to a letter which is on file, and which has been brought down, of July 13, in which Mr. Hays suggested that the department should take action under the Conciliation and Labor Act to compel arbitration. And I would refer hon. members also to my reply to Mr. Hays and my

communication to each of the parties involved on behalf of the railway organizations. I took this position—and I think it is the only one that could be taken: The dispute had been referred under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. So, any reference under the Conciliation and Labor Act could only be in the nature of a second investigation. I held that it was never the intention of this Parliament, when it enacted the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and made provision that railway disputes might come under that Act, or under the Conciliation and Labor Act, that such a dispute should be taken first under one Act and then under the other. That is, Parliament intended to give the railway men an alternative to proceed under either of these statutes, and, the men having proceeded under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, they were not by law obliged to submit to a second investigation under the Conciliation and Labor Act. However, I pointed out to Mr. Hays that if it was an arbitration as commonly understood—that is, each of the parties agreeing to be bound by the award of some third person who might be called in—I would do my part to see if the men were willing to accept arbitration of that kind. I communicated with both Mr. Murdock and Mr. Berry, who were representing the men, and drew their attention to Mr. Hays' letter. What was the reply? In one letter which I received, which was signed by Mr. Hays himself, he inclosed a communication from the men, and this had the following significant statement:

"The committee have also carefully considered the suggestion contained in your letter in reference to arbitration, and they desire us to advise you that in their opinion the questions referred to (being the contentions of men employed in train and yard service in the eastern territory for standardization of wages and general conditions), have been very fully arbitrated already. First, for some eight days on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway under the provisions of the so-called Erdman Act; later in the case of some ten or more properties by a submission of the entire question to two gentlemen experienced in these matters, to dispose of.

"The committee are not inclined to believe that further arbitration should be necessary or that arbitration would bring out anything in the way of contentions upon either side that has not already been fully considered and passed upon."

Similarly, the letter which I received from Mr. Berry and Mr. Murdock in answer to the communication which was sent them transmitting Mr. Hays' letter, contained the following:

"On behalf of the members of these organizations—

The Brotherhood of Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors—

—generally throughout Canada, and especially on behalf of the men employed in train and yard service on the Grand Trunk Railway, we trust that it may be decided by the Minister as unnecessary to apply the provisions of the Mulock bill for the purpose of investigating this situation. The men on the line, generally, cannot believe that such action would conserve their interests, or the interests of the public, but would rather feel that any further investigation of the nature referred to would only tend to prejudice the situation unfavorably against them by causing further delay."

That was the situation. Mr. Hays had asked the Government to try to bring about a second investigation under the Conciliation and Labor Act. I believed that an investigation of that kind could not serve any useful purpose, and, further, that it would be prejudicial; and I based that belief not only on my general knowledge of the situation at the time, but on the expressed opinion of the men themselves when Mr. Hays' communication was transmitted to them. I had no power to compel an arbitration. But had I tried to precipitate in any way this question of a further investigation into the difficulty as it was at that time, it would only have aggravated the situation and put the Government in a position where it might reasonably have been held responsible for some of the trouble which

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might have ensued. All that it was possible to do after the board had presented its report was to offer the good offices of the Government to the parties and to agree to meet any of the expenses which might be necessarily incurred in carrying out any proposal which either side might make and which would be agreeable to both. That I did in communications sent both to the company and to the men on every occasion; for example, in my letter to Mrs. Hays I said:

"I regret that it does not seem to me I have the requisite authority to take either course suggested by you, nor under the circumstances do I believe it would be in the public interest to do so. If, however, the company or its employees can suggest any way in which the good offices of the Government can be further exercised towards ameliorating the present difficulties I should be pleased to do my utmost to see that they are immediately placed at the service of the parties."

That was the standing offer which was kept before the parties at every stage of this dispute, that if either of them could suggest any way in which the Government could lend its good offices to prevent the situation becoming more critical, the good offices of the Government would be placed immediately at their service.

Take the parallel case of the dispute on the Canadian Pacific Railway. There the board had given its award, which was not accepted by the men; the company and the men continued negotiating. Had I done what the member for Hastings (Mr. Northrup) suggested I should have done in this case and said to the parties: You have been unable to get a settlement as a result of the investigation by the board, now the Government wants you to arbitrate this matter, I would have been in a nice position, and the Government would have been in a nice position if they had turned round and said: Thank you, we do not want any of your arbitration, we do not need it, and if they had subsequently shown that they did not need it by coming to an agreement, as they did, which is binding to-day. The Grand Trunk situation was precisely the same as that of the Canadian Pacific Railway. There, too, the board's award was not accepted, they were still negotiating, and for any third party to have gone in at that particular stage would only have been to make the situation worse than it was at that time.

I would point out in that connection that the Government on any occasion of this kind has to consider more than the immediate case. There is such a thing as precedent and particularly in dealing with these industrial disputes it is easy to establish a precedent which may lead to a great deal of trouble later on. My belief is that after a board has been appointed and has made an investigation the Government should not interfere further between the parties unless there is something very exceptional to compel them to do so, because once the parties get the idea that Government can be called upon indefinitely to lend its good offices they are not going to end their dispute or the negotiations at the first stage, they are always going to continue them until they have exhausted every possible means of gaining their end. So I feel in administering the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act that the Government is on the right side where it refuses, unless the cases are most exceptional, to take any step as between the parties, after a dispute has been reierred to a board, and the board has given its award on which they are to base their judgment.

I have in my hand a pamphlet signed by Mr. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. This pamphlet is an account of the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont Railway strike as given by the president of this organization to the men who were concerned in the dispute. At page 5 of this pamphlet Mr. Lee sets forth the negotiations which took place between the company and the representatives of the men, after the award of the board of conciliation had been given. He points out that on July 16 there was a lengthy conference in the office of the president, and again on July 18 another conference. He says:

"Mr. Hays replied shortly that he would meet the committee and officers at 11.30 a.m., the 18th, which was done, other officers of the company also being present. Mr. Hays at this conference stated that the company would definitely promise to put the eastern standard rates into effect January 1, 1913. This was not accepted and the conference was adjourned and resumed again at 3 p. m."

That was on July 18, the very day on which the strike was declared. The parties up to 3 o'clock that afternoon were negotiating together to see if it were possible to come to a settlement themselves. Mr. Lee goes on.

"Prior to the departure of the general committeemen a draft of a proposal of last resort was prepared and ratified which it was agreed should be submitted to Mr. Hays if it was finally concluded that a peaceable settlement could not otherwise be effected. After it appeared that Mr. Hays was indisposed to make any appreciable concessions, the proposition mentioned was presented to him, on which he expressed himself quite favorably and asked the opinion of other officers present as to the time it would take them to analyse it. They answered that it would take two or three days, but the attention of the officials was called to the fact that they had had several months to consider the men's demands, and that the committeemen were now out on the line getting ready to put a strike order into effect that evening and that the men were opposed to any further delay at that time. The president then stated that they would take until five o'clock to consider the matter and the officers and sub-committee were told to return at that time. Upon return the president handed Brothers Berry and Murdock copies of proposed terms of settlement as the company's ultimatum. The officials were informed that the terms offered were entirely unacceptable, and, even if the officers and sub-committee were so disposed, they could not accept the offer as it was not up to the lowest basis, above referred to, fixed previously by the joint committee. Mr. Hays stated that the company would go no further and the meeting closed.

"It was now definitely realized that a strike was inevitable. Up to this time the sentiment in all parts of the Dominion was that the Grand Trunk Company could not consistently refuse to give the men the same rates and conditions as granted by practically all eastern railways. It was not believed that the company would engage in a strike."

That was the position the men themselves took in reference to this dispute. If, up to 5 o'clock on the afternoon on which the strike was declared, the leaders of that strike did not believe a strike would take place, wherein would the Government have been justified, in the midst of these critical negotiations, with the example before them of the case of another railway company having negotiated with the same body in which a successful settlement had been reached, it had rushed in and tried to compel an arbitration which the men themselves had indicated would only help to precipitate an element of danger into the whole situation? I say if the Government had taken the course which the hon. member in moving this resolution has suggested they should have taken, I think the hon. member might have brought in the resolution which he has here, and have very properly condemned the Government for being too precipitous, too officious, and for preventing the parties themselves from coming together and effecting a settlement which might have averted the strike. So I say as to the first part of the resolution which my hon. friend has moved and which expresses regret that the Government had not endeavored in any intelligent way to avert a strike on the Grand Trunk Railway, he is wrong in two particulars, he is wrong first of all in the method he suggests should have been taken by the Government, for I claim that is a wrong method, and he is also wrong in stating that no effort whatever was made, inasmuch as when the demands of the men were presented these demands were made a subject of investigation by a board which was appointed by the Government and then the Government from the time the board's award was given up to the time the strike took place, held out an offer continuously to each side in the dispute to lend its good offices in any way that

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would be acceptable to the two parties.

There seems to be just as little ground for criticism of the Government's action as respects the second charge contained in this amendment, namely, that the Government had wholly failed to put an end to the strike during its continuance. Just here I would call the attention of the House to a curious contradiction in the motion of my hon. friend. He wishes to condemn the Government on every possible side, first of all for the strike, secondly for not ending the strike, and thirdly for not having had the agreement carried out. But he finds himself in this dilemma that to hold the Government responsible for the agreement being carried out, he has in some way to make the Government responsible for the agreement itself. So he is put in the curious position of being obliged to admit that the Government did bring about a settlement of the strike when he tries to hold it responsible for not having the terms of the settlement fully carried out. On the other hand, when he wishes to make his denunciation wholesale, he says the Government are to blame for not putting an end to the strike during its continuance. Follow the two clauses of my hon. friend's motion. He says that the Government have "wholly failed . . to put an end to it during its continuance," and he goes on to say, "or to compel Mr. C. M. Hays, the president of that railway, to effectively carry out the agreement made with the Government, on the faith of which . . the men at once offered to resume their service with the company." Either one of these two clauses must be wrong; both to my mind are wrong, but either of them is certainly wrong and it must appear so to every one who reads them. If the Government did not put an end to the strike then the Government cannot be held responsible for the terms of an agreement that, according to the third paragraph of the amendment, it is supposed to have drawn up, and as a result of which the men returned to work. On the other hand, if the Government did draw up an agreement as a result of which the men returned to work, then the second clause of my hon. friend's amendment, namely, that the Government did not put an end to the strike, falls absolutely to the ground.

Just a word as to what the Government did do when the strike took place. It was the 18th of July when the men decided to go out. On the night of the 18th of July an order was issued from Montreal to all the railway trainmen and conductors from Portland on the Atlantic to Chicago, half way across the continent, and the whole Grand Trunk Railway system throughout the entire distance, including something like 4,000 miles of railway, was completely tied up. The number of men who went out at that time totalled 3,450, and then, a day or two following, after the company had closed its shops at Quebec and other points, the total number who were out in consequence of the strike was 8,500. What was the situation on the morning of the 19th of July? Between 8,000 and 9,000 men were locked out, an entire railway system was completely tied up, not a passenger or freight train moving from one end of it to the other, and this over something like 4,000 miles of railway system. That was a position to which the Government could not be indifferent. I have already said that I do not think it was the business of the Government to interfere once a board has issued its award, unless the case is exceptional, but I contend that in this particular case the situation was exceptional. This was one of the first strikes of any magnitude that had taken place since this legislation was passed, and when it became apparent that the whole railway system of the Grand Trunk was going to be effectively tied up it became the duty of the Government to do what it could to relieve the situation. My hon. friend, in suggesting what might have been done, said that he did not see why the Government did not appoint a board of arbitration and place on that board merchants, manufacturers, workingmen and capitalists, so that all interests in the country would be represented. Now, the hon. gentleman knows just as well as I do that the Government could have appointed a thousand boards and not one of these boards

could have affected the situation one way or the other. The dispute had already been investigated. It could not have been referred to a board of arbitration without each party being willing to abide by the award. The parties were not willing. The only step that was possible, in so far as I could see in the premises, was for the Government to endeavor in some way to affect public opinion on the question so as to compel each of the parties to realize that theirs was not the only interest that had to be taken account of, that while they, as working men, or a railway company, might believe they could afford to fight over their own differences, the public also had an interest in the situation and the public was entitled to have its voice heard. So, on the day following the strike, I addressed a communication to each of the parties asking them if they could not see their way to refer this difference to arbitration. I pointed out that they had professed to be willing to arbitrate before the strike had taken place. I had my doubts as to the genuineness of their professions and my doubts increased when I gave them an opportunity to refer the matter to arbitration and they did not take advantage of it. That was the first step necessary to be taken and it was taken promptly. Each of the parties had asked if they would not agree to refer the dispute to arbitration, and I told them that in the event of their being willing to do so the Government would bear the expense of the arbitration and assist in every way to see that it was faithfully and properly carried out. What were the answers that were received? The answer that came from the men was largely an evasive answer. The answer that came from the company was no less evasive. Each of them was unwilling to appear to be the first to give in by consenting to arbitration. I shall not delay this discussion by reading the messages that were exchanged on the one hand and the other, but I would point out to the House that what the department sought to do on that occasion was to let the public know who was responsible as between the two parties for the situation which had been created. That could be made apparent if one or the other was refusing what was obviously fair, and I felt that sooner or later the pressure of public opinion would make itself felt to such a degree that the parties could not longer stand out against it, and that very soon the strike would be terminated. That communication was sent to each of the parties, and as neither of them sent satisfactory replies, I addressed the following letter on July 2 to each of them—to Mr. Hays on the one side and to Messrs. Berry and Murdock on the other:

"Referring further to my letter of the 20th inst. and the replies received, I would respectfully point out that neither the reply from the president of the company nor the reply from the representatives of the general committee of the employees, answers the question it asks and which is, whether as representing one of the parties to the present dispute, you will now be willing to refer the existing differences to arbitration mutually acceptable can be secured, and the necessary expenses incidental to such board met by the Government. This is a question to which the people of Canada who, at the present are being more largely affected by the existing dispute than either of the parties, have a right to expect a definite reply, and which, as a Minister responsible to them, I feel it my duty to ask on their behalf. Will you kindly give a direct answer to this question at your earliest convenience, that the public may be able to judge for itself of the present positions and attitude of the parties on a matter which so vitally affects its interests?

That letter, or telegram, for as a matter of fact it was wired, gives the keynote to the attitude of the Government at that time. The Government had made up his mind that it would find out for the people of the country who was responsible for keeping up this dispute, it was determined to give each of the parties an opportunity of entering into an arrangement which would afford a satisfactory way out of the dispute, and if either failed to take advantage of the opportunity its action could speak for itself. The answers to that communication will be found in the papers which have been

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brought hown to the House. In brief, the replies that we received were also evasive. The committee that were dealing with the case of the men replied that they did not have authority to refer the matter to a board other than one of the nature which they had agreed previously to refer to it. Mr. Hays replied that he had nothing to add to his previous letter. I continued to press for a definite reply, urging the obvious public grounds and in the course of another day or two one of the parties did finally consent to refer the dispute to a board of arbitration; this was the men. In their letter sent from Montreal on July 23 they give reasons which are well deserving of consideration and they say :

"We recognize the special obligation to the public and regret exceedingly the inconvenience and loss to which public and private interests are being subjected, and with that recognition desire to advise you that we will be willing to refer the existing differences to arbitration provided a board of arbitrators mutually acceptable can be secured."

The strike took place on the 18th July, and by the 23rd July the Government had succeeded in getting one of the parties to consent to have the differences referred to a board of arbitration. Had Mr. Hays been ready to take the same step at the same time there is no reason why the strike should not have ended then. When I received this letter from Messrs. Murdock and Berry I at once communicated its contents to Mr. Hays, and I asked him pointedly whether, the other party having agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, he would not also agree to do so. In reply he said :

"Your telegram of the 23rd received, while as you know from many conferences urging your action before the strike took place and from our offer repeated and urged upon the committee, we were desirous of arbitration and so avoiding the existing trouble, the time for such action has now passed, and it is only necessary that we should have the protection to which we are entitled to enable us to resume the full operation of the road.

"Chas. M. Hays."

Had the Government been indifferent, had the Government been prepared to take Mr. Hays' word, the matter might have ended with that letter, but the moment that reply was received from Mr. Hays the Government communicated with the customs officials throughout Ontario as to the movement of freight in their respective towns and from all of whom replies were received stating that the Grand Trunk Railway system was practically tied up, that trains were not moving, in some that factories had closed down, and in all that inconvenience, loss and distress were being experienced. The Government then took action as a Government, and a meeting of the Cabinet was called and Sir Richard Cartwright, who was acting Prime Minister, in a communication pointed out to Mr. Hays that the reports of the Government officers demonstrated that Mr. Hays' telegram did not correctly describe the situation. Sir Richard Cartwright wrote :

"The Government has been carefully considering the whole strike situation, and whilst it is the wish of my colleagues and myself to cause you as little embarrassment as possible, we cannot but feel, in view of the situation as disclosed in these messages, all of which are from an official and strictly impartial source, as well as from many other urgent representations, that it is eminently desirable that some settlement of the present dispute should be immediately effected, and that if this cannot be brought about by a conference between the parties, the matter should be left to arbitration as already suggested by the Government."

Mr. Hays had refused the offer of arbitration, and the Government came back at him and pointed out that he should accept arbitration at that particular stage, and Sir Richard Cartwright concluded :

"I very much hope that you may find it possible to co-operate with the Government along the lines suggested in its endeavors to deal with

the critical situation which has arisen, through the interruption of operations over a large part of your company's system."

On that day the Minister of Militia was leaving for the Maritime provinces and he agreed to take this communication in person to Mr. Hays so as to impress upon him how determined the Government was that the strike should be ended and ended speedily. The Minister of Militia took that letter to Mr. Hays on July 27, and the same afternoon I received this telegram :

"Messrs. Garretson and Lee held conference to-day with Mr. Hays without result. May I be permitted on behalf of the men on strike to request that as a Minister of the Crown and representative of the people you come to Montreal and by further effort try and arrange an honorable settlement either by arbitration or negotiation.

"James Murdock."

As a result of that telegram I left on the following day for Montreal and the Minister of Militia and myself did our utmost to bring together the two parties with a view to a settlement. I point out to my hon. friend (Mr. Northrup) that instead of being indifferent and doing nothing to bring about a settlement the Government was as active as it could be from the moment the strike took place. The only step we could take at the outset was to bring all the pressure possible on each side to get them to agree to a joint conference or arbitration, and the communications which passed between the Government and the parties were the means of helping to focus public opinion on the situation, and enable the public to discover which side was right and which wrong in refusing to take advantage of the Government's offer. In this way public opinion combined with the active intervention of two of the Ministers, eventually succeeded in bringing about a settlement, and instead of the Government being criticised by my hon. friend (Mr. Northrup) he should have complimented it on its activity and success in ending the difficulty in so short a time. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Northrup) said that the Government should have used the big stick, and although he did not define what he meant by that expression his meaning apparently was that the Government should have done all it could to compel the Grand Trunk Railway to agree to a settlement on reasonable terms. But, if we are to judge by results I think my hon. friend (Mr. Northrup) has plenty of evidence to show that the big stick was used, and used pretty effectively on that occasion. There is no doubt at all that Mr. Hays did not intend to settle that strike. I have no hesitation in saying that once the men went out on strike, it was the intention of Mr. Hays, no matter what the cost, to keep up that strike until he defeated the men. And that such was the opinion of the men themselves is evident from the statement in this same pamphlet sent out by Mr. Lee, the president of the organizatian, in describing the effort made to bring about a settlement. On page 6 he says :

"The entire service was demoralized in the beginning, but before a great many hours enough strike breakers had been bought and borrowed to man a number of passenger trains and as usual the passenger service did not suffer badly after a few days. The freight service, however, was crippled seriously. The loss to the companies in revenue was enormous. Valuable freight contracts were lost at least for the time. Mr. Hays, however, seemed to give little consideration to the immediate financial consequence of the strike, but appeared fixed in the determination that the men should be fought to the end."

Again he says :

"He seemed as ever intent upon prolonging the strike indefinitely, regardless of cost, apparently with the view of eventually having the public interest itself to the extent of forcing the Government to demand a resumption of the service."

He goes on to describe the efforts that were made by Messrs. Garretson and himself to bring about a conference with Mr. Hays with a view to settling the difficulty, pointing out that they were unsuccessful and that these efforts were finally broken off. The correspondence itself shows

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that the men saw plainly that the attitude of the company was that they were going to fight to the bitter end, no matter at what cost to the company or to the country; but the Government made up its mind that the fight would not go on to the bitter end, but that a settlement of the strike would take place. So the efforts of the Minister of Militia and myself, during the two or three days that we were in Montreal, were devoted to bringing the parties together, and putting them in a position where each would be obliged to show exactly where they stood, so that the public might learn if necessary, from us as Ministers of the Crown, who were in the right and who were in the wrong. It was Thursday afternoon, I think, when we left for Montreal; by Saturday a joint conference had been arranged between the parties, and by Saturday night we had practically come to an agreement as to the terms of settlement except in one particular, and it took from Saturday night till Tuesday to get that one remaining question settled before the strike could be declared to be at an end. What I want to point out to my hon. friend is that by the action of the Government, first, in offering arbitration and in bringing public opinion to bear on the situation; secondly, by actively intervening when requested to do so by the employees, and, thirdly, by bringing all the pressure possible to bear on the parties when we got them together, the strike was terminated inside of 15 days instead of being continued over a long period of time.

Now, I think I am right when I say that the efforts of the Government to bring about a termination of the dispute were appreciated, not only by the public, but by the parties to the dispute themselves; and, seeing that my hon. friend thinks that no intelligent effort was made to avert the strike, or to end it after it began, it might be well for me to read some of the communications which were received immediately after the termination of the strike, to show that those who had to do with it and knew the situation took an entirely different view from what he does. For example, here is a communication from Mr. Garretson, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors. He was one of those who were present during the negotiations with Mr. Hays; in fact, he conducted the negotiations on behalf of the men. His letter is as follows :

Order of Railway Conductors.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
August 10, 1910.

Hon. William L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I take this opportunity of expressing to you on behalf of not only myself and my associate officers, but of the organization at large, and more especially the Canadian membership thereof, the profound obligation under which we lie for the services of yourself and your associate Minister in connection with the settlement of the strike upon the Grand Trunk and the Central Vermont Railways. The ready recognition by you of the justification for the claims of the men on those properties and the exercise of personal and governmental influence toward securing a termination of the strike on those properties will not be forgotten by our membership, and I sincerely trust that those most directly affected, namely, our Canadian citizens, will in the future make that appreciation thoroughly apparent.

In conclusion, kindly accept my expressions of highest personal regard, and believe me, sincerely and gratefully yours,

A. B. Garretson,
President.

I believe that a similar communication was sent by Mr. Garretson to my hon. friend the Minister of Militia and Defence. Then, Mr. Berry, who represented the organization in Canada, in a letter dated Toronto, December 31, 1910, wrote as follows :

"I inclose herewith a copy of minutes of eastern association general committee, Order Railway Conductors and Brotherhood Railway Trainmen, held at Buffalo, N.Y., October 18 to 20, inclusive, 1910. I would draw your attention to resolution on pages 9 and 10 expressing appreciation of action taken by the officials of the

Government, especially Sir Frederick Borden and yourself. This resolution had the unanimous endorsation of the meeting."

It will be observed that this letter is dated December 31, so that the feeling it expresses was not simply that which Mr. Berry entertained just at the moment after the strike was settled, but the opinion he continued to have up to the end of the year. The resolution referred to by Mr. Berry is as follows :

"Resolved, that we express our full appreciation of actions of officials of the Dominion Government in their untiring efforts to settle the strike, and we especially commend the efforts of the Minister of Militia, Sir Frederick Borden, and the Minister of Labor, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who did so much toward restoring peace and harmony."

This resolution was passed at a joint meeting of the Eastern Association of General Committees of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, held at Buffalo from October 18 to October 20. Then, in a communication from Mr. Berry dated August 15, on behalf of the Canadian members, I find the following :

"In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing to you on behalf of myself, other officers of the Order of Railway Conductors, and especially our members employed on the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont Railways from Portland to Chicago, and the Canadian membership in general, the profound obligation under which we lie for the services of yourself and your associate ministers of the Dominion Government in connection with the settlement of the strike upon the above named railways. I feel, and sincerely trust, that the ready recognition and untiring efforts of Sir Frederick Borden and yourself will not be forgotten by the Canadian citizens, especially our membership, and that they will in the future make that reciprocation thoroughly apparent.

"Again thanking yourself and associate Ministers on behalf of the membership of the Order of Railway Conductors, and with highest personal regard, believe me, sincerely and gratefully yours,

(Sdg.), S. N. Berry,
Vice-President O.R.C.

Those communications speak for themselves. I might also quote from the official journals of these organizations. Here is the Railroad Trainman, the official journal of the Brotherhood of the Railroad Trainmen, at page 797 of the September issue, I find the following with regard to the settlement :

"The settlement was effected principally through the efforts of the Minister of Labor, Mr. King, assisted by the Minister of Militia, Sir Frederick Borden, to whom full credit is given for their efforts in bringing about the settlement."

Also in the Railway Conductor, which is the official journal of the Railway Conductors Brotherhood, I find at page 718 the following passage :

Mr. Wilcox.—What date ?

Mr. King.—September, 1910. This is what that journal says :

"In connection with this settlement the thanks of the Canadian membership and of our entire organization as well, are due and tendered to the Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, and Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, for their untiring efforts on behalf of the men, for the influence they brought to bear on the Grand Trunk Railway management contributed in no small degree in producing a satisfactory result and ending the controversy :

My purpose in reading these resolutions is not in any way to record on Hansard communications which one might be pleased to read concerning his own work, but I am forced to read them in view of the resolution moved. My hon. friend says that no effort was made by the Government to put an end to the strike during its continuance. That is the charge which he brings against the Government in general and the Department of Labor in particular. In order to reply, I feel it necessary to quote the words of the men themselves who, better than any one else and as well at any rate as the company itself, knew who had rendered them good service.

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Not only did the parties themselves believe that the Government had rendered the men a service, but the people of the country also. I have a telegram from my hon. friend's own constituency, for I believe he is a resident of Belleville. I am not sure whether he is a member of the Board of Trade of Belleville, but on August 3 I received the following telegram from that body:

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Ottawa:

Executive Belleville Board of Trade thank you for effective work in settlement of strike.

W. B. Deacon,
President.
W. N. Ponton,
Secretary.

Will my hon. friend say that the Board of Trade in his own town was mistaken when it sent a telegram congratulating the Government on its effective work?

Mr. Northrup.—They did not understand the facts then.

Mr. King.—I think my hon. friend does not understand them yet. Here is a telegram from the mayor of Hamilton dated August 3:

Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, Ottawa:

The city of Hamilton appreciates your earnest efforts to settle strike and congratulate you on your success.

John I. McLaren,
Mayor.

Does my hon. friend from Hamilton (Mr. Barker) think that the citizens of his city were mistaken in their belief as to the nature of the services rendered?

Mr. Barker. — No doubt they congratulated the hon. gentleman on what they thought was a success. They do not think so now, perhaps.

Mr. King.—I am glad to have my hon. friend admit at any rate that they were sincere when they sent that telegram. I could quote very many others, but I mention only these two. Here is a communication from an important firm of wholesale grocers, representing the business interests of this country, and my hon. friend referred to the business interests. This communication also comes from the city of Hamilton:

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Ont.:

We beg to offer you our congratulations upon the success of your efforts in adjusting the differences between the Grand Trunk Railway system and the trainmen. It is a great relief to the trade to have this matter settled because, instead of conditions improving, they were gradually getting worse, and had the strike continued for two or three weeks longer the loss to the trade would have been much greater. It may interest you to know that the extra volume of business that was thrown on to the Canadian Pacific Railway resulted in a congestion of freight over their system that will take them from one to two weeks to clean up. The Canadian Pacific Railway had practically arrived at the point where it was impossible for them to guarantee prompt delivery of goods; delays were becoming general and much longer in extent.

In view of the conditions that were becoming so bad the prompt settlement of this strike has been a great relief, and we thoroughly appreciate the prompt and aggressive way in which you kept at it. It is encouraging to the trade of this country to have a Minister to so grasp the situation that realizes the necessity of prompt action in matters that concern the trade and commerce of this country.

Again congratulating you on the successful termination of this unpleasant difference.

We are, yours truly,
W. H. Gillard & Co.,
per H. C. Beckett.

My hon. friend referred to Mr. Trowern, the secretary of the Retail Merchants Association, as a man of shrewd judgment. Well, here is a communication from Mr. Trowern dated August 9, in which he says:

"I wish to congratulate you on your success in bringing about a settlement of this unfortunate disagreement."

So I might go on, but I think these are sufficient to show the House that at the time the strike was settled, when the facts were fresh in the minds of the people, there was no doubt on the part of any one—either those concerned in the strike itself or the public most affected by it — as to the service the Government had

rendered in helping to bring it to a speedy termination.

Mr. Blain.—Did the Government not receive a good many communications complaining about its inactivity while the strike lasted?

Mr. King.—We had a sample of those this afternoon when my hon. friend was reading some communications which he said were sent in — telegrams from different Boards of Trade urging that something should be done; and when by chance I asked my honorable friend to read one, it found it began with these words: "While appreciating your indefatigable efforts." Most of the communications received were along those lines.

Mr. Blain.—I thought it would be only fair to place those on record alongside with the compliments to the Minister himself.

Mr. King.—I have no doubt about their going on record. If any can be found, I can trust hon. gentlemen opposite to see that they will all be given a place in the report. But if my hon. friend will look at the press he will find that in practically all the newspapers the Government was credited with making every effort possible to bring about a termination of the strike. It was not possible, however, to settle that strike in a day. In the case of a dispute of that magnitude, with the interests involved, with the feeling existing, there is no agency under heaven which could have brought about an immediate settlement of the difficulty. When one considers the nature of the dispute, its magnitude and the bitterness of the parties, the miracle is not that it lasted so long, but that it did not last several months longer. So much for the second part of my hon. friend's resolution.

In the third part he charges the Government with having failed to compel Mr. Hays, the president of the Grand Trunk Railway, to effectively carry out the agreement which he says was made with the Government and on the faith of which the men offered to return to service. Well, as already pointed out, this third part of the resolution contradicts the second. He says that an agreement was made on the faith of which the men returned to work; but in the second part he says that the Government failed to do anything to terminate the dispute. While I think that in this third part the hon. member is also mistaken let me first draw his attention to its wording. He says:

"To effectively carry out the agreement made with the Government on the faith of which the men at once offered to return to service."

My hon. friend saw that it was necessary to make out a case in that connection, for he had spent some time in the endeavor to show that the agreement was with the Government and not between the parties. There I take issue with him. The agreement was not with the Government, but was between the parties to the dispute, the Grand Trunk Railway on one hand and the organizations involved in the dispute on the other. They were the parties to the dispute, and they were the parties to the settlement. The Government helped to bring about an agreement — brought the parties together and, through its representatives, assisted the parties in trying to reach satisfactory terms. But the agreement was an agreement between the parties to the dispute, and the best evidence of that is that one party is now saying that the other is not carrying out its agreement.

Mr. Blain. — Was not the understanding with the Minister of Militia and my hon. friend (Mr. King) a part of the agreement? That is the part that my hon. friend from East Hastings (Mr. Northrup) was complaining about?

Mr. King.—If my hon. friend (Mr. Blain) likes to regard it as part of the agreement—

Mr. Blain.—I am asking if it was not part of the agreement.

Mr. King. — The agreement would not have gone into effect if that understanding had not been given — I will say that. But the question of the understanding having been given is not the question in dispute.

Mr. Blain.—Did not the hon. Minister regard it as part of the agreement, though it was not written?

Mr. King.—I regard it as part of the settlement, certainly; but it is not that part that is in dispute at the present time. I will explain that situation a little more fully. I fortunately happen to have retained a

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paper which was used during the course of the negotiations, and by a reference to it I think I can make perfectly plain to the House exactly what took place in regard to these words to which reference has been made. I have stated that, on Saturday afternoon—about three o'clock, I think it was—my hon. friend (Sir Frederick Borden) and myself had succeeded in getting the company and the men to meet. Mr. Hays and his officers sat on one side of the board, and Mr. Garretson and Mr. Lee, representatives of the men, on the other. The Minister of Militia and myself, with the solicitor of the company, and Mr. Wainwright, the vice-president, watched the proceedings. We took little or no part in negotiating the terms of the agreement. The award of the Board of Conciliation was made the basis of discussion and the two parties debated every clause in that proposed settlement. They would get to a certain length, and then break up. But we would get them together again, to see if we could not get a little further. By about nine or ten o'clock it was thought that settlement had been practically reached. There were only three main questions to decide—first, as to the reinstatement of the men; second, the rate of wages; and third, the rules of the company and the method of payment. As I remember it, Mr. Hays, as the representative of the company, had a draft made of what was the tentative agreement all were discussing, and typewritten copies were made in his office and brought up and made the basis of further discussion. Copies were handed to the men on one side; Mr. Hays and his officers had copies; and Sir Frederick Borden and myself were given copies. I have here the copy which I had at that time. I will read the settlement in full, because it will make plain the nature of the discussion:

"The company will put back as soon as possible the men, other than those who have been or may be found guilty of acts of violence or disorderly conduct, the understanding being that there is to be no coercion or intimidation used towards the new men.

"The company will put into effect on May 1, 1910, the rates named in schedule of rates dated July 18, 1910, those rates to be embodied in the present schedules now in effect on this line, it being understood that those rates shall in no instance affect a reduction in any existing rate.

"The company will on January 1, 1912, make effective on the Grand Trunk Railway the rates of pay and the rules contained in the schedule of agreement on that date in effect on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Fort William."

Now, I have written in one corner of this document the words used by Mr. Hays to the men when he presented this schedule, "If I take the last two, will you take the first one? In other words, "If I give you rates of wages, to go into effect May 1, 1910, in accordance with the schedule you want, and if I agree on January 1, 1912, to make the rules of my road similar to those of the Canadian Pacific Railway at that time, will you on your part accept this clause which says that the company will put back, as soon as possible, the men who are not found guilty of violence or disorderly conduct?" So, the question narrowed itself down to the acceptance by the men of the first clause on condition that Mr. Hays would accept the other two. The men asked Mr. Hays what he meant by "as soon as possible." They said: "Do you intend to take all the men back?" Mr. Hays said: "Yes, as soon as possible." "What do you mean by that? Do you mean next week, or two weeks?" They wanted to change these words or have them left out altogether. In fact, I think that was the first suggestion they made—to leave out the words, and said that if these were left out they would accept. But Mr. Hays would not agree. Well, to make a long story short, before we broke up we had got this far — that the men would be willing to let these words go into the agreement if Mr. Hays would give them a definite meaning. First they wanted the words left out; then they wanted a definite meaning given to them; in the third place, they said: If you give them a definite meaning, we don't care whether they are in or not. And their last offer was—and I have Mr. Garretson's words written in the other cover — "Satisfy Sir

Frederick and Mr. King as to the meaning of 'as soon as possible.'" They said: We will accept your first, provided you satisfy Sir Frederick and Mr. King what these words "as soon as possible" mean.

Sir Frederick Borden.—Hear, hear.

Mr. King.—The Minister of Militia (Sir Frederick Borden) is here and I think he will bear me out.

Sir Frederick Borden.—Quite.

Mr. King.—In other words, on that Saturday night an agreement had been reached between the two parties. The only question remaining was the meaning of the words "as soon as possible." And the men stated they did not care whether the words were put in or left out, so long as something definite in the way of an assurance was given them as to their exact meaning. They went so far as to say: You will only have to satisfy Sir Frederick and Mr. King, and we will accept that as an assurance. It was not the Government making an agreement for the men, or the Government making an agreement with the company, but the company and the men making an agreement together, and doing so under terms in black and white, but in regard to the meaning of one of which terms Sir Frederick Borden and I were to stand as witnesses. And we stand as witnesses at the present time. But Mr. Hays would not give a meaning to these words on Saturday night, and because he would not give a meaning to them the strike lasted through Sunday and Monday and Tuesday, for it was not until Tuesday that we could get Mr. Hays to give a definite answer. Hon. members opposite state that we ought to have used the big stick. Did we not use it? I will tell my hon. friends how it was used.

When I left on Tuesday Mr. Hays had not given that assurance. I gave Mr. Hays to understand that unless he gave some meaning to those words "as soon as possible" I would see that the people of Canada knew why the strike was not settled, and that it was because he had not defined the meaning of those words "as soon as possible," the whole Grand Trunk Railway system was being tied up, and I gave him virtually six hours in which to decide whether or not he would give a meaning to those words. I left him on the understanding that I would come to Ottawa and would see that the whole transaction from beginning to end was made public in order that the men and the Government should not be put in a false light before the country and that the blame should fall where it was due; that there were these three words to which he would not give a definite meaning. I would never have made this statement public if it had not been that so much difficulty has arisen over these words, and that the Government is being blamed in a way in which I do not think it should be. Had Mr. Hays followed out, as I think he should have followed out, the agreement at an earlier stage there would not be any occasion to mention this now. Mr. Wainwright came up to Ottawa on a train about the same time as the one on which I came and as vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway he gave me an assurance in the presence of two of my colleagues here that the president of the Grand Trunk Railway would consent to giving to these three words "as soon as possible" the definite meaning of three months, which was the time Sir Frederick Borden and myself said we thought would be sufficient. That was exactly the position, and Mr. Hays yielded at this stage in view of a knowledge of the pressure that was being brought to bear on him by the Government, and for no other reason. That strike would have continued for weeks and months probably, no matter at what cost to the country or loss to the men, but for the pressure which was brought to bear in that way. Just here I would say a word in behalf of Mr. Wainwright. If any man in this whole transaction is entitled to credit it is Mr. Wainwright. He had a very difficult position to maintain, but I think it was his good counsels and good actions which more than anything else were responsible in the last analysis for the company seeing the wisdom of accepting the settlement.

Hon. gentlemen opposite have endeavored to place on the Government the responsibility for the manner in which one of the terms of the agreement has been carried out. As I have said, the terms of the settlement

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stated that as soon as possible all those who had not been guilty of acts of violence or disorderly conduct should be restored to the company's service. The company does not deny having given that meaning to the expression "as soon as possible." What Mr. Hays says is that he has carried out that part of the agreement and that the men who are out at the present time, according to the statement of his officers, have been guilty of some acts of disorderly conduct.

It is one of the terms of the agreement entered into between the parties themselves that is causing the trouble to-day, not a part of the agreement to which Sir Frederick Borden and myself are witnesses, but another part, words that were perfectly agreeable to the men themselves, and which they were prepared to sign. The dispute that has arisen to-day is as to the "as soon as possible" or the three months whether the men who are still out have been actually guilty of acts of disorderly conduct. The Government, to my mind, were not obliged to do anything further; certainly the Government has never accepted in virtue of the agreement entered into between the parties, any obligation on its part to see that the terms of the agreement were carried out. Were that doctrine once admitted, this Government and Parliament would be opening the door to a wide obligation, that the Government would become responsible for all that grows out of the actions of every person who performs an act on behalf of the Government, that for examples in the case of the Boards of Conciliation appointed by the Government, the Government would become responsible for the way in which the terms of settlement offered by them were carried out, we would be assuming an obligation which I think would be going much further than this Parliament ever intended to go, and I do not think that the Government would be justified for one minute in admitting any obligation of that kind. However, the Government has stood and still stands to do its utmost to further industrial peace, and when after the settlement had been made and three months had gone by, and some of the men had not been reinstated, with the information that this situation was likely to give rise to fresh trouble on the Grand Trunk Railway, the Government naturally, in the interests of industrial peace, offered to do and has been doing all in its power to awaken a consciousness an the part of one of the parties to the agreement to the necessity of discharging the obligations in the present dispute, and so the Government has in many ways pointed out to the Grand Trunk Railway Company that it expected, in virtue of its being one of the parties to the agreement in the interests of industrial peace, that that great corporation should deal with ies men in a manner worthy of a corporation carrying on business to the extent that it does. When my hon. friend says that nothing has been done but to send a letter occasionally to Montreal, I think he can hardly have read over all the correspondence, because he would see in it references to many interviews which have taken place not only between myself and Mr. Hays and other officers of the Grand Trunk Railway in Montreal, but between Mr. Hays and the Prime Minister in Ottawa. I think that on two or three occasions the Prime Minister has himself spoken to Mr. Hays on this particular phase of the transaction. Mr. Hays is in a difficult position, I am prepared to admit that. His officers give him certain advice. He feels that, managing a great company, unless he pays attention to the advice of his officers he may not be able to carry on the organizatian as it should be carried on and so he has tried on the one hand, I think, to carry out the wishes of the Government in the matter, and on the other hand to stand back of the officials whom he holds responsible for carrying on the affairs of the road in a certain way. The Government gave him to understand clearly that if his officers were making misrepresentations to him, if the men were saying one thing and the officers another, the only fair way to do was to call in some third party and allow the third party to pronounce upon the cases. I made that suggestion first in a communication offering on behalf of the Government to pay the expense of an arbitrator. I think the Grand Trunk Railway

should have accepted that offer, I think it was a small thing to ask a big company to do especially as the men expressed their willingness to do the same. One of the doctrines to which the managers of great corporations seem to hold most strongly is that they are going to manage their own business, and after all what the Government was interested in doing was not to antagonize that corporation so that it would perhaps treat its men in a spiteful manner, but rather to facilitate the return of these men to the positions they formerly held. The Government intimated that it did not matter what the method was so long as these men were given a fair chance of having their cases investigated. Judge Barron's name had been mentioned because he had acted as chairman of one or two boards in industrial disputes with great satisfaction to both employers and employed, and my hon. friend has paid him the praise which he merits in saying that he feels that in every way Judge Barron will be upright, faithful and trustworthy in the discharge of his duty, and that it would make little difference by whom he is appointed. Judge Barron has been appointed to investigate the cases of all the men still out in the United States as well as Canada, and the fact that he has been appointed at all, no matter by whom, the Government or the Grand Trunk Railway, is a pretty good evidence of the pressure which has been brought to bear on that company by the Government. Judge Barron would never have been appointed, the cases of these men would never have been looked into, and instead of 200 men being out there would have been 500 or 600 if not more, were it not for the pressure that the Government have brought to bear on the situation.

Mr. Maddin.—Who is going to pay Judge Barron for determining who has been guilty of misconduct amongst the strikers?

Mr. King. — I presume the Grand Trunk will pay him for his services. I think my hon. friend will be the first to admit that any man of honor will discharge his duty in an honorable manner irrespective of who pays him. I think that certainly members of this House who have the privilege of knowing Judge Barron will feel that no member of the judiciary is more likely to act in an honest and faithful way than he is and I believe the men have just as much confidence in him as we have. I think it would have been preferable had the company accepted the offer of the Government to appoint Judge Barron to make this investigation, but a large company like this prefers to manage its own affairs and the company is determined as far as possible that it is going to conduct its business along its own lines. In the absence of compulsory arbitration you cannot prevent a practice of that kind being followed by a company. I cannot say that I am in favor of compulsory arbitration nor can I say that I am altogether opposed to some measure of compulsory arbitration where the ends of justice and the public good can be ignored at the will of an individual. This dispute has made me feel that never again, if possible, should this country be brought face to face with a situation such as occurred here through the attitude of any individual or group, be they capitalists or workingmen. I think the country as a whole is too important to allow its interests to be sacrificed. I would say to my friends amongst the workingmen and capitalists that if any occurrence of this kind takes place again they can expect, and I think they very naturally would expect, that some action may be found necessary which will prevent the possibility of any further recurrence if a method can be found that will prevent it.

My hon. friend (Mr. Northrup) in the third clause of his amendment, says that the Government is responsible for not compelling Mr. Hays to carry out the agreement effectively. I shall answer him, not in my own words, but in the words of the men who are most affected, those who are still out and are members of the organizations that are affected by the agreement not having lived up to in the way that they think it should have been lived up to. What do they say? My hon. friend read part of one communication this afternoon. Here is a letter signed by Messrs. Berry and Murdock, representing the

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railway conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen :

Windsor Hotel, Ottawa,
December 13, 1910.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, Ottawa :

Dear Sir,—The committee desire to assure you and through you the Government that they deprecate the attitude taken by certain gentlemen, (presumably well intentioned) whereby an effort is being made to hold the Government responsible for the failure to apply the terms of settlement made.

We appreciate fully the assistance given both at the time of the strike, and since, by the Government in its efforts to bring about on behalf of the Canadian public and the citizens of Canada who are involved in the strike a settlement, and an equitable carrying out of the terms of that settlement. It is definitely understood by the men interested and the undersigned that it is not on account of any failure on the part of the Government that the present unfortunate situation obtains, but that the existing conditions are rather the result of the obstinate disregard for contract obligations on the part of the Grand Trunk officials.

Mr. Northrup.—What is the date of that letter ?

Mr. King.—December 13, 1910, at a period some six months after the strike had been settled. Here is a communication of a later date from Mr. Berry :

Toronto, December 31, 1910.

"I herewith acknowledge receipt of your favor under date of the 19th inst., which was delayed in Ottawa several days before being forwarded me. I wish to assure you that the untiring efforts of yourself, other members of the Cabinet and members of the Dominion Government are appreciated in full by me, and I trust, by the membership of our organization throughout the Dominion of Canada, as well as parts of the United States, where they have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the actions of our Government relative to the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont situation."

There is also a letter dated January 28, from Mr. S. N. Berry, vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors. In this letter Mr. Berry says :

"I do not, of course, hold the Government responsible for the enforcement of the settlement—

An entirely different point of view from that which hon. gentleman opposite are taking.

—but I incline to believe in view of the fact the men accepted the settlement as it was made, partly to relieve the public of suffering, we can consistently look forward to all assistance possible in having that settlement adhered to by all concerned. We recognize the great help you and other members of the Government rendered to the men in connection with the matter, and we appreciate your desire that the settlement should in honor be carried out."

Then, on February 10, hon. members of the House will remember that the hon. member for South Simcoe (Mr. Lennox) asked me some questions in regard to the settlement. It appears that on February 7 that hon. member wrote to both the representatives of the conductors and trainmen's organizations and sent them a communication somewhat as follows :

I enclose a copy of questions I intend to ask in the House and would be glad to have your view of the situation. I have for a good many years endeavored to advance the interests of railway employees where I could, and have been in close communication with the men at Allandale. The railway contention now is that although there was a settlement, the men who came back, came back as new men and were not restored to a claim on pension fund.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.), Houghton Lennox.

That is addressed to S. N. Berry, Esq., 53 Beatrice St., Toronto. These communications were forwarded to me by both the officers of these organizations, without any knowledge on my part of their having received them. They sent them to me, thinking it important that I should be informed of all that had taken place. I will not attempt to read what was said in reply in full, but I will read what Mr. Berry and Mr. Murdock have said in part in reply to the

communications of the hon. member for Simcoe. In a letter dated Toronto, February 27, 1911, Mr. Berry writes :

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, Ottawa :

Dear Sir,—I hand you therewith copy of letter to me from Mr. Lennox, M.P., under date of the 7th instant. I fully intended to enclose a copy of this letter when sending you a copy of my reply to same.

I have no objections to matters of this kind being made public, as I trust all concerned, having nothing but the interests of the unre-employed employees of the Grand Trunk Railway who participated in the strike, in view, when making enquiries of this kind.

I wish to assure you my desire is that politics be kept entirely out of this question, and I do hope that any gentleman interesting himself in this matter, does so from the view point that it is justice what we want and hope to get for those men.

I am, yours very truly,
(Sgd.), S. N. Berry,
Vice-President O. R. C.

Mr. Murdock, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, sent me the following communication :

Grand Union Hotel, Montreal,
February 20, 1911.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, Ottawa :

Dear Sir,—I inclose herewith copy of letter this day written to Mr. Houghton Lennox, M.P., in answer to a letter that he sent me under date of February 7, requesting certain information, in the form of the following questian :—

He gives these questions and then adds :

It occurs to me that you might be interested in reading these questions which, I presume, you having heard heretofore, and that you might also like to see the answer that I have made to the questions as asked.

Very truly yours,
(Sgd.), James Murdock.

The letter to Mr. Lennox is rather long, but this is the way it concludes. It is a communication sent in answer to the questions put by the hon. member from the other side of the House, and I think it correctly answers the third part of my hon. friend's amendment in which he expresses regret that the Government has not tried to compel Mr. Hays to effectively carry out the agreement. Mr. Murdock in his letter says :

"In conclusion, it might not be amiss—

Mr. Blain.—Why not read the whole letter ?

Mr. King.—Very well. I may say that the questions put to Mr. Murdock were in this form :

Was the settlement of July 31 last between the Grand Trunk Railway and its employees in train and yard service :

(a) Intended and understood to put an end to all then existing disputes and difficulties.

(b) Was it understood that the men would be put back in the positions they held previous to the strike.

(c) Was it understood that the men would be reinstated.

This is Mr. Murdock's reply :

Montreal, February 20, 1911.

Mr. Houghton Lennox, M. P., Ottawa, Ont. :

Dear Sir,—Your letter of February 7, with which was inclosed three questions relative to the settlement of the Grand Trunk strike, has only just reached me, hence the delay in my replying.

I will answer your questions in order as given.

(a) Yes, most positively hoped for and understood.

(b) Yes, without reservation it was expected that the undertaking that Mr. Hays gave to Ministers of the Crown on August 2 as to his intended application of paragraph 1 of the agreement made on July 31, contemplated that all men who had gone on strike and who had not been guilty of the commission of overt acts would be returned to their former positions, runs, seniority, standing, etc.

(c) Is answered in the reply given to (b).

I am indeed glad to know that yourself and other eminent and representative members of the Dominion Parliament are taking such a commendable interest in the welfare of Grand Trunk employees who have

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not yet been returned to service, or who, having been returned to service, have not been conceded their former positions or runs.

(I presume Mr. Murdock had read the debate which took place. I think my hon. friend asked me whether anything was said with regard to the pension, and in reply I said that pensions had not been mentioned, and Mr. Murdock says in this letter:

The question of pensions or of conserving the pension rights of the employees who had been on strike and who were by the settlement to be returned to service was not even considered as a factor in determining the basis of settlement. Representatives of labor and laboring men generally, recognize the fact that pension schemes, provident fund arrangements and relief associations, inaugurated, fostered and maintained by railroad companies or large employers of labor, without the employees co-operative sanction to the formation of such concerns are usually found to be nothing more or less than a pre-arranged and contemplated outlay or investment on the part of the employer to test the loyalty of the men to themselves, as individuals, and to each other, in the event of just such trying negotiations as preceded the strike of July 18 last.

Organizations of labor in train and yard service have not considered it as a part of their legitimate sphere of effort to make representation to railroad companies or railroad officials as to the basis upon which pension allowances should be inaugurated or maintained, and in the case of the Grand Trunk strike and settlement the question was not given serious consideration by the employees. Any action that the Grand Trunk Railway Company saw fit to take in reference to the pension rights of employees prior to the Grand Trunk strike, they had an absolute right to take and maintain, and they are apparently disposed to exercise the same rights and privileges which they formerly enjoyed in this respect.

From every consistent and logical standpoint upon which the question of pension might be considered, it should surely be recognized that the mere fact of an employee leaving the service for a period of two weeks and thereby breaking a continued service of many years should not be sufficient to debar him from all rights to a pension fund, if that pension fund had been inaugurated and was maintained for the purpose of conserving in old age the rights of an employee who had given to the company many years of faithful service.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company's present attitude demonstrates conclusively that the estimate placed on the average railway company's pension fund has been well founded.

And now comes the conclusion and it is this in particular that I invite the attention of hon. gentlemen opposite:

In conclusion, I would suggest that the present attitude of Grand Trunk officials who have violated indiscriminately the first two articles of the terms of settlement is deplorable, but if I might be permitted to do so, I would suggest that some of the hon. gentlemen at Ottawa who are taking such an apparently deep interest in this situation, are, to use the expression attributed to you on page 3480 of Hansard, under date of February 10, "barking up the wrong tree."

The agreement made when the strike was called off was under the circumstances equitable, and amply sufficient to conserve the rights and interests of all concerned, public, employer and employee. The deplorable conditions that have existed and that exist at the present time are wholly and solely chargeable to Grand Trunk officials disregard for contract obligations except as expediency suggests.

I trust that the information given above will be looked upon as satisfactorily answering the questions asked in your letter of February 7, at least to some extent.

In conclusion, it might not be amiss for me to advise you in case that I should be looked upon as politically biased, that I was raised in a family Liberal in politics always, but that I have personally voted for the past 18 years as opportunity afforded with the Conservative party. I believe, however, in giving credit where credit is due, and have been deeply disappointed to find that many eminent gentlemen like yourself are apparently disposed to place the responsibility for the failure of Grand Trunk officials to carry out their agreement on the shoulders of someone else. I remain,

Very truly yours,

James Murdock,
Vice-President B. of R. T.

In view of these several cammunications which speak for themselves it is not necessary for me to add anything further. It has been shown pretty conclusively that my hon. friend (Mr. Northrup) has no ground for the charges he makes in this amendment. It has been proven that as a matter of fact instead of being deserving of criticism and blame on the occasions to which he refers, the Government is entitled to credit. If my hon. friend will consider the matter fairly, and if he will consider what is more important, namely, the significance of the discussion of labor matters in this House, he will, I believe, feel that it is at least due to the present situation that he should withdraw this amendment. I can say with confidence to hon. gentlemen opposite that in administering the Department of Labor I have tried as between labor and capital to be absolutely impartial; I have tried above everything else to keep the labor movement and labor questions out of party politics altogether, and I think hon. gentlemen on both sides of the House will agree that such is the only attitude that can properly be taken if the cause of industrial peace is to be effectively furthered. Any attempt to make party capital or other capital out of an industrial situation is an extremely dangerous thing. In dealing with these labor questions and the strife between capital and labor you are dealing with a two-edged sword, and as these conflicts are likely to continue and to become more gigantic as the years go on, the only attitude which can in the long run be of service to workingmen or to capital is that the Parliament of Canada should stand for the people of this country as a whole, see that fair play and justice are maintained as between the different parties and that no fear or favor be shown to one side or the other.

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21 April 1911 St. Thomas

RECIPROCITY

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TORONTO GLOBE

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TURDAY, APRIL 22, 1911—THI

MR. KING ATTACKS PRESIDENT HAYS

Grand Trunk Executive Failed to Keep His Promise.

MEETING AT ST. THOMAS.

Opposition Did Not Support the Men's Interests.

Only Three Men Voted Against Reciprocity in That Tory City—Addresses by Hon. A. G. MacKay and Hon. Mackenzie King.

"We, the electors of East and West Elgin, desire to express our unbounded confidence in the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between Canada and the United States. We believe, if this agreement is adopted by the two countries, the benefits to all classes of the great Dominion will be beyond our most sanguine anticipation, and more especially will it be of immense value to the workers of the soil, the sea, the forests and the mines."

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

St. Thomas, April 21.—Reciprocity and labor divided interest at the mass meeting of East and West Elgin residents, held in the Opera House here this afternoon. Hon. A. G. MacKay set forth the merits of the trade agreement, and when a resolution favoring reciprocity was introduced only three men openly differed with him. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, did not discuss the reciprocity issue, except in an indirect way; devoting himself by request to labor matters, and particularly to the Grand Trunk situation. Asked for a statement as to what action the Government was going to take to force the Grand Trunk to live up to its agreement to reinstate the trainmen, the Minister of Labor replied with a carefully detailed review of the whole question, and showed, to the satisfaction of every railway man present, that the Government had done its part, had accomplished all that it could, short of using compulsion. He criticized President Hays for the stand he had taken, and declared that the Conservatives in Parliament had played into the hands of the head of the Grand Trunk, by attempting to make the matter a political one instead of siding with the Government in the interests of justice.

Only Three Opposed Reciprocity.

The fact that open opposition to the reciprocity agreement came from but three individuals is an evidence that the endorsation of the Government's policy is not going to come from the farmers alone. The meeting this afternoon contained a fair proportion of agriculturists, but on the whole the audience was an urban one; moreover, the expression of approval comes from a city in which Tory sentiment rivals in strength that of Toronto itself. The resolution in favor of reciprocity was moved by Mr. John Campbell, formerly head of the Campbell Milling Company.

The Ontario Leader.

Hon. Mr. MacKay was introduced by the eighty-year-old Chairman, Mr. Ewen Cameron, who testified from his own recollection of the stand in favor of reciprocity taken by the Conservative leader years ago. The Opposition leader discussed the agreement in his usual manner, driving his arguments home with facts and figures. He took up a number of farm products and showed conclusively the great advantage the farmers would receive in each case by the wider market the agreement would provide. Hon. Mr. MacKay appealed for a consideration of the agreement strictly upon its merits, since in its origin it was in no sense political, but the Government's response to a demand voiced by a farmers' deputation that included men from every Province in the Dominion.

Hon. Mackenzie King.

Hon. Mackenzie King's address was a thoughtful explanation of the aim and purpose of the Department of Labor. He was asked by Mr. L. G. Thompson, legislative representative of the B. of R. T., for a statement of the Government's position with regard to the G. T. R. situation. The Minister devoted an hour to making the whole situation clear. He told of the efforts of the Government which resulted in the settlement of the strike, and of the verbal promise given by the Grand Trunk officials that the men would be reinstated within three months. That promise had not been kept. "That action of President Hays," said Hon. Mr. King, "was not worthy of the President of a great corporation. It was not the way a big man or a great man would act."

Opposition Helping Mr. Hays.

The Minister criticized the Conservative Opposition for trying to make political capital of the situation. "Why," he asked, "do they try to blame the Government for the action of Mr. Hays? Why don't they turn their criticism on the Grand Trunk? Why doesn't your member here do so?. Why doesn't he get up and protest against the action of the Grand Trunk? The Conservatives, I say, are playing the game for the Grand Trunk instead of helping the Government."

The Minister declared that, short of compulsory arbitration, the Government could go no farther than it had, and compulsion was against the wishes of the workingmen. He stated that the Government had been working for the men right along, and instanced the appointment of Judge Barron to hear the complaints as one result of the efforts of the Department of Labor.

At the close of the meeting resolutions endorsing the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and of Hon. A. G. MacKay were passed.

Hon. Mackenzie King and Hon. A. G. MacKay were tendered a banquet to-night by the Southwold Liberal Club. Over three hundred members turned out to do honor to the guests of the evening. The toast list was a long one. Hon. Mr. MacKay responded to the toast of the Ontario Legislature, while the Minister of Labor responded to the toast of Canada. Mr. H. S. McDiarmid presided.

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29 May 1911 Berlin D 3302

THE VISIT OF EARL GREY

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file Quebec

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I

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is a memorable and historic occasion; memorable in every way for the town of Berlin and the County of Waterloo, but historic also as respects the Dominion, and of international significance in the larger affairs of the British Empire.

It is memorable to Berlin and the county in that it affords to the citizens the opportunity of welcoming to this community the representative of our gracious sovereign His Majesty King George V., and of expressing to him their loyal attachment to the British Crown. We welcome Your Excellency as the representative of the King, but we welcome Your Excellency also as a Governor General who has endeared himself to the hearts of all Canadians, and as one who during a stay of six brief years has by a singleness of purpose and devotion to the best interests of Canada, hightened our national zeal, broadened our national vision and deepened the patriotism of all classes by giving a clearer conception, not only of the vastness of the inheritance which we have in this Dominion, but of that larger inheritance which comes through a participation in all that is symbolized in the Union Jack as it floats over British possessions in all quarters of the globe.

It is especially gratifying to the citizens of this town to have an opportunity of welcoming Your Excellency to

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Berlin. We know that while your interests are many, the great concern of your thought is the character and happiness of the people who compose the nation. We believe that Your Excellency will find here a community after your own heart,-- a community which at the forthcoming census will be classified as a city, a city where industry and prosperity abound, a city of model industrial establishments, greater in variety and number than ~~is~~ are to be found in any other area of like dimensions in the whole Dominion, a city of schools and churches, without slums, and without poverty, a city of parks and gardens, a city, above all, of happy and contented and cultured homes; a community with a community sense and a community pride, a law-abiding, a peace-loving and a God-fearing people.

The occasion~~s~~ is memorable ~~too~~ also, because of what has been accomplished by the Daughters of the Empire. To the Regent, Mrs. Mahlon Davis, and the ladies associated with her in the Princess of Wales Chapter, the citizens of Berlin and indeed the citizens of the whole Dominion shall ever be indebted for having had added to the few historic monuments of ~~the Dominion~~ Canada, this splendid statue of the deeply beloved & ever revered Queen Victoria. The statue is a very special adornement to this park which bears the Queen's name, and to the town of Berlin, but is also because of the conception and the articistic quality of its execution, in every sense a national possession.

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There is something peculiarly fitting in that this monument owes its existence to the loyal devotion of a group of women, and in the circumstance that they were associated together as one of the chapters of the Daughters of the Empire. It was the reign of Victoria which saw the British Empire come into being as we know it today, and it is to the inspiration of that reign that the Daughters of the Empire as an organization owes its existence. But above all Queen Victoria will be ever remembered in world history, not less as a Queen among women than as the greatest of Queens among the rulers of modern times. She has given to the world an imperishable record of all that is queenly in those graces and duties which sanctify the home and family life and make possible the happiest of social relationships. It is well for the world to learn to reverence woman; it is well for the people of the British Empire that the model of their veneration has been found in a British Queen.

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But there is also an international significance in the event which we have witnessed today. Within the past fortnight in the old world,the King of England and the Emperor of Germany united in the capital of Britain in the ceremony of unveiling a magnificent monument to the Great Queen who was the grandmother of each and whose name as has been well said is a deathless inheritance to both German and British peoples. Today in the new world,in a community which is proud to bear the name of the capital of Germany,people of German and British origin and their descendants have the honour of uniting in the ceremony of unveiling a statue of the same beloved sovereign. There is surely cause for congratulation here,in a reverence which is begotten of a common love and attaches to a common memory.

If events have any significance at all we surely have cause to believe that in this expression of a common devotion on the part of the German and British peoples of the old world and the new is to be found the evidence of that good understanding between Germany and England which was one of Queen Victoria's most cherished dreams. Here in the new world,here in this County of Waterloo, a name which itself bespeaks of the deeds jointly wrought by German and British alliance,here where are situated in addition to Berlin localities bearing such well-known German names as Heidelburg,Breslau,Hamburg,Baden,Strasburg and Bamburg,we know what industry,what prosperity,what happiness

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springs from a union of the peoples of German and British origin in the development of industry and the promotion of the arts of peace. We find in embryo here a prophecy of what may be achieved in the service of mankind and the progress of the world, by an enduring friendship between the peoples of these two great powers; and as we witness today the flag of Britian fall about the feet of the sovereign who unites in a common ancestry the rulers of the British and the German Empires, those of German origin assembled here instinctively feel that they are prepared to protect from ruthless tread that emblem of liberty which has secured to them in peace their hearths and homes in a new and prosperous land; and those of British origin, that dearer than their lives is the honour of that flag, and that never with their consent shall it be lifted aloft save as the emblem of the rights and liberties of a people born to reverence justice and to further its sway in all quarters of the globe. ~~With feelings not less noble have we, German and English alike become accustomed here to think about that other flag, the flag of Germany which waves as an emblem of friendship in this Park and throughout this town today.~~

It is ~~this~~ the loftier ideal of mutual service, the larger conception of world duty, that we Germans and English of this community see symbolized in the ceremonies which the past fortnight has witnessed in London in the old world and Berlin in the new, and it is to this highest of the duties of man, that in

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common with our brothers in this and other lands we consecrate today our lives anew, in the lingering glory of a life that has passed and in the presence of a memory that shall ever be.

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6 June 1911 Woodstock D. 3309

RECIPROCITY

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D 3310

[Notes of Speech at Woodstock.
June 6,1911]

Present situation---question of an election
---issue reciprocity.

History of Reciprocity in Natural Products
--Sir John A.Macdonald's death.

Nature of present proposals:
--agreement--not treaty.
--terms of.

Benefits to Canada:
--to farmers---wider markets
--implements.
--to industries -- lumbering
fishing in N.B.
potatoes
--to consumers --
- production on larger scale
- more money to buy
- all necessaries free
-monopoly of middlemen
destroyed.

Arguments vs---
--diversion of trade.
(bonding,reduction freight rates,
carrying U.S. via Canada,C.P.R.-C.N.R.

--British preference:
--England vs.-- Can.increase; goods
not kind bot.from Eng.
--will really increase.

--Annexation bogey--
--trade greater with U.S.than Empire
--2 provinces trading
--Canadians have say.
As much Arbitrate tariff with England & Aus

D 3311

2 --Woodstock notes-

Consequences if not accepted--
--alternatives of U.S.
--pick and choose
--treat with other countries
--U.S.proud nation
--legislation for reduction of tariff
increase.
--East vs.West.

If referred to people--
Vote for because--
I. Benefit to Canada---industrially,
--commercially,
--politically

2. Protest vs.corruption of press and deception
of electorate.

3. Protest against interference of tariff
reformers in Eng.

4. Protest against Jingoism.

5. Aid feeling of Friendship

6. Confidence in Laurier:
(1) Unity as between races,
(2) " creeds,
(3) " classes,lab. & cap.
(4) " sections (East & West)
(5) " within the Empire.

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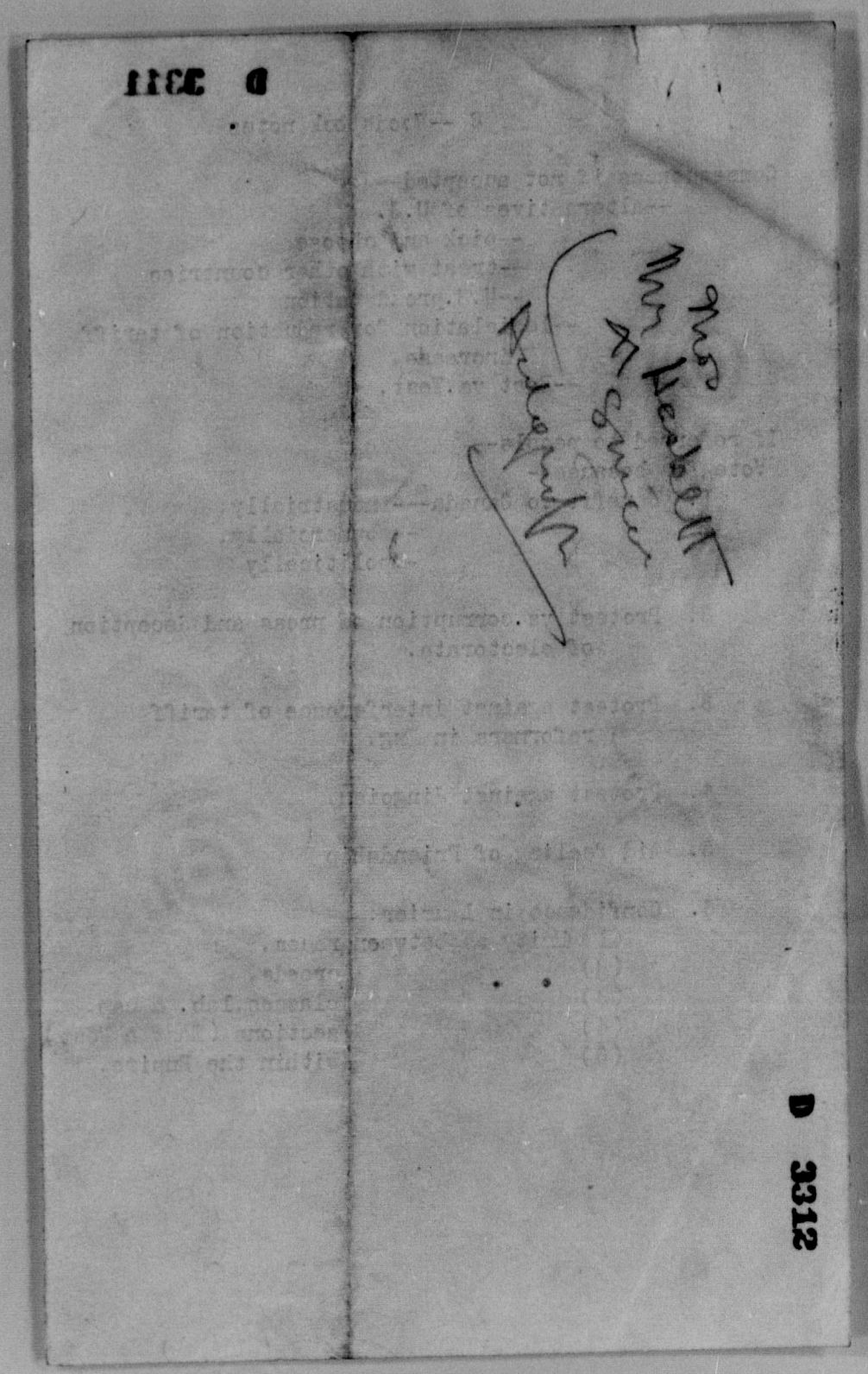

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29 June 1911 Waterloo D 3313

"THE RECIPROCAL TRADE
AGREEMENT"

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PUBLIC MEETING

to be addressed by

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

will be held in the

TOWN HALL, WATERLOO

Thursday, June 29

at 8.15 o'clock p. m.

for the purpose of explaining and discussing the

Reciprocal Trade Agreement

as proposed between Canada and the United States, and its effect upon Manufacturers and Workingmen, Farmers and Business Men, Producers and Consumers.

Everybody Welcome Ladies Included

GOD SAVE THE KING.

J. C. HAIGHT,
Secretary N. W. R. A.

J. F. HONSBERGER,
President N. W. R. A.

CHRONICLE-TELEGRAPH PRINT

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3 July 1911 Oshawa

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT THE
IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

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Quebec Extracts

ENDORSE STAND OF SIR WILFRID

Canadian People Not Deceived by Tory Uproar.

TACTICS ARE EXPOSED.

The Premier's Position at the Conference Defined.

Hon. Mackenzie King Points Out the Absurdities of Party Criticism—Sir Wilfrid's Reputation as Imperial Statesman Enhanced by His Representation of Dominion.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, in his address at a meeting in Oshawa, dealt at some length with the Imperial Conference and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude in relation to some of the questions discussed there. In part he said :—

Mr. Arthur Hawkes, who has addressed this gathering this evening, is the Secretary of the Canadian National League. From its name one might assume that it might be an organization formed with a view of co-operating with the Nationalist party in the Province of Quebec in furthering its propaganda, and, indeed, if it is to be judged by the utterances of some of those connected with it, it would appear that the assumption was not without foundation. In the last analysis the purpose of the Canadian National League in Ontario and of the Nationalist party in Quebec is one and the same—each has in view the discrediting of the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Their methods are curiously alike in each Province, though, oddly enough, in many particulars their pronouncements are the antitheses of each other. The Nationalists of Quebec would have the people of that Province believe that Sir Wilfrid is too Imperial; that he is sacrificing the interests of Canada to those of the Empire. The Canadian National League would have the people of Ontario and other parts of the Dominion believe that the Premier is not Imperial enough, and that as a matter of fact he is prepared to sacrifice the Empire in the working out of a "separatist" idea and in the furthering of what they have been pleased to call "continentalism" as contrasted with Imperialism. It is often said that politics begets strange bedfellows, and it is well that the people of Canada should understand the nature of this curious partnership, and realize that both the Nationalist party in the Province of Quebec and the Canadian National League in the Province of Ontario are at the moment the handmaids of the Conservative party, having in common, whatever their other objects may be, the creation of a sentiment antagonistic to the Prime Minister in matters which pertain to Canada's position within the Empire.

The Declaration of London.

One of the first discussions of importance which arose at the Conference was that which came up in connection with a resolution moved by the Premier of Australia respecting the Declaration of London, and which, however different may have been its intent, could not very well escape being regarded by the opponents of the present Administration in England as a reflection, if not a criticism, upon the Government in having failed to consult the several outlying Dominions before giving its adherence to the declaration. Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, very properly explained that at the time the question had been under consideration by the Government the outlying Dominions had not assumed the important position which they now held in connection with naval matters; that there had been no intention of overlooking any of them, and intimated that the Dominions would be consulted before the next Conference at The Hague, when the matter would be again considered. He added, however, that the ratification was essential to retain the co-operation of the United States in the arbitration movement. Unfortunately, we have only the brief cable despatches to guide us as to what followed in the discussion which took place. What appeared, however, to have occurred is that the Canadian Premier, seeing the false position into which the British Government would have been placed had the resolution of the Prime Minister of Australia been adopted, defended the stand taken by Sir Edward Grey by maintaining that the advanced consultation with the Dominions in all treaty matters excepting commercial treaties should not be regarded as a necessity, and that, with the exception of commercial treaties, it was better to leave treaties in the hands of the Home Government. This position, at once chivalrous and wholly proper from the point of view of Imperial interests, has been deliberately misconstrued, so as to make it appear that the Prime Minister was wholly opposed to the Dominions being consulted lest the Dominion of Canada might thereby come under obligation in regard to international complications which might affect the Empire as a whole.

What Was Adopted.

How wholly erroneous this view is will be apparent from the following resolution which, after the discussion, Premier Fisher asked leave to sub-

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stitute for the original motion, and which the cable despatches stated was unanimously agreed to. The resolution is as follows:—

"That the Dominions shall be afforded opportunity for consultation when the British Government is framing the instructions to be given to the British delegates at future meetings of The Hague Peace Conference. When conventions affecting the Dominions are provisionally assented to there shall be circulated among the Dominion Governments a statement of the proposals, where time, opportunity and the subject permit; this procedure also to be followed in preparing instructions for the negotiation of other international agreements affecting the Dominions."

Ministerial Responsibility.

This doctrine of Ministerial responsibility has been the guiding star of the Canadian Premier in all that he has said and in every attitude he has assumed at the Colonial Conference. With the clear vision which he has, he has seen from the outset that, once departed from, the ship of State, whether of self-governing Dominions or of the Empire as a whole, will find itself amid rocks and shoals which sooner or later will bring the fabric to destruction. Treaty negotiations affecting the Empire are under discussion. How is responsibility to be fixed? The Prime Minister of Canada says, Let us be guided by the star of Ministerial responsibility. If the treaty is to be one which affects Great Britain alone, as was the case with the Declaration of London when first under consideration, then let the Government of the day, which has to do with the negotiating of the arrangement, be granted full power and be saddled with full responsibility. If the arrangement is one which is to affect the Dominions, the Dominions should be afforded an opportunity for consultation, placing in this way upon the Government of each of the Dominions the responsibility for the advice given, a responsibility which may lead to the overthrow of a Government in the event of its action, when called upon for advice, not being in accord with the popular will. Similarly, responsibility should be placed upon the Home Government for accepting or rejecting the advice of the Dominions as given, a responsibility which, if not properly exercised in the light of imperial considerations, may lead to the overthrow of the Government of the day in the motherland. Lastly, in commercial treaties, in other words, in those treaties which are necessitated by the fiscal policy of a country, and are for each country primarily a matter of domestic concern, the Government affected, and that Government alone, should be charged with the responsibility of carrying out those agreements which are a necessary sequence of its fiscal rights, the responsibility to be exercised in the light of all considerations, but not hampered by encroachments of one part of the Empire on that which lies wholly out of its jurisdiction.

What in precise words was the resolution for which Sir Wilfrid asked consideration, and for the moving of which he has been bitterly attacked as a separatist? It was as follows:—

"That the Home Government be requested to open negotiations with several foreign Governments having treaties which apply to the Dominions with a view to securing the liberty, which the Dominions may desire, of withdrawing from the treaty without impairing the treaty in respect of the rest of the Empire."

Reason for the Uproar.

It is not suggested by this resolution that any withdrawal from treaty obligations or existing conditions will be made. They may never be found necessary. All that is suggested is that the liberty should be there to withdraw, should it appear in the interests of the Dominion advisable to exercise it. Why, then, this uproar against the Canadian Premier? The reason is not far to seek. In the discussion on the reciprocity proposals the Conservative party have tried to make a strong argument out of the circumstance that if the agreement goes into force several other countries—countries, by the way, which have little or no trade with Canada in the articles concerned—will have privileges similar to those granted the United States This in consequence of what is known as the favored-nation treatment secured by Britain to those countries in connection with commercial treaties, and which gives to each of them, not only in the United Kingdom itself, but within all of the Dominions, the opportunity of sharing equally with other countries in any commercial privileges that may be granted. The Liberals have contended, and have shown pretty conclusively, that, notwithstanding the privilege secured in this way by the favored-nation clauses of these commercial treaties, the privilege thereby secured will amount to little or nothing; that as a matter of fact trade with these several countries is not likely to be affected one way or the other in consequence of this agreement. The possibility, however, is there, and since the possibility is there the Conservative party is given an effective weapon to use when placing before those who are not fully apprized of the facts the nature of the privilege which favored-nation treatment accords.

Canadian Premier's Good Service.

If one thing above another has become apparent in connection with the present Conference, it is this: that Sir Wilfrid, in the attitude he has taken, has spoken throughout as a statesman who has had experience in the working out of a federation. We in Canada, familiar with the working of a federal system of government, know that the only way in which it can be carried on successfully is by maintaining intact the principle of Ministerial responsibility, making the Ministers of the Provinces and the Dominion alike share the responsibility for matters within their respective jurisdictions. How much more important, then, is it in Imperial concerns that what has been found necessary on a small scale should be safeguarded when the interests become vaster and of more concern?

The Canadian people are not likely to be misled. When Sir Wilfrid returns to Canada he will be hailed by the citizens of this Dominion as one whose

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reputation as an Imperial statesman will have been many times enhanced in virtue of the stand which he has taken. The Canadian people will express to him their gratitude for having represented this country with dignity and foresight, and will not hesitate to show how heartily thankful they are that, instead of proceeding to Britain to instruct the public men of the United Kingdom on how an Empire should be managed, he has been content to maintain an attitude of dignity throughout, never failing, however, to give to the people of the British Empire, without fear either of active prejudice or of possible misunderstanding, the benefits of a political wisdom begotten of a training and experience of colonial government such as has been accorded to no other statesman who has participated in the deliberations of the present Conference."

L. Globe.
4-7-11.

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4 July 1911 Sarnia D 3319

ELECTION ISSUES

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IXTEEN PAGES.

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Sarnia, July 4.—The mercury tonight attempted an alliance with the Conservative party to resist the reciprocity wave, but it was as useless as to try to check the heat wave, for several hundreds of citizens turned out to hear Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Mr. F. F. Pardee, M.P., Chief Liberal Whip, and others. The meeting was held in the Town Hall, and by 9 o'clock the large auditorium was comfortably filled, and the meeting was most encouraging to the cause of freer trade and greater prosperity. The frequent applause which interrupted every speaker showed unmistakably the feeling of the audience. The local member made a brief but brilliant speech, and was followed by the able Minister of Labor, who, in addition to discussing reciprocity, cleared away all doubts as to the Government's aid to the railroadmen in the G.T.R. strike of last year.

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Mr. Fred. F. Pardee, the member for West Lambton, was received most cordially. They had succeeded in getting Hon. W. L. M. King here, and he would speak to them of reciprocity. What else was there to talk about? They had a Government that had done all a Government could do for the betterment of Canada. The Laurier Government had managed the affairs of Canada with a balance on the right side, had filled the vacant spaces of Canada, and made the nation so prosperous that to-day this country led the world in the per capita amount of trade done. The Government had given Canada its great place in the world, and this brought him to the point as to whether it should go forward and allow the people to have even greater prosperity. The Government, by the reciprocity agreement, had secured that opportunity, and the speaker derided those who would urge that Canada leave well enough alone. It was the bounden duty of any Government, he claimed, not only to do well, but at every and all times, as trustees of the people, their aim should be to increase the prosperity of the people and the happiness of the country.

Will Advance Prosperity.

Now was the great opportunity to obtain reciprocity, and Mr. Pardee scored those who would oppose it. He exposed the inconsistency of the Conservative position, pointing to the whole political history of the last forty-two years as showing that Canada wanted reciprocity. If the men of the country who made their living from the land, the mines, the forests or the fisheries were able to make more money, he contended, the men of the cities and towns could not help but benefit. He enlarged upon this point to show the great advantages that would accrue to all the people. It was bound to affect them in such a way that the people of Canada, who had enjoyed an era of great prosperity, would still further prosper. Men in every walk of life, unprecedented as had been the prosperity of Canada, and great and strong and wealthy as this country had become, would so benefit from reciprocity that Canada would still more and more become the envy of every country in the civilized world.

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The Grand Trunk Strike.

The recent Grand Trunk strike was an evidence of what some politicians would do to gain party capital. Mr. King explained what the differences had been between the railwaymen and the company. The strikers succeeded in fairly well tying up the system. The negotiations that followed were related, Mr. King reading the telegrams that told the whole story. He laid before the audience the viewpoint of the railwaymen, quoting the official recognition by the Brotherhoods of the work done by Sir Fred-

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Judge Barron's Report.

The Minister of Labor supplemented this by relating the work of Judge Barron, and reading Mr. Hays' acknowledgment, in which he promised favorable consideration of the recommendations. The position of the Government would still be that people would expect the Grand Trunk this time to reinstate any men still out, and when that was done thanks would be due to the Government, that had kept up the fight. In conclusion he said no man more than Mr. Pardee had supported the Government in its fight to have the Grand Trunk settle with the men.

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5 August 1911 Berlin

RECIPROCITY

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINISTER OF ON TRADE A

Addresses Big Meeting at Berlin and Makes Many Good Points.

DOMINION HAS A GREAT CHANCE

Clear Exposition of the Terms of the Pact and What They Mean.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Berlin, Aug. 6.—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, delivered the opening Ministerial address of the reciprocity campaign before a large audience in King's Hall in this town on Saturday night. He was received with enthusiasm and his remarks on the merits of the trade pact with Washington were accorded close attention, he being heartily cheered as he made telling point after telling point in his great argument to vindicate the course of the Ottawa Government in providing this arrangement for increased trade.

The Minister of Labor recalled that he was asking for their suffrage for the third time in three years, and, judging by the manner in which the audience received this declaration, his appeal for a return to Parliament will be responded to by the hearty endorsation of the majority of his constituents.

Wide Grasp of Subject.

The address was marked by a wide grasp of the subject from the standpoint of the political economist, and the facts were presented in a clear and succinct manner.

Some striking sentences were:

"You can pass by this opportunity to secure a wider market and it may never come again.

"The United States gives us a market of 90,000,000 people and a protected market. It gives that chance solely to Canada.

"The arrangement will increase transportation, business and commerce, and help every man in this community.

"Never before did a Government go out with so great a sense of victory as at the present time.

"If they do not get a chance to export to the United States, the great wheat and cattle growing areas of the west will have to export somewhere. The first thing we shall know their products will come down to Ontario, congest our markets, and depress trade. We must look to the future and take the chance now when the opportunity comes.

"As one who believes in bringing down the cost of living to the masses, I am prepared to support that agreement.

"I am ready with you to fight anything that comes along."

Some Present.

Mr. Arthur Pequegnat occupied the chair, and prominent among the supporters of Mr. King present were: Mr. E. J. Stuebing, President of the Laurier Club; Mr. H. J. Sims, Vice-President of the North Waterloo Reform Association; Mr. C. M. Bezzo, Vice-President of the Laurier Club; Mr. John Moffat and Mr. H. J. Bowman.

Should Test Agreement.

"We believe that there are lots of people in this country who would like to test the reciprocity agreement if given a chance," declared the Minister of Labor, at the outset of his address after he had shown that the Government was blocked by the Opposition in its attempts to pass the measure through the House of Commons.

Measure Not Binding for Any Time.

Nothing in the agreement made it binding on this country for any period of time. It is simply an arrangement and not a treaty, and the Government is at liberty to change it the moment it is found out to be not in the interests of the people. If the Conservatives thought this reciprocity measure is a bad one, did his audience not think that party would be only too well pleased to have the Liberals pass it? Then the Conservatives would have a good chance to turn the Liberals out of office at the next election. But the Opposition has determined at any cost not to give the people the benefit of it.

Greatest Since National Policy.

The most important measure since the National Policy was introduced. Mr. King believed the tariff pact to be. Great advance has been made since the Liberals came into power. Then this town started to grow, and others, as well, till the people say that never in the history of the country has there been such prosperity as at the present time. Were the people going to put out of office the man who was at the helm for fifteen or sixteen years to put in power a group of men all at loggerheads with one another? Would they put Nationalists from Quebec in beside Imperialists from Ontario?

Doctrine of Sir John Macdonald.

Sir John Macdonald, Mr. King reminded his hearers in introducing the National Policy saw that two things were necessary. The United States then had a large population, a great railway system, while Canada had not yet a railway system and had even to import her own coal. She had a sparse population. So Sir John said: "We must build up the manufactures of Canada till they can stand on their own legs. We must protect them from the manufacturers of the United States. We must develop a market as wide as Canada for that class of goods. We have the natural advantage. We have the land, the mines, the forests. We can do more in agriculture than any country in the world. What the farmers want are markets in which to sell their goods and to obtain money to purchase goods from our factories."

So Sir John aimed at protecting the manufacturers and at bringing about free trade in natural products. "We do not need to fear the competition of the United States farmer, because we have the advantages in natural products." So Sir John tried, the Liberals tried to effect that arrangement. The wider the market the more money get into the pockets of the farmers, and thus they are better able to buy goods from the manufacturers.

"If you do not accept reciprocity the United States may turn round and offer it to some other country, say the Argentine, which would send here cattle and wheat, or Denmark, which would send over butter, eggs and cheese, while our farmers pay the duty.

"Are the people of Canada going to throw away a chance of selling their products to a market of 90,000,000 people or restrict their market to the few millions that they have at the present time?" asked the Minister.

He thought some fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the manufactured goods of Berlin were going west to the prairie Provinces. What creates this demand for goods? It is the immigration policy that brought the farmers to the west. They grow 100 or 1,000 acres of wheat to ten acres of the Ontario farmer. They have to obtain an export market. They can ship still to England as to-day. With reciprocity they are given two markets instead of one. The larger the immigration to the west the greater the value of the lands will rise, and with a more extensive market assured more money will get into the pockets of the farmers, and they will demand more of the goods which are manufactured in this town.

Where Are the Objectors?

Who are the men talking the loudest against this agreement? Hon. Messrs. Sifton, McBride and Roblin, it was said, would be in the new Cabinet. What happened? One by one these men ran away from the issue. Mr. Sifton, Mr. McBride and Mr. Roblin will not run for the House. They have had time to see the drift of the tide. A Conservative friend who came with him from Ottawa as far as Toronto that day on the train said: "Mr. King, this is the biggest mistake that our party has ever made." A number of men on the Conservative side would have got up in the House and voted for the agreement, but their leaders did not want them to do this. These leaders did not think that the Government would take up the challenge so soon.

The Price of Bacon.

Mr. King then referred to the situation in bacon. The price of bacon was higher in Canada than in the United States. A report which he prepared will be ready in a day or so. It will give the market quotations and prices of commodities in Canada and the United States. In Canada the prices of commodities to the farmer were lower than in the United States, yet in the manufactured product they were higher to the consumer in this country than in the Republic. For instance, fruit and canned goods were cheaper in New York and other cities of the United States than in Canadian cities.

Combinations to Blame.

"We have lowered the duties on some of our food products, on bacon, ham, and some cereals. In this country have sprung up great combinations, making the price dear to the consumer and low to the producer," said Mr. King. Hence came the howl at the present time.

Why? The reason is that the tariff agreement will allow United States buyers to compete in hogs and other products in Canada, and, on the other hand it will let in bacon lower.

Better for Manufacturers.

Under the agreement the manufacturers were going to be in a stronger position than ever. The obtaining of more money for the natural products will bring an increase in prosperity.

The tariff reformers in England wanted to see the agreement defeated because they wanted to send English manufactures to Canada and to build a tariff wall around the Empire.

In conclusion Mr. King advised them to think whether the public as a whole was going to gain by the arrangement, and vote for the measure that would bring this thing about.

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12 August 1911 Brampton D 3323

RECIPROCITY - BASED ON
BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Star Monday
Aug: 14, 1911

IS MARKET OF NINETY MILLIONS TO BE DESIRED?

Hon. Mackenzie King Says Reciprocity Is Based on Business Principles.

W. H. LOWE IS NAMED

Peel Liberals Will Try to Elect Him—Down With Food Monopolists.

Brampton, Aug. 14.—The unanimous choice of the Liberal convention on Saturday in choosing a candidate for the Commons was Mr. W. H. Lowe, a well-known farmer and cattle dealer of Snelgrove, Chinguacousy township. Four other candidates stood for the honor, but when Mr. Lowe was seen to have a majority of the votes cast, the other contestants immediately made the choice unanimous, and pledged their individual support. These were Messrs. H. W. Dawson, Toronto; James Pearson, Toronto; Wm. Algie, Alton, and Robert Smith, Bolton.

The former Liberal standard-bearer, Mr. E. G. Graham, told the meeting that he could not enter the arena on this occasion, owing to the pressure of professional duties. Mr. J. M. Godfrey of Toronto and Mr. John McBride also declined the nomination.

Mr. Lowe is well and favorably known throughout the riding. He is a young man of energy and business ability, and while not a platform man, his chances for redeeming the constituency are considered excellent.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, was the chief speaker, and his address, delivered with force and eloquence, was roundly applauded.

Sound Business.

"This reciprocity agreement proceeds on a basis of what is the first principle of business," Mr. King declared, "and that is to get the most customers possible. Those opposed to the proposal say we have two markets now—England and Canada. What more do you want? I would say in reply, if I were a farmer: I want what you want, to better myself. The farmer in this country wants another great market—namely, the United States, with its ninety millions of people, but the duty prevents him from selling there. When reciprocity becomes law, as I believe it will, then our farmers will have a great and profitable market opened to them."

"Do the farmers want only, say, nine millions of buyers at home, together with the market of Britain, or do they want in addition a free market of ninety millions of people in the United States?" This was one of the questions put to the audience.

The Minister caused a good deal of merriment when he told of an incident reported from a Borden meeting in the West. Mr. Borden, with a grand flourish, quoted Sir John Macdonald's words—"a British subject I was born, a British subject will I die"—when an aged farmer arose and said: "There are nearly nine millions of Canadians who will die British subjects, but the question is, how are we going to live as British subjects?"

Election Clap Trap.

Imperialists said that we are going to become disloyal by voting for reciprocity. We were preparing to become annexationists, they thought. It was a great joke, said the speaker, that this clap-trap should be raised now. The Tory party was falling back on the old chorus of patriotism, which had played so frequently; the reason was plain. They had no argument on hand to meet the situation.

Last election the Conservatives said: "It is time for a change." Now the slogan ran: "Leave well enough alone." "That is what the people will say when the Liberals once more come back," observed the speaker, amidst an outburst of applause.

The agricultural industry was the greatest in this country—all wealth comes from the land in the last analysis. If a great nation was to be developed here a great agricultural community must be developed. Canada had the land, and she had the climate. Her natural products were of the finest quality, so she need fear nothing from American competition under a reciprocal trade agreement.

Food Monopolists.

In conclusion, Mr. King sounded a note of warning. The "food monopolists," as he termed them, were becoming more and more in evidence in this country, and under our present exclusion from American markets were fattening upon the masses. Such concerns as the large Toronto pork-packers made as high as one hundred and twenty per cent. profit. They were able to keep down the price of hogs against the farmers' interest, and at the same time to keep up the price of ham and bacon above that prevailing in nearby American centres. It was not to be wondered at, then, that these "food monopolists" sent up a great howl against reciprocity, for they saw in it a lowering of their huge profits, which meant a reduction in the high cost of living to the workingman, while the farmer would get a higher price for his pigs, and this would mean general benefit to all.

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3325

18 Aug. 1911

St. Jacob's, Ont.

RECIPROCITY

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MORE MANUFACTURERS FAVOR RECIPROCITY

TOOK PROMINENT PART IN [illegible] MR. KING'S MEETING AT BERLIN LAST [illegible]

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Berlin, Ont., Aug. 30.—Enthusiasm is growing that W. L. Mackenzie King is the Liberal in the campaign. Tonight the meeting at St. Jacob's was probably the best ever held there, villagers and farmers from miles around packing Schmidt's Hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. W. B. Snider, one of the leading manufacturers of the county, and head of the Waterloo Manufacturing Company, operating the extensive plant manufacturing agricultural implements, proprietor of the St. Jacob's flour mills, and a large shareholder in the Canada Felting Company of St. Jacob's.

The Minister of Labor, in his address, while dealing comprehensively with the reciprocity agreement, showing it would benefit the people as a whole, paid particular attention to the features that were bound to result in special advantages to the agriculturist.

Among the speakers who have been accompanying Hon. Mr. King are Mr. A. L. Breithaupt, Manager of the Star Whitewear Manufacturing Company of Berlin; J. C. Haight, and Dr. Hilliard of Waterloo.

A large number of Berliners will attend the meeting at Centreville tomorrow night.

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D 3327

22 Aug. 1911 Berlin

RECIPROCITY

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1. Introductory.

2. Last night's meeting:

Wöichel, fair play

" nomination (A)

bull story.

Borden -- German quotation.

Apply to his speech.

3. Dissolution of parliament

Scandals -- Oliver -- Census -- Obstruction.

4. Reciprocity the issue

History of -- two parties.

-- Was Sir John seeking annexation?

-- reason stronger today.

-- real danger of annexation sentiment

as before Confederation --

Manitoba Farmers memorial (B)

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5. What are arguments against?

I. Not submitted to people.

No longer an argument.

I year's trial.

2. Would have come anyway.

"Americans will pass free food bill and we will get all we want without giving anything."
---Dr.Lackner.

"You will get everything and not have to give another in return."
---Weichel.

3. "Come down to our level and we will talk reciprocity."
--Weichel.

"Duty on our goods 60 and on theirs 20."
--Weichel.

(See figs.) (C)

4. Direct trade North & South instead of East & West.

Admits case

Re bonding

Answer of railways -- C.P.R. & C.N.R.

Present trade

"As we export 600 millions more to U.S. than we import from them, their duties are nearly twice as high as ours."
---Borden.

This will change balance of trade.

Borden's statements on effect of trade (D)

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The effect upon manufactories and factories:

1. Borden's statement that they are not affected

(Exhibit E)

2. Manufacturers onplatform.

3. Increased production possible with increased purchasing power.

4. Waterloo Manufacturing Co. interests hit--

Snider at Elmira

Paquegnat

"Grain growers demand agricultural implements put on free list.
"If grain growers had had their way it would have been put out of business."
---Reichel.

But they did n't. --- Meighen's resolution.

"Destroy the N.P. then men thrown out of employment,factories closed and what advantage would that be to the farmer."
---Borden.
Man of straw---reasoning load anywhere.

5. "What guarantee have you that there won't be any change?"

Mr.Fielding in H.of C.

Sir Wilfrid in H.of C. and at Simcoe.

Best guarantee is in member that you send to parliament.

How dealt with

Exhibits -- Letters (F)

Manufacturers not against me.

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The effect upon the Consumer:

"Give to the farmer more for his agricultural products and give to the consumer a smaller price -- a marvellous thing."
---Borden.

"Farmer gets higher price for his oats and the workingman will get his oatmeal cheaper."
---Lackner.

Read in Telegraph -- News-Record Dietrich (G)

Saving through what is lost on duties and higher price.

"Mr.Farmer--
When he addresses you in country he says higher prices.
"Mr.Consumer--
Ask who pays the higher prices."
--Mr.Weichel

"If the workingman gets something cheaper,where does the farmer come in."
--Weichel.

Hog statistics
Bacon,lard etc. (H)

True of canned fruits and vegetables

True of apples

" bread.

Reductions to Consumers (I)
3 1/2 millions taxation

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A word as to trusts

We can deal with our trusts in our parliament.

Combines Investigation Act (J)

United Shoe Machinery Trust

Leave well enough alone.

Not a business proposition.

Opportunity.

Effects on West

Don't read papers Haltain (Sask)

Herron (Alberta) (K)

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CANADA

D 3333

Fiscal policy:

Under Free Trade

Tariff will be made at Washington--not Canada.

At the parting of the ways -- Imperial Preference destroyed.

How can we maintain our independence by interlocking our tariffs with U.S. --Borden.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Annexation:

"Canadians dont care for a few dollars and a few cents." -Weichel.

All was eloquent---

"R.Reid -- Absorption by U.S.

Maintaining our nationality

Being Canadians now or never

(now & ever)

what becomes of the Br.Empire

"Dr.Lackner---

Re Taft

Come under his flag in the near future.

The Americans would force us under their flag.

"Mr.Weichel---

Read American papers

(Mr.Borden's toast re procession of the equinoxes)

"Mr.Borden --

Canada may never become a part of an Imperial band.

Effect on political destiny of Canada.

Story of Farmer in West.

Let us examine Mr.Borden's loyalty as a leader.

1. Mr.Monk and Mr.Bourassa

2. Mr.Hawkes and British born.

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CANADA

D 3335

The Political Destiny of Canada:

8 theories of Empire

Fiscal policy)
) Centralization vs.Co-operation
Defence)

Borden on Can.Navy.

Imperial Conference under Sir Wilfrid vs.
Permanent Council

Imperial Conference endorse Brodeur.

Roman vs.British Empire -- will of the people
a higher will

Personal appeal.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3336

2 Sept. 1911

Berlin

RECIPROCITY, EIGHT-HOUR DAY

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3337

DOMINION ELECTIONS

MASS MEETING

AT THE

AUDITORIUM, BERLIN

Saturday, September 2. 1911

AT 8:15 P. M.

ADDRESS BY

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

MINISTER OF LABOUR,

Liberal Candidate for the House of Commons in North Waterloo.

Workingmen Specially Invited.

Mr. King will discuss the **Reciprocity Trade Agreement as it affects Consumers** and will deal particularly with **Labour Questions.**

Opportunity will be given at this meeting for a full discussion of the **Grand Trunk Strike** and other matters of special interest to Labour.

EVERYBODY WELCOME --- Including Ladies.

J. F. HONSBERGER,
President, N. W. R. A.

J. C. HAIGHT,
Secretary, N. W. R. A.

(Rittinger & Motz, Printers, Berlin.)

D 3338

SPECIAL TO WORKINGMEN

MASS MEETING

—TO DISCUSS—

Labor Questions

—WILL BE HELD AT—

The Auditorium, Berlin

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2nd

at 8.15 p. m.

HON. W. L. M. KING

Minister of Labor

—WILL SPEAK ON THE—

RECIPROCITY TRADE AGREEMENT

as it effects Consumers and Workingmen

THE GRAND TRUNK STRIKE

will be discussed by the Minister of Labor

An invitation to be present has been extended to the Strike Leaders and has been accepted.

Everybody welcome, Ladies included

H. RITTINGER, PRINTER

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3339

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

SEVENTEENTH YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—BERLIN ONTARIO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1911—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

MINISTER OF LABOR IS PRAISED BY LABOR LEADERS.

GREAT POLITICAL MEETING WAS MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH FOR HON. MACKENZIE KING

Reciprocity Question Discussed in a Convincing Manner by the Liberal Candidate From the Consumers' Standpoint Before Audience of Over 4,000 People

DEALS WITH EIGHT HOUR BILL AND FIGHT AGAINST COMBINES

Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor and Liberal candidate in this riding, scored a magnificent triumph at the great meeting of electors held in the Auditorium on Saturday evening last.

It was one of the largest and most interesting meetings of the campaign in Western Ontario and the result has attracted Dom nion-wide attention.

There is no mistaking the fact that the electors of Berlin and Waterloo are taking a keen and commendable interest in the issue of the campaign and it was announced that the reciprocity question would be discussed from the consumers' standpoint and also that the Grand Trunk Railway strike settlement would be presented in its true light, the crowd was by far the largest and most representative ever held in the Auditorium.

The proceedings were marked by many features which will make the meeting the most important of the campaign. Hon. Mr. King's enemies have undoubtedly become alarmed at the strength he is gaining every day as the campaign progresses and attempted to prevent the Liberal candidate from presenting the issue of the campaign to the mass of labor men and consumers who were in attendance. Instead of their interruptions helping their cause it showed the Tory tactics up to a large number of independent voters present in their true light.

The attempt of the Conservatives to make political capital out of the Grand Trunk strike by unfair criticisms was given its quietus from Mr. James Murdock, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of America, one of the strike leaders. That gentleman's address, in which he praised the Government's services, and particularly that of the Minister of Labor in assisting the men and his stinging criticism of several Conservative members, including Mr. Blain, ex-M.P., was the most effective blow yet dealt to Tory misrepresentation regarding the strike and its aftermath.

The brief address of Mr. D. Campbell, Third Vice-President of Railroad Telegraphers, was eloquent in its unsolicited praise of the work performed for the cause of labor by the Minister of Labor and made a most profound impression.

Mr. Richard Blain's effort to present the Opposition side of the reciprocity question and the G.T.R. strike settlement was a decided disappointment to even his Conservative friends.

On the Platform.

Dr. J. F. Honsberger, President of the Reform Association presided and associated with him on the platform were Hon. Mackenzie King, James Murdock, Vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, D. Campbell, third vice-president of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, Richard Blain, ex-M. P. (Peel County), ex-Mayor C. C. Hahn, and the following representative labor men of Berlin and Waterloo:—Messrs. John Voelker, Isaac O. Lachman, Alfred W. Schaefer, Alfred Lindner, Philip Zeller, G. T. S. Garden, George Hoffman, August Hertel, J. L. Bowman, R. S. Green, M. O. Kuehner, Alex. Inrig, Leo J. Biolkowski, J. H. Oberholtzer, E. Dahm, Philip Sehl, Henry Klie, C. Axt, M. Lippert, H. E. Knechtel, J. S. Hohner, C. Mortimer Bezzo, J. Welker, John Borth, R. F. Gofton, James Fatheringham, J. Pipper, G. H. Davis, and others.

Organized Interruption.

That there was an organized attempt on the part of opponents of Hon. Mackenzie King to interrupt and create disorder during the evening was evident within a few minutes after the chairman opened the proceedings. The gang of young men who arrived in the building along with Mr. Blain were unable to secure seats and stood near the entrance and to the left of the platform and almost all of the yelling, cheering, and hoodlum tactics came from this section of the large audience. That the large majority of those present were supporters of Hon. Mackenzie King was manifested while Chairman Honsberger was making his opening remarks. He mentioned the fact that Mr. R. Blain, M. P., for Peel County had accepted the invitation to be present and immediately there was a cheer from the Conservative camp which was of short duration. A moment later the chairman intimated that the Minister of Labor would announce the order of the programme and instantly there were loud and prolonged cheers which completely overwhelmed the counter demonstration a few minutes previous.

While Hon. Mr. King was delivering his address he was interrupted in a most unfair manner by opponents who were apparently bent on making the meeting as disorderly as possible. On numerous occasions during the early part of his address he was compelled to stop until order was restored, but after he had expressed his strong disapproval of the ungentlemanly conduct of those who did not desire to allow the large mass of consumers in attendance to hear the reciprocity question discussed from their standpoint there was a marked improvement in the attention that was given the Minister. Toward the close of the address some of his interruptors commenced to walk across the floor and stamping their feet but Mr. King was able to be heard above the noise.

The conduct of Mr. King's opponents, who were undoubtedly supporters of Mr. Weichel, the Conservative candidate, did not help the cause of their standard bearer with the large crowd of independent voters who were present to hear the questions of the day discussed from the platform in order that they may be able to cast an intelligent vote on the twenty-first instant.

Tell-Tale Evidence.

When Mr. Blain was delivering his address, instead of being hooted and interrupted from the camp of Mr. King's opponents he would turn in that direction to receive cheers for any point he endeavored to make. It is true that Mr. Blain did not receive as attentive a hearing as he might have had if his supporters would have given the Minister of Labor, in whose interests the meeting was held and who paid the expenses entailed, a fair deal. The ex-member for Peel was interrupted quite frequently during his address but was given as good a hearing as he was entitled to.

Interrupters Squelched.

When James Murdock, the G. T. R. strike leader, commenced his address shortly after eleven o'clock the opponents of Mr. King again endeavored to interrupt the speaker before he had proceeded very many minutes. He quickly turned to the direction from which the interruptions were forthcoming and informed them that while he was on Mr. King's platform he had for thirty-seven years been a Conservative and he expected to be given fair treatment. During the thirty-five minutes he held the undivided attention of the large audience and before resuming his seat his remarks to the labor men in which he showed that the Minister of Labor had been their truest friend, came from all parts of the audience.

Owing to it being near the midnight hour Mr. Campbell of Toronto spoke briefly and received good attention with the exception that the gang who had conducted themselves in the disorderly manner during the early portion of the evening commenced to leave the building.

Mr. Blain's Nerve.

It was 8.25 o'clock before the chairman, Dr. J. F. Honsberger, called the large audience to order and intimated that the meeting would be unique in that there was an Opposition speaker on the platform in the person of Mr. Blain. He then asked Hon. Mr. King to announce the procedure of the programme.

The Liberal candidate was given a great ovation and presented with four beautiful bouquets by a quartette of pretty little maidens. Mr. King stated that he had invited Mr. Blain to be present for the purpose of presenting his charges respecting the G. T. R. strike settlement, but since coming on the platform Mr. Blain had stated that he also proposed to discuss the reciprocity question. He had no particular objection but maintained that as the meeting was in his (Mr. King's) interests, that Mr. Blain should speak first and he could have as much time as he desired.

Mr. Blain then arose and declined to speak first. Rather than waste any further time in argument on this point Mr. King commenced his address amid the loud and prolonged applause of his supporters. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.—This campaign, as far as I can gauge the methods of my opponents, is one very largely of misrepresentation. The Government has put forward a constructive measure, and everything is being done to misconstrue in the minds of the people the true nature of the agreement which is before you at the present time.

(Continued on page 7.)

At The Grand

On the Brink. —Rex.)
Silent Signal. (Drama.)
Bowled Out. (Drama.)
(2) Vaudeville Acts (2).
DeGraw and DeGraw, comedy acrobats.
Geo. Whalen, champion baton juggler.

THE WEATHER

Moderate to fresh easterly and southerly winds, showers to-night and on Wednesday with local thunderstorms.

How Business Education Can Help

A good business school is of twofold benefit. It provides young people quickly and at small expense, with sure employment at good wages and with great opportunities in the future. Further, it gives business men the constant supply of office help which they must have.

The Berlin Business College has thus supplied hundreds. It will continue to do so. Young people who wish to take advantage of the opportunities open to them should enter for the fall term opening next Tuesday. Handsome catalog tells fully about the college. Office open daily and on Friday and Saturday evening.

MOOSE NIGHT.

Herd "22" Social Order of Moose are preparing to have a smoker and social night on Friday evening next. The programme mapped out is a splendid one. Everything is free. 9-5-4

Heller's Classes

Prof. A. H. Heller will resume teaching on Monday, Sept. 4th at his studio, 79 Queen street, North. Hours for consultation 1 to 3 p. m. Early applicants receive choice of hours. 92-1w.

WILL RESUME CLASSES.

Mr. George H. Ziegler, A.T.C.M., will resume his classes at his studio, Weber Chambers on Tuesday, September 5th.

LIBERALS RALLY

Berlin Liberals will meet at the King Committee rooms this evening. Be on hand

DUTY OF LABOR MEN.

Mr. D. Campbell, Third Vice-President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, on Saturday night:—

"All that Mr. Murdock has said is absolutely true."

Mr. Berry (another of the labor leaders interested in the strike) was not able to be present, but he sent word that he heartily endorsed Mr. King. Proceeding, Mr. Campbell said: "Mr. King has always given labor a square deal, and it is your duty to support him. It remains to the labor men of North Waterloo to support Mr. King, to return him to Ottawa that he may continue his work for the labor men of Canada."

LABOR GETS SQUARE DEAL

Mr. D. Campbell of Railroad Telegraphers Urges Labormen to Suport Hon. Mr. King

HAVE A DUTY TO PERFORM

The last speaker at the Saturday evening meeting was Mr. D. Campbell, Third Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers, who and if he had not it was a challenge was 11.45 when he began to speak and his remarks were brief but pointed. Mr. Campbell informed his hearers he was a Canadian citizen, the Canadian officer of the organization. Continuing he said:

"I am here of my own volition, because the newspapers have made certain statements in regard to what has been said about the Minister of Labor, and in so far as I am concerned as a representative of labor men I feel that those statements mean either one of two things, an invitation to come and speak at this meeting if the Minister of Labor had done what was square and right with the labor people of this country and if he had not ot was a challenge for us to come here and say so. I have come here, as I say, of my own volition with the consent of the president of our organization. My reason for coming was because I did not believe it was the proper thing to have misrepresentations made in this constituency against the Minister of Labor. I will not take up your time to go into the details of the G.T.R. strike, you are familiar with them.

"I have been familiar with the Minister of Labor, so to speak, with his conduct, for somewhere about 8 or 10 years. I have gone to him many times as a representative of labor for a square deal, that is all labor has ever asked, that is all there is to ask for, and I have never yet failed to have a square deal from Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King. (Applause.) In view of that fact I would either be an ingrate or a coward if I did not come here, and I am neither, when I heard the Minister of Labor had been criticized very severely, and I want to say to you now that so far as I am concerned I have not one bit of interest in either of the political parties of the country to-day. I am a member of the Independent Labor party, if you please. (Applause.)

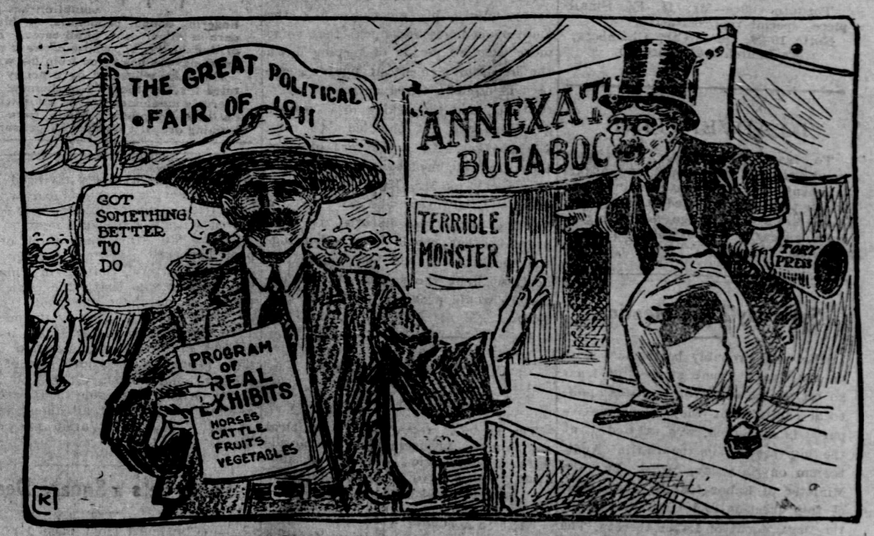
"I am a representative of the Dominion Legislative Trade and Labor Conference, and I am not going to discuss the question of reciprocity or any of those questions. I am dealing with those matters purely as a labor man from an independent labor standpoint.

Now, in regard to the Minister of Labor, what do you expect from him? Is he to be the incessant

(Continued on page 4.)

A Safe Investment

Once in a while a really good town site proposition is offered the public. The agricultural and railway development of SASKATCHEWAN in general and of WILKIE district in particular, and the business development of WILKIE itself, make WILKIE lots a safe and sane investment. Facts about Wilkie on page 5.



MERELY A SIDE-SHOW

"JOHNNY ON THE SPOT."

Mr. James Murdock, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of America, on Saturday night:—

"We took the matter up with the Minister of Labor, and we found that gentleman 'Johnnie on the Spot.'"

" * * * Certain gentlemen on the floor of Parliament, who should have known better, and who should have more interest in the welfare of the laboring man—I refer to such gentlemen as Mr. Lennox, Mr. Northrup and Mr. Blain — who, so far as I can see, for no other motives than political ones, have blamed everyone but those who are to blame, that is, the G. T. R. officials, who have no regard for their contract and their agreement."

"I want to say to you, and you cannot say it is biased by political opinion, for I have never voted for the present Government, if it had not been for the magnanimous consideration and assistance given to us by the Minister of Labor and by the Dominion Government, the organization of which I am a member would have been annihilated on the G. T. R."

ALTERNATING CURRENTS . .

Blain got more than he bargained for.

Vote for Borden and cheaper subtarget guns for the consumer.

There are Conservatives who strictly object to this riding having a representative that does things.

What's the matter with beginning now to have a real celebration next year?

Try some breakfast food and subtarget guns for a meal one of these days.

Labor men are going to listen to their leaders rather than Tory spellbinders.

You will be a loyal Canadian and loyal to the riding by voting for "Billy" King.

It is only for consideration of their families that the names of some of the disturbers at the Saturday night meeting are not published by the A. C. man to-day.

The Bridgeport philosopher submits the following:—Why is North Waterloo the most loyal constituency in the Dominion? Because they support their "King."

It is said that Mr. Blain left Saturday night's meeting in such haste that he left behind him a portion of his undelivered speech. The chairman of the meeting, discovering the oversight, had the campaign thunder carefully sealed up and forwarded to the owner's address, taking the precaution to mark it, "Not dutiable—no value."

MR. JAMES MURDOCK ON THE G. T. R. STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Strike Leader Deals an Effective Blow to the Criticisms of Richard Blain and Other Tories and Praises Minister of Labor

ARGUMENTS ARE SHATTERED

Mr. James Murdock, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was given a great reception at the Liberal meeting on Saturday evening and notwithstanding the fact that it was 11.15 o'clock when he began to speak the audience patiently waited to hear the facts in connection with the Grand Trunk strike and they were well rewarded. Mr. Murdock proved himself to be a platform speaker of rare ability and the convincing manner in which he presented the case from beginning to end won for him the admiration of practically the entire audience.

When Mr. Murdock commenced to speak an effort was made several times by some of Mr. King's opponents to interrupt him and he tactfully quieted them by informing them that he had lived in Canada for 37 years and had voted with the opposition party ever since he had a vote in Canada. "I say that to my friends over here," pointing in the direction in which the interruptions were forthcoming during the entire evening," "and I expect to get a hearing from them."

Now then, we find Hon. gentlemen on the floor of Parliament, G. T. R. men who are out of employment, members of labor organizations and others all over Canada complaining very bitterly that the G.T.R. settlement has not been carried out. It is surely deplorable and unfortunate that to-day there are a great many good, loyal and honest laboring men whom you know and I know who sacrificed their all and went out with their fellows to better their conditions who have not been returned to the service, who have not secured the benefits, the privileges, and the better conditions that were guaranteed by the settlement. But I want to say to you that some Hon. gentlemen have through ignorance or malice aforethought been placing this blame in the wrong place all the time. (Applause.) You have seen in the papers scattered broadcast over the Dominion of Canada references made to an agreement that the Liberal Government made in settlement of the Grand Trunk strike. That is an absurdity abd absolutely untrue. (Applause). Here is the signed agreement with Charles M. Hays' signature on it, (displaying), and the signatures of the chairmen of the two committees, the vice-president in charge, Mr. Berry and myself, the two executive heads of the organizations, Mr. Lee and Mr. Garretson. They signed up that agreement, ladies and gentlemen, and they alone standsponsers for that agreement. (Hear, hear.) But it is not out of the way to call your attention to the manner in which some of these eminent gentlemen who are looking for timber to light their fires have got this idea into their heads that the Government made an agreement to settle the strike that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors put on. I want to say to you that both of these organizations are not given to foolishly or haphazardly going into a strike, and in every case where they have done so they have been ready and willing to know the proper time to settle the strike themselves, and they were in this case. I am going very briefly to tell you in the short time at my disposal just the position they found themselves in and what the Government did for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors and G.T.R. men.

As soon as ever the strike went on on the G.T.R. on July 18th 1910 we became convinced by securing the most absolute and the most positive proof of the fact that the G.T.R. officials were prepared to let that strike go to the bitter end, no matter what that end might be, so long as it was not a settlement which the organizations sought. Within 36 hours after the strike went on we had that information definitely before us, because these organizations with their members and their money have secret service means of getting information and we had positive assurance in actual statements and we knew of every act of G.T.R. officials, we knew they were prepared to let the strike go to the bitter end so long as that end was not a settlement with the organizations, or with the men on the spot representing the organization. You say to me, "Oh, they wanted all those old employees back who had worked so loyally and faithfully in years gone by." I say, "Yes, they did, but they expected to get those men back at their own price." That price was the relinquishment of any connection with their organizations, any connection in a concerted movement for standardization of wages and conditions of employment at first broached to the company, and they believed in waiting all the time, and did not care how long a time they had to wait, until the time would come when the organizations would be totally annihiliated so far as organization was concerned. We knew that before the strike had been on 48 hours. Then, if you will permit me to use the expression, from that time forth we began, figuratively speaking, to sweat blood to get a settlement, to get any kind of honorable settlement that would conserve the individual and organization right of these men. We began, I say to you, to sweat blood. You talk about the settlement being disgraceful, of being unfair, of being inconsiderately applied. I want to say to you that but for the intervention of the Minister of Militia, Sir Frederick Borden, and the Minister of Labor, Mr. King, we would have got something that would have been a thousand per cent. worse. (Loud applause.) On the morning of the 27th day of July, 1910, we realized, that there was no possible way of reopening negotiations or of getting into communication in any way, shape or form with the G.T.R. offi-

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Great Political Meeting Was Magnificent Triumph

(Continued from page 1.)

Workingmen are being told that if reciprocity goes into effect it is going to close the factories. (No. No.) It is quite apparent that some of them have been told that. On the other hand, the farmers are being told that they are going to be flooded with goods from the United States. The public generally are being told that if this agreement is put into force it will be binding for a term of years and that we will not be free to change it one way or the other. Let me say at once, in regard to all these things, that they entirely misrepresent what is the true position. The Government was in this position when it came to negotiate with the Americans on this occasion. The Americans came to us, we did not go to them as was done in Sir John Macdonald's time and was done in the early part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration. When they came to us we were in a position to say just what we would do in regard to the bargain we might make with them, we were able to dictate terms, and we insisted and were able to maintain the position, that we would make a bargain only in accordance with what was wholly in the interests of the Canadian people.

Manufacturers Not Affected.

It was said they were prepared to negotiate reciprocity in regard to everything. If that be true, it is apparent that we refused to negotiate reciprocity in all things. We said: So far as the manufacturers of this country are concerned we believe they are not in a position to compete against American manufacturers; therefore we will not lower the duty on manufactured goods, with the exception of a slight reduction on agricultural implements; we will not discuss reciprocity in manufactured goods, but we will confine reciprocity to agricultural products, the natural products of the country, and in those things alone, those things on which the Conservative party and the Liberal party are united, will we have free exchange as between the two countries. I want to make that absolutely clear. I have said here before and I have said all over this county that I challenge any manufacturer in the riding to get up and say that his business is going to be injured by this agreement. There is not a single manufacturer in the county of Waterloo who will say to this meeting or anywhere that this agreement is going to affect his business adversely. Once for all let the workingmen of this town understand that so far as this agreement is concerned the manufacturers are not opposed to it on the ground that it is going to injure their business and any statement that it may affect the factories in any way other than to make possible an increased demand for their goods is absolutely untrue. (Applause.)

Agreement May be Changed at Any Time.

You are being told that if this agreement goes into effect it is going to bind this country for a series of years. I say that once this agreement is passed the Canadian people are free to change it either in whole or in part at any time they please. If the agreement is continued it will be continued only because it is to the interests of the people of Canada so to continue it. We believe it will be in the interests of the people of Canada to have it continued. But I say so far as the arrangement is concerned it is not in the nature of a treaty, it is solely and simply in the nature of an agreement with the United States, which can be changed at any moment that the people of Canada wish to have it changed.

Benefits to Consumers.

Now I wish to say something with regard to the agreement as it affects the consumer. First of all let me speak to the Conservatives and ask them to view the question from the point of view of Conservative doctrine as they get it from the Conservative papers. What is it the Conservative papers say will be the result if this agreement goes into force? I do not say it is true. I do not think it is true. But what do they say? They say this country will be flooded with American goods. That is the statement you read in the Conservative press. Here is the point I wish to make. If this country is going to be flooded with American goods when this agreement goes into effect how will that come about? It can only come about in one way, that our prices to-day are so high that the effect of competition will be to lower the prices to the consumer all over the country. If you read the Conservative press that is the statement you get from it, and it can only have this meaning, that the prices to-day are so high in this country that they feel once there is an increased element of competition prices are going to be lowered to the masses—the consumers. If that is true then I say to my Conservative friends who are consumers: what are you going to do about this agreement in its effect upon you as consumers? I do not believe what the Conservative press says in that connection is true. I do not think this country is going to be flooded with American goods. I do not think so far as the manufacturers of this country are concerned, it can possibly change things one way or the other. So far as foodstuffs are concerned there are certain finished products, articles of food, which very much higher in this country than they are in the United States, and certainly as respects those things they will come in in larger measure from the United States, and to that extent will help to bring relief to every consumer in the Dominion who has to do with the purchasing of them.

Farmers Gain not Necessarily Loss to Consumer.

A question which seems to be agitating the minds of some people is this: How can a farmer do better under this arrangement and the consumer not be put in a worse position? Now, let me point out first of all what is a common rule in business, that if you get a chance to extend your business, to specialize, you find it possible to sell a larger quantity of goods, and sell that larger quantity either at the same or a lower price and still make a better profit? It is the extent of the business you do which determines how low a margin you can sell on. If you have only a small sale you cannot make the same profit that you do on a large sale, and if you sell extensively, as the farmers under this agreement will have a chance of doing, the increase of sales should operate in farming just as in any other line of business. Under this agreement the farmers would be able to specialize on the lines best suited to them, and apart altogether from the higher prices in the United States, it would be possible for them, seeing there is no danger of their losing any surplus stock, of selling at a price which would really improve the condition of the consumer.

A Saving on Duty.

But there is another point. To-day we are selling large quantities of agricultural produce to the United States, but on that stuff we pay a heavy duty. We pay a duty on wheat, hay, cattle, live stock, on all the things we send into the United States. I think the United States Government collected something like $5,000,000 of revenue from the commodies that went from the farms or as natural products of this country last year into the United States. Now if that amount of money alone could be saved to the producers of this country they would be so much better off without any change in price one way or the other.

The Difference in Prices.

When we come to look at the actual figures and facts we fine that prices on the other side of the line in regard to many of these natural products are higher than they are in Canada, but when we come to the finished products, we find the latter are higher in Canada than in the United States. The article which the farmer sells is not in most cases the one the consumer buys. There is an intermediate stage where middlemen, combines and monopolies get in their work to the detriment of producer and consumer alike. Let us take one example—hogs, which are raised on the farms throughout this country generally. I have in my mind the prices during the last five years of hogs in Toronto and Buffalo. I find the price in Toronto averaged $6.96 per hundred pounds, while in Buffalo it was $7.35, a higher price in Buffalo than in Toronto, but whenever a Canadian farmer wishes to sell to an American buyer he has to consider that there is $1.50 duty on every hog that goes into the United States and so he looses a chance of making that wider sale on the other side. Now, when you come to the price of the finished products you would expect to find them lower in this country than in the United States, but how is it? Take the case of cured meats. In Montreal pork has sold during the last 5½ years at an average of $24.23 per barrel, in New York the price has been $19.16. $24 in Montreal as against $19 in New York, in Toronto $26 as against $19 in Chicago. Then come to hams. In Montreal and in Toronto they sold on an average during the past 5½ years at 15 cents a pound but when you come to the big cities in the States, such as Boston and New York you will find them selling at 13.7 cents a pound, a lower price. Then take the case of bacon and you find the same thing prevails. In Montreal breakfast bacon is sold at 16.1 cents a pound, in Toronto at 16.3 cents, as against 15.9 cents in New York. Then take lard, another hog product, you find that compound lard in Montreal has averaged 10 cents as against 8½ cents in Chicago; and pure lard in Toronto 12 cents as against 9¾ in Chicago. Those are actual figures.

Effect of Food Monopoly in Hog Products.

The prices of hogs on the whole is higher in the United States than in Canada, but the price of bacon, ham and lard, the finished product, is higher in this country than in the United States. Now the price of hogs affects the farmer, the price of bacon, ham and lard affects the consumer. How is it we come to have that kind of condition? Well, there is one explanation, and that is this, that between the producer and the consumer there has been growing up in this country food monopolies in this particular line. Trade agreements and combines among men engaged in the pork packing business, who send out their buyers to the farmers and offer them certain prices. The farmers sell at that price, knowing they have no chance to sell in the American market on account of the tariff of to-day. Then the packer exacts the last cent out of the consumer, runs the price up to the highest figure possible, knowing the cheaper goods on the other side cannot come in here on account of the tariff being what it is. You have those great pork packing establishments in this country keeping down the prices to the producer on the one side and raising the prices to the consumer on the other side. Between the hog on the farm and the hog as it is converted into bacon, ham and lard you have the human hog, who is doing all in his power to make profits out of the producer on the one side and the consumer on the other. (Applause.)

HON. MACKENZIE KING

Who has never yet failed to give labor the square deal

The Effect Upon Trusts.

This agreement (Interruption—How about the Trusts in the United States?) Someone is saying how about the Trusts in the United States. Well, I will answer my friend by saying that if the effect of the Trusts in the United States is to make bacon, ham and lard lower in this country than the Trusts in this country make them here, give me the American Trusts in preference to the Trusts we have. (Applause.) The reason the Trusts in the United States cannot put up the prices as the Trusts do here is that they have to operate in a wider field, a wider area of competition, and competition is the one effective thing in the regulation of monopolies, of trusts, and if this agreement goes into effect, in as much as it will make the area wider still, it will be harder than ever for a trust to operate against the interests of the people. Now, I say that this human hog comes in between these two, and to show you whether I am right or not in that expression let me give you some documtary evidence. Three years ago the books of the Wm. Davies company of Toronto were brought into court, and it was shown there on sworn testimony that the profits which that company had made ran from 15 to 20, 25, 35, 40, 60, 70, 80, 100, up to 120 per cent. Now, that being the case is it any wonder that concerns of that kind are crying out against an arrangement of this sort, because once this agreement goes into effect you make it possible for the American buyer to compete with the Canadian buyer for the purchase of hogs, and you lower the duty on bacon, hams and lard, and make it possible for those articles from the other side to come in competition with similar articles of food here. That is the reason why there is objection by interested parties to this particular measure. These large concerns know that as long as their market is restricted they can keep down the price to producers and send up the prices to the consumer. Canadian bacon, ham and lard are selling for lower prices in England to-day than they are in Canada. These packing establishments by their agreements have got things in their own hands so they can depress prices to the producer on the one hand and raise prices to the consumer on the other. So much for the price of hogs.

Effect of Food Monopolists.

Mr. King proceeded to show the effect of food monopolies that are springing up in the Dominion, referring to the cattle and meat products, fruit and vegetables, showing how the lowest prices are paid for the raw product to the producer compared with the prices prevailing in the United States, while on the other hand the consumer is compelled to pay higher prices than are paid across the line. Figures were quoted showing the difference in prices, and we all need in our homes, which are statements were read from prominent breeders, fruit-growers and others showing how reciprocity will be a benefit to the producer and to the consumer. Continuing he said:—

I ask ladies and gentlemen present whether they do not know as a matter of fact that the price of canned goods has been going up steadily in this country. I ask are the producers of those things getting any more than they did formerly. They are not. On the other hand every consumer knows that the price of canned goods has been going up little by little, half a cent one month, half a cent another month, and so on. It means we have canning monopolies or their equivalent in combines and trade agreements in this country, and because our tariff prevents buyers coming in here and competing with them they can offer whatever price they like to the producer, and because the tariff prevents the possible competition of the fruits and vegetables of the United States they can shove up prices to the consumer to the point where it is possible for competition to come from the other side. (Applause). This agreement, as I said before, by removing the tariff on the one side gives the producer the benefit of competing buyers, and by taking off the duty on canned goods it gives the canned goods of the United States an opportunity to come in and compete with the canned goods of this country for the benefit of the consumer. (Applause).

Effect of Food Monopolies on Cereals.

The people want to know what effect this agreement is going to have on them as consumers. I have in my hand a clipping from the Berlin News-Record of August 5th, the Conservative organ. It is headed "Hits Canadian Industries." I read the following, "Should reciprocity be allowed to carry American goods would flood the Canadian market." As I said before, that is what the Conservative papers are saying. If American goods will flood the Canadian market it must be because Canadian prices are so much higher than American prices that American goods can come in here and compel a lowering of these high prices. What does the article say? It quotes a letter from a firm in the States to Mr. Dietrich, a well known baker here, a letter which proves that what has happened in the case of meat, fruit and canned goods is happening also in the case of cereals. You find though the prices of grains are higher in the United States than in Canada that cereals in the United States are selling in many places at a lower rate than they are here. Now, Mr. Dietrich has been buying his stuff over there, because this relates to a price quoted to him by an American concern. I am surprised at any Conservative buying from the other side (laughter and applause). What does the American firm say in the letter quoted. "We will not be able to ship you at prices made until the reciprocity treaty has been settled. The duty on breakfast foods into Canada is too high to permit us to fill the order at prices and terms on which the order was taken." That is what the American firm says to him. Could you have stronger evidence anywhere that if this agreement goes into effect it is going to help the consumers of this country. It is going to help the consumers, as far at least as breakfast foods are concerned. The letter clearly says that until this agreement goes into effect they cannot ship at the lower rate they will be able to ship at once the tariff duty is lowered in regard to cereals, as it will be under this agreement.

Legislation to Curb Monopolies, Trusts and Combines.

Now, I say the growth in this country of these combines and trusts, particularly in relation to the food producing business, is a menace to the people. Two years ago I introduced in the House of Commons an act to provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers. In other words, I believed then that one of the worst things facing this country was the possible growth of these great monopolies in the things the people need. I did not wait to see what the wealthy corporations might say or do, but I took up what I believed to be the cause of the consumers of this country, and against great odds in parliament and against strong opposition from the side of the House on which Mr. Blain sits, we were able to carry through the House the act which I have in my hand.

That is one of the first effective measures yet enacted by Parliament to get at the possible abuses of these large combines. I got no thanks from the combines and mergers for this measure. I had not been in parliament long, but I felt it in the interests of the Canadian people to get a measure of this kind on the Statute books, and I made that my first effort after becoming Minister of Labor because I felt that was the most pressing need as far as the people of Canada were concerned. (Applause.)

Duties Taken off for benefit of Consumers.

Now, listen to this for a moment, what this agreement does, the reciprocity agreement we are putting through at the present time, and say whether as consumers you think this is going to be for your advantage or not. Take first of all fish. In Canada we import and export fish, but we have to pay a duty on fish. 10 cents a gallon on oysters, 25 cents on fresh lobsters, 30 cents on canned lobsters, and so on for all other kinds of fresh and salted fish. Once this agreement goes into effect these duties will be wiped off altogether. Are not the consumers of this country going to benefit by having all that duty taken off, so that if we find that one can get fish cheaper from the United States we shall have an opportunity of so doing? That we need fish from the United States is evidenced by the fact that we import and pay duty on large quantities every year. Then in regard to bacon and ham we take ½ cent per lb duty off, on pork per barrel in brine 18 per cent. on meats, fresh or refrigerated 1½ cents a pound on beef salted in barrels ¾ cent a pound, canned meats and canned poultry, 7½ per cent duty, lard ¾ cent a pound, off prepared cereals 7½ per cent duty, off biscuits and cake from 2½ to 5 per cent. duty, pickles, sauces and catsup 2½ per cent duty, off canned corn, canned tomatoes and other canned vegetables ½ cent a pound duty, off of fruits in air tight cans ½ cent per lb duty off of cement 1½ cents per 100 lbs off of bituminous coal, 8 cents a ton, off peanuts 1 cent a pound, something off of macaroni and vermicelli, all fresh fruits and vegetables all the duty that is imposed at present. The present duty on fruits coming in from the other side is 40 cents per barrel on apples, 20 cents per barrel on pears, $1.00 per cwt. on peaches, dried apples 25 per cent. and so on. That is wiped off altogether. On vegetables the duty averages 30 per cent, and this duty is taken off altogether. Is it not to the advantage of every consumer in this country to get the benefit of fresh fruits and vegetables from the south when their season has begun and to have them in here without a cent of duty, rather than pay a heavy duty on these things? Is it not to the advantage of our fruit and vegetable growers when their season is at the height when they have a surplus instead of having it spoil on their hands or sacrificing it at any cost to be able to get it into the American market where there is a continuous demand for fresh vegetables and fruits. I say that this agreement, in as much as it takes the duties off fruit and vegetables and food supplies to the extent I have indicated will help to smash these large monopolies, will help to destroy some of the monopolistic powers they have at the present time and will save to the consumers of this country over $3,500,000 in duties alone, because that was the amount of duty paid last year, which would not have been paid had this agreement been in force and all of which had to be paid by Canadian consumers. Did you ever hear of relieving the people of $3,500,000 taxation on their food supplies and at the same time increasing the cost of living? (Applause). It is because these large food monopolies know that they are having a blow dealt them in this connection that they are fighting this agreement so strenuously.

The Independent Labor Party Favors Reciprocity.

Now, what about the Labor party, in connection with this agreement? I happen to have in my hand a statement made by prominent labor leaders of the Independent Labor party in regard to this agreement. They have put a candidate in the field in Toronto. Mr. Richards has been nominated as a candidate of the Independent Labor party. The Independent Labor party have made it one of their planks that they wish to see this agreement go through because they think it is going to reduce the price paid by the consumer on the articles used by the working classes. Mr. James Richards says that the Labor party as an organization favors reciprocity because it thinks it will help the condition of the laboring classes. Mr. Stevenson, who is president of the Independent Labor party, says, "You will find it will make your wife think she is getting more money because she is getting more for her dollar." Allan Studholme is known to every workingman in this country as the Independent Labor representative in the Ontario Legislature, and what does he say? "In 1910 Canada paid $5,500,000 to trade with the United States. The United States paid $3,500,000 to trade with Canada. The consumer should get some of it, and the producer should get some. The papers ask how can it benefit both the producer and the consumer. Easy enough. It should injure no man. Watch those fellows who are hollering the loyalty cry. See them go down the street in their autos—American made. You can't make an auto in Canada good enough for them to ride in. Look at their boots, made by Yankees. How long will you be gulled by such fairy tales? This thing called reciprocity will not injure the factories or the farmer, and it will benefit the consumer. If it did not I would oppose it." Those are the words of Allan Studholme, the labor representative in the Ontario House. (Applause.)

Hon. G. W. Ross' Speech.

A voice—Read Ross's speech on reciprocity.

Mr. King—Oh, my friend may read it. I noticed it has been distributed to every house in town, so I think they will have it. I might say in regard to Mr. Ross's speech that it was made long before this agreement was entered into. Mr. Ross was opposed to reciprocity on the broad scale reciprocity in everything, just as I am opposed to reciprocity in everything, strongly opposed. (Hear, hear.) I would be opposed to reciprocity in manufactured goods, and I would not stand for it, because I do not think this country is in a position to compete with the United States in manufactured goods; but when it comes to natural products I say we have in Canada through the quality of our climate and the extent of our agricultural country a quality of natural products which will hold their own against any country in the world. (Applause). The wider you make the markets for the sale of those goods the more money you put into the pockets of the farmers in this country, and the more money they have wherewith to purchase the goods of the manufacturer, the more likely are manufacturers to be in a position to give employment at proper wages to workingmen.

The View of the Dominion Trades Congress.

I have here a statement of Mr. J. D. O'Donoghue, who is the solicitor of the Dominion Trades Labor Congress. I think my friends will admit that as solicitor he ought to know what he is talking about. What does he say? He says, to quote his own words, "that workingmen love reciprocity for the enemies it has made." In other words, Mr. O'Donoghue has found among the enemies of reciprocity, the great monopolists and wealthy men who are interested in these large concerns, who see their profits likely to be affected because the people are going to get their food a little cheaper, and as a friend and adviser of the workingman, he naturally likes reciprocity for the enemies it has. (Applause.)

The Eight-Hour Day.

At the outset I said that the campaign against me in this riding was one of misrepresentation from start to finish. I wish to repeat that the Government has been misrepresented in regard to this agreement. Now, I want to say a word in regard to the labor movement. I have been told by one or two workers that they would not support me because of my stand on the 8-hour bill. It had been represented to them that I was opposed to the 8-hour bill. Let me say to my friends the workingmen, I am not going to make any profession here as to my stand on the 8-hour bill. I will not ask you to accept promises, but I will read from the House of Commons report what I said in the Parliament of Canada not when asking your votes, but when pleading your cause. This was on the occasion when Mr. Verville introduced his bill, and on that occasion I had the pleasure of being interrupted by Mr. Blain more than by anybody else in the House. (Applause.) Perhaps I should say to my labor friends, because it will make his speech more interesting, that he is an aspirant for the position of Minister of Labor in the new Conservative administration. (Laughter and applause.) You will have the pleasure then of listening to the present Minister of Labor and the one who would like to be the Minister of Labor. I say to the workingmen present here that what I am about to read is not something I am saying to you at the present time, it is something I said in the House of Commons on the 15th December 1910. I was asked to state what I thought of the 8-hour day bill, and I said:—

"I do not wish to shirk an answer to that question at all. I would say frankly and freely that I am strongly in favor of the principle of an eight-hour-day, and the reason I am in favor of that principle is because of the belief which I have in the object of the existence of men on this earth. I think men are put here for some purpose other than that of simply spending their lives in toil, that every man should have an opportunity to work but that he should also have opportunity for a little leisure as well, that he should have an opportunity to spend part of his time with his wife and children whether he be a working man in a shop, or a farmer, or an employee on a farm, or whoever he may be, that every man should have an opportunity of developing all the capacities with which he by nature may be endowed."

This is what I said in parliament! and that is what I propose to stand by as long as I live. (Loud applause) but that was getting a little too hot for the opposition, and I find according to verbatim reports that here my friend Mr. Blain butts in and says, "May I be permitted to ask a question?" After Mr. Blain's interruption I continued.

"I shall answer any question the hon. member puts to me if he will allow me to finish what I am saying in answer to a question which he has already put to me. I was about to say, when I was interrupted, that if we stop to consider what the life of the average workingman is we will see how all-important it is that every one who has at heart the welfare of humanity should use what little influence he may have, whether in connection with the government or out of it, to help bring about a condition of affairs which in the course of time will secure to every man, whether on a farm or in a workshop, a condition that will permit him to do eight hours work and have part of the balance of the day for enjoyment and for the necessary development of his faculties, one way or another.

Take the case of a workingman working 8 or 10 hours a day. Supposing he starts work at 7 o'clock in the morning, he must rise at 5, for workingmen have to start their own fires to assist their wives to prepare their breakfasts; five o'clock is as late as any man who is to work at seven can afford to rise. He leaves his home before seven o'clock, having seen nothing of his children. He works from seven until 12, which is five hours. He goes back to his home, he has one hour in the middle of the day, part of which is lost going to and from his work. Sometimes he does not even get that. Sometimes he is obliged to take his dinner can and eat his cold meal at the workshop, and can see nothing of his home during that hour. Then he is obliged to work again from one to six o'clock; and if he is to have eight hours' sleep, which is the least he requires after a hard day's labor, that leaves him only from six to nine to enjoy the comforts of his home. It was never intended by the Creator that the mass of men should live in that way." (Applause.) That is my position, ladies and gentlemen. I will state it frankly to you. My interest in the labor question is because of my belief in the divinity of man's nature. I think that every man, woman and child is endowed with something more than a mere brute existence, and that every man, woman and child should have an opportunity of improving all of the faculties with which his Creator has endowed him, and no one can do that with excessive work. The mass of people in the nation do not get that chance in the position they are in to-day. I hope to make it part of my life work, with your help, to put through laws in this country that will improve the position of the masses, of the workingmen in this country, and afford them an opportunity to better develop their higher nature and to improve the state of their everyday existence. (Loud applause. I said further in parliament, while speaking on this 8-hour bill:—

"It was intended that every man should do his share of work and have opportunity to partake of legitimate enjoyment and develop the latent powers and talents with which he is endowed by nature. The working classes have as much love for their families, as great regard for domestic happiness as the rich. They also require a little enjoyment now and then. The man on the farm wants the opportunity to go into the city occasionally, the laboring man wants his evenings the same as other people, and no one should be obliged to stay so long at work that he can have but three hours in the evening to appreciate his home and develop his aspirations towards a fuller life. Any other condition of society is not one which is fitting the prosperity we desire to see our country enjoy.

I am strongly in favor of any movement which will help to bring about an eight-hour day.

It is not possible for the Dominion Government to pass an 8-hour law for everyone. The provinces alone have jurisdiction to pass an 8-hour law for factory employees. What Mr. Verville was trying to pass was an 8-hour bill as respects Dominion Government work. I did all I could to get that measure through the House of Commons, to get that measure in such shape that it would pass through parliament. Perhaps my friends, if there are still any doubting ones, will believe Mr. Verville, if they will not believe me. When I found that in addition to being misrepresented on this agreement and the Grand Trunk Strike and I was being misrepresented also on this 8-hour bill I wrote to Mr. Verville and asked him if he would state first of all, what my position had been as chairman of the 8-hour day committee, which took evidence on the question, and secondly as Minister of Labor in the House, in getting his bill through. I have his letter in reply, which he has authorized me to read at this meeting. He is, as you

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Great Political Meeting Was Magnificent Triumph

(Continued from page 7.)

know, the labor member in the House who introduced the bill, and I would like my workingmen friends to listen to his words which I have here in his own handwriting. His letter is dated from Montreal on Aug. 30th, 1911. He says:

Dear Mr. King,—I have just received your letter of the 28th inst. Were I not so busy I would gladly go to Berlin to be present at your meeting, not as a political supporter, but as one who is willing to be fair and just and give credit to you for the help you have rendered me on every occasion on labor matters.

If anyone says you opposed the eight-hour bill, they are wrong, and I would go as far as saying that only for your help in this occasion as many others, I would not have succeeded.

As far as the 8-hour day special committee I may say that it is unjust, unfair and malicious to accuse you of not being fair from the labor standpoint. If you were accused of having shown partiality in favor of labor in that committee I would say they are nearer the truth.

I believe I have at the time the committee was sitting answered a letter to some one in Berlin as to what I thought of your attitude in that respect and it is the same today.

Those who oppose you in your riding may be justified to do so from a political standpoint, that is their privilege, but as for accusing you of not being fair on all labor matters it is absolutely unjust and uncalled for, and it would seem to me that they cannot capture many votes in trying to spread such accusations.

The Labor men of Canada have asked for a Minister of Labor; we have one who is fair, has proven so. I would say as a labor man who has seen you at work, let us keep him.

I am yours.
(Signed.) Alphonse Verville.
(Agd.) Alphonse Verville.

P.S.—I authorize you to read this letter publicly if they persist in accusing you of being unfair or unjust.

Industrial Accidents and Technical Education.

You will notice Mr. Verville tells you what I have done in connection with the 8-hour bill. I might speak of efforts I made in another direction in the interest of Labor. I have sought, for example, to have the Government and the people of this country realize the tremendous loss of life and limb occasioned to workingmen and people through industrial accidents but there is not time for me to go into that subject. I might refer to the fact that for years the men of this country wanted to have a technical commission appointed, and as Minister of Labor, one of my first acts was to secure the appointment of that commission and to put on it as one of its members, Mr. James Simpson, the man recommended by labor men as the man best qualified to represent them.

In the Berlin News-Record to-night, you have published an article headed "How the Minister of Labor played the game of the railway against the men." You have there an account which is evidently published from Conservative campaign literature, giving the kind of story, which Mr. Blain probably will give you here to-night. It is written up by the Conservative party and is published for the purpose of trying to influence the workingmen against me. The News-Record has it in its issue to-night and you can read it for yourselves.

Just in passing, I might direct your attention as consumers to the cartoon which appears in the same number of the News-Record. It is called "butting in." There stands a farmer intended to represent Canadian sheep raiser, and butting against him is a ram which represents United States, New Zealand and Argentine mutton. In other words, according to the cartoon in the News-Record, every consumer of meats will get cheaper food as a consequence of this agreement once it goes into effect. (Loud Applause.)

Annexation and Loyalty Cry.

I would also direct your attention to this, which is a standing heading in the Berlin News-Record, "Be a Canadian and stand up for your country." Now, I wish to say as a Canadian that I think any man in this country who will impute to any other citizen of Canada motives of disloyalty is not standing up for his country. Any man who says any trade agreement is likely to lead to annexation in the near future is not speaking out according to the spirit of a true Canadian. (Hear hear.) I say a Canadian who would be in favor of annexation, or who would allow this country to drift towards annexation would be a traitor. I ask are there any traitors in this audience? If there are, stand up. Is there one of you who would ever vote in favor of Canada being part of the United States? (never). If you won't and there are several thousand present, what right have you to assume that other people in Canada are going to do it? This Country is in no more danger of becoming part of the United States than it is of becoming part of the moon. (Applause.) Some seem to doubt it. Well, if they doubt their loyalty that must be their privilege. I do not doubt the loyalty of a single man in Canada, and I say that men who are so fearful of their own loyalty or so mistrustful of the loyalty of the masses of people are not men who should come before the electors of this country and ask to be put at the head of this nation with a view to controlling its future destiny. (Applause.)

The Grand Trunk Strike.

Now as to this railway strike. I said to the friend who interrupted me the other night that if I were to tell my story of that strike probably he would not believe me, that he would say that was my version, and I thought it would be better to have here present the leaders of the strike, the men who know about the matter themselves. Well, perhaps I cannot do better than leave it to Mr. Blain, who has come here to-night in answer to my invitation to make statements about the Grand Trunk Strike against me, to make all the charges he can as to what I have done one way or the other. I will stand aside, I say I will stand aside altogether and I will leave it to Mr. Murdock, who was the leader of the trainmen in that strike who had to do with the negotiating of this strike, to reply to Mr. Blain whatsoever he likes to say. I do not know what Mr. Murdock will say, but I know Mr. Murdock to be an honest man. I have found him so in every transaction I have had with him, and I believe he will speak the truth. I say to the workingmen present I will be prepared to leave it to you to decide in regard to myself on what he says. If he, representing the railwaymen of Canada will, from this platform say that I have in any particular way played false to the railway men of Canada, or that I have done other than all that any mortal man could do on behalf of the men who were engaged in the strike, then I say every workingman present should vote against me. (Applause.) On the other hand, what I also say is this, when I have called this meeting with a view of having the truth brought out, and of sealing up forever some of these miserable misrepresentations that are being made in this campaign, if Mr. Murdock, who has come here to tell the truth in regard to that strike as it can be told by him alone, because he and Mr. Berry are the only two men who know every fact in connection with it —I say if he tells you I have fought the battle of the men to the very last ditch against one of the greatest corporations in this country, I look to the workingmen of this country to back me up and keep me where I shall be able to serve them. (Applause.) I will leave the matter so far as the Grand Trunk strike is concerned in that way. I would ask Mr. Blain who said, at Stratford, he would dare to challenge me to come there to speak on the Grand Trunk Strike, to make all the charges against me that he can, and to Mr. Murdock to say what he likes, and then leave the matter to your judgment.

Services as Members.

There is only one further misrepresentation I want to answer. I have here in my hand a speech made at Waterloo at the opening of the convention of the Conservative party, and I find in the account which is given of it in the News-Record that my friend, Mr. Richard Reid, went out of his way that day to say the following words in reference to myself. "Since 1908 the riding has been misrepresented at Ottawa." Whether those words are right or not Mr. Reid will be able to state, because he is present here in the audience to-night. This is the News-Record account of what he said at the convention at Waterloo, and I leave it to you, ladies and gentlemen, to say whether, knowing my record as you do, those were altogether fair words for one who professes to be a personal friend to utter of another personal friend. "Mr. King had then come as a prospective Cabinet Minister. He cannot point to single thing he has done for North Waterloo (a voice, right) with the possible exception of making——" my friend says that is right.

Mr. King—Mr. Reid goes one step further. He does not say that is right, he is more generous than my friend there (Laughter and applause) He says, "with the possible exception of making two appointments to Government Commissions." Now I say to my friend, Mr. Reid, who I had always heretofore supposed to be at least disposed to be fair, that that will not appeal to the people of North Waterloo as a fair statement of the services I have rendered to this riding. I have represented you for less than three years. He says I can point to nothing. I can point to a new and magnificent public building going up in Waterloo since I have been the member for this riding. (Applause.) I can point to a new customs office for Waterloo. Waterloo never had its own customs' office. I can point to a new post office opened at Upper Woolwich and another post office opened at Kingwood. And I can point to an improved postal service throughout the whole of this town, I can point to the rural delivery system in this county, one of the most complete in the whole of this province. (A voice—Elmira post office). Yes, as my friend says there is in the estimates of this year an appropriation for the purchase of land for a public building for Elmira. And I might mention other public services, but will refrain from doing so.

Remember, gentlemen, I am not stating what I will do if I am returned to Parliament; I am answering Mr. Reid's statement that I cannot point to anything I have done for the riding since I was a member. I say I challenge anyone to compare that record with the record of the representation in this county in any previous 25 years, and he will not find as much done for Waterloo county since it has been a county as has been done in the short space of time I have had the honor and privilege of representing this riding. (Cheers.)

I would say, ladies and gentlemen, in conclusion. If you think in the limited time I have had the opportunity of serving this riding I have served you faithfully and well—I say if you think that, I would ask you to give me your support again and give me an opptunity to serve this riding even better in the years to come. (Applause.) Every year of experience that a man gains increases the opportunity he has of being in a position to serve his country faithfully and well. I say to my workingmen friends that I have been connected with the Department of Labor for a period of 10 or 11 years, and I have tried to serve them well all that time. I have said nothing to-night about my opponent. I would like him to come and address the workingmen, not to send someone else, but to himself address the workingmen on his record on behalf of labor and let they judge between us on that point. I have asked him to debate the reciprocity issue before the electors, but he has never answered my letter to him. I hope he will not run away from this as well but will himself tell you what he has done for labor and where he stands in that connection.

Now, ladies and gentlemen I must thank you again for your kindness for listening so patiently to me. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Blain's Effort.

Mr. Blain stated he was here to present the policy of Mr. Borden — At this point he was drowned out by cheers for Mr. King. Mr. King made an appeal to the audience on Mr. Blain's behalf and that gentleman again entered into a dessertation on the policy of those whom he termed Liberal-Conservatives, a remark which was greeted with scornful laughter.

Mr. Blain in the course of his remarks about middlemen and consumers wandered off to the subject of some sub-target guns which he stated the Government had purchased through middlemen. His efforts to show the connection between sub-target guns and the consumer were not received with enthusiasm. The audience evidently could not be weaned from the belief that as consumers they were interested in something to consume and sub-target guns did not appear to them to be an article which was likely to enter very largely into their consumption.

Mr. Blain went on with the time-honored arguments of the Conservative campaign literature and was very pessimistic indeed over the sad condition which he believed would befall the Canadian farmer under the proposed agreement. "What does the American farmer say about reciprocity?" was a question put by one of the audience, to which Mr. Blain wisely attempted no answer.

Mr. Blain was for wandering along in the wide fields of reciprocity discussion and attempted to do it but the audience was impatient and insistently clamored for something on the Grand Trunk strike. It was only, however, when the chairman asked for order and himself suggested that the audience wanted to hear about the Grand Trunk, that Mr. Blain turned to that subject. He gave the usual Tory campaign literature description of the trouble and got along without very much interruption until he stated Mr. King had said he would "compel" the Company to put back the men who were out. This brought Mr. King to his feet with an indignant denial and Mr. Blain modified the term to "press" the company, to which Mr. King nodded a laughing assent and the audience covered Mr. Blain's discomfiture with a burst of ironical applause.

Mr. Blain was reminded vigorously by the audience that his time was up and although he evinced a desire to continue the temper of the audience was unmistakable and he reluctantly concluded.

Rails For H. B. Railway.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—The Government is calling for tenders for the supply of 10,000 tons of steel rails and fastenings for the Hudson Bay Railway and bids will be received up to Oct. 15. The contract recently awarded to J. D. McArthur for the construction of the line from the Pas Mission to Thicket Portage is being started. Mr. McArthur has moved his plant from Lake Superior section of the Transcontinental Railway, which he built, and which is being taken over for operation this fall.

Bourassa Against Pact.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—Mr. Henri Bourassa, who has recovered his voice, held a meeting Sunday at St. Andre Avelin, in Labelle county. The meeting was remarkable for two facts. The first was that Mr. Bourassa, for the first time in his campaign, declared himself clearly and without reservation against reciprocity.

To Succeed Harwood?

Montreal, Sept. 5.—It is stated here on good authority that Hon. Charles Marcil, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, will be appointed postmaster of Monfreal after the election, replacing the late Mr. Harwood.

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Campaign of Misrepresentation.

I. Re Agreement:

Manufacturers---level---treaty.

2. Re Consumer:

(1) Conservative argument (flood country)
(2) Farmers conditions may be better larger markets
  (1) Save loss from surplus
  (2) Production on larger scale & profitable lines.
  (3) Saving of duty.
  (4) Many things grown not sold to consumer---
    Barley
    turnips
    beets
    horses.
(3) Freedom from food monopolies:
  (1) Hogs -- Prices ---- (1)
  (2) Meats Profits ---- (2)
  (3) Fruit---circular---apples --- (3)
  (4) Canned goods ---- (4)
    Marshall)
    Labor) in Can.Canners Ltd.
  (5) Creals ----- (5)
    Berlin circular
    Bread trust
(4) ---(6)-- Legislation on combines ----- (6)
(5) ---(7)- Articles on which duties reduced --- (7)
(6) Independent Labour Party -------- (8)

3. Re Annexation:

Record---Be a Canadian.
Faith in self--faith in country----3 old maids.
Trade does'nt lead to annexation.
Haultain---Herron---Sir Jno.Macdonald.

4. Re Record in Labour Matters:

Department of Labour---Tory deception---services as Deputy Minister.
Services as Minister:
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act
Amendments made for railway men.
Technical education Commission
Legislation vs.Trusts and Combines
Law re Cocaine and morphine
Bill re matches from white phosphorus
Labour exchanges England.

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5. Re 8-hour Bill:

Committee
Law ------ (9)
Verville's letter
Speech in H.of C.
Public buildings at Ottawa

6. Re Grand Trunk Strike. ------ --- (10)
(11)

Letters of railway men
Trackmen
Trainmen
Conductors
Telegraphers
Engineers

7. Re Myself as member

R.Reid,Waterloo
Moyer

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Eight Hour Day

Speech by

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Speaking at a large meeting in the Auditorium, Berlin, on Saturday, September 2nd, 1911, Mr. King dealt with the question of the 8 hour day as follows:—

Stand on 8-hour Day.

Now, I want to say a word in regard to the labor movement. I have been told by one or two workers that they would not support me because of my stand on the 8-hour bill. It had been represented to them that I was opposed to the 8-hour bill Let me say to my friends the workingmen. I am not going to make any profession here as to my stand on the 8-hour bill. I will not ask you to accept promises, but I will read from the House of Commons report what I said in the Parliament of Canada not when asking your votes, but when pleading your cause This was on the occasion when Mr. Verville introduced his bill, and on that occasion I had the pleasure of being interrupted by Mr. Blain more than by anybody else in the House. (Applause.) Perhaps I should say to my labor friends, because it will make his speech more interesting, that he is an aspirant for the position of Minister of Labor in the new Conservative administration. (Laughter and applause.) You will have the pleasure then of listening to the present Minister of Labor and the one who would like to be the Minister of Labor. I say to the workingmen present here that what I am about to read is not something I am saying to you at the present time, it is something I said in the House of Commons on the 15th December 1910. I was asked to state what I thought of the 8-hour day bill, and I said:—

Speech in Parliament.

"I do not wish to shirk an answer to that question at all. I would say frankly and freely that I am strongly in favor of the principle of an eight-hour-day, and the reason I am in favor of that principle is because of the belief which I have in the object of the existence of men on this earth. I think men are put here for some purpose other than that of simply spending their lives in toil, that every man should have an opportunity to work but that he should also have opportunity for a little leisure as well, that he should have an opportunity to spend part of his time with his wife and children whether he be a working man in a shop, or a farmer, or an employee on a farm, or whoever he may be, that every man should have an opportunity of developing all the capacities with which he by nature may be endowed."

This is what I said in parliament, and that is what I propose to stand by as long as I live. (Loud applause.) But that was getting a little too hot for the Opposition, and I

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find according to verbatim reports that here my friend Mr. Blain butts in and says, "May I be permitted to ask a question?" After Mr. Blain's interruption I continued.

"I shall answer any question the hon. member puts to me if he will allow me to finish what I am saying in answer to a question which he has already put to me. I was about to say, when I was interrupted, that if we stop to consider what the life of the average workingman is we will see how all-important it is that every one who has at heart the welfare of humanity should use what little influence he may have, whether in connection with the government or out of it, to help bring about a condition of affairs which in the course of time will secure to every man, whether on a farm or in a workshop, a condition that will permit him to do eight hours work and have part of the balance of the day for enjoyment and for the necessary development of his faculties, one way or another.

Take the case of a workingman working 8 or 10 hours a day. Supposing he starts work at 7 o'clock in the morning, he must rise at 5, for workingmen have to start their own fires to assist their wives to prepare their breakfasts; five o'clock is as late as any man who is to work at seven can afford to rise. He leaves his home before seven o'clock, having seen nothing of his children. He works from seven until twelve, which is five hours. He goes back to his home, he has one hour in the middle of the day, part of which is lost going to and from his work. Sometimes he does not even get that. Sometimes he is obliged to take his dinner can and eat his cold meal at the workshop, and can see nothing of his home during that hour. Then he is obliged to work again from one to six o'clock; and if he is to have eight hours' sleep, which is the least he requires after a hard day's labor, that leaves him only from six to nine to enjoy the comforts of his home. It was never intended by the Creator that the mass of men should live in that way." (Applause.) That is my position, ladies and gentlemen. I will state it frankly to you. My interest in the labor question is because of my belief in the divinity of man's nature. I think that every man, woman and child is endowed with something more than a mere brute existence, and that every man, woman and child should have an opportunity of improving all the faculties with which his Creator has endowed him, and no one can do that with excessive work. The mass of people in the nation do not get that chance in the position they are in to-day. I hope to make it part of my life work, with your help, to put through laws in this country that will improve the position of the masses, of the workingmen in this country, and afford them an opportunity to better develop their higher nature and to improve the state of their everyday existence. (Loud applause.) I said further on parliament, while speaking on this 8-hour bill:

"It was intended that every man should do his share of work and have opportunity to partake of legitimate enjoyment and develop the latent powers and talents with which he is endowed by nature. The working classes have as much love for their families, as great regard for domestic happiness as the rich. They also require a little enjoyment now and then. The man on the farm wants the opportunity to go into the city occasionally, the laboring man wants his evenings the same as other people, and no one should be obliged to stay so long at work that he can have but three hours in the evening to appreciate his home and develop his aspirations towards a fuller life. Any other condition of society is not one which is fitting the prosperity we desire to see our country enjoy.

I am strongly in favor of any

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movement which will help to bring about an eight-hour day.

What Mr. Verville, Labor's Representative, Says.

It is not possible for the Dominion Government to pass an 8-hour law for everyone. The provinces alone have jurisdiction to pass an 8-hour law for factory employees. What Mr. Verville was trying to pass was an 8-hour bill as respects Dominion Government work. I did all I could to get that measure through the House of Commons, to get that measure in such shape that it would pass through parliament. Perhaps my friends, if there are still any doubting ones, will believe Mr. Verville, if they will not believe me. When I found that in addition to being misrepresented on this agreement and the Grand Trunk strike and I was being misrepresented also on this 8-hour bill, I wrote to Mr. Verville and asked him if he would state first of all, what my position had been as chairman of the 8-hour day committee, which took evidence on the question, and secondly as Minister of Labor in the House, in getting his bill through. I have his letter in reply, which he has authorized me to read at this meeting. He is, as you know, the labor member in the House who introduced the bill, and I would like my workingmen friends to listen to his words which I have here in his own handwriting. His letter is dated from Montreal on Aug. 30th, 1911. He says:

Dear Mr. King.—I have just received your letter of the 28th inst. Were I not so busy I would gladly go to Berlin to be present at your meeting, not as a political supporter, but as one who is willing to be fair and just and give credit to you for the help you have rendered me on every occasion on labor matters.

If anyone says you opposed the eight-hour bill, they are wrong, and I would go as far as saying that only for your help on this occasion as many others, I would not have succeeded.

As far as the 8-hour day special committee I may say that it is unjust, unfair and malicious to accuse you of not being fair from the labor standpoint. If you were accused of having shown partiality in favor of labor in that committee I would say they are nearer the truth

I believe I have at the time the committee was sitting answered a letter to some one in Berlin as to what I thought of your attitude in that respect and it is the same to-day.

Those who oppose you in your riding may be justified to do so from a political standpoint, that is their privilege, but as for accusing you of not being fair on all labor matters it is absolutely unjust and uncalled for, and it would seem to me that they cannot capture many votes in trying to spread such accusations.

The labor men of Canada have asked for a Minister of Labor; we have one who is fair, has proven so. I would say as a labor man who has seen you at work, let us keep him. I am yours,

(Signed.) Alphonse Verville.

P.S.—I authorize you to read this letter publicly if they persist in accusing you of being unfair or unjust.

Industrial Accidents and Technical Education.

You will notice Mr. Verville tells you what I have done in connection with the 8-hour bill. I might speak of efforts I made in another direction in the interest of Labor. I have sought, for example, to have the Government and the people of this country realize the tremendous loss of life and limb occasioned to workingmen and people through industrial accidents but there is not time for me to go into that subject. I might refer to the fact that for years the men of this country wanted to have a technical commission appointed, and as Minister of Labor, one of my first acts was to secure the appointment of that commission and to put on it as one of its members, Mr. James Simpson, the man recommended by labor men as the man best qualified to represent them.

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A vote for Hon. W. L. M. King is a vote for a friend of the workingman

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Achtstunden = Tag.

Rede des Achtb. W. L. Mackenzie King.

Während einer am 2. Sept., 1911, vor zahlreicher Versammlung gehaltenen Rede über den Achtstunden = Tag sprach er sich hierüber in folgender Weise aus :—

Der achtstundige Tag.

Nun beabsichtige ich ein Wort bezüglich der Arbeiter=Bewegung zu sagen. Es ist mir von einem oder zwei Arbeitern gesagt worden, sie würden mich, wegen dem Stand, den ich bezüglich der achtstündigen Vorlage einnahm, nicht unterstützen. Es wurde ihnen gesagt, daß ich gegen die Achtstunden=Vorlage sei. Laßt mich meinen Freunden, den Arbeitern sagen, daß ich hier kein Bekenntniß bezüglich meinem Stand hinsichtlich der Achtstunden=Vorlage zu machen beabsichtige. Ich fordere euch nicht auf, Versprechen zu acceptiren, aber ich werde aus dem Bericht des Hauses der Gemeinen vorlesen, was ich im Parlament von Canada sagte, nicht als ich um ihre Stimmen ersuchte, sondern als ich eure Sache befürwortete. Dies war zur Zeit als Herr Verville eine Maßregel einbrachte, und bei dieser Gelegenheit hatte ich das Vergnügen, von Herrn Blain unterbrochen zu werden, mehr als von irgend jemand sonst im Hause. (Applaus). Vielleicht sollte ich meinen Arbeitsfreunden sagen, da es seine Rede interressanter machen würde, daß er ein Aspirant für die Stelle als Arbeits=Minister in der Konservativen Administration ist. (Gelächter und Applaus). Ihr werdet das Vergnügen haben, den etzigen Arbeits = Minister anzuhören und derjenige, welcher wünscht, Arbeies=Minister zu werden. Ich sage zu den anwesenden Arbeitern, daß das, was ich vorzulesen beabsichtige, nicht etwas ist, das ich euch zur Zeit sage, sondern etwas, das ich am 15. Dezember 1910 im Hause der Gemeinen vorbrachte. Ich wurde gefragt, was ich von der Achtstundentag=Vorlage halte, und ich sagte:—

„Ich beabsichtige gar nicht eine Antwort auf diese Frage zu umgehen. Ich sage frank und frei, daß ich stark zu Gunsten des Prinzips eines achtstündigen Tages bin, weil im Glauben, den ich in der Sache habe über die Existenz der Männer auf Erden. Ich glaube, daß Männer für einen andern Zweck auf die Erde gesetzt sind, als einfach ihr Leben bei der Arbeit zuzubringen, daß jedermann eine Gelegenheit haben sollte, zu arbeiten, daß er aber gleichfalls eine Gelegenheit haben sollte, für Erholung, daß er eine Gelegenheit haben sollte, einen Theil seiner Zeit bei seiner Frau und Kindern zuzubringen, ob er ein Arbeiter in einer Werkstätte, oder ein Farmer, oder ein Arbeiter auf der Farm ist, daß jedermann eine Gelegenheit haben sollte, seine ihm von der Natur ausgestatteten Begabung zu entwickeln."

Dies ist's, was ich im Parlament sagte, und dies ist's worauf ich mein Leben lang bestehen werde. (Lauter Applaus.) Aber dies wurde etwas zu heiß für die Opposition, und finde ich nach wörtlichen Berichten, daß sich hier mein Freund, Herr Blain, einmischt und sagt: „Darf ich mir eine Frage

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gestatten?" Nach Herrn Blain's Unterbrechung fuhr ich fort: Ich werde irgend eine Frage beantworten, welche das achtb Mitglied mir stellt, wenn er mir gestattet, zu vollenden als Antwort auf seine Frage, die er mir bereits gestellt hat. Ich beabsichtigte zu sagen, als ich unterbrochen wurde, daß wenn wir aufhören zu bedenken, was das Leben eines durchschnittlichen Arbeiters ist, wir einsehen werden, wie sehr wichtig es ist, daß ein jeder der ein Herz für die Wohlfahrt der Menschheit besitzt, auch seinen geringsten Einfluß benutzen sollte, ob in Verbindung mit der Regierung oder außerhalb derselben, einen Zustand der Affairen herbei zu bringen, welcher dereinst für jedermann, ob auf der Farm oder in der Werkstätte, der ihm gestattet, acht Stunden zu arbeiten und einen Theil des Tagesrechts zu haben für Vergnügungen und für die nöthige Entwickelung seiner Fähigkeiten, auf eine oder die andere Weise.

Nehmt den Fall eines Arbeiters, der 8 oder 10 Stunden arbeitet. Zum Beispiel, er beginnt die Arbeit um 7 Uhr morgens, so muß er um 5 Uhr aufstehen, da Arbeiter ihr eigenes Feuer anzünden müssen, um ihre Frauen bei der Zurüstung ihres Frühstücks zu unterstützen, fünf Uhr ist die späteste Zeit für einen Mann, der um 7 Uhr zur Arbeit gehen muß. Er verläßt sein Heim vor sieben Uhr, ehe er etwas von seinen Kindern gesehen hat. Er arbeiet von 7 bis 12—fünf Stunden. Er geht zurück Heim, er hat eine Stunde in der Mitte des Tages für sich, wovon er einen Theil im Abgang und Zurückkehr zur Arbeit verliert. Manchmal hat er auch dies nicht. Manchmal ist er genöthigt, seinen Speisekorb mitzunehmen und eine kalte Mahlzeit in der Werkstatt einzunehmen, und sieht von seinem Heim während dieser Stunde nichts. Darauf muß er wieder von 1 bis 6 Uhr arbeiten; und wenn er 8 Stunden Schlaf bekommt, den wenigsten, den er nach harter Togesarbeit nöthig hat, verbleibt ihm nur von 6 bis 9 Uhr, um die Bequemlichkeiten des Lebens zu genießen. Es war vom Schöpfer nie beabsichtigt, daß die Masse der Männer auf diese Weise leben sollten." (Beifall.) „Das ist meine Stellung, meine Damen und Herren. Ich teile es euch aufrichtig mit. Mein Interesse in der Arbeiterfrage besteht in dem Glauben an die Göttlichkeit der menschlichen Natur.

Ich denke, daß ein jeder Mann, Frau und Kind mit etwas begabt ist von mehr als einer brutalischen Existenz, und daß jeder Mann, Frau oder Kind eine Gelegenheit haben sollte, alle seine Fähigkeiten zu entwickeln, mit welchen ihn sein Schöpfer ausgestattet, und niemand kann dies bei übermäßiger Arbeit thun. Die Masse des Volkes in der Nation bekommen diese Gelegenheit nicht in der Stellung, in welcher sie heute stehen. Ich hoffe es zu einem Theil meiner Lebensarbeit zu machen, mit Ihrer Beihülfe, in diesem Lande Gesetze einzuführen, welche die Stellung der Massen verbessert, der Arbeiter in diesem Lande, um ihnen eine Gelegenheit zu geben, ihre höhere Natur zu entwickeln und den Stand ihrer täglichen Existenz zu verbessern. (Lauter Beifall). Ich sagte ferner im Parlamente, während ich von der Achtstunden-Maßregel sprach:

Es war beabsichtigt, daß rin jeder Mann seinen Antheil an der Arbeit thun sollte aber auch Gelegenheit haben sollte, sich an rechtlichen Vergnügungen zu betheiligen und sein Talent zu entfalten, womit ihn die Natur ausgestattet hat. Die Arbeitsklassen haben ebensoviel Liebe für ihre Familien, so hohen Respekt für häusliche Vorfälle, als der Reiche. Sie müssen auch dann und wann ein wenig Freude genießen. Der Mann auf der Farm verlangt eine Gelegenheit, zeitweilig zur Stadt zu gehen. Der arbeitende Mann verlangt seine Abende gleichwie andere Leute, und sollte niemand verpflichtet sein, so

lange an der Arbeit zu verbleiben, daß er nur drei Stunden des Abends hat, um sein Heim und seine Sehnsucht für ein volleres Leben zu schätzen. Irgend ein anderer Zustand der Gesellschaft ist nicht ein solcher, welcher sich der Prosperität anpaßt, die wir wünschen, daß unser Land sich desselben erfreut

Ich bin stark zu Gunsten einer Bewegung, welche die Herbeiführung eines Achtstunden-Tages bezweckt.

Es ist nicht möglich, daß die Dominion-Regierung für einen jeden ein Achtstunden-Gesetz passirt. Die Provinzen allein haben das Recht ein Achtstunden-Gesetz für Fabrikarbeiter zu passiren. Was Herr Verville zu passiren versuchte, war eine Achtstunden-Maßregel soweit es die Arbeiter der Dominion-Regierung angeht. Ich that alles mögliche, die Maßregel durch das Haus der Gemeinen zu bringen, jene Maßregel in eine solche Gestalt zu bringen, daß sie das Parlament passiren würde. Wenn daher, meine Freunde, es noch immer Zweifelhafte gibt, werden sie Herrn Verville glauben, wenn sie mir nicht glauben. Als ich fand, daß ich im Zusatz der Mißrepräsentation über dieses Uebereinkommen und des Grand Trunk Ausstand, auch bezüglich der Achtstunden-Maßregel, schrieb ich an Herrn Verville und frug ihn, ob er vor allem angeben würde, welche Stellung ich als Vorsitzer des Achtstundentag-Komites nahm, welches Zeugnisse über die Frage entgegen nahm, und zweitens, als Minister der Arbeit im Hause, und um seine Maßregel durchzubringen. Ich habe einen Brief in Erwiederung, den er mir gestattete in dieser Versammlung zu verlesen. Er ist, wie ihr wißt, das Arbeiter-Mitglied im Hause, welcher die Maßregel einbrachte, und wünsche ich, daß meine Arbeiter-Freunde auf seine Worte hören, die ich hier in seiner eigenen Handschrift habe. Sein Brief ist datirt aus Montreal am 30. August 1911. Er sagt:

„Werther Herr King:—Ich habe soeben ihren Brief vom 28. ds. erhalten. Wenn ich nicht zu beschäftigt wäre, würde ich gerne nach Berlin kommen, um in Ihrer Versammlung anwesend zu sein, nicht als ein politischer Unterstützer, sondern als einer, der willens ist, gerecht zu sein und Ihnen für die Beihülfe Kredit zu geben, die Sie mir in einem jeden Falle der Arbeitssache geleistet haben.

Wenn irgend Jemand sagt, daß Sie der Achtstunden-Maßregel opponirten, so sind sie unrecht, und würde ich so weit gehen, zu sagen, daß ich in diesem Falle, wie bei vielen andern, nicht erfolgreich gewesen wäre.

Soweit es das spezielle Komite über den Achtstunden-Tag betrifft, erlaube ich mir zu sagen, daß es unrecht und boshaft ist, Sie zu beschuldigen, daß Sie vom Standpunkt der Arbeit aus unbillig waren. Wenn Sie beschuldigt würden, daß Sie im Komite Parteilichkeit zu Gunsten der Arbeit gezeigt, würde dies der Wahrheit näher kommen.

Ich glaube, daß ich zur Zeit, als das Komite saß, einen Brief von Jemand in Berlin beantwortete, über das, was ich auf Ihr Vorgehen in dieser Hinsicht denke, und ist dies noch heute meine Ansicht.

Diejenigen, welche sich in Ihrem Wahlkreise widersetzen, sind wohl vom politischen Standpunkte aus dazu berechtigt, das ist ihr Privilegium; Sie aber zu beschuldigen, daß Sie ungerecht in allen Arbeiter-Sachen sind, ist absolut unrecht und ungerufen, und erscheint es mir, daß sie durch Verbretung solcher Beschuldigungen nicht viele Stimmen erobern werden.

Die Arbeiter von Canada haben für einen Minister der Arbeit nachgesucht; wir haben einen, der gerecht ist und dies nachgewiesen hat. Ich würde als

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Arbeiter der Sie an der Arbeit gesehen, sagen, laßt uns ihn behalten.

Ich bin Ihr,

(Gez.) Alphonse Verville.

(Agd.) Alphonse Verville.

Nachschrift.—Ich autorisire Sie, diesen Brief öffentlich zu verlesen, wenn man fortfährt, Sie der Ungerechtigkeit zu beschuldigen."

Industrielle Unfälle und technische Erziehung.

Ihr werdet bemerken, daß Herr Verville euch sagt, was ich in Verbindung mit der Achtstunden-Maßregel gethan habe. Ich könnte über meine Bemühungen in anderer Beziehung als im Interesse der Arbeit sprechen. Ich habe, zum Beispiel, versucht, die Regierung und das Volk des Landes zur Einsicht zu bringen über den ungeheuren Lebens- und Gliederverlust, von denen Arbeiter und Leute durch industrielle Unfälle befallen wurden, aber es mangelt an Zeit, um auf dieses Thema einzugehen. Ich könnte jedoch die Thatsache anführen, daß seit Jahren die Minen dieses Landes verlangten, daß eine technische Kommission ernannt werde, und als Minister der Arbeit war eine meiner ersten Akten, die Ernennung dieser Kommission zu sichern, und als eines der Mitglieder Herrn James Simpson einzusetzen, den Mann, der von Arbeitern empfohlen wurde als am besten befähigt, sie zu vertreten.

Eine Stimme für Achtb. W. L. Mackenzie King ist eine Stimme für den Freund der Arbeiter.

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19 Oct. 1911

Berlin: Banquet
to King

LIBERALISM

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MAGNIFICENT AND ENTHUSIASTIC BANQUET TENDERED BY LIBERALS TO HON. W. L. M. KING

Admirers and Supporters From all Parts of the Riding Were Represented at the Brilliant Function in the Masonic Hall at Which Eloquent and Patriotic Addresses Were Delivered by Ex-Minister of Labor, Rev. B. H. Stauffer and Other Local Speakers

VICTORY RATHER THAN REVERSE WAS DOMINANT

Seldom, if ever, has a public man of this Dominion been privileged to receive a tribute of loyalty and appreciation of faithful services rendered to his constituents as was the magnificent opportunity afforded Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King at the hands of over 400 Liberal supporters representing every municipality in this riding on Thursday evening.

The complimentary banquet tendered Hon. Mr. King in the Masonic Hall was a brilliant success and was a memorable testimony to the guest of the evening that while the Liberal party, of which he was the standard-bearer during the recent campaign, had suffered a temporary defeat his admirers and supporters showed in a most tangible and enthusiastic manner that the work accomplished by Hon. Mr. King for the riding and the country was worthy of recognition and gratitude.

While it is admittedly unique that a defeated candidate and his supporters should gather around the festive board within a few weeks after an election, the event nevertheless proved to be one of the largest and most elaborate banquets ever held in this town or county. There was no evidence of defeat much less disgrace manifested throughout the entire proceedings and it was plainly evident that never in the history of the party of this riding were the followers more united and loyal to the cause of Liberalism than at present.

Practically no reference was made to the ensuing elections to the Legislative Assembly, but the banquet had the beneficial result of bringing the forces together from the four corners of the riding and manifested its undivided strength and determination to win the next contest against a party which is going to the country without any great issue but merely to secure a new lease of power when it is supposed that the Liberal party has been weakened by the recent defeat in the Dominion elections.

An Excellent Spread.

To Miss Glick and a large committee of energetic fair admirers of the ex-Minister of Labor is due a large measure of praise for the success of the banquet. It was no easy task to provide accommodation for 400 men in the spacious dining rooms of the Masonic Hall, but nevertheless the tables were so arranged that the necessary number of plates were provided and every guest was served with promptness and entire satisfaction.

Never have banquetters in Berlin been privileged to surround tables that were more tastefully decorated than they were on this occasion. Along the centre of the tables were garlands of smilax and also numerous bouquets of white, pink and red roses as well as the seasonable chrysanthemum. At each plate was a souvenir "King" napkin and a button-hole favor in the shape of a red rose-bud. The guest-table was located at the arch between the two large halls and this was also handsomely decorated, at the centre being a brass casket of American beauty roses.

Berlin Telegraph October 20. 1911

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The menu was of rare excellence and was greatly enjoyed by the banquetters. The various courses were served by a corps of about eighty young men and women, the latter being attired in white, and all of them wearing red badges. Miss Glick and her host of assistants were the recipients of words of highest praise which were well deserved.

Eloquent Addresses.

The addresses delivered by the speakers of the evening were eloquent and of a high order. The chairman, Dr. J. F. Honsberger, performed his duties in a most capable manner and his opening remarks aroused the enthusiasm of the gathering which continued while the speech-making was in progress. The toasts to "Sir Wilfrid" and "Our Guest" were proposed by Messrs. Thos. Hilliard and L. J. Breithaupt respectively, each of whom delivered neat and appropriate addresses. The address to Hon. Mr. King was read in an impressive manner by Mr. W. R. Riddell, of Waterloo.

The addresses of the evening, however, were those of Rev. B. H. Stauffer, Toronto, and Hon. Mr. King, the guest of the evening, two old Berlin boys who have "made good" and who have brought credit and fame to their native county. The former responded to the toast of the ex-Premier and in his eloquent and characteristic manner eulogized the honored leader of the Liberal party and paid a tribute to his career as a statesman and a Canadian. The address of Hon. Mr. King was one of the best that it has been the privilege of his supporters to hear from his lips. No words of his could convey his appreciation and gratitude for the honor that had been tendered to him and in dealing with the result of the recent fight there was not a word of bitterness or disappointment uttered by Mr. King. He reviewed the campaign as it was fought in this riding and throughout the country and spoke of the difficulties that were encountered by the Liberal Government when they endeavored to discuss the question of reciprocity. The ex-Minister exploded a number of rumors which have been circulated regarding his future plans and indicated that up to the present he had not decided what particular sphere of action he will pursue beyond that he proposed continuing his studies of labor and social problems as they present themselves in this Dominion, and thus better fit him for serving his country in the Federal House. His concluding words of encouragement to the young men will not be soon forgotten in which he urged that they eliminate from their lives that which destroys and strive for that which is elevating and helpful to others.

At Guest Table.

Dr. J. F. Honsberger presided, and at his right was seated Hon. Mackenzie King and to his left Rev. B. H. Stauffer, Toronto. Others were Messrs. Thos. Hilliard, C. S. Weber, A. Pequegnat, Rev. J. E. Lynn, Rev. E. D. Daniels, Ezra Groff and H. J. Gibson, Elmira; C. S. Weber, J. B. Fischer, J. H. Schnarr, T. S. Shantz, H. J. Sims, J. A. Scellen, E. P. Clement, K. C., W. D. Euler, E. G. Stuebing, L. J. Breithaupt and W. H. Riddell.

Chairman Honsberger's Remarks.

After the toast to "Our King" had been responded to loyally by the banquetters the Chairman, Dr. Honsberger, made a few appropriate remarks. It had been stated to him on the street that the banquet would be in the shape of a funeral for Liberalism in this riding. The magnificent gathering he saw before him was a strong indication that while the party had been defeated it was still a very live corpse. (Loud cheers). Liberalism and the principles for which it stood could not be permanently defeated, and notwithstanding the reverse of Sept. 21st the party stood higher to-day as a political factor than ever before. He would a a thousand times be defeated fighting for a great national issue than gain a victory in the same manner as was secured by the Conservative party a few weeks ago. He paid a tribute to the honored leader of the party, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the mention of the name was greeted with prolonged applause. He referred to the fact that during the campaign the Conservative party from the Atlantic to the Pacific was charging Laurier with being disloyal and a traitor to his country, but no sooner had the smoke cleared away after the 21st the Conservative press showed its inconsistency by proposing that Sir Wilfrid be appointed to the position of High Commissioner in Great Britain. The gathering of Liberals from all parts of the riding was held for the purpose of doing honor to the ex-member, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Never has a party, he said, had a better leader and standard-bearer than the Liberals of this riding. They were not saying farewell to him but merely paying a slight tribute of respect and appreciation for the able and statesmanlike manner in which he has represented the riding during his term in the Dominion Parliament. There is not an elector in North Waterloo who could not say that Mr. King was a friend to them. North Waterloo had been honored as it has never been honored before by having Hon. Mr. King as their representative, and in concluding he as-

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sured the guest of the evening that should he ever decide to re-enter politics, whether it be for the Dominion or the Province, the door of North Waterloo would always be open to him. (Prolonged cheers and applause.)

Regrets from Sir Wilfrid.

Previous to the introduction of the next toast of the evening the chairman read the following letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which was received with great enthusiasm:—

Ottawa, October 16, 1911.

My Dear Sir.—

I am greatly pleased to hear that it is proposed to tender a banquet to our friend Mackenzie King, at Berlin, on the 19th instant. It would be a great pleasure for me to attend, but I am compelled by other engagements to decline your very kind invitation.

Please accept my best wishes for the success of the demonstration, for our friend Mackenzie King is deserving of all the honor which he has reflected on his late constituents during the too short time he represented them in Parliament.

Yours very sincerely,

WILFRID LAURIER.

James C. Haight, Esq., Barrister.

Toast to Sir Wilfrid.

Mr. Thos. Hilliard, Waterloo, was honored with the duty of proposing the toast to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He offered his congratulations to the committee upon the success of the magnificent function which was a splendid tribute to Hon. Mr. King, who had given the riding such excellent service during the three short years he represented North Waterloo. Mr. Hilliard referred to the recent campaign and maintained that while the issue was reciprocity the majority of people did not vote against reciprocity but against other issues which were introduced during the campaign, some of which were annexation, British connection and the navy, Ne temere, a Roman Catholic premier, war, local option and against the closing of the factories should reciprocity be carried. The result was that the election was won by a liberal supply of money and rank deception. Honest service for the welfare of the riding and the country did not count. It was the duty of the Liberal party to educate the people of this Dominion, showing the principles for which it stands. In alluding to the ex-Premier the speaker read an eulogy penned by J. S. Willison, of the Toronto News, giving in concise form the excellent record of Sir Wilfrid, referring to his personal integrity, oratorical powers, Imperial fame and his efforts to preserve Canadian autonomy with Imperial connection.

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Rev. B. H. Stauffer Responds.

The toast was received with great enthusiasm by the large gathering and when Rev. B. H. Stauffer arose to respond he was also greeted with prolonged applause. The popular old Berlin boy informed the gathering that he was there on his own invitation for the purpose of paying tribute to an old schoolmate who has become Berlin's foremost son. Previous to leaving Toronto for Berlin the speaker had a conversation with one of Canada's foremost educationists who has travelled extensively in Great Britain and United States and he stated that no matter where he went he found that the name of Hon. Mackenzie King was known as being connected with the movement for the betterment of the laboring classes. His Toronto friend also volunteered the statement that Mr. King was the only Liberal he would have voted for in the recent campaign.

The speaker said he was also present to pay tribute to Canada's foremost statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He referred to the fact that the ex-Premier had passed through the same experience as Mr. King early in his political career when he met with a reverse in Drummond-Arthabasca by being defeated by the narrow majority of 27 votes. Instead of it being Laurier's death-knell he soon re-entered the parliamentary halls in Ottawa where he has been a representative for 34 years. He predicted that as Sir Wilfrid rose so will Hon. Mr. King rise from his harmless [illegible]. Loud cheers.)

Every great nation, Mr. Stauffer contended, needs a great biographer, and he anticipated that the years in Opposition will be spent by Sir Wilfrid in completing his work on the history of Canada. This country does not need wheat, mineral resources, or a navy as badly as it needs great men. There was one thing that Canada could well afford to import from their neighbors in the United States, and that was an inborn respect and love for the great men of the country whether dead or alive. In the schoolrooms in the United States the pictures of all the great men of that nation adorned the walls, but he referred to an effort made by a patriotic teacher in Haldimand County who followed the same example and was compelled to remove the pictures of Sir John A. MacDonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier owing to objections raised by the trustees. "We Canadians could well afford to take a lesson in this respect from our American friends and worship at the shrine of our great statesmen." Canadians take politics too seriously.

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In eulogizing the ex-Premier of Canada, the speaker stated that he possessed the prominent characteristics of Cromwell, Pitt, Bright, Beaconsfield and Gladstone. He found Sir Wilfrid Laurier an easy man to praise. He is without personal blemish on character or a blot upon his reputation. He is temperate and respects the Sabbath; his tastes are scholarly and refined as was appropriately alluded to by Earl Grey previous to his departure. He loved national and civil liberty and is four square to every wind that blows; a man that stands for principle is bound to be assisted by his opponents. He is the one man who brought England to appreciate and recognize the Canadian people, and referred to his action in assisting Great Britain in the South African war and also the introduction of the British preference. In concluding the speaker stated that whether in power or in opposition Canadian people will always hail Sir Wilfrid as their greatest statesman.

Mr. Stauffer's eloquent address was well received by his hearers and he was well received when he resumed his seat.

Toast to Our Guest.

The toast of the evening "Our Guest," was proposed in an appropriate manner by Mr. L. J. Breithaupt, who referred to the banquet as being not only one of quantity but also one of quality. This riding has been represented as never before by Mr. King and he was satisfied that his defeat was only temporary. Mr. Breithaupt referred to various features of the recent campaign, which were attentively listened to. The toast was received with unbounded enthusiasm, the banquetters standing to their feet and cheering the honored guest to the echo.

Address to Mr. King.

When Hon. Mr. King arose to respond to the toast he was presented with a beautifully engrossed address, the clever handiwork of E. W. Schmitt of Waterloo, which was read in an impressive manner by W. H. Riddell of Waterloo. When it was concluded another ovation was given to the recipient of the address. It was as follows:—

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,
Ex-Minister of Labor.

Honorable and Dear Sir:—

We take advantage of the present opportunity, to assure you that language fails to give adequate expression to the deep regret felt by your many friends and supporters in North Waterloo, at your defeat, as the candidate of the Liberal party in this riding, on the 21st ult. It may to some extent mitigate our great disappointment at the result of the election when we remember that you went down in the valiant company of seven Cabinet Ministers and Liberal members by the score. It was, indeed, a veritable landslide.

But, Sir, defeat in a worthy cause —the cause of the people—cannot be considered an unmixed evil if, as in your case, it has but revealed the strength, beauty and nobility of a character that accepts with becoming grace, the voice of the electors as final, at least for the time being, and does so without bitterness, resentment or recrimination.

Your career in the Parliament of your native land, though all too brief, has been both brilliant and useful, having succeeded within less than three years, in placing on the Statute Books of Canada a number of enactments, aimed chiefly to improve the condition of the laboring classes, of such an excellent and practical nature that several of them with little or no change, have been incorporated in the laws of our cousins to the south of us, as well as in the laws of the "over seas" Commonwealths of the Empire, and in those also of the Mother Country, herself "the Mother of Parliaments." And while this fact reflects great honor to Canada, it is no less an honor to the youngest member of the Cabinet of our uncrowned King and noble Chieftain, the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Besides, Sir, your absence from the Councils of the Dominion, at the present critical juncture in its affairs, is much to be deplored, as it removes from Canadian political life your elevating influence, your high ideals and great ability as a public man, to say nothing of the loss the country at large and this riding in particular (which you have served with conspicuous success) have sustained by your withdrawal, we hope but temporarily, from the activities of parliamentary life.

Canada, never more than at the present time, needs men, especially men like yourself, of undoubted integrity, courage and character to guide her along the paths of safety and permanent prosperity in her steady progress toward nationhood under the British Crown.

Sincerely thanking you for all you have accomplished for your late Constituents in the short time you have been their honored representative, and wishing you abundant opportunities in the future to work for the betterment and happiness of your fellowmen, a cause that is both near and dear to your heart, we beg to subscribe ourselves, on behalf of the Liberals of North Waterloo,

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Your sincere friends and well-wishers.

J. F. HONSBERGER, President.
J. C. HAIGHT, Secretary.
North Waterloo Reform Association.
October 19, 1911.

Hon. Mr. King Responds.

The popular guest of the evening delivered a magnificent address. 'Since entering public, 'he said, it has been his good fortune to attend a good many gatherings and have honors conferred on him by his friends in this riding, but on no occasion was he unable to express his feelings of appreciation and gratitude as he found himself at this time. No matter what defeat or reverse has been met with he had gained a victory of the friendship and love of his fellowmen which was the greatest victory possible, and the large and representative gathering he saw before him was convincing proof of the fact that he had found a place in the hearts of the Liberals of North Waterloo. To capture the loyalty and fidelity of his supporters was a far greater triumph than any victory at the polls and words failed to express his thankfulness for the loyalty thus manifested. He appreciated the support of the workers, which included all classes of electors, and during the term he had the honor to represent the riding he had received many courtesies which would never be forgotten. He was also grateful for the kind courtesies extended to him by the ladies not only in Berlin but throughout North Waterloo.

Referring to the recent fight in North Waterloo he stated that after comparing the vote of the various municipalities with the votes in other parts of the country he was simply amazed at the showing that was made in this riding. He learned as soon as he started that campaign that reciprocity was not a popular issue and would require a large amount of explaining and discussion. He still firmly believed in the reciprocity agreement and that it would be a great benefit to the agricultural interests of Canada if it were adopted.

Fear Versus Faith.

The Conservative attitude in the recent campaign, he said, had been one of fear, while that of Liberalism had been one of faith. Everything in the Conservative campaign had played upon the fears of the people, while Liberalism had sounded the note of faith—faith in the loyalty of Canadians, faith in the future of their country. Gladstone had declared Liberalism to be belief in the many, tempered by prudence, while Conservatism was belief in the few, tempered by fear. Liberalism in Canada was falling in line with Liberalism in the motherland. It was coming into its own. "The battle of faith and fear goes on in every relationship of life," observed the speaker. "It is the eternal order of things in this world, and faith ultimately triumphs over fear. Liberalism would not recede from its position. It would continue to stand for a policy which would develop and help the agricultural interests of the country."

Back to the Land.

The census told a serious story: it showed a lessening number of people on the land of older Canada. "No nation such as ours," said Mr. King, "can rise to real greatness which is not strong in agricultural development. The whole of civilization has that lesson to teach. The form adopted may not have been the best, but whether it be under reciprocity or in another form Liberalism must shape its policy to keep the people on the land. It may not be that the issue will again be brought forward in the form of interdependent international relations, but Liberalism is committed to the great national project of gaining larger markets for the agricultural interests of Canada."

Mr. King repeated what he had frequently stated on the platform during the campaign that he would have opposed reciprocity if the manufacturing interests of the Dominion would have been affected, but he strongly supported it because it was a measure that would ultimately result in keeping a larger number of men on the land. He was convinced that this principle of the Liberal platform would be triumphant in a very few years.

He referred to the far reaching effect of the misrepresentations that were made by the opponents of reciprocity and spoke of the meeting recently held in London, England, ' to celebrate the Conservative victory, which was an indication that Canada would continue to be loyal to the British Empire. He asked if the farmers in Saskatchewan and Alberta are any more disloyal than the Canadians in the East who opposed the agreement. Speaking of loyalty to the Empire difficulties were already visible within the cabinet selected by Premier Borden in which there are no less than three members calling themselves Nationalists ' who are avowed enemies to Imperialism and British connection. How are we, he asked, going to maintain the loyalty of Canada if men of this calibre are permitted to control the government of the country? The policies of Sir Wilfrid Laurier have always been prompted with a view to bringing about the united and contented citizenship.

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It has been said since he has returned to Ottawa after the election that the workingmen had been indifferent to the legislation secured for them. He did not view the matter from that standpoint and he is proud of the attitude of the working class on national questions. How enlightenment may be brought to men who toil long hours so as to enable them to get the necessary leisure to study and become conversant with national issues through education and reading. Through no fault of their own he had encountered ignorance and passion among workingmen during his canvass which he hoped would soon be a thing of the past and instead there would be a desire to study labor problems and thus bring about greater freedom to the masses.

United Liberalism.

Never have Liberals of Canada been prouder of their record than at the present. Liberalism stands as it has always stood for the benefit of the masses. It is lead the same old Chieftain, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and continuing, he declared, "our leader has blazed the trail of a new and higher Canadian statesmanship. He has stood and he has fallen for principle. He is as magnificent in reverse, as he was magnificent in victory. The sense of right dominates his heart. He still lives, he is still our leader, and we believe he will once again be called upon by a devote and admiring people to be their Prime Mrime Minister."

Denies Racial Appeal.

Hon. Mr. King referred to statements made in the Conservative press and cabled to Britain, that he had endeavored to make a racial appeal to the Germans in this riding. He welcomed this opportunity in the presence of the people of the riding who had heard his speeches and witnessed his campaign, to deny the allegation.

"Throughout the whole course of my campaign has anyone heard me utter one word of appeal to German prejudice?" he asked. There was a chorus of "No." The ex-Minister said he would leave the matter to his Conservative friends, and asked the press of this country and of England to do him the justice of giving his denial, supported by those who had taken part in the campaign, the same prominence which had been given to the untruthful allegation made in the heat of the campaign for the purpose of creating party capital against him and the Government of which he was a member.

Problems to be Studied.

The ex-Minister spoke frankly as to his future. He had been generously offered another Ontario seat, and seats in other Provinces. It was not likely, however, that he would avail himself of these kind offers at the present time. "Whether in Parliament or out of Parliament," he said, "I hope to be in Canadian politics for a good long time to come. I believe with Goldwin Smith that politics, excepting perhaps the Christian ministry, is the noblest of all callings, but the meanest of all trades. I intend to devote myself to mastering, as far as I can, some of the many questions and problems which confront the future of the Dominion; the relation of the east, to the west, of the western farmer to the eastern manufacturer, the Oriental question, and, more than all, the way in which the British Empire is shaping itself in different parts of the world and Canadajs relation thereto."

The ex-Minister added that he rose from defeat with a greater obligation resting upon him to study with greater earnestness and devotion the problem of securing more light and greater freedom to the multitude of men who toil with their hands. He concluded a thrilling address with a feeling tribute to his former constituents, and an expression of appreciation of their support and confidence.

In concluding, Hon. Mr. King congratulated Berlin upon reaching cityhood and stated that he could not understand when boarding the train at Toronto that the signs on the train going west stated that it was bound for Guelph and Stratford while Berlin, which is larger than either of these places, was left out. He knew of no place in Canada, where the citizens are better housed, enjoy greater comfort in educational facilities than this town. He hoped that the entry into cityhood would be memoralized by something in the shape of new municipal buildings and suggested that the property bound by King and Scott and Frederick streets as far as the new market building would be appropriated and converted into a central square. Wherever his lot may be cast he would always endeavor to promote the welfare of his native town. Speaking to the young men present he urged them to cut out from their lives that which would destroy and handicap and seek to establish greater love for that which is good and elevating and fight for that which is best in them.

During the evening musical selections were rendered in pleasing style by Dr. Keppel, Mr. Chas. Ruby and a quartette comprised of Messrs. Henry Hymmen, Harvey Hymmen, A. K. Devitt and Snider. The gathering dispersed shortly after midnight with cheers for the King and the honored guest of the evening.

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A Remarkable Tribute

We venture to say that few men in Canadian public life have been in receipt of such a magnificent tribute as was tendered to the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, late Minister of Labor, by the Liberals of North Waterloo at the complimentary banquet in his honor Thursday evening. The tribute is remarkable, in view of the fact that it was tendered to a defeated political candidate. Notwithstanding the reverse recently sustained at the polls the loyalty and devotion of the Liberals of North Waterloo to the principles of Liberalism and their candidate, in whom these principles had such an able and fearless champion, has been increased rather than diminished. The effect has been to cause them to rally still closer round the man who for the past three years has inspired them with his leading and to voluntarily pledge to him their support should he in the future seek re-election in North Waterloo.

The proceedings throughout were pervaded by a spirit of optimism and hope that presages the triumph of Liberalism in the not far distant future.

In the course of a feeling acknowledgement of the illuminated address tendered him Mr. King gave an able analysis of the causes of the recent reverse. The Conservative attitude, he said, had been one of fear, while that of the Liberals had been one of faith. Everything in the Conservative campaign had played upon the fears of the people, while Liberalism had sounded the note of faith, and faith would ultimately triumph. Mr. King reached the climax of an address filled with high ideals and breathing hope in the future in a beautiful reference to the Liberal chieftain, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "Our leader," he said, "has blazed the trail of a new and higher Canadian statesmanship. He has stood and he has fallen for principle. He is magnificent in reverse, as he was magnificent in victory. The sense of right dominates his heart. He still lives, he is still our leader, and we believe he will once again be called upon by a devoted and admiring people to be their Prime Minister."

It is worthy of note, as showing the calibre of the man, that in his whole address Mr. King had not a word of bitterness over the recent verdict, nor did he have a word of censure for the workingmen to the improvement of whose conditions he has devoted his life. Instead he praised them for the manner in which they had stood by him in such large numbers and resisted the pressure that was brought to bear on them.

As to the future it is gratifying to know that Mr. King has not decided to abandon public life, but that "whether in parliament or out of it he hoped to be in Canadian politics for a good long time to come." He rose from defeat with a greater obligation resting upon him to study with greater earnestness the problem of securing more light and greater freedom for the multitude of men who toil with their hands.

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LIBERALISM HAS YET WORK TO DO

Hon. Mackenzie King Discusses Recent Election.

BANQUETED AT BERLIN.

A Magnificent Tribute to the Brilliant Young Ex-Minister—People Must be Kept on the Land, He Says, if Canada is to Become Great.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Berlin, Ont., Oct. 19.—Liberalism, alive, earnest, progressive, dominant, was the keynote of the eloquent address of Hon. Mackenzie King at the great and memorable banquet given in his honor to-night. The ex-Minister spoke after midnight, his utterances punctuated by almost continuous cheering, which reached a climax when, alluding to the telegram received during the evening from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he declared: "Our leader has blazed the trail of a new and higher Canadian statesmanship. He has stood and he has fallen for principle. He is magnificent in reverse, as he was magnificent in victory. The sense of right dominates his heart. He still lives, he is still our leader, and we believe he will once again be called upon by a devoted and admiring people to be their Prime Minister."

Then the great gathering rose and cheered for several minutes. The banquet was a remarkable one, and despite the extensive preparations many had to be turned away. Every municipality was represented; manufacturers, commercial men, farmers, professional men, labor men, all classes rubbed elbows at the tables and joined in the enthusiasm. The function breathed victory rather than reverse, and was a remarkable evidence of the spirit and character of Liberalism.

Fear Versus Faith.

Hon. Mr. King made a magnificent address. The Conservative attitude in the recent campaign, he said, had been one of fear, while that of Liberalism had been one of faith. Everything in the Conservative campaign had played upon the fears of the people, while Liberalism had sounded the note of faith—faith in the loyalty of Canadians, faith in the future of their country. Gladstone had declared Liberalism to be belief in the many, tempered by prudence, while Conservatism was belief in the few, tempered by fear. Liberalism in Canada was falling in line with Liberalism in the motherland. It was coming into its own. "The battle of faith and fear goes on in every relationship of life," observed the speaker. "It is the eternal order of things in this world, and faith ultimately triumphs over fear. Liberalism would not recede from its position. It would continue to stand for a policy which would develop and help the agricultural interests of the country."

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Hon. Mr. King referred to statements made in the Conservative press, and cabled to Britain, that he had endeavored to make a racial appeal to the Germans in this riding. He welcomed this opportunity in the presence of the people of the riding, who had heard his speeches and witnessed his campaign, to deny the allegation.

"Throughout the whole course of my campaign has anyone heard me utter one word of appeal to German prejudice?" he asked. There was a chorus of "No." The ex-Minister said he would leave the matter to his Conservative friends, and asked the press of this country and of England to do him the justice of giving his denial, supported by those who had taken part in the campaign, the same prominence which had been given to the untruthful allegation made in the heat of the campaign for the purpose of creating party capital against him and the Government of which he was a member.

Problems to be Studied.

The ex-Minister spoke frankly as to his future. He had been generously offered another Ontario seat, and seats in other Provinces. It was not likely, however, that he would avail himself of these kind offers at the present time. "Whether in Parliament or out of Parliament," he said, "I hope to be in Canadian politics for a good long time to come. I believe with Goldwin Smith that politics, excepting perhaps the Christian ministry, is the noblest of all callings but the meanest of all trades. I intend to devote myself to mastering, as far as I can, some of the many questions and problems which confront the future of the Dominion: the relation of the east to the west, of the western farmer to the eastern manufacturer, the Oriental question, and, more than all, the way in which the British Empire is shaping itself in different parts of the world, and Canada's relation thereto."

Toronto Globe
Oct-20.1911.

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The ex-Minister added that he rose from defeat with a greater obligation resting upon him to study with greater earnestness and devotion the problem of securing more light and greater freedom to the multitude of men who toil with their hands. He concluded a thrilling address with a feeling tribute to his former constituents, and an expression of appreciation of their support and confidence.

Cheers for Laurier.

The banquet was prepared and served by the young ladies of Berlin and Waterloo. President J. F. Honsberger of the Liberal Association presided, and interspersed with a splendid program of song, were inspiring addresses by Rev. Byron H. Stauffer and Messrs. Thomas Hilliard, E. J. Breithaupt, W. R. Riddell and others.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm when a telegram arrived from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, regretting his inability to be present, and expressing his joy in the spirit of Liberalism which was manifest. On the reading of the message the great gathering rose and cheered the Liberal Chieftain.

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Mr. King at Berlin.

Waterloo, Ont., November 21st, 1911.

Editor, Saturday Night, Limited.

Dear Sirs,—On page three of Saturday Night of Nov. 18, you have an article headed: "Who Done It?" I was present at Mr. King's meeting, which was largely attended, and I know exactly what led up to that question. If you had been present you would not have written that article. The meeting was held in Berlin, in its large auditorium, which holds from two to three thousand people. There was a gang of young men who interrupted the meeting from the beginning. The chairman rose to quiet the disturbance from that particular quarter, but Mr. King intimated to the chairman that he should not say anything. The chairman resumed his seat, and Mr. King began to speak upon the general question of the day, without any reference to personal matters whatever. Mr. King finds no difficulty in the least to quiet disturbances in a meeting, and as the disturbances continued from the same quarter, with the question, "Who done it?" Mr. King quietly said, "For obvious reasons I think you will see that it is not necessary for me to answer that question." The audience smiled and the disturber saw his mistake and silence reigned thereafter.

Those simple words, well placed, had the effect to quiet the disturbance. It was exceedingly well done, and Mr. King deserves credit and not censure. Your article conveys an entirely wrong impression, and you do Mr. King an injustice, as well as yourself. Why should you be "knocking" Mr. King? He is one of the most careful men I have ever met in regard to civilities of this kind.

You state that "He was not noted for his tact in the House of Commons, and that he was speaking about the issue in a farming district, and an elderly gentleman, who evidently took a very keen interest in the affair, sat in the front row." Let us examine your statement. I was not aware that he has no tact in the House of Commons. I know he has great tact outside the House of Commons, which would imply that he has some tact in the House of Commons. He was speaking in Berlin, which will soon move into cityhood, and which could hardly be termed a farming district; and the gentleman was not an elderly gentleman, but was one of a gang of young men, and he was not sitting in the front row, but away back in the gallery.

I think, in fairness to yourself, Mr. King, and his supporters, you should correct the matter, because the facts are as I have given them.

Yours truly, M. S. HALLMAN.

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BANQUET TO MR. KING

Ex-Member for North Waterloo Honored by the Liberal Party

An enthusiastic reception was tendered Hon. W. L. M. King at the complimentary banquet given in his honor in the Masonic hall on Thursday evening. It was expected that Mr. King would make a definite announcement as to his future intentions, but this was not forthcoming He intimated that it was his desire to devote his time and talents as far as possible to a study of the big problems, the Empire and the Orient.

The hall was very prettily decorated for the occasion, and an elaborate menu had been prepared by Caterer Eagan. About 300 guests were in attendance and the evening throughout was of a very enjoyable nature The crowd was enthusiastic and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. King were loudly cheered on several occasions.

The tables were in charge of a 'score of Berlin young ladies, many of them warm friends of Mr. King, and the presence of these added much to the tone of the occasion.

Dr. Honsberger, president of the North Waterloo Reform Association presided, and seated at the head table were the guest of honor, Rev Byron Stauffer, and a number of prominent local Liberals.

The toast to the King having been honored, the chairman stated the object of the meeting. In his introductory remarks Dr. Honsberger stated that he would rather have suffered defeat a thousand times that to gain a victory such as that gained by the Conservatives in the recent election "Shall I say the victory was due to misconception, or shall I use a stronger term?" he asked. During the campaign Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been accused of selling the country to the United States, yet no sooner were the Conservatives in power than the Tory press advocated the appointment of the former Premier to the responsible position of High Commissioner to England. Could one imagine such hypocrisy? The object of the evening was to pay due honor to Hon. Mr. King. They were not there to say good-bye. It would be impossible to say farewell to one who had been so true to the riding. "Should you at any time wish to re-enter politics, which I know you will, you will always find the door of North Waterloo open to you," concluded the speaker.

In introducing Rev. Byron Stauffer to the assembly, Mr. Thos. Hilliard took occasion to remark that the defeat sustained in a righteous cause was far more glorious than the victory won by the opponents. During the election the Conservatives had had a policy for every concession and the party would have a sweet time trying to mould these parties into one. Mr. Hilliard stated that the people did not know what they were doing when they voted against reciprocity. The speaker also referred to the ignorance and bigotry in Quebec. The Orangemen in Central Ontario had voted against the Ne Temere decree. In many parts of this county they had voted against war. They were told that if they voted for Mr. King they voted for war. The speaker had also been creditably informed that many had voted against Mr. King, believing they were voting against local option. They had been informed at beer-fests that a vote for Mr. King meant a vote for local option. The speaker had been told that in one riding as much as $25 and $50 had been paid for votes. He did not know how much had been spent in this riding in this manner, but he did know that a great deal had been spent in suppressing information favorable to reciprocity. The campaign had been one of misrepresentation and great big, fat, thumping lies. Maybe the people would come to their senses again, and see things in the proper light. He referred to the magnificent gathering, stating that it could not be matched on the other side. In conclusion he stated that the people must be educated, or the Liberals would lose the next election, as they had the past.

Rev. Mr. Stauffer dealt almost entirely with the life and works of the late Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, characterizing him as one of Canada's really great men. In opening he stated that he had invited himself to the banquet in order to pay a tribute to an old schoolmate who had become Berlin's foremost son, and also to pay a tribute to Canada's foremost statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a man who had always been without a personal blemish on his reputation or character. The speaker compared the late Premier to other great men showing that while he possessed many of their excellent traits he was entirely free from the faults which beset many of the great men of the past, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tastes were scholarly and refined and his reputation unblemished. He had proved himself by the testimony of Earl Grey to be a gentle, sweet-

Berlin News Record
Oct 20 · 1911.

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tempered man. The speaker referred to the great work accomplished by Sir Wilfrid in binding the two races in Canada closer together and to his efforts in maintaining national, civil and religious liberty. He had brought England to appreciate Canada and the Canadian people.

The toast to Mr. King was proposed by Mr. J. C. Breithaupt, who paid a tribute to the late member for North Waterloo and expressed the opinion that reciprocity, having been emphatically defeated, would not be heard of again during the next generation, and it was well that it should be allowed to remain a dead issue. Mr. King's defeat was a loss to the country and it would be a loss to Berlin if he said good-bye. He hoped he would re-enter politics and run again in North Waterloo either for the Provincial or Dominion House.

At this juncture a telegram, from Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Mr. W. H. Riddell was read in which the ex-premier expressed his regret at the defeat of Mr. King. A telegram read earlier in the evening expressed the ex-premier's regret at being unable to attend the banquet, and stating that Mr. King was deserving of all the honor reflected on his constituents during the short time he had represented them in Parliament.

Previous to Mr. King's address, an eulogistic address from the Reform Association was read by Mr. W. H. Riddell and an illuminated copy presented to the late member.

Mr. King stated that it was impossible to give expression to his feelings of gratitude. He had lost his seat in parliament, but he had gained a place in the hearts of the Liberals in North Waterloo that would remain as long as life itself. He spoke of the loyal support he had received during the election and marelled at the large number of votes he had secured in view of the campaign of misrepresentation carried on by his opponents. He dwelt at length on the different phases of the election, and also paid a high tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His address was punctuated by hearty applause.

At the conclusion of his address he bade his friends good-bye, at least for several months, thus disposing of the rumor that he will enter provincial politics.

Speaking of his future, he said that after 11 years of strenuous activity, he was not sorry for an opportunity to take his leisure for a time at least. He was pleased at being free to devote his time to a more thorough study of the labor question. He had purposely refrained from making a hasty decision. Many offers had been tendered him, but he desired more than anything else to master some of the problems all-important to the nation and to the Empire of which it was a part.

He could imagine no finer work to which to devote his time and his talents than the study of how the Empire may be put on a firm and permanent basis. He had seen many of the problems ahead of the Dominion, and he would like to take a prominent part in the solving of these. The Oriental question was also demanding much thought and consideration. There were three or four fields of special work in which he would probably engage. He hoped to give as much of his time as possible to a study of the big problems of the Dominion. He had been offered a seat in Parliament by an Ontario constituency and similar offers had been received from two other provinces. He was unprepared to state whether or not he would take advantage of these offers, but whether in or out of Parliament he hoped to remain in politics for a good many years to come, in order to devote his time and talent to the welfare of the country and to the assistance of his late leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to a greater extent than in the past.

The ex-Minister added that he rose from defeat with a greater obligation resting upon him to study with greater earnestness and devotion the problem of securing more light and greater freedom to the multitude of men who toil with their hands. He concluded his address with a feeling tribute to his former constituents, and an expression of appreciation for their support and confidence.

During the banquet an excellent program of music was furnished by Starnaman's orchestra. A solo by Mr. James Koeppel of Galt, was enthusiastically received. He was accompanied by his brother, Dr. Leslie Koeppel, of Berlin. Mr. Charles J. Ruby also delighted the gathering with a well rendered solo, while the singing of "O Canada" by a male quartette, was particularly good.

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WILL STAY IN THE GAME.

Hon. W. L. M. King Says He Will Not Desert Politics.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—At the dinner tendered to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King here last night, some very caustic remarks were made by Thomas Hilliard as to the ignorance of the electors at large. The majority of voters did not vote against reciprocity, but against annexation, the navy, the ne temere decree, he said. He was perplexed because of there being a different policy in every province and concession.

Mr. King, who rose to speak shortly before midnight, and continued to the "wee sma' hours o' the morning," said that he was amazed at the results that had been attained with the difficulties that had to be contended with.

"It was useless for me," declared Mr. King, "as a Cabinet Minister to state that the Government would not go any further than the agreement stated, because the Conservatives had used every argument to generate fear in the hearts of the people. I admit that the manner in which the pact was presented was not the best form possible. But when we come to realize the great task of trying to fight against ignorance, passion, prejudice we in North Waterloo cannot but feel somewhat elated over the results."

Mr. King made no definite statements as to his future. He denied the rumor that he was going into the United States. He said: "I have purposely refrained from making any definite statement as to what the future has in store for me." Already Liberals in Ontario (federals) have offered me their seats, but public life has demonstrated to me the necessity of mastering the important questions that affect the lives of the laboring classes, whom I have learned to love, and with this in mind it will take

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SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BETTERMENT
AND PROVINCIAL POLITICS

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Hon. Mackenzie King

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who occupied the chair, spoke to some length in opening the meeting. Referring to the handicap under which the Liberal party was entering the contest, which had been brought on six months before it was expected, he followed with a tribute to Hon. A. G. McKay, the late leader, who although forced to give up the leadership, remained a sturdy supporter of the party and a strong right arm to the new leader, Mr. Rowell. He then referred to the Whitney Government as not being representative of the will of the people.

"A democracy," said Mr. King, "whatever that may be, is a government by the many, but when it is centred in one man it becomes a dictatorship." The strength of the party, he said, lay in the possession of that grand old man Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had risen high above defeat, and who, God willing, would again lead his party to victory, and in the new leader of the party in Ontario, Mr. Rowell.

Conservation of Humanity.

"I wish," said Mr. King, "to speak of that part of Mr. Rowell's platform that has to do with social and industrial betterment, for to my mind in this industrial and commercial age it is to the problems which affect the health and well being of the mass of the people, rather than to mere material growth and expansion that the supreme energies of Government should be directed. Much is being said nowadays of the Conservation of Natural resources, and it is well that should be the case, for they constitute the material foundation of a nations wealth, but a nation is composed of people, not of land, timber and minerals and water powers; and a nation will be strong in proportion as its men, women and children are strong, and happy and prosperous.

Propose Town Planning.

The conservation of human resources should have been made the supreme end of government; the prevention, not the remedying of industrial ills the supreme endeavor. Now it is to this work that Mr. Rowell pledges the Liberal party and asks for your co-operation in enabling him to carry it out. To want more splendid task can the Liberal party in this Province devote its energies?

"The first step in all construction work is a proper plan. We recognize this in connection with everything, save the growth and development of a city and a province. For social purposes the town may be taken and it is with town planning and above all with the prevention of the growth of congested areas that the work should begin, and, in this properly undertaken we may find a solution in part to an evil which from the national standpoint is not less serious, the decline in the rural population of what ought to be a great agricultural Province.

"Much has been said of the work done by Mr. Hanna in connection with the prison farm at Guelph. I would be the last to say one word against that work; but I do submit that in some respects it marks a beginning at the wrong end; that the work of prevention of crime is vastly more important and vastly more remunerative to a nation in the long run than the attempted reformation of criminals.

Workingmen's Compensation.

"And that brings me to the important question of the loss of life and impairment to industrial efficiency arising out of industrial accidents, and the compensation which should be accorded to the injured workman or to their dependence where such injuries result in death, and not merely the compensation, but the method by which it shall be secured. The clause dealing with this is to my mind another of the most important of the planks in Mr. Rowell's platform. This is the question workingmen have been asking themselves for years, and this is the question which they look to those who are seeking their support to answer. They want justice, but not justice obtained through litigation. This is what Mr. Rowell and the Liberal party are pledged to give them. If this is what the workingmen of Ontario wants,, let them support the party that is pledged to give them this long-needed regress."

Mr. A. E. Dyment, M. P., read a let-

Shiloh's Cure
QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS

The News Nov. 15-11

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Coll - Prov. Elections - Ont.

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A.E. Dyment
Commander

Self

9 o'clock
Mr Rowell

For Olmer Sergeant

Self
A.E. Dyment
Ex Major Olmer
Mr N.W. Rowell
KC

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I have been requested by the Executive of the Reform Association to preside at this, the inaugural meeting of the political campaign of the Provincial Elections of 1911. I need scarcely say that while I regret that one more ~~worthy~~ capable & deserving had not been chosen from amongst the number of distinguished Liberals I see around me, I feel it ~~to be a great honor~~ a ~~[illegible]~~ privilege, indeed, to have the honour of introducing to the people of the Province of Ontario, at this first public meeting as leader of the Liberal party of Ontario, the ~~learnest~~ talented & progressive, & public spirited ~~citizen~~ gentleman Sir W. W. Rowell who ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ who matches the part for longest has been the unanimous choice of ~~the party~~ Ontario Liberals as their new leader, and as the one to whom guidance the destinies of the party have been entrusted ~~assigned~~ in the belief that under his leadership ultimate victory is assured.

{To many it may seem that in present campaign the Liberal Party starts with ~~many~~ some handicaps. It is handicapped in the first place by the elections having been brought on a year sooner than the people ~~[illegible]~~ had a right to expect — an at an inconvenient season — an sign only that the Whitney government lacked confidence in its own administration and was afraid to face the electorate — with a series of by elections before making its present appeal — Handicapped, it may well seem, in the second place, in that circumstances have occasioned a change of leaders ~~on~~ later even than the eve of the election,

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~~After the election, they are concerned~~, a handicap, however, which has been offset by the partial special action of the former leader, Mr. Mackay, who ~~to the chairmanship~~ to the act of retaining from the Underwood Third a sense of honour has added the chairmanship of a some act of ~~refusing to contest the~~ facing the calumny of a political contest in his own constituency that he may strengthen in the Legislature the cause of his Township, by the experience and wisdom which he has acquired through years, and the native talent and ability which he has in such large measure] [~~Many times~~ There is the handicap of the relative strength of the parties in the Legislature at the present time; 17 to 89 is a handicap indeed, more than one to five. But this is a condition which helps to remedy itself. No country under our party system is likely to be well governed where one party holds an absolute a sway, and where, as is the case with the present Ontario administration ~~one will and~~ the intelligence of many is made subservient to the will of one. The rule of the many is a democracy, no matter what form that democracy may take, the rule of one is ~~an oligarchy~~ a dictatorship, ~~whether the dictator~~ ~~or oligarch be so in olden times, a Nero, or a Caesar or a Napoleon in Canada~~ the dictator a Sir James Whitney; ~~leader: gentleman of a bygone age, the figure in the present campaign~~ how a greater statesman

~~And lastly there is what is known, must be expended is whether we shall return to the rule of an enlightened aristocracy democracy or subject the affairs of this province now to the rule of an oligarchy~~

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~~Indeed, for clearness~~ In a broad way the main issue in the present campaign, is whether we shall return to the trends of an enlightened and progressive democracy, or ~~have a~~ continue to have ~~prevailing absolutism still and the affairs~~ of this Province in matters of justice, taxation & popular rights subjected still further to the will of a single man.

And lastly, there is what to many will be regarded as a handicap, the defeat of the Liberal Party in the recent federal contest followed ~~and the result it has will be seen of by~~ followed by a Tory administration in power at Ottawa, in addition to the Tory administration in power here. But this Conservative pendulum is but a temporary misfortune, not ~~less so~~ more ~~not~~ so for the Liberal Party ~~Canada~~ than for ~~the Liberal party~~ Canada, and one that will be speedily remedied. Meanwhile however, where men ~~who~~ have power, and ~~who have to office~~ are prepared to do much in order to retain it, there is something of real danger to the country where that condition is accompanied ~~by a~~ as it is in Ontario today by a government with a following so great that it can ignore its followers and be indifferent to an Opposition. The sense of responsibility to the public under such circumstances cannot but be weakened, and it is to awaken ~~the present government~~ to that sense, as well as to promote progressive and enlightened measures that notwithstanding the handicaps I have mentioned, Mr. Rowell have ~~therefore~~

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accepted the leadership which has been pressed upon him by the party, and that he invites all men ~~[illegible]~~ who believe ~~in government for and by the people, & who believe~~ that the government exists for the people & not the people for the government to unite with him in a determined effort to send to the Legislature men who by their numbers, not less than by the principles for which they stand, will be able to secure the enactment of progressive ~~legislation~~ measures, & further the cause of social betterment and industrial reform. I appeal to the Liberals in Ontario, to the independent electors of Ontario and to all who have at heart the furtherance of good government and the highest interests of our country to join with Mr Rowell & those who are strong with him ~~with heart and soul~~ in this contest, and make of this very necessities of the hour the strength that shall bring ultimate victory to the Liberal cause.

~~Mr Rowell has asked me if I would address you on one of the platforms. I had not expected to do so~~

So much for the alleged handicaps, let us look for a moment at the strength of our position. First of all we have stood at the head of the Liberal Party in Canada, ~~in~~ Sir Wilfrid Laurier the greatest statesman & parliamentarian Canada has ever produced

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(Read letter) ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ His greatness was never more clearly ~~personified~~ disclosed than in this hour of the party's temporary defeat. After a life of unremitting service, and a devotion to his public duty unparalleled in our country's annals, he has risen high above defeat to continue in his failure, as he has been in the past, the rallying centre of the Liberal forces in Canada, the Champion who amid many a battle has led his followers to victory & who, if Providence spares his life, will lead them to victory again.

Thus we have the inspiring personality of our new leader in Parliamentary affairs, a man distinguished for the service he has rendered his fellows in an endeavour to promote a true citizenship and an enlightened patriotism. One who is broad in his sympathies, independent in his judgment, and self sacrificing in his devotion to public duty; one who embodies in his personality the progressive spirit of this the foremost of our young Dominions, and those moral forces from which the greatness of a country not less than of an individual springs.

I shall not speak of the traditions of the Liberal party in Canada, of its glorious past, of the ~~[illegible]~~ great Canadians whose names are ~~[illegible]~~ on its honour roll, or of those members of the party who yesterday ~~[illegible]~~ were serving and who today are doing valiant service for the Liberal Cause. I shall refer only

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WLMK Reciprocity ✓ D 3375 1911 ?
Elections - Gen. Elec. 1911 - Results

So much has been said since Sept. 21 about the error of judgment from the party point of view in having faced the country on the issue of reciprocity and too little of the still greater error it would have been from the national standpoint for the Government to have ignored overtures, the acceptance of which were in accord with the known declarations of both political parties and which in their essence constituted a means of obtaining wider markets for the ever increasing agricultural products of the Dominions, and a substantial reduction in the ever increasing cost of living to the masses of the people. The responsibility for the rejection of this opportunity must now be assumed by the Conservative Party, but it remains for the Liberal Party in both the provincial and federal arenas to continue the work of fashioning its policies in such a way that over production in ~~farm produce~~ supply may be prevented in one portion of the country, and the people helped on the land in other parts, ~~and the~~ that ~~the same time~~, while in all parts some relief must

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be brought to consumers from the constantly increasing cost of living, however numerous may be the causes from which it arises.) (For the moment in Ontario or if the people of Ontario who are ever ready to assert their patriotism had lost sight of what was fundamental in the program of the Liberal Party during the recent contest, and unconsciously had assisted in returning to power a government which whatever its merits cannot be said to represent a united public opinion, a government because of the means used to bring it into being which has all the weakness, but none of the strength of a coalition. And which is composed as is everywhere known throughout the Dominion, of men who prefer, none of their own designations as the term of the contest of, Tories, Nationalists and Low Liberal. Is it not a commentary on the extent to which the special rather than the common interests of the people finds representation in the new cabinet that whilst there was abundance of malcontent from amongst the moneed men and the bitterness of corporate wealth from which to choose

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the members of the government, the leader had to fall back measure
who was never known to have advocated a single labour measure,
on a member of the legal profession, to fill the portfolio
of Minister of Labour. No man can hope to hold power
who do not in some measure carry out the pledges which
have brought them into office, and which any cry that
would serve to defeat Laurier may have contributed to
this end, the day of reckoning is sure to come once
the work of reconciling irreconcilable elements is
commenced; compromises for the sake of office may effect this in a
cabinet, it is hardly likely to do so in the country.

The genius of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in matters
of government has been in the circumstance that he
has never attempted to obtain or to hold power by
appealing to the prejudices, whether racial, religious,
or sectional of the people, but has followed ~~in all~~
~~his policies~~ the course of persistently and consistently
~~endeavoring to~~ choosing and advocating measures the
measure or policy which he believed would be furthest
towards minimizing differences and reconciling extremes. The Liberal party has lost

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for the moment some of those who have given it support in the past; but it has been on a ~~my~~ single issue alone, suddenly formed, and the merits of which have not been fully understood. Now they have parted company for the time being, it remains only for the party to be true to itself, to continue in pressing forward progressive & moderate measures ~~of reform~~ ~~progressive and moderate~~ of reform, and to remain the difference that are certain to arise over questions which have been differently handled in different provinces, in ensure its return to power at an early date.

Wisdom of present men left in text.
Party left.
Conservation of human resources.
Industrial accidents
Prevention of illness in children
Spread of disease, Tuberculosis.

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We have all read the remarks of Mr.Champ Clark, with reference to his desire to further annexationist sentament in the United States. If Mr.Clark were not a public personage, if he were not about to fill a position of first importance in the United States, we could well aford afford to ignore his utterances, and not add to his notoriety by commenting on them. Being who he is it may perhaps be as well to say that if his remarks are intended as humourous it is not the kind of humour which from one in his position is appreciated on this side of the line. If it be other than humour it is the kind of remark which Canadians cannot but resent, and which in its effect can only estrange rather than cement the feelings of friendship between the two countries, which we believe it is the desire of every true patriot in the United States as well as Canada to foster to the uttermost Whatever may be the differences in matters of domestic policy between the Liberal and Conservative parties in Canada they are cordially united in their loyalty to the British Crown, and in their belief that Canada's future is bound up with the future of the Empire and that as part of the British Empire, Canada has more to give and more to receive than by any other ~~dealing~~ destint under the sum.

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SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BETTERMENT.

In this industrial and commercial age it is to the problems that affect the health and wellbeing of the mass of the people that the Government should give special attention, the conservation of natural resources is most important, for they constitute the material foundations of a nations wealth. It must however, be remembered that a nation is composed of people, and will only be strong in proportion as its men, women and children are strong. The conservation of human resources, of human life, of human energy is therefore even more important than the conservation of natural resources. The older Countries have found that it is becomming necessary for them to try to eradicate at a tremendous cost, conditions which should have never been allowed to grow up. The slums of the Cities of the United Kingdom, and the crowded tenements of American Cities are doing more to weaken the moral and physical fibre of the people and to spread disease, than hundreds of social reformers and physicians will be able to undo for generation to come.

The Liberal party pledges itself to pay particular attention to the prevention of the growth of conditions of this kind in Ontario's Cities and Towns. It views the question of public health and wellbeing of communities as a national question and if returned to power will have a department of the Government later on the work of special investigation and supervision of matters affecting the health and wellbeing of industrial workers and communities, assisting in the work of town planning, and by the prevention of the growth of congested areas. This work would be carried on in a way which at the same time might off set the evils which are resulting from the decline in the rural population in what ought to be the great agricultural Provinces of the Dominion.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME

Much has been said of the work done by Mr. Hanna in connection with the prison farm at Guelph. Whilst much may be

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said in favour of what has been attempted, in some respects it marks a beginning at the wrong end, the work of the prevention of crime is vastly more important, and vastly more remunerative to a nation in the long run that the attempted reformation of criminals. If half the thought and expense which have been given to the Guelph farm were given to preventing or eradicating conditions in the Province which make for the deterioration of individuals, to getting poor, but honest folk instead of jail birds back on to the land the nation would have one hundred healthier and happer families to every reformed criminal as a result of the process. As things are to-day, to listen to Mr.Hanna's description of them, the possibilities of the enjoyment of life of the prisoner under conditions as they are at Guelph are many times greater than are the possibilities for hundreds of honest artisans in the cities and towns of Ontario to-day who are supporting their families and contributing by their work to the wealth and prosperity of the community. There is something wrong where much is the effect of Government action. From the point of view of the Liberal Party, the man who is most deserving of the State's concern is the man who is doing his part of the world's work and who is struggling against all the evils of an industrial environment, and the handicaps of an industrial system to gain for his children advantages which have been denied to himself.

THE SUPPRESSION OF TUBERCULOSIS

It is now generally conceded that tuberculosis is begotten largely through houseing conditions which should not be permitted to exist, or is developed in certain occupations. It is known that the disease can be spread in a multitude of ways, and that it like some other diseases may throw a blight over a large part of a nations population. If conservation of human life and energy is an important function of govenrment than this disease and others which for the moment need not be mentioned, should not be left to haphazard treatment either by individuals or societies, the State should tackle its suppression as a national problem, co-operating in some cases with existing private agencies, supplant-

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ing them in others. To-day a great deal of time and money is being spent through lack of proper direction in illadvised schemes. Municipalities are seeking advice without knowing to whom to apply. Societies instead of co-operating in some general plan are working at cross purposes or unnecessarily duplicating each others work. Progress is made in one locality, but is more than offset by the absence of similar measures in others. This Country might have the benefit of the accumulated experience of other Nations. Literature of first importance might be gathered and disseminated, public opinion educated, advice given to Municipalities and Societies, industrial callings investigated and reliable statistical data gathered and tabulated, individuals and communities protected. With medical knowledge and science what it is to-day, Ontario has only itself to blame if the white plague or any other plague makes headway in our midst. The Liberal party as a party, pledges itself to open battle with this disease and calls upon those who desire to safeguard their homes from invasion to join with them in supporting the party which is prepared to undertake this work

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS.

Few persons in Canada have any idea of the loss of life occassioned by industrial accidents in the Dominion. For some years past the Department of Labour at Ottawa has carefully collected statistics in this connection. The results show that of deaths reported to the Department of workmen killed in the course of their employment, there is in Canada a yearly average of thirteen hundred. Considering the available sources of information it is doubtful if this includes one half of all the fatal accidents. Assuming however, it is three-fifths, that would make a total of two thousand wealth producers killed in every year or twenty thousand in ten years. The number of non-fatal but serious accidents, accidents resulting in a permanent impairment of industrial efficiency is variously estimated at from five to twenty times that number. From the point of view of a Nations greatest economic

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asset, what a waste of life and labour this is! In ten years twenty thousand of the workers of Canada killed; one hundred thousand or four times that number permanently injured. Ontario being the largest Province, most of the loss falls on this Province But that is only the loss to the Nation from an economic point of view. Is it possible to estimate what this annual industrial tragedy means of suffering and anguish and hardship to hundreds of thousands of homes. These deaths are inevitable, they are incidental tothe industrial processes of to-day. The question naturally arises if they are incidental and inevitable to any industry, why should the industry not bear the cost? Railway companies set aside a sum for loss and damage to rolling stock; manufacturers put aside something in addition to interest to provide for accidents and wear and tear to machinery. The industry carries this. Why should human life be differently estimated. Why should the victim if his life is spared be forced to an action at law with all the harrassments and hazards of litigation to get compensation for a life long injury? or a fatherless family be forced into court to gain some monetary redress for the loss of a life to which they have looked for support, and which has been claimed by the money-making processes of the day ? This is the question which hundreds of thousands of workingmen in the mines, the factories, the building, the metal trades, the several branches of transportation have been asking themselves for years and this is the question which they look to those who are seeking their support to answer. What answer has Mr.Whitney given? None; He has shelved the whole question.He has appointed a Chief Justice of one of the Courts to report upon it, and the Chief Justice has been a year upon the job, and has not reported yet. What the workingmen of Ontario want is not reports by any Chief Justice They have had enough to do with Judges and Law Courts. They want to get away from the law and all its assoziations. They want justice but not justice obtained through litigation. Now this is what Mr.Rowell and the Liberal party are pledged to give them. Nothing could be more complicated or in some respects unfair than the law

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on workmens compensation as it is in Ontario to-day. It is as respects similar legislation in other Provinces far behind the legislation of Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and British Columbia The Liberal Party promises a law modelled after recent legislation in Britain. Where in is that legislation different from our own? In Ontario umder the law as it stands, the onus is on the workingman or his representative to prove that the employer is guilty of negligence. In the English law the onus is on the employer to prove that the fault was the workman's. More over instead of leaving it to a jury to fix the amount of damages the Statute fixes specific sums for specific injuries with the result that employers have found it profitable to insure their workmen against accident and settle in the majority of cases on the basis fixed in the schedule instead of going into Court . The English act further extends the provisions of the Act to injury occassioned through certain occupational diseases. It should be possible to have all cases of death and injury and industrial disease adjusted without litigation at all, either by a State Board appointed for the purpose or in some other way, and this is what is evidently meant by the declaration in the Liberal Platform which states that payments should be certain in all cases of compensation. What chance has an injured workman against a corporation? Much less what chance the dependents of a deceased workman? These industrial accidents are inevitable to certain industrial processes; humanity demands that the pain and injury be not aggrevated through litigation, and justice demands a known compensation for a known loss. This Certainty would lead to a more effective prevention of accidents If this is what the workingmen of Ontario want, let them support the party that is pledged to give them this long needed redress.

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(1911)

I wish to speak of that part of Mr.Rowell's platform that has to do with social and industrial betterment, for to my mind in this industrial and commercial age it is to the problems which affect the health and well being of the mass of the people, rather than to mere material growth and expansion that the supreme energies of Government should be directed. Much is being said nowadays of the Conservation of Natural resources, and it is well that should be the case, for they constitute the material foundation of a nations wealth, but a Nation is composed of people, not of land, timber and minerals and water powers; these latter exist to serve human needs, exist, or should at least should exist not to increase the wealth of the few but to administer for the comforts of the many, the necessities of all. It is of these men women and children that a nation is composed, and a nation will be strong in proportion as its men women and children are strong, and happy and prosperous only as its men women and children in large numbers are happy and prosperous; and advanced and progresive only as intelligence is general and possibilities of individual growth far reaching. This being so, the Conservation of human resources of human life, of human energies, of human spirit becomes vastly more important than all else in the economy of a nation. And yet it is this very thing that, notwithstanding the frightful lessons of other nations before our eyes, we as citizens of a young Country have in large measure been indifferent to.

What is it that is giving to social reformers and politicians all over the world the problems with which they are struggling at the present day? Broadly named it is the wreckage of life, the character deterioration, the human privation and want which the artificial conditions of living in our society organized as it is, have brought about. Inthe older countries the conditions are there to save themselves. Committies have been found to grapple with them and by a process of undoing are seeking at tremendous cost to eradicate what should have been prevented from the out-set. At last the nation has discovered that the nation has itself to blame, that successive government have sought power and material advancement, and that these have been obtained at a price which threatens to undermind the real strength and stability of the whole fabric. East London and the slums of Liverpool, of Glasgow, of Edinburg and Dublin are a worse meance to the United Kingdom than any foreign foe Over crowding inthe tenements of New York and Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago and the indistrial conditions which surround the dwellers therein, is doing more to weaken the moral and physical fibre, and to spread disease amongst the American Nation than armies of social reforemrs and physicians will be able to eradicate for generations to come.

Sometimes it has been taken for granted that so long as material prosperity was for the time being assured, humar life could be left to the care of itself. Theemphasis has been laid in the wrong place. The conservation of human resources should have been made the supreme end of government; the prevention, not the remedying of industrial ills the supreme endeavour. Now it is to this mark that Mr.Rowell pledges the Liberal party, and asks for your co-operation in enabling him to carry it out. To waht more splendid task can the Liberal Party in this Province devotes its energies?

What is the situation in Ontario to-day? Broadly viewed we have old Ontario with its industrial centres growing steadily in size and importance and at the expense of the rural districts, and New Ontario with its towns and villages springing into being in haphazard fashion and in many cases as speculative venture for the time being may determine. AlreadyToronto and other of our cities are beginning to develop the very conditions of living for masses of people that have proved destructive of life and energy in other lands and to these new villages and towns are being permitted to shape their beginnings without any regard to the problems that are certain to arise, once they grow to any proportion, and the possibility of change rendered

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more difficult.

To us in a new country like Canada and especially in this the largest Province there is a very grave responsibility in this connection. We have before our very eyes, the conditions as they exist to-day in other countries through past neglect. We know that the industrial and commercial spirit as it has developed and will develop will foster, and hasten these conditions here and we have the experience of the whole world to draw from in gaining enlightenment as to how these conditions may be avoided, wretchedness and misery spared to thousands of homes and the nation provided with assets instead of liabilities. Already, owing to the mainly to the fine example and inspiring influence of our late Governor General, Earl Grey individuals and societies have sought to arouse and interest locally in this important subject, but the problem is national, not local, and can only be adequately and efficiently handled by a department of government which, as Mr.Rowell has expressed itin his platform will have to do with special investigation and supervision of matters affecting the health and wellbeing of industrial workers and communities. The truth is that commericalism and industrialism threathen the well-fare of the individual; heis powerless todeal single handed with the conditions which they create, he is forced to look to the State for protection and it is the duty of the State to safeguard, not alone his interests but the interests of those who are to follow.

The first step in all constructive work is a proper plan We recognize this in connection with everything, save the growth and development of a City and a Proginoe. A Nation which is the most important of all. For social purposes the Town may be taken and it is with town planning and above all with the prevention of the growth of congested areas that the work should begin, and, in this properly undertaken. We may find a solution in part to an evil which from the National standpoint is not less serious, the decline in the rural population of what ought to be a great agricultural Province. How egregiously the Whitney Government has failed in its recognition of these, the first principal of a healthy development and growth is apparent from the circumstance that whilst overcrowding in our cities has become a serious problem in the last few years there has at the same time been an actual serious decline in our rural population.

The Prevention of Crime

Much has been said of the work done by Mr.Hanna in connection with the prison farm at Guelph. ~~I would be the last to say one word against that work, but I do submit that~~ Whilst much in some respects it marks a beginning at the wrong end, ~~that~~ The work of prevention of crime is vastly more important, and vastly more remunerative to a nation in the lomg run than the attempted reformation of criminals. If half the thought and expense which have been given to the Guelph farm were given to preventing or eradicating conditions in the Province which make for the deterioration of individuals, to getting poor but honest folk instead of jail birds back on to the land the nation would have one hundred healthier and happier families to every reformed criminal as a result of the process. The things are to-day, to listen to Mr.Hanna's description of them the possibilities of the enjoyment of life of the prisoner under condition as they are at Guelph are many times greater than are the possibilities for hundred of honest artisans in this City to-day who are supporting their families and contributing by their work to the wealth and prosperity of the community. There is something wrong where such is the effect of Government action. From the point of view of the Liberal party, the man who is most deserving of the States concern is the man who is doing his part of the world's work, and who is struggling against all the evils of an industrial enviroment, and the handicaps of an industrial system to gain for his children advantages which have been denied to himself.

may be said in favour of that has been attempted

The Suppression of Tuberculosis

~~To turn from the prevention of crime to the prevention of disease.~~ It is now generally conceded ~~to speak of only one disease tuberculosis~~, that tuberculosis is begotten largely through housing conditions which should not be permitted to exist, or is developed in certain occupations. It is known that the disease can be spread in a multitude of ways, and that it like some other diseases may ~~flew~~- through blight over a large part of a nations population.

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If conservation of human life and energy is an important function of government then this disease and others which for the moment need not be mentioned, should not be left to haphazard treatment either by individuals or socities, the State should tackle its suppression as a national problem, co-operating in some cases with existing private agencies, supplanting them in others. To-day a great deal of time and money is being spent through lack of proper direction in ill-advised schemes. Municipalities are seeking advice without knowing to whom to apply. Socieities instead of co-operating in some general plan are working at cross purposes or unnecessarily duplicating each others work. Progress is made in one locality, but is more than offset by the absence of similar measures in others. ~~Here again~~ This Country might have the benefit of the accumulated experiences of othter Nations. Literature of the first importance might be gathered and dissemenated, public opinion educated, advice given to Municipalities and Societies, industrial callings investigated, and reliable statistical data gathered and tabulated, individuals and communities protected. With medical knowledge and science what it is to-day Ontario is only itself to blame if the while plague or any other plague makes headway in our midst. The Liberal party as a party pledges itself to open battle with this disease and calls upon those who desire to safeguard their homes from invasion, to join with them in supporting the government which is prepared to undertake this work.

And that brings me to another important subject in considering the question of the Conservation of human life; the important question of the loss of life and impairment to industrial efficiency, arising out of industrial accidents, and the compensation which should be accorded to the injured workman or to their dependance where such injuries result in death and not merely the compensation but the method by which it shall be secured. The clause dealing with this is to my mind another of the most important of the planks ~~inwh~~ in Mr.Rowell's platform. Workmen's compensation for accidents

~~I venture to say that~~ Few persons in Canada have any idea of the loss of life occassioned by industrial accidents in the Dominion. For some years past the Daprtment of Labour has carefully collected statistics in this connection. The results show that of deaths reported to the Department, of workmen killed in the course of their employment, there is in Canada a yearly average of thirteen hundred. Considering the available sources of information it is doubtful if this includes one half of all the fatal accidents. Assuming however, it is three-fifths, that would make a total of two thousand wealth producers killed in every year or twenty thousand in ten years. The number of non-fatal but serious accidents, accidents resulting in a permanent inpairment of industrial efficiency is variously estimated at from five to twenty times that number. From the point of view of a Nations greatest economic asset, what a waste of life and labour this is. In ten years twenty thousand of the workers of Canada killed; one hundred thousand or four times that number permanently injured. But that is only the loss to the Nation from an economic point of view. Is it possible to estimate what this annual industrial tragedy means of suffering and anguish and hardship to hundreds of thousands of homes. These deaths are ~~not voluntarily; they are~~ inevitable, they are incidental to the industrial processes of to-day. The question naturally arises if they are incidental and inevitable to any industry why should the industry not bear the cost. Railway Companies set aside a sum for loss and damage to rolling stock; manufacturers put aside something in addition to interest to provide for accidents and wear and tear to machinery The industry carries this. Why should human life be differently estimated. Why should the victim if his life is spared be forced to an action at law with all the harrassments and hazards of litigation to get compensation for a life long injury, or a fatherless family be forced into court to gain some monetary redress for the loss of a life to which they have looked for support, and which has been claimed by the money making processes of the day? This is the ~~qustion~~ question which hundreds of thousands of workingmen on the mines factories, the buildings, the metal trades, the several branches of transportation have been asking themselves for years, and this is the question which they look to those who are seeking their support to answer. What answer has Mr.Whitney given? None

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He has shelved the whole question. He has appointed a Chief Justice of one of the Courts to report upon it, and the Chief Justice has been a year upon the job, ~~has not rep~~ and has not reported yet. ~~Now the New Minister of Labour at Ottawa, ostentatiously informs him through the press that he will be glad to place the library of the Federal Department of Labour at his disposal. If a Library is necessary for this purpose why has the Bureau Of Labour in the Provincial buildings not such a Library? Because Sir James Whitney, true to Tory tradition has abolished the bureau except in name.~~ What the workingmen of Ontario want is not reports by anyChief Justice. They have had enough to do with Judges and Law courts. They want to get away from law and all its associations. They want justice, but not justice obtained through litigation. Now this is what Mr. Rowell and the Liberal party are pledged to give them. Nothing could be more complicated or in some respects unfair than the law on workmens compensation as it is in Ontario to-day. It is as respects similar legislation in other Provinces far behind the Legislation of Alberta, Manitoba Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The Liberal Party promises a law modelled after recent legislation in Britain. Where in is that legislation different from our own? In Ontario under the law as it stands, the onus is on the workingman or his representative to prove that the employer was guilty of negligence. In the English law the onus is on the employer to prove that the fault was the workman's. More over instead of leaving it to a jury to fix the amount of damages the Statute fixes specific sums for specific injuries with the result that employers have found it profitable to insure their workmen against accident and settle in the majority of cases on the basis fixed in the schedule instead of going into court. The English act further extends the provisions of the act to injury occassioned through certain occupational diseases. ~~To my mind~~ It should be possible to have all cases of death and injury and industrial disease adjusted without litigation at all, either by a State Board appointed for the purpose or in some other way, and this ~~I take it~~ is what ~~Mr. Rowell has in mind when he speaks of insuring in all cases payment of such compensation.~~ What chance has an injured workman against a Corporation? Much less what chance the dependance of a deceased workman? these industrial accidents are inevitable to certain industrial processes; humanity demands that the pain and injury be not aggrevated through litigation and justice demands a known compensation for a known loss this certainty would lead too a more effective prevention of accidents. If this is what the workingman of Ontario wants, let them support the party that is pledged to give them this long needed regress?

is evidently meant by the declaration in the Liberal Platform which states that ~~that~~ "Should be certain payment in all cases of compensation."

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NOVEMBER 20, 1911

Cut - Prov. Election - Ont

TORONTO DAILY STAR, TU

SHOULD PUT AN END TO ONE-MAN GOVERNMENT

Hon. Mackenzie King Urges the Need of Strong Opposition in Legislature.

WHITNEY IS A DICTATOR

Special to The Star.

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 21.—At the meeting at Fonthill held last night in Pelham Town Hall in the interests of Mr. Marshall, the Liberal candidate for Monck, a speech strongly criticizing the Whitney Government was made by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, president of the Ontario Reform Association.

Mr. Marshall condemned the abolition of the model school. The county of Monck had suffered seriously as a result and a dearth of teachers throughout Ontario had forced the Government to partly restore these schools. To-day young men and women were going into all kinds of work rather than submit to the obstacles in their way by the methods of the Education Department. He told of a school in Hamilton where the Government grant had been withheld entirely because one teacher of wax work, etc., was adjudged not proficient. The whole school was made to suffer over the weakness of a single department.

Mr. King said his belief in the policy Mr. Rowell had laid down had led him to be again in the fray. If Sir James Whitney were returned to power it was at least the duty of the electors of Ontario to put a strong enough Opposition in the Legislature to see that the Government was carried out by the will of the people, and not by the autocratic methods of one man who had constituted himself a dictator.

D 3389

20 Nov. 1911 Fonthill

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21 Nov. 1911 Aurora D 3390

SIR JAMES WHITNEY

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1911
Coll - Gov. Elections - Ont.

THE CHRONICLE-TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY

1911
Coll - Gov Elections - Ont

THE TORON

THERE'S NO CHIVALRY IN S.R JAMES

Hon. Mackenzie King Pays His Compliments to Premier —Lots of Bluff and Bluster, But Not Even Ordinary Courage.

1911

Hon. Mackenzie King paid his compliments to Sir James Whitney last night, in a speech delivered at Aurora. Here is what he said:

"Sir James Whitney was quick to grab at a Knighthood in order that he might be taken out of obscurity into the limelight. He got a Knighthood, but not the attributes of Knighthood. In the first place, he is utterly lacking in chivalry, otherwise he would not attack without just cause nor would he misconstrue a speaker's remarks in order to do so. but the truth is Sir James is not capable of chivalry, and it is not to be expected of him if he had a dozen Knighthoods. Sir James was referred to with kindness by Mr. N. W. Rowell in his Massey Hall Address. Sir James turns around and refers to Mr. Rowell as a man of putty and wax. He will learn that Ontario thinks more of this man of putty and wax than of the rumbling and rambling of Sir James. With all his bluff and bluster Sir James has not even ordinary courage."

IS LACKING IN CHIVALRY

1911

Sir. James Whitney Scored for His References to New Liberal Leader

NO EXCUSE FOR ELECTION

Aurora, Nov. 21.—"Sir James Whitney was quick to grab at a Knighthood in order that he might be taken out of obscurity into the limelight. He got a Knighthood, but not the attributes of Knighthood. In the first place he is utterly lacking in chivalry, otherwise he would not attack without just cause now would he misconstrue a speaker's remarks in order to do so. But the truth is Sir James is not capable of chivalry and it is not to be expected of him if he had a dozen Knighthoods. Sir James was referred to with kindness by Mr. N. W. Rowell in his Massey Hall address. Sir James turns around and refers to Mr. Rowell as a man of putty and wax. He will learn that Ontario thinks more of this man of putty and wax than of the rumbling and rambling of Sir James. With all his bluff and bluster Sir James has not even ordinary courage."

Seldom has Sir James Whitney been arraigned with such vigor as was meted out to him to-night by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in an address delivered here in support of the Liberal candidate for North York, Mr. J. M. Walton. The meeting was crowded to the doors. Mr. Walton gave an excellent statement of his position, declaiming his unalterable allegiance to Mr. Rowell's platform. He was well received.

Mr. King scored the Government for bringing on an election without any constitutional excuse, for doing an injustice to the voters of northern Ontario, who are precluded from voting on account of the early election, and for deliberately ignoring the questions of policy which demand consideration, namely, the bilingual schools, public ownership of public utilities, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the assessment law, reforms in the Department of Agriculture, and other questions.

Won't Face Issues.

Concerning the first four points Mr. King quoted Sir James to show that he had sidestepped the issues by saying he had referred to these matters to various people, and that he was awaiting their report.

Great applause was manifested when Mr. King pointed out how conveniently Sir James had postponed the date for hearing these reports until after the election.

He urged that although Sir [illegible] went to explain "seven ye[illegible]

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28 Nov. 1911 Walkerton

THE WHITNEY ADMINISTRATION

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OVEMBER 29, 1911

HON. MACKENZIE KING SPEAKS AT WALKERTON

GREAT LIBERAL GATHERING ADDRESSED BY EX-MINISTER AND CANDIDATE.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Walkerton, Nov. 28.—Notwithstanding a heavy rain throughout the afternoon and evening, the Town Hall was crowded at the Liberal meeting held here to-night. In addition to a representative town audience, there was a large attendance of farmers from different parts of the riding. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. E. Truax, former member of the Legislature, and splendid addresses were delivered by Mr. J. G. Anderson, the Liberal candidate, and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. The Millard Stafford Orchestra contributed several selections.

Mr. Anderson, who is a prominent apple dealer and exporter, criticized effectively the administration of the Department of Agriculture, and pointed out the urgent need of many reforms. He also dealt with the neglect of the Educational Department, as evidenced by conditions in Bruce county.

Hon. Mackenzie King went fully into the record of the Whitney Administration, and left little doubt in the minds of the audience as to the necessity of a change. He also dealt with the questions before the people at the present time, including the need for amendment of the assessment and workmen's compensation acts, the bilingual school question, and public ownership of public utilities.

The meeting was most enthusiastic throughout.

WHITNEY TAKES REFUGE BEHIND THE COMMISSIONS

Afraid to Tell Where He Stands on Public Ownership or Bilingual Schools.

MACKENZIE KING'S DARE

Challenges Premier on Several Questions — A Thousand Inefficient Schools.

Special to The Star.

Walkerton, Nov. 29.—At a meeting here last night, G. Anderson made a strong appeal to the electors on his first appearance as Liberal candidate for Bruce.

Hon. Mackenzie King has visited Walkerton previously, and was most heartily received. He condemned the Government for bringing on the elections at such an inopportune time, as there was no special reason for it. He thought Mr. Whitney was afraid to face Dr. Merchant's report on the bilingual school question, and that by bringing on the elections now, five thousand of the new residents of New Ontario could not get their names on the list, and have a chance to censure the Government on their reckless work in New Ontario. He directed his remarks to non-partisans, and asked: Is it best to have a Government so strong that they can carry, without regard to their followers or the public, any legislation, as the present Czar of Ontario does, simply as he personally wishes, and for which autocratic actions his followers are in private mutiny? If the electors would reduce his tremendous majority to a point where the Government would respect them, the country would benefit."

Dared Mr. Whitney.

Mr. King stated that as Dr. Merchant was appointed over a year ago, he surely has had time to report on a difficulty that Sir James says there is nothing in. Mr. King dared Mr. Whitney to say what his policy is, and not take shelter behind Dr. Merchant.

In regard to public utilities, Mr. King said the Liberal party has taken a definite stand and advocates the Government taking over the telephone and reduce the price and thus benefit the farming community. But where do you find Sir James? He says Mr. Lucas is enquiring into the matter and will report next session, a delightfully definite statement.

"Why don't he come out now and say I am for or against public ownership."

Dodging Again.

Mr. King strongly advocated the Workmen's Compensation Act as proposed by Mr. Rowell, and showed that in this matter Sir James was exactly where he was in the other, namely, he had appointed a commissioner who had not yet reported. Mr. King brought home to the Minister of Education the case of one thousand of the schools of this Province being taught by teachers who are not qualified, as the result of abolishing Model schools. He referred to Mr. Hannah's prison reform and while not condemning it, per se, he claimed that if the government would direct the same energy to correct the slum conditions in our cities and thus correct the cause of crime, more men would be saved to the world and society at large benefited. The prisoners were being treated and kept in a more sumptuous style than the working men of this country can afford.

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29 Nov. 1911 Hanover

THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION
OF ONTARIO

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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SAYS WHITNEY RETAINS THE OLD VIEWPOINT OF SMALL COUNTRY LAWYER

Hon. Mackenzie King States That Premier Hides Behind Lucas, Meredith, and Merchant—Is Afraid to Declare Himself on Questions of Reform.

NEED OF A STRONGER OPPOSITION IS EMPHASIZED

By Our Own Reporter.

Hanover, Ont., Nov. 29.—The financial administration of the Province of Ontario was sharply criticized by the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King last night in Telford's Hall at a meeting in the interest of William Calder, who is contesting South Grey with Dr. Jamieson, the present member and supporter of the Whitney Government.

Telford's Hall was well filled, over four hundred people being present when, a little after eight o'clock, Mr. H. H. Miller, ex-M.P., was voted to the chair. By far the larger portion of the audience were workmen from Hanover's furniture factories.

Races Intermingle There.

"We are living in a town," declared the chairman, "in which 75 per cent. of the people speak German; but they speak English just as well as they speak German. The races intermingle. Their children are not German, nor are they English, but Canadian. I say that all the children of this English-speaking Province should speak English. Bishop Fallon says the same, and I am sure you will agree with him." Mr. Calder, on being introduced, also touched upon Bilingual Schools, and referred to the happy harmonizing of racial diversities in Hanover and North Grey, where Germans, Irish, Scotch, and English speak English with equal facility, and intermingle socially and in business, without distinction.

Hon. Mackenzie King.

"It is a great pleasure to hear my old friend, Mr. Miller, in the chair," began the speaker of the evening. "Since I last spoke here we have both come through a similar experience. We have both thought the intelligence of German communities, like ours, was superior to the mistake they committed, but Mr. Calder has shown us that the education of this Province has been neglected for the last few years, and we must hope to change this condition and then perhaps the old standard of representatives will be restored." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. King touched first upon the labor question.

"We want labor sympathizers in the legislature," he said. "There is only one chance in four or five years that workmen get to vote on labor questions. These questions are chiefly considered in the Legislature, your opportunity comes now. You have the right to let it go by, but I don't think you will. Mr. Calder is a man with the labor man's welfare really at heart, and one who believes in the eight-hour day, especially underground.

"Sir James hides behind some man, some committee, or some expression. I ask him to-night if he believes in the eight-hour day for miners let him come out and say so. If he don't, let those who do, vote accordingly."

Small Lawyer's Viewpoint.

Mr. King dwelt but briefly on Bilingual Schools. "Is it a good thing to have a Government so strong that it can ignore public opinion?" he asked. "The Conservatives have 87 members, the Liberals 18. The result is that the Government need pay no attention to the Opposition of the Liberals. It can go no further. If a Conservative member introduces a bill it cannot be considered unless it meets the narrow point of view of Sir James Whitney. Otherwise Sir James says let them go to the dickens.

"Similarly with 250 municipalities who petitioned for an amended Assessment Act. Mr. Whitney has the point of view of a law clerk. He was a lawyer in a small town doing a small business. He has the same small point of view yet, and regards all public questions in the same small way."

Technical education in Germany was taken as an illustration of the neglected possibilities here in Ontario. Under a Conservative Government the Department of Labor in Ontario has disappeared. Under a Liberal Administration the Labor Department expanded and developed.

Workingmen's Compensation.

"What has Sir James Whitney done about the workmen's complaints as to compensation for injuries? When he saw the election in sight he appointed Sir William Meredith to report, and meanwhile you have a chance to vote for a man pledged to reform the Act the way the workers want it. If you want to adhere to party lines because your grandfather was a Conservative, why, go ahead and do it, but if you want reforms, now is your chance to get them. Go to your next door neighbor and to every man you know that's interested and explain the issues and get him to vote as his intelligence dictates. The Compensation Act should provide that no litigation is necessary in order that workmen get compensation for injuries.

Hiding Behind Lucas.

"Mr. Whitney was hiding again behind the report of a Mr. Lucas upon public ownership. Who is Mr. Lucas?" asked Mr. King. "The Toronto Star offered a prize the other day to the one who could give the names of Mr. Whitney's Cabinet. It is so much a one-man concern that, nobody knows who the others are. Mr. Lucas happens to be one. He is to report what he thinks of public ownership. Now, our position is this: We don't care what Mr. Lucas thinks about public ownership, or what Mr. Lucas thinks. We want to know what Sir James Whitney thinks about this question and where he stands," cried Mr. King, amid cheers and laughter.

"One thousand teachers in this Province were teaching without certificates," declared Mr. King.

"The surplus in 1906, under the Liberals, amounted to $709,000," he said, beginning a criticism of the financial administration last year. Last year, under Mr. Matheson, this Government show a deficit of over $100,000. The Province's liabilities, direct and indirect, have increased from $14,000,000 to $31,000,000 under Mr. Matheson's administration."

The Farmers Bank.

The Government had deposited $25,000 with the Farmers Bank. That same day Mr. Beatty Nesbille got the $25,000 out and paid the first installment on the Keeley Mine. It was through the Keeley Mine that the Farmers Bank was ruined. The Provincial Treasurer himself had misled the people in regards to the stability of the bank by depositing public money therein. Mr. Beattie Nesbitt was a prominent Conservative, a member of the Legislature, Provincial Registrar, and a close friend of the members of the Government. Why was he allowed to escape? The Attorney-General's Department was responsible in not following him around the earth if necessary to bring him back. The Department of Justice and the Treasury Department shared the blame for the Farmers Bank episode.

Mr. King concluded a militant speech amid cheers and applause.

Sees Need of a Change.

"I didn't know there was going to be much in this election," said a farmer present, "but now I shouldn't wonder if there is a change in this riding. They need more Opposition down there."

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1911 Calder - Pre Election - Oct.

MR. WILLIAM CALDER'S MEETING AT HANOVER

HON. MACKENZIE KING DISCUSSES LABOR QUESTIONS—ADDRESS BY MR. MILLER.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Hanover, Nov. 29.—In spite of counter attractions, the Liberal meeting here to-night in the interest of Mr. William Calder of Durham, candidate for South Grey, was a distinct and gratifying success. Telford's Hall was well filled with an audience largely made up of workingmen, who gave a close and sympathetic hearing to the admirable addresses made by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the candidate, and Mr. H. H. Miller, ex-M.P.

Hon. Mr. King was in his element, speaking on labor matters, and as Hanover is an industrial centre, his remarks touched a sympathetic chord, and there is no doubt that his arraignment of the evasive policy which has marked Sir James Whitney in relation to questions affecting workingmen will have a bearing on the vote on December 11.

Dr. Jamieson of Durham was adorned for his inactivity during all the years he has been a member. Mr. Calder asked whether anyone could point to one single thing he has done as a public man in the interests of his constituency or his Province. The Liberal party stands for improvement in educational affairs, which have been bungled under Dr. Pyne, for fairer taxation laws, for compensation to workingmen who are hurt in factories, for the establishment of industrial schools and technical education, and for the public ownership of public utilities.

Hanover has long enjoyed a reputation as a Liberal town, and it is expected that it will give Mr. Calder a majority of at least two hundred on December 11.

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30 Nov. 1911 Midland D 3397

LIBERAL POLICY VS. SIR
JAMES WHITNEY

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DECEMBER 1, 1911.

THE GLOBE, TOR

MIDLAND ELECTORS HEAR HON. MR. KING

A CLEAR EXPLANATION OF THE LIBERAL POLICY—SIR JAMES DODGING.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Midland, Nov. 30.—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King addressed a large meeting of the electors of East Simcoe here to-night in the interest of Mr. E. Long, Liberal candidate. The Opera House was filled to overflowing. Mr. J. D. Tudhope, Orillia, late member, was present but Mr. Long was unavoidably absent.

Mr. Tudhope explained the reasons which made it impossible to again contest the riding. He gave an account of his stewardship in the House, and pointed out how the election had been forced upon the people of the Province.

Hon. Mr. King, who had a splendid reception, congratulated the people of Midland upon the possibilities of the town. He referred briefly to incidents antecedent to the present campaign, and immediately launched into a discussion of the bilingual school question. This particularly affected this section of the Province, owing to the French settlement in the vicinity. Mr. King explained in an able manner the policy of the Liberal party upon this matter, and criticised the slipshod methods of the Government. It was plain, he declared, that Sir James Whitney was anxious to dodge the issue until after the election. Mr. King affirmed the necessity for every child having a proper knowledge of the English tongue to enable him to take his place in the world. He went on to blame the administration of the Education Department for the lack of competent teachers in the schools of the Province.

Continuing, Mr. King touched upon the assessment act, showing the unfairness of present conditions and pointing out the way to reform. He elaborated upon the Liberal policy with reference to the public ownership of utilities, and compensation for injured workmen. It was not sufficient for railways to put aside a certain sum every year to provide for damage to rolling stock and equipment. Some provision should be made for the safeguarding of the wives and families of workmen injured or killed in the discharge of their duty. He dealt some hard blows to the administration of the Department of Agriculture, and made clear the policy of Mr. Rowell with regard to trusts and combines.

On the boundary question Mr. King said if the Liberal party were returned to power a demand would be made for a Provincial port on Hudson Bay.

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1 Dec. 1911 Clinton D 3399

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THE TORONTO DAILY STAR.

D 3400

2, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1911.

MACKENZIE KING WARMLY WELCOMED IN CLINTON TOWN

Town Hall Audience Overflowed Into Corridors, and Cheered the Speakers.

MINISTER VS. LAWYER

William Proudfoot, K.C., Stands Again in Liberal Interest—Rev. Mr. Elliott His Opponent.

Special to The Star by a Staff Correspondent.

Clinton, Dec. 2.—The Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King made a ringing speech here last night, and roused a large audience present from a state of mild interest to one of enthusiasm.

William Proudfoot, K.C., the member for the riding in the last Legislature, said there was evidently still life and vigor in the Liberal party, and the crowd cheered assent.

"We would like to give the ladies a vote," said Mr. Proudfoot, "but Sir James said no. The ladies are not intelligent enough yet. They must wait, and Sir James is boss. We must all obey, though we don't always do it with good grace," but Mr. Proudfoot prophesied that the end of one-man rule was at hand.

The Rev. Joseph Elliott, of Goderich, is Mr. Proudfoot's opponent in the present campaign in Centre Huron.

Mr. Elliott's Reason.

"He asks you to elect him in preference to me," said Mr. Proudfoot, "because he has nothing to do. He has retired from the ministry, and doesn't know how to put in his time, so he wants you to send him to the Legislature. I am a lawyer, but I am ready to sacrifice my own business if necessary in your interests, so the reverend gentleman's fears that I am too busy need not worry the electors of Centre Huron."

A Royal Reception.

Mr. King was enthusiastically received.

"We are accustomed in this country to regard the Government as the servant of the people, not the people as servants of the Government," declared Mr. King, and the audience heartily agreed with him.

"Second—The need of an Opposition. If the Opposition were to dwindle to one or nothing at all, would that be a good thing for this Province? Unless a sense of the seriousness of the situation appeals to the Liberals of this Province and inspires them with energy, instead of apathy, the situation, with only Ontario's thirteen Liberals at Ottawa, is going to work the Province a great deal of harm.

"Third—Bilingual schools. Is it fair to any child in this Province that he should be launched out from an Ontario school unable to read and write English?

Fewer on Farms.

"Fourth—The administration of the Department of Agriculture. According to the last Dominion census there are 50,000 fewer people on the farms of Ontario to-day than ten years ago. I don't care what the reasons are. I say it was the business of the Agricultural Department to remedy this condition by any means in their power.

"The marked increase in the cost of living is largely due to this momentous fact. I don't care how they do it, but the Agricultural Department should get to work with colonization schemes or attractions of some kind to get people back on the farms.

"Fifth—The financial adminstration. Business is so rushed through by the Government, owing to the lack of Opposition members to question public accounts, that expenditures are increasing and will increase unless the over-balanced proportion of Government supporters be reduced.

The Farmers Bank.

"Sixth—The Farmers Bank. Mr. Matheson put $25,000 of the money of the people of Ontario into a bank which was said to be unsound. Dr. Beattie Nesbitt the friend of the Administration, paid the first instalment on the Keeley mine with this money, and it was the Keeley mine which ruined the bank. The Attorney-General's Department is responsible for the fact that Dr. Nesbitt has not been brought to justice. (Cheers.)

"Seventh—The staying of the prosecution of the combines against which true bills had been found.

"Eighth—The Government is not only a government of inaction, but one of reaction.

"Ninth—The denial of legal rights against the Temiskaming and New Ontario Railway and the Hydro-Electric Commission to citizens with complaints.

"Tenth—The granting of land in New Ontario to the Canadian Northern Railway and timber berths to friends of the Government. That is the kind of transactions we want to put a stop to. Never again should a Government become so strong in this Province that it can do things like that.

"Eleventh—An ocean port on Hudson's Bay. We should have had a Premier of this Province who was looking after our interests, but here we find, according to Mr. Rogers and Mr. Roblin, that Ontario has been done out of an ocean port for all time to come, and our Government knows nothing about it. That comes of having Conservative Governments all along the line, they play into each other's hands.

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2 Dec. 1911 Hamilton

THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO VS.
WHITNEY

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D 3402

THE HAMILTON HERALD

2 MONDAY MORNING

HAMILTON HAPPENINGS

WHITNEY INCONSISTENT SAYS MACKENZIE KING

Liberals Had Quite a Rousing Rally at Hamilton—No Deal With Labor Party.

HAMILTON, Dec. 3.—(Special.)—The Whitney government's attitude towards bilingualism and education in general, assessment reform, workingmen's compensation, agriculture and colonization, the public domain and the administration of justice, was arraigned in vigorous terms by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, before a large audience in Association Hall last night. Many ladies were present and the speaker was enthusiastically received. A rousing ovation was tendered him when he entered the hall.

Mr. King first criticized the government's action in bringing on the provincial elections at this time. "The real reason," declared Mr. King, "was that Sir James thought he could steal a march. He thought that the recent wave of popular opinion which swept the Conservative party into power in the Dominion Government would be an advantage to him at the present time, and that it would divert criticism from the acts of the provincial government. Such an attitude is a confession of weakness on the part of Sir James and his government."

School Situation Serious.

Mr. King found fault with Sir James for not making a definite pronouncement on bilingual schools. An eminent churchman had charged more than a year ago that such schools were being conducted in the province and Sir James had appointed Dr. Merchant to investigate. The fact that a year had passed without any report indicated that conditions were serious. Dr. Reaume and Hon. Mr. Foy had contradicted each other in the matter. Sir James had said that the government's policy would be decided when Dr. Merchant made his report. The next night he had said that there was nothing in the question. The following night he had said that the question was a legacy from the Ross government.

Wasted Seven Years.

"If that is so," said Mr. King, "then the Whitney government in the past seven years had failed to perform its duty, and that statement is a confession that the educational affairs of the province have not been properly administered. You can take Sir James' answers," suggested the speaker, "and ask yourself if the provincial government has any right to expect your confidence until it has taken a definite stand on this question."

Shortage of teachers in the province was another matter in which the government was to blame, whatever the reason for such shortage might be. Temporary permits to teach had been issued to 1145 teachers, who did not hold certificates. The government's first duty was to get duly qualified teachers. "The time has come," declared Mr. King, "when the province should have a new minister of education or a new government."

Make Taxation Issue.

Sir James Whitney, said Mr. King, had taken an arbitrary stand on the question of amending the Assessment Act, and had ignored the petition from 350 municipalities for a change in the law. This attitude showed that not the Conservative party, but Sir James and two or three friends of his, were governing the province. Industry should not be taxed to the same extent as indolence, said the speaker, and he advised Dr. Russell, the Liberal candidate in West Hamilton, to make his campaign on this issue, and to make The Spectator support him, as it was opposed to Sir James in the matter.

Compensation for working-men injured in industry, was another question in which Mr. King alleged that Sir James had taken refuge behind some one else. In this case Chief Justice Meredith had been appointed to investigate the matter, and until his report was made the government refused to formulate a policy. Yet every year 2,000 men were being killed outright in the ranks of industrial labor and four or five times that number were injured so as to seriously impair their usefulness and earning power.

Says Farming Wanes.

In regard to deterioration of farming in the province, Mr. King thought that the minister of agriculture was responsible for the present conditions, and that the government should analyze and discover the causes. If Mr. Hanna could get the criminals of the province on to the land, it should be possible to get the honest people of the cities back to the land. Prevention of crime was better than cure.

The prosecution of combines which had been instituted by the government had been dropped because some friends of the government were in the way. Denying redress to citizens against the T. & N. O. Railway, and the hydro-electric commission, declared Mr. King, was taking away from the people the first right of British subjects.

That Boundary Dispute.

Three statements had been made by three premiers in regard to the delimitation of the boundaries between Ontario and Manitoba, said Mr. King. Hon. Robert Rogers of Manitoba had said that the matter had just been settled and that his province would have the only port on Hudson Bay. Sir James Whitney had said that the matter was settled four years ago. Premier Borden had said that the matter was not yet settled. Which was right? "Anyway," queried Mr. King, "will Sir James say that he will never sanction any settlement which will deprive Ontario of a sea-port on Hudson Bay?"

Beaten by Reciprocity.

In the course of his remarks Mr. King took exception to the charge that had been made against him in the Dominion house, that he attempted to stir up racial feeling in his constituency of Waterloo in the recent Dominion election and that he had been defeated on that account. Reciprocity was the only thing that had beaten him, said Mr. King, and the only reference he had ever made to the racial question was in quoting words used by Mr. Borden, himself, and his remarks had been directly misrepresented. He strongly disapproved of the coalition government which the Dominion premier had formed, and expressed his opinion that Mr. Borden should come out and say exactly where he stands on the naval question.

"I am prepared to start out on the morning of Dec. 12," declared Mr. King, "and stump Canada from ocean to ocean on the necessity of doing something for the mother country in the matter of naval defence. Will Mr. Borden do the same?"

Dr. Russell, the Liberal nominee in West Hamilton, in whose interests the meeting was held, made a brief address, in which he denied emphatically all knowledge of any agreement whatever between the labor party and the Liberals in the two Hamilton ridings.

Hicks' Grammatical Outbreak.

Some rather startling statements were made by W. Madison Hicks, of Brantford, who spoke briefly before Mr. King took the platform. Mr. Hicks announced himself as the president of the Independent Labor League of Canada, which, said he, was but the Australian Government in action in this country. He said he appeared in his official capacity of president of the organization. He was against the Conservatives in Hamilton because he had "caught them in so much dirt." He denounced Col. Hendrie in unmeasured terms, for his alleged attacks on the independent labor movement, and said, "it is grafters like he—tell him that W. Madison Hicks said that and that he won't apologize—it is grafters like he that don't like such movements."

Had Detectives Working.

Hicks said that he had been told that Allan Studholme, M.L.A., had been a party to a frame up between the Labor party and the Liberals, and that he had been sent up here by the Conservatives in Toronto to defeat Studholme. Certain information was to have been furnished him by the local Tories, he said, but it had not been forthcoming. He had had detectives at work in the matter, he stated, but had been unable to find any truth in the charge against Studholme. He, therefore, had washed his hands in the matter, and advised his hearers to vote against both Conservative candidates. John Lennox was chairman of the meeting.

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THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, DEC. 4, 1911.

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THE KING MEETING.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor in the late Dominion Parliament, made an able and convincing speech in Association Hall on Saturday evening in the interests of Dr. Russell's candidature in West Hamilton. Although he said nothing particularly new, he dealt with the leading provincial questions which are receiving attention in this campaign in such a plain, straightforward manner that all could understand them and appreciate the position of the Liberal party on the same and see clearly the neglect and maladministration of the Whitney Government in relation thereto. Mr. John Lennox, Vice-President of the Liberal Association, occupied the chair, and Hon. Mr. King's glowing tribute to Mr. Lennox as a Liberal and a citizen was well timed and eminently deserving. Mr. King discussed the bilingual school question, referring to the opposite stands taken by Dr. Pyne and Mr. Reaume, and the shifting positions of the Premier, who took shelter behind Dr. Merchant. He, Sir James, declared that the trouble only affected a few localities and was not worth troubling about. Then, asked the speaker, why had Dr. Merchant taken more than a year to prepare his report? And the audience laughed. Mr. King also spoke of the large number of unqualified teachers in the province, a detriment to the children and to the province at large. Mr. Rowell had taken a stand on the school question, and the public wanted to know where Sir James Whitney stood. He also spoke of the millions of acres of New Ontario land given away to corporations free and without conditions—a tract of land equal to a stretch from Montreal to Detroit six miles wide. This was the people's heritage.

Hon. Mr. King also dealt with the question of compensation for workmen. They all knew where Mr. Rowell stood. Sir James again took refuge behind another man—this time Chief Justice Meredith. He was waiting for his report, just as he was waiting for Dr. Merchant's. But in neither case did he say what he would do. He will not take you into his confidence. The Whitney Cabinet was also all at sea on the subject of a seaport for the province on Hudson Bay. The Whitney Government was a one-man Government. Although hundreds of municipalities had petitioned for the privilege of changing the Assessment Act, so that they could, if they wished, exempt improvements from taxation, although several municipalities in other provinces had adopted the system, and although Tory candidates had acquiesced in the change and hundreds of newspapers, many of them Tory, had advocated the change, Sir James Whitney doggedly opposed granting the people this privilege. It was for them to say on the 11th of December if they believed in this sort of thing, or if they would support the platform of progress on which Mr. Rowell stands. Mr. King closed his able and vigorous address by warmly commending Dr. Russell to the support of the electorate of West Hamilton. Dr. Russell also briefly addressed the meeting. The meeting was a highly successful and enjoyable one.

Hon. Mr. King made many friends here on Saturday night. His audience felt that he understood what he was talking about; and Mr. King's tributes to Dr. Russell and to Mr. John Lennox were as neat as they were well deserved.

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THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO VS. THE AUTOCRAT, WHITNEY

Magnificent Rally of Liberals to Hear Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

Dr. James Russell, the Liberal Candidate, Also Made a Splendid Speech.

The enthusiasm that prevailed at the Liberal rally in the interests of Dr. Russell in Association Hall on Saturday night is about as convincing an argument as one would wish that Hon. John S. Hendrie will have the battle of his political life in West Hamilton one week from to-day. The big auditorium and balcony were filled to capacity, and a pleasing feature was the presence of about a hundred ladies, who were present to hear Hon. Mackenzie King, the former Minister of Labor in the Laurier Government. Mr. King was never in better form, and his merciless arraignment of the Whitney Government met with the most enthusiastic approval of the electors, as attested to by the applause with which his address was punctuated from beginning to end. Mr. Mackenzie made it clear that the chief issue in the election is The People vs. The Autocrat.

Perhaps the most tense moment in the entire meeting was when Mr. King touched on Dominion matters, denouncing Borden for having in his Cabinet men who are opposed to giving Great Britain any assistance in the defence of the seas. The part that the naval issue will play if it goes to the people was evident when Mr. King hurled a challenge at the Conservative Premier to stump the country on the question.

The courageous stand of the brilliant young speaker, as a climax to his fighting speech, took the big audience by storm, and started a remarkably enthusiastic demonstration.

THOSE ON PLATFORM.

On the platform with the speakers were:

Walter T. Evans, F. W. Brennen, Jas. Chisholm, John McCullough, Dr. Russell, Harry Carpenter, W. M. McClemont, J. M. Peregrine, Seneca Jones, D. Gleason, Fred Taylor, J. A. Soule, M. A. Telford, T. H. Crerar, James Dixon, W. Trusdale, D. Burns, C. V. Emory, J. Griffith, Wm. Dixon, H. G. Wright, John Lennox, J. M. Eastwood, W. O. Sealey, Wm. Laking, Sir Thos. Taylor, E. Morwick, W. J. McDonald, Ralph Ripley, Alex. Thomson.

DR. RUSSELL SPEAKS.

It was a most enthusiastic reception that West Hamilton's candidate got when he arose to speak. The big crowd of Liberals and Laborites greeted him with stirring outbursts of enthusiasm, and it was some time before he could secure a hearing. During strong and concise remarks, he showed up the reckless waste of the people's time, money and patience by Whitney in forcing an election on the province at this time of the year—the worst period possible in which to engage in the political warfare, which went hand in hand with a general election.

"I am glad to meet so many of the electors of Hamilton here to-night, after the serious day you had yesterday," Dr. Russell said. "It was a gala day in Hamilton in entertaining royalty as we did, and I have no doubt that it was quite late when some of you got to bed last night. It speaks well for the interests of Liberalism in Hamilton to see such crowds as are here to-night."

After explaining that he had somewhat recovered from the illness he had been afflicted with on the occasion of the last meeting in his interest, the speaker touched on the object of the gathering. "You all know what we are here for to-night," he continued. "It is to discuss the various questions in connection with the approaching election, and I heartily sympathize with every elector in Hamilton, as well as throughout the province that the Premier has seen fit to spring an election at this very untimely day. The country has hardly yet recovered from another such election, which seems to have exhausted the energies of the people of this province, their physical energies and otherwise, and it is a shame, yes, almost a disgrace, that they should be forced into another general election at this unseasonable time of the year. You all know that we are approaching Christmas time, and that it is a serious matter to the business interests as well as the personal interests of the people of this province to have to enter a political campaign at that time. They do not want to be harassed by the conflicting interests in connection with this campaign."

WHY THE HASTE?

As people approached Christmas time, they wished to forget the animosity which had sprung up during the year, and to cultivate that feeling of friendship and goodwill which was so appropriate at this season, not to be forced to engage in that which would but cause strife and further animosity. There was absolutely no occasion, Dr. Russell emphasized, for bringing on an election at the present time. It was true that, as Whitney said, some of his followers when the late election began to approach got swelled heads and wanted to leave the provincial chambers and go down to Ottawa, and that a few of them resigned in trying to secure a Dominion seat. That election created the necessity of having a few by-elections, and rather than hold these, Whitney had decided to call a general election, thus making the people of the province as a whole suffer because a few swelled heads had seen fit to resign their seats at the Provincial House to become candidates for the House of Commons. "It is a perfect shame and a disgrace to call it at this time of the year, and to force the people to engage in the turmoil of another general election," he added.

"All knew that Borden went into office on the tide of a great wave of popular opinion throughout Canada, and it is evident to me that Whitney is making his excuses to take advantage of that great wave of September 21, and to seize the opportunity of climbing himself into power on the crest of that great wave. I believe that that is his real motive for springing an election on the province at this present time."

DR. RUSSELL DENIES IT.

Dr. Russell turned his attention to the charges which had been made against the Liberal and Labor parties concerning the candidates in East and West Hamilton. The scheme was, according to those who seemed to know all about it, that if the Liberals withheld from placing a candidate in the East, the Labor representative in the West would withdraw, and the Liberals in the East would support Studholme, and the Laborites in the West would come to the rescue of the Liberal candidate.

"I have to tell you to-night that I know absolutely nothing of it," declared the speaker, convincingly, as the crowd cheered heartily. "If any such scheme was made, it has not come to my ears, and I certainly am no party to any such scheme as that. I stand as the nominee of Liberalism in West Hamilton, independent of any other party. It is true that I stand on a very broad platform, for the Liberal platform of Ontario is a very broad one, and it is wide enough to hold the Labor party if they wish to come on it. It is also broad enough to take in the Tories, for 'while the lamp holds out to burn the greatest sinner may return.' It is large enough to take them all in, and we are glad to welcome any of them, and all of them for that. I say further, not with any view of catering in the slightest degree to the whims of the Labor or any other party, that the Labor party of Canada received all the legislation and protection and rights they enjoy to-day from the Liberal party. I say that advisedly because I do not think that you can find a single act on the statute books of Canada for the advantage of labor that is not due to the Liberal party."

The speaker alluded to the wise and far-seeing act of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in creating the portfolio of the Minister of Labor, and in choosing the one who more than any other in Canada would serve to promote the interests of the Labor party to the head of the department—the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Adding his pleasure at the large number of ladies present, and notifying the audience that the electors of West Hamilton would receive during the week by mail a copy of the Liberal platform in the present campaign, Dr. Russell retired, followed by a long and rousing cheer.

HOT SUFF BY HICKS.

Madison Hicks, a former Labor member of the Australian Parliament, whose home is in Brantford, and who is now president of the Independent Labor League of Canada, confided to the audience that he was sometimes alluded to as the "kangaroo with a pig iron tongue," and it impresses one as rather an apt description, too, after seeing him in action and listening to some of the things he has to say. Although Mr. Hicks performed like a miniature cyclone for about ten minutes on Saturday night, this is not a patch on what may be looked for before the end of this week.

The Australian Labor man has been scouting around the city with three private sleuths, trying to unearth the conspiracy the Labor people are charged with in this election. He has not found the evidence of it, and now he says he is going after the Conservative party, which has been "throwing so cussed much dirt." Hon. John S. Hendrie, Tory candidate for West Hamilton, he declares, must meet him on the hustings and discuss a few little matters or crawl. He is going to hurl the challenge at the colonel this week, and he says he expects him to advance to the firing line without delay.

Mr. Hicks explained that the Independent Labor League of Canada is but the Australian Government in action. It was recently promoted, he said, to promote good government and citizenship, and he had the distinguished honor of being elected its president in Montreal.

"We are organized without any party relationship whatever," he said. "We are not going to stay out of politics, for we were organized to go into politics, and we are going to stay in politics until we place on the brow of honest toil the crown that justly belongs there."

Mr. Hicks declared the league would endorse all the good in both parties. In the Dominion election he was on the other side, and had challenged Mackenzie King to a debate.

GUNNING FOR HENDRIE.

In that campaign Mr. Hicks came to Hamilton to try to find some evidence of a deal between Hiram Dickout and the Liberals, as was charged. He found none and he lined up behind the Labor man. When Mr. Hicks said he hoped that Dr. Russell would get enough labor votes to beat Col. Hendrie the crowd applauded vigorously.

"Don't applaud me," admonished the speaker. "I am not looking for it. I went to Mr. Dickout and told him to show me proof that he was not in league with the Liberals or I would denounce him. Is that not right, Mr. Dickout?"

Mr. Dickout—That is right.

"In my town," continued Mr. Hicks, "we have endorsed a Conservative and we are going to elect him, but I can't endorse your Conservative candidates here, who have been throwing so cussed much dirt, and next week I intend to stand up and denounce the whole thing from top to bottom in Hamilton. I don't tell you to-night what I have, but I have letters from all over the country, and things are going good and warm next week, honey, mark by words."

Mr. Hicks alluded to Col. Hendrie's attack on the independent labor movement. The colonel, he said, charged all the troubles in Europe and all over the world to "this third party kind of a machine, the independent labor movement."

The speaker declared that in Europe and all through the old country, where girls were working for $4 a week, $3 of which they had to pay out to live, leaving them $1 to go on, were reduced to prostitution and crime, until the country was crying out to the very Heavens for relief. Strikes were bathed in blood and it remained for Col. Hendrie to denounce these noble workers and charge them with anarchy. "A man like that," he said, "has no right to represent you in Parliament and if there is a labor man who will vote for him he has an awful gall."

HAS SLEUTHS WITH HIM.

He accused Col. Hendrie of importing scabs here on the occasion of the strike at the Bridge Works, of which Col. Hendrie is president. "I am going to denounce that on the hustings next week," he said. "I am going to call on Col. Hendrie to meet Madison Hicks face to face to discuss these matters and he must either do that or back out.

"I am not a Liberal. I never met Dr. Russell until to-night. I am not for sale, bribe or hire, but I hope you will beat that man and leave him at home to attend to his scab strike breakers, who crush the life out of honest labor."

Mr. Hicks said he came to Hamilton from the organized Conservative party in Toronto with the object of jumping on Allan Studholme and trying to defeat him. He had been told Mr. Studholme had sold labor out completely. He brought three of the slickest private detectives in Canada to get at the bottom of things.

He said he had the proof he required on the other side and was prepared to deliver it any time he is called upon. "I failed to find any proof against Studholme and I now demand from the Conservatives, in whose interests I could have stood if I had found any evidence of an unclean coalition, some proof. I deny it."

The Labor man closed with an impassioned appeal to laboring people to defeat Col. Hendrie and elect Dr. Russell. If for no other reason than the provision made in the Liberal platform for improving conditions for working people, he said Dr. Russell should be supported. It was time the murder machines were wiped out of the factories of the country and that the labor man, instead of getting 14 cents out of every dollar, should get 86 cents and the capitalist 14 cents.

"Well, that was a pretty warm speech," said Chairman Lennox.

MACKENZIE KING SPEAKS.

Mackenzie King was very cordially received when he arose to speak. He recalled his last appearance in Hamilton during the Dominion election campaign and the enthusiasm that prevailed then. Unfortunately all the voters in the city were not able to attend that meeting or there might have been a different story. However, that was past and there was no quarrel with the outcome.

Then the ex-Minister of Labor launched into his address. He criticised Whitney for bringing the elections on at a time when people were busy with preparations for the Christmas season and had not a fair chance of considering the issues before them. Had the Government's term expired, or if it had some big question to go to the people on, that would not stand delay, there might have been an excuse. The Government's excuse that the numerous by-elections necessitated an immediate appeal to the country was refuted, for the Liberals had offered to let eight Conservative members return by acclamation if Whitnew would have consented to the one Liberal seat being filled in the same way. This would have cost only a few dollars, instead of several thousands, and would have given the people a fair chance later to consider the public questions, instead of Sir James trying to ride back to power again on the crest of the Conservative victory in the Dominion elections. It looked as if this was a move to try and bury up some of the things which the Government hoped might escape notice.

TRIBUTE TO LENNOX.

Then the speaker paid a tribute to John Lennox, who, he said, never knew what it was to suffer defeat. Men with the energy, disinterestedness and ability of Mr. Lennox were always a benefit not only to the community but the country at large. He also spoke kindly of Dr. Russell. There were pleasanter things than political contests, and while it was rather late in the day, Mr. King felt there would be no doubt about Dr. Russell's election if the Liberals would only do their part.

BILINGUAL SCHOOLS.

There were three or four exceptionally important matters, declared the speaker, on which Mr. Rowell, the Liberal leader, had taken a definite stand, while Sir James Whitney was still to be heard from. One of the largest of these question was that of education. In this province, where knowledge of the English tongue is necessary, the education of children in the English language in some parts was neglected. This was a matter of vital interest to not only the children, but to parents and the country at large. He recalled how Bishop Fallon had made charges which brought the matter to the government's attention with the result that Dr. Merchant was appointed to report on the matter of bilingual schools and see if the statements had founadtion. "There must be something seriously wrong," said Mr. King, "if Dr. Merchant has taken a whole year and Premier Whitney says the report is not nearly ready yet. On this serious question have we not a right to expect from the Government some pronounced attitude that it will take in regard to it?

"Government by Cabinet is one of the essential principles of the British system. A Cabinet above all things must be a unit. All the members of it must stand or fall as a single body. If they have divergent viewers the one who cannot hold with the majority should either resign or his resignation be remanded. That is the essence of constitutional government.

CABINET DISSENSION.

"But what is the position in the Whitnew Cabinet today? We find Mr. Foy coming out with a statement that only one language should be taught in the schools of the country and that the English is the one that should be used. That sounds good in its place, but then a day or so later at Ottawa Dr. Reaume, another Cabinet Minister, when shown Mr. Foy's statement, says that the latter does not know what he is talking about, that he spoke only for himself and not for the Government. The inference to be drawn from that is that what Mr. Foy said was not true. Where two members of one Cabinet take diametrically opposite positions, then the affairs of the Cabinet are not carried on in accordance with British precedents. Either Mr. Foy or Mr. Reaume should be out. I do not care where they differ. That is a secondary matter. Under the system of constitutional governments ministers cannot do that sort of thing. The Premier should see for one or the other of them and order his dismissal if the offending minister does not retract.

WHERE IS WHITNEY AT?

"Where does Premier Whitney stand? Behind these two men holding opposite views. He holds the views of neither one of them or if he does he is not prepared to say so. He takes refuge behind Dr. Merchant's report. He says that when it is ready the mater will be looked into to find if anyone's corns are being stepped on. That does not help you or me. What we want to know is where Premier Whitney stands. One night Premier Whitney takes refuge behind the report, which he says will not be ready for some time, and then again he said that the Opposition was trying to make a great question of this matter of bilingual schools, while as a matter of fact it is no question at all. Sir James says there are just a few children at Sudbury learning French and that is all there is to it, or ever will be to it. If that is true, what on earth can Dr. Merchant be doing working a whole year on a report that it not ready yet?

"Those two statements do not hold together. What did Sr James say the next night? He was driven to that last refuge which his party is so often driven to every now and again. He says that this was part of the legislation of the old Ross Govsernment. If that is so, what has the Government of Sir James been doing all these last seven years? They were put there to remedy the wrongs of the old administration. It is simply an admission of weakness on the part of the Government in its administration of the affairs of the Province. Take those three statements and ask yourself if the Premier is entitled to your confidence when that is the way he is prepared to give you his.

"I say that until Sir James comes out straightforwardly and takes a definite stand he should not expect to get your confidence in a mater of such a vital importance as education is to the people of this Province."

MORE INEFFICIENCY.

Mr. King said this was dealing, however, with only one phase of the educational department. He touched on the scarcity of teachers, pointing out that there are 1,145 less properly qualified teachers in the Province than there were a year ago. "I don't care what excuse they offer for the teachers not being there," argued the speaker, "the fact remains that the Government alone is to blame for the circumstances. Until all the schools are provided with properly qualified teachers, then the Government is not doing the duty expected of it by the people of this Province.

"Sir James says that he intends compelling some of the teachers to remain another year. If that is his best remedy, then it is time that someone was put in charge who will find a more efficient remedy. Excuses are no good when it comes to a matter of government administration. No business employs a foreman to do a certain piece of work and then accepts an excuse when it is not done. The Government is in exactly the same position. It is the largest of all business institutions in the Province. The educational department is there to do a certain work, the Minister is paid for seeing that it is done and the people expect that it will be done efficiently. It is a question vitally affecting every home in the country and on December 11 you have a chance to tell Sir James Whitney that the work has not been administered as it should be."

WHITNEY, THE AUTOCRAT.

Mr. King then took up the assessment act and declared that Sir James, with his great majority, was in a position to be able to ignore public opinion. "It is is not the Conservative party that governs," he asserted, "but Sir James Whitney and a few of his friends."

Mr. King pointed out that when two hundred and fifty municipalities, all the influential papers and labor organizations demanded a change in the act it could not be called a party movement and was not. Politics does not enter into it." 'Despite that demand,'" he said, Sir James takes the arbitrary stand that he will not permit the law to be changed. He went so far as to tell the Conservative candidates at Ottawa who pledged themselves in the matter that candidates might find their pledges would embarrass them when they returned to the house. Is that not making the people the servants of the government instead of the government the servant of the people? The people have a perfect right to know what their candidates stand for and no Prime Minister, no living man has a right to say that they shall not do as they please. That is how we get the popular will. Those ideas find expression in the legislative halls and our legislation progresses or retards in accordance with those ideas. It is a backward step when one man can say to the candidates that they shall pay no attention to the popular will but do what suits him in the management of provincial affairs. It is a question for the electors to consider whether for the next four years we shall have a one man administration, at the whims and caprices of a certain individual, or intelligent legislation where the popular will of the people as a whole throughout the Province shall prevail."

Mr. King explained in detail the proposed legislation and said it simply made the matter optional with the municipalities. Mr. Rowell had taken a definite stand on this and would amend the act if returned to power.

LIVE ISSUE HERE.

"Elect Dr. Russell," he said, "if you want to see this done. If I were Dr. Russell I would make my campaign on that one issue. I would ask the Hamilton Spectator to stand up and back me and it would do it I would go to the people on the one question of whether the people shall rule in the matter of assessment or whether Sir James shall rule in blocking it. Then we would see whether the independent judgment of the great body of electors would be behind a movement so advanced as is this one. The trouble is the elections have been brought on so quickly the people have not had a chance to grasp the significance of their opportunity. This has been a real issue in this city. It has been championed on both sides, and it is one of the things the people should be sincere enough about to back with their votes."

WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Mr. King next took up the matter of compensation for workingmen in which the Liberal party is prepared to enact advanced legislation if given an opportunity. He pointed out that Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Alberta have already amended their laws after the model furnished by Great Britain. "This is one of the questions," he said, "that is going to be more and more far reaching as the years go by, and I do not think that we can have too much of an educational campaign. I wonder how many people there are who know the tax there is by industry on human life every year. Two thousand people are killed outright every year, while from five to ten times that number are impaired. In ten years that means 20,000 deaths and 100,000 maimed. It is a tremendous waste of life, a loss to industry and a loss to the nation to say nothing of the tragedy it represents in homes of workingmen throughout the Dominion. We must think out some plan whereby a proper measure of compensation may be awarded those dependent on workingmen. Great corporations make allowances each year for the wear and tear of machinery. Is human life not more valuable, and is it not time attention was turned to providing legislation with that in view. Under the law to-day a man or his relatives are forced to fight from court to court for compensation. I say that with the way the law is at present there is no justice about it. Under the English system there is a schedule of a known amount for a known loss and that is what we want here. Mr. Rowell has definitely declared that if returned he will immediately pass legislation modelled along the British system. I say to workingmen and those interested in humanity that you have an opportunity on December 11th, of insuring this being brought about if only by strengthening the Opposition.

REPLIES TO ATTACK.

"Mr. Rowell has positively declared himself on his. But where does Sir James stand. He stands exactly where he does in the case of bilingual schools, behind some other man. In this case it is not behind Dr. Merchant, but behind Chief Justice Meredith he stands. He appointed him to report on the matter of compensation, and says that when the report is in he will take it under consideration. That is not fair. I have no doubt Justice Meredith will do his best. It may be the best report in the world, but what will Sir James do when the report is in. Now is the time the people want a chance to pass on that question. We known where Mr. Rowell stands and in the absence of Sir James coming out and telling where he stands, I do not think he is entitled to your confidence. I said the same thing at Massey Hall and Sir James, trying to draw attention away from the real issue, said I was sneering as Sir William Meredith."

Mr. King here read an editorial from Toronto Saturday Night criticising him along the same lines.

"I want to ask any one here if any such inference as that placed on my remarks can be drawn from what I said. What I want to make perfectly clear is that workingmen should get away from all law courts and litigation and get compensation without law. I had no intention of reflecting on Justice Meredith. I believe his work will be entirely satisfactory, but that does not let us know where Sir James stands. The report may not suit Sir James Whitney. He has not said that he will put it into law. Judges should be removed entirely from politics and not asked to bear the responsibility of any government, that is the attitude I take. It is all right to prepare a report, but to throw the onus on the Chief Justice, I say it is putting the bench in an unfair position. It is not fair to Chief Justice Meredith nor to anyone else. The only man who can take the responsibility while Sir James Whitney is in power is Sir James himself. He must take it and bear it. I say that in the absence of any declaration from him he is not entitled to your confidence on December 11.

DENIES RACIAL CRY.

"I want to say a word about a method that has become common with the Conservatives and that is direct misrepresentation to draw attention from some particular issue. I have no seat in Parliament, where I can make a statement, and therefore you will pardon me for doing it here. There has been a discussion in Parliament during the last week around the recent Dominion election, and I notice that my opponent in Waterloo said I had lost the riding because I made a racial appeal to the Germans and tried to arouse them against the English in North Waterloo. I will say that Mr. Wichael never made any such statement from observatives of his own. The suggestion was made to him when he got to Ottawa. He knows absolutely that as far as making a racial appeal it had no more to do with his election than his own personality. I was beaten on one question, that of reciprocity and it alone.

TURNS THE TABLES.

Mr. King said a report had got in the papers and had been circulated outside his own riding to the effect trat he had made a racial appeal. On the occasion of the banquet to him at Berlin shortly after he asked if anyone had heard him make such an appeal. Everyone denied it. Then he challenged the Conservatives to show that he had, and not one of them attempted it until Mr. Wichael got up in the House the other day. At

THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO VS. AUTOCRAT, WHITNEY

(Continued from Page 7.)

his nomination meeting Mr. King said that he was giving the attitude of the two parties on the naval question. In presenting the Conservative side he read Mr. Borden's own utterances in regard to the matter. Mr. Borden had made some allusion to Germany. "And that was the only reference made in the whole course of the campaign. The mention came in a quotation and from Mr. Borden's own words.

"Mr. Borden's followers say I tried to make a racial appeal. If that is the construction they place on my words, it can be said in return that when Mr. Borden made those utterances he tried to stir up racial strife from one end of this country to the other. I will be fair and say I don't think Mr. Borden was trying to stir up strife, but I want him to be as fair in placing interpretations on words I say in my own riding. That is the whole truth. The attack on me was made to offset the direction of attention to a Government run by the Nationalist coterie of Quebec Province.

THROWS DOWN GAUNTLET.

"I have been through one strenuous campaign, and am taking an active part in another, and I shall do so until the 11th of December. On the morning of the 12th I am prepared to start out and go from one end of this country to the other, stumping Canada on the question of doing something to assist Great Britain in the matter of naval defence.

Mr. King's clear-cut stand in this matter provoked a tremendous demonstration. For fully a minute the crowd cheered him. Twice again when he started to speak the applause broke out again, and his next remarks started another ovation greater than those that preceded it. He said: "Now, ladies and gentlemen, actions speak louder than words, and I want to know if Mr. Borden is prepared to do the same thing, or whether Mr. Borden, who went into power on a great imperial cry, is going to continue to keep in his Cabinet men who openly during the past week stated in Parliament that they did not believe in assisting Great Britain in connection with defence on the seas?

"There is a difference between us. Mr. Borden has in his Cabinet at the present time men who are not in favor of assisting Great Britain in connection with the navy. Mr. Devlin asked Mr. Pelletier in the House the other day if he was in favor of assisting Great Britain in naval defence, and the reply was the equivalent of this: 'Not by any means.' The answer was most emphatic and left no room for doubt. Mr. Borden is responsible for his ministry. He is responsible for keeping in his Cabinet men who openly say they are not in favor of assisting Great Britain in naval defence. I say that before Mr. Borden talks of loyalty or charges any other man with a lack of it that absolutely the best thing he can do is to come out and say fairly and squarely where he stands with regard to giving Great Britain assistance for the defence on the seas."

This challenge stirred the crowd to another unusual outburst of enthusiasm.

ABSOLUTE INDIFFERENCE.

"I must apologize for this little diversion, and yet it is not so wide of the mark. We have come to the days when Prime Ministers are absolutely indifferent to constitutional government. We have such instances as those of the ministers of Sir James Whitney's Cabinet, where one Minister goes to one part of the country and says one thing and another goes to another part and says something entirely different. The day is fast coming in Canada when Governments will find out that they cannot hold office in that way, and that there must be one man strong enough to gather around him a group of men who will stand or fall on foundamental questions, and unless they do it the people will not let them hold the reins of office."

ANOTHER BUNGLE.

Mr. King scored the Government for the way the farm population is decreasing. There was a Department of Agriculture and Immigration, and they must be there for a purpose. The only person who could be held responsible for either was the Minister at the head of the department.

From the London Free Press Mr. King read an article which told how thieves, robbers, drunkards, wife beaters and other criminals were working on the farm at Guelph now with nothing to remind them of prison. Mr. Hanna goes there frequently, has his meals there and sometimes sleeps there. The Hon. Mr. Hanna, so the Free Press says, treats the prisoners as in no sense his inferiors, and welcomes them with, "Hello, boys!"

"I ask you," aid Mr. King, "if that is not overdoing it a bit, this patronizing of highway robbers, wife beaters and the like? 'Hello, boys!' is that not pretty familiar for a Minister of the crown? How many of you honest workingmen have a Minister of the crown call on you and greet you with 'Hello, boys'? I tell you it is about time we got a proper view of these things. I have nothing to say against reforms, but we think that prevention is much better than cure, and that fighting evil in the congested districts, the sweat factories and such places will do more to prevent crime than any prison reforms.

WHERE IS NESBITT?

Taking up the Farmers' Bank case as a sample of the laxity in the administration of criminal justice, Mr. King said that if what the Conservatives said was true, that everyone knew this was a shady institution, then the Provincial Treasurer should have been more careful than to have deposited in it $35,000 of the country's money, $25,000 of which Beattie Nesbitt got the use of for the Keeley mine, which eventually brought about the crash. And what about Beattie Nesbitt, who was allowed to get out of the country while others were kept behind? Why was Beattie Nesbitt never brought back? Was this not a serious reflection on the Attorney-General's department?

WHY WAS IT STOPPED?

Discussing combines, Mr. King said it was true that some of them had been brought to trial, but the prosecutions had been stopped and the only reason that suggested itself was because the men interested had friends in the Government.

DEMAND SQUARE DEAL.

In the matter of Hydro power and the T. & O. Railway, Mr. Rowell was prepared to see justice done. He had promised to open the courts to the individuals so that they might obtain justice, the same as in dealing with any private party. Was this not preferable to the present stand of Whitney, where a man has no redress, no matter how good a case he has.

THE C. N. R. GRAB.

The speaker denounced the gift of two thousand acres of land in the north country to the C. N. R.. Why should this land be given away to make these companies more powerful than ever in controlling the Legislature? Why should not these lands be held for the people, instead of being given away without any condition?. Was it a good thing to have a Government doing such things, irrespective of public opinion? Here were Conservatives who had opposed the deal because they knew that the deal was opposed to the country's interests, but Premier Whitnew put it through.

SIR JAMES, THE WRIGGLER.

The other day the announcement was made by a responsible minister from the west that in the re-arrangement of boundaries, Manitoba had secured the only ocean port on Hudson Bay. Mr. Foy, when he heard it, said it was news to him, and he hoped it was not true.

"Think of that for a Government that is supposed to be watching the interests of this Province," said Mr. King. "Since then Sir James Whitney has said the question was settled four years ago by the Dominion Government; and then followed Mr. Borden, who declared the boundaries were not even definitely determined yet. It is a case of three Conservative premiers playing into each other's hands. Two of them are not telling the truth. Which one is telling the truth?

FLINGS IT BACK.

'Sir James said the other night I had made a coarse and brutal attack on him. I was not aware of it. The only adjectives I applied to Sir James were his own. If they were coarse and brutal, he is the author of them. An apology is due not from me, because, taking the words from the source I did, I thought they would be appreciated if sent back in return. I imagine the offence was not so much in the words as in the fact that I dared to criticise Sir James. I hope I shall never fall to the level of some public men who are my opponents or resort to personalities of so ill-natured a kind.

"If what Mr. Borden says is true, will Sir James come out and say he will never sanction any arrangement that does not give Ontario a port on Hudson Bay. He has until December 11 to tell the people that he will see they get a port, and if he does not the people can draw their own conclusions.

"The opposition has a place in Parliament as much as the Government. The Conservative party is not managing the affairs in Queen's Park as they should be managed, and what is needed is to strengthen the opposition so that things will be a little more even than they are at the present time.

PEOPLE VS. AUTOCRAT.

After summing up the inefficiency of the departments and paying a tribute to the new Liberal leader, Mr. King said: "If you believe in keeping a check on the administration, if you believe in preventing wasteful extravagance, if you believe above all else that the will of the people should prevail instead of that of a single individual, then support the Liberal party on December 11."

The audience cheered and applauded for several minutes when Mr. King closed his address.

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CANADA

Grand Secre

1911 Cat for Election

HON. MACKENZIE KING SPEAKS AT ST. MARY'S

ARROGANCE AND HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF WHITNEY GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED.

1911

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

St. Mary's, Dec. 6.—A splendidly encouraging rally in the interests of Mr. Valentin Stock was held in the Opera House to-night, when upwards of 800 people assembled and cheered the Liberal candidate and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who was the chief speaker of the evening.

Mayor Sanderson occupied the chair and aroused immediate enthusiasm by his references to the Liberal party in South Perth.

Mr. G. H. McIntyre, ex-Deputy Speaker of the Commons, was well received. He confined his remarks to the principle of representative government, pointing out that the menace in Ontario to-day was that the Whitney Government had become so intoxicated with power that it was arrogant and high-handed. The country needed men like Mr. Stock, and more of them, as a check on such acts of arrogance.

Mr. Stock was cheered upon rising. He, too, gave examples of the arbitrariness of the Government, as, for instance, in the administration of the liquor license law in Toronto, where, he alleged, the Minister of Education interfered to give a license to a man convicted fourteen times of violation of the liquor act. The educational policy of the Government, which heeded the advice of none, was scored. The lamentable results were pointed to by Mr. Stock, and the audience showed their sympathy with his criticism.

A tribute to Mr. McIntyre was paid by Hon. Mackenzie King in his opening remarks, Mr. McIntyre's argument for a strong Opposition being followed up by the speaker with a reference to both Federal and Provincial Governments, being of one shade of politics. It meant that a group of men could carry on the business of the Province, with no one to whom they would need to give an account. It was not many minds that made Ontario legislation. It was not even the Conservative members of the Legislature, not even the Cabinet, but Sir James Whitney alone. "He who would be chief among you must be the servant of all." But Sir James did not have a sense of what he owed to the public. Mr. King told how Conservative papers and labor unions were denouncing Sir James for his arbitrary refusal to allow local option in land taxation.

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PREMIER WHITNEY'S THREE WOBBLES ON BILINGUAL ISSUE

Hon. Mackenzie King Tells How Sir James Sidesteps on School Question.

PETERBORO LIBS. ACTIVE

Fine Meeting in Opera House There—Workingmen Were Largely in Evidence.

Special to The Star by a Staff Correspondent.

Peterboro, Dec. 8.—That Peterboro has awakened to the need of both a check and a spur for the arbitrary and inert one-man Government of the Province of Ontario, was to all appearances amply demonstrated at the Liberal meeting in the Opera House here last night. The theatre seats 1,500. Only the ground floor and first gallery were opened to the public, however. The top gallery holds 500 people, and, subtracting this number, there were one thousand men and women seated to hear Honorable Mackenzie King, ex-Minister of Labor, R. R. Scott, the Liberal candidate, and J. R. Stratton, the chairman, discuss the issues of the present election.

Many Stand at Nine.

In addition to those seated, so many were standing that by nine o'clock that the entrance was blocked, and no more could get in. It proved an attentive, responsive audience, and, judging by the Conservative meeting here a week ago which was attended by but half as many, this city should give the Legislature a valuable member of a much needed Opposition.

Peterboro being a very lively manufacturing centre, Mr. King devoted himself largely to these planks in the Liberal platform, dealing with improved conditions for the workers.

"I wish the workingmen of this Province would look around and see who their friends are," said Mr. King.

"The Liberal Government at Ottawa established a Bureau of Labor about the same time as did the Liberal Government at Toronto. A Conservative Government came into power seven years ago at Toronto, and the Labor Bureau has since withered away. Under Liberal administration at Ottawa, the Labor Department, in the same period, developed into one of the most important offices of the Government. There you have the contrast of the two parties in regard to the interests of labor."

Mr. King went into the Workmen's Compensation Act, showing that a certain sum for wear and tear of machinery was written off by industrial companies to provide for accident and damage to machinery, but nothing was ever written off to compensate for the loss of human machinery.

Human Agony and Misery.

"To look at the human agony, the human misery that follows an accident of that kind," cried Mr. King, "it is simply hideous to see the ones dependent on the man who has been killed at his work forced into a law suit and dragged from one court to another in costly litigation to secure paltry damages to compensate for the loss of their provider. The companies insure their risk and their responsibility. They have nothing to lose one way or the other, and the insurance people keep trained lawyers to fight off the claims of the bereaved family. I say that the State should step in and adjust these claims without need of litigation whatever. And that is the stand of the Liberal party."

"Mr. Whitney is hiding behind a future report of Chief Justice Meredith. We don't know where he stands, so there's the position. If you, as workingmen, are satisfied to let Sir James Whitney go back to power to do what he likes about this question, vote for Mr. Beck. If you would prefer a leader who wants to help you in this matter, and asks his election on that condition, vote for Mr. Hall. You have the privilege of voting as you see fit. If you are careless about your own interests and are willing to let Mr. Whitney do as he likes, that is your own affair. But you might as well look to heaven, or to somewhere else, for legislation in your behalf if you are going to vote that way."

Workmen Appreciative.

Mr. King was in fine form to-night, and the big proportion of workingmen in the house appreciated his aggressive style and showed it. Mr. Lucas, a gentleman in Sir James Whitney's Cabinet, had been appointed to look into the matter of public ownership of telephones.

"We don't care whether Mr. Lucas is looking into telephones or looking into gramophones. We want Sir James Whitney to come out on this question now before election and tell us where he stands."

Mr. King ran over the records of the departments. All had been allowed to drift. The Minister of Education was utterly incapable. He could not keep up with the prosperity of the country. If men weren't large enough to administer the affairs of the Province, we should get bigger men. Mr. Hanna had done more for agriculture than Mr. Duff. He had put jailbirds on a prison farm. This business of making the prison farm the one show-piece of administration was a miserable pandering to sentiment.

"The Department of Crown lands gave away 2,000,000 acres of New Ontario's clay belt to the Canadian Northern Railway. Do you think if you had a second chamber or a good strong Opposition this deal would have gone through? I say a transaction of that kind ought to make every man who respects his Province say to himself on Monday next, "I will help to make that sort of thing impossible ever again."

Sir James' Little Axe.

Mr. King made a reference to the dismissal of civil servants at Ottawa. "When Sir James Whitney came into power, he turned loose about a quarter of the civil servants. You will never have an efficient service under the spoils system. Tsat's why we say the Hydro-Electric power project should be kept under an independent commission."

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The Evening Examiner.

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PETERBOROUGH FRIDAY DECEMBER 8 1911

HON. MACKENZIE KING'S ARRAIGNMENT OF THE WHITNEY GOVERNMENT LAST EVENING

LABOUR HAS ITS GREAT FIELD NIGHT

HOT SHOTS FROM MACKENZIE KING

The Ex-Labour Minister and Mr. Hall Discuss the Campaign Issues With Special Stress on an Improved Workman's Compensation Act---Mr. Stratton Takes Up Some of Whitney's Broken Promises

Labour turned out en masse to R. R. Hall's meeting in the Opera House last night. Of course it took many others to make up the crowd in the audience, but take it big and large, it was a workingman's meeting. He was there in force, and applauded Mr. Hall's ringing utterances, and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King's fight-from-the-drop-of-the-hat speech speech to the echo.

Chairman the Hon. J. R. Stratton, opened the proceedings by mentioning a few of Whitney's broken promises. He could have named more if he had had time, but he stepped aside to give the candidate and the distinguished visitor the right of way. Mr. Hall held the attention of the audience for an hour, and Mackenzie King for an hour and a half more, and the only regret the workingmen expressed was that it didn't last longer.

A workingman's audience, it was naturally interested in the first Minister of Labour Canada ever had, Mackenzie King, who went down with the ship when the Laurier Government was defeated last September. Be sure the Minister of Labour would be defeated in a contest like that. The big interests would take care that he would be one of the first to go. What the audience saw in Mackenzie King, was a young man, who would look almost a boy if it wasn't for a bald spot on the top of his head. He is thirty-seven years old and clean shaven. He believes in work, and it was in his everyday working clothes — brown sack suit, that he addressed a workingman's audience. He stepped off the Toronto train, without a bite of supper, drove to the Opera House, and got busy.

A Good Fighter.

What the audience heard in Mackenzie King was a hammer-and-tongs, solar-plexus speaker. No notes for him! Hands in his pockets, and straight ahead, only stopping three times in an hour and a half to take a drink of water. He handled Sir James Whitney without gloves. No wonder this quick, merciless infighting of Mackenzie King's peeves the tyrant of Queen's Park, and makes him try to sneer his young opponent out of countenance by callig him the Boy Woder. Mackenzie King's speech showed that he was three things that Sir James Whitney will never be — a clear thinker, an advanced reformer, and a convincing debater. But what the workingman liked him most for was because he was a scrapper.

Mr. King's first point was that seeing that there was no second chamber in the Ontario Legislature, no Senate, as in the Dominion Parliament, no House of Lords, as in the British Parliament, no constitutional check on hasty and intemperate legislation, and nobody whose say-so counted a hoot in the Government, except Sir James Whitney, and his whim and caprice, it would be the course of wisdom to give him a strong Opposition to curb, as Shakespeare says, this cruel devil of his will.

One-Man Rule.

"When you speak of government in Ontario," said Mr. King, "you might as well say Sir James Whitney, and be done with it. In the last Legislature the Conservatives had 87 seats and the Liberals 17. This is a serious condition. You must strengthen your Opposition. No greater calamity could befall this province than to give Sir James Whitney a stronger following, or as strong a following as he has now. Even as it is, the man ignores friends and opponents alike. The way to check him up is to send to the Legislature, alert, aggressive, untiring and undaunted critics like your candidate, Mr. Hall."

Mr. King next gave examples of what it meant to have a Conservative Government at Ottawa, and a Conservative Government at Toronto, and the shuffling that goes on between the two Governments in matters that vitally affect the interests of Ontario. He instanced the Manitoba boundary, in which matter Ontario had to endure the humiliation of having a Manitoba man announce in Ontario what was going to happen to Ontario before the responsible Ontario ministers knew anything about it.

"A matter, by the way," said Mr. King, "in which we find three premiers telling three different stories, with the view to keeping the people in ignorance until after this election.

"The way to right that,' said Mr. King, 'is to put a Liberal Government in at Toronto, as an effectual counterbalance."

After discussing Sir James Whitney's evasions and equivocations on bilingual schools, Mr. King came to the Labour question. He showed how the Department of Labour had been originated by, and had grown in importance under the Laurier Government, and how a Labour Bureau, established by the Ross Government in Ontario, about the same time, had been allowed to fade away, and gradually die under the Whitney Government, Robert Glockling, the superintendent, resigning, because he would not carry on a farce.

"Let the workingman look around" said Mr. King, "and see who his real friends are."

The Workman's Compensation Act.

"There is no single question," Mr. King continued, "so important as the Workman's Compensation Act, and the Factory Inspection Act. While Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan have been passing modern and effective acts Sir James Whitney's government has done nothing. The statistics of accident in industrial employments show that 2,000 workingmen are killed every year, and from 5,000 to 20,000 are injured permanently. Those accidents are as inevitable as the loss in a railway's rolling stock, and the wear and tear of machinery. These statistics mean that in the next ten years 20,000 of Canada's wealth producers will be swept out of existence, and 100,000 to 500,000 will receive permanent injuries. These facts are as certain as that night follows day.

"It becomes important," continued Mr. King, "that compensation be had for loss of life. Twenty thousand families deprived of their bread winners. For certain loss like that there must be certain compensation, and that without a lawsuit. Think of these families plunged in sorrow at the death of their loved ones, dragged into court to fight for the compensation—and, alas, generally, to lose—to which they are entitled. It is hideous to contemplate. What chance have they against the long purse of the insurance company, and the high-salaried, experienced legal quibbler the insurance company employs to conduct its case?

Box Cars and Human Life.

"What the Liberal party and your candidate, Mr. Hall, say, is that human life is quite as important as box cars, machinery, and such, and that if something can be written off to provide against their loss, the law ought to write something off to compensate for lost human lives. What we favour is something like the English law, which puts the onus on the corporation of proving the workingman negligent; a law which has cut litigation for damages in England, down to almost nothing, and has given the English workingman his damages without delay, or haggling. Mr. Rowell says, and this is my view, too, let the State step in and assess the damages itself".

The Artful Dodger.

"Following his usual practice," continued Mr. King. "Sir James Whitney is taking shelter behind Chief Justice Sir William Meredith, who is to report what can be done toward amending the Workman's Compensation Act. If you prefer that sort of indecision and dodging to Mr. Rowell's positive attitude, and Mr. Hall's positive pledge that he goes to the Legislature for the special purpose of fighting for an honest Workman's Compensation Act, then I have nothing to say. You can look to heaven, or elsewhere for your legislation, but you will never get it from Sir James Whitney".

Mr. King had considerable fun with Provincial Secretary Hanna's policy of getting jail-birds 'back to the land" at the Guelph prison farm, as compared with the Government's general supineness toward getting honest men back to the land in the New Ontario clay belt or in the depopulated rural districts of Old Ontario. The school policy, the finances, and other issues of the campaign were also dealt with.

"All these people want," concluded Mr. King, "is to be returned to power, and that is the last thing in the world a Government should exist for. If you don't turn them out you can at least do your duty by building up a strong Opposition, in which Mr. Hall, your candidate, would be an outstanding force for progress and reform."

Hon. Mr. Stratton, appeared as chairman, at the request of his friend, Mr. Hall, who had been one of the most active and useful representatives West Peterborough had ever had in Parliament, and if the people elected him this time, he would give equally good service. The chairman's introductory speech was short, but it was long enough to expose many of the long short-comings of Sir James Whitney to carry out his promises. Premier Whitney was long on promises, but short on performance. If his political promissory notes had been payable in cash, he would have had some excuse for doubling the provincial expenditure in five or six years. He had stood aghast at the ruinous extravagance of the Ross government which, with every public service adequately attended to, had spent only four and a quarter millions a year. Last year Mr. Whitney spent double that amount—$9,000,000, with a deficit of $500,000, and the direct debt had been increased to 10 millions, and the indirect debt 3 millions. Sir James promised no more land grants to railways, but the first time a big railway corporation cried, "hands up," he gave a grant of two million acres of the best agricultural land in Northern Ontario, to this railway, a quantity equal to 40 townships of 50,000 acres each. He had promised improved educational administration. This he had done by gorging Toronto University, a great and deserving institution, with funds, and starving the Public schools. He had increased the grants to education in this way: The province paid $150 per head for every university student, and $1 per head for every Public school pupil. He had promised assessment law reform and had done nothing, and even less than nothing; he had even refused to let the people vote for a reform on their own account, though 300 municipalities and 200 labour organizations had petitioned for the right to say how they would impose taxes on land and improvement values. He had promised but had failed to give an adequate Workman's Compensation Act and an efficient Factories Inspection Act. The list could be continued, but these few examples out of many that could be given, would show that Premier Whitney had not lived up to his promises or given progressive administration, such as a progressive province demanded. Promises, given with a record of failure behind them, such as Premier Whitney had achieved, were to be regarded with suspicion. In that very hall less than two months ago, they had heard promises made amidst great flag waving, of what triumphs of British principles, what exaltation of the flag would follow, if they elected Mr. Borden. They did so, and they all know, that in these regards nobody got what was promised. Nobody in Ontario had got what they voted for. In introducing Mr. Hall, Mr. Stratton said that they knew their candidate, and they knew his ability and capacity for live, energetic representation and he hoped that every good citizen who desired the active development of the resources, and the capable administration of the affairs of the province, would give his support to Mr. Hall.

THE CANDIDATE'S ADDRESS.

It was an enthusiastic reception that Mr. Hall was accorded when he arose to speak. He wasted no time in beginning an effective attack on the Whitney Government and its administration, opening an eloquent assault, by criticizing the Government for unnecessarily bringing on the elections at the present time. The ostensible reason was to save the Province some $15,000, the cost of the bye-elections, which would have had to be held. But did not the general elections cost some $140,000 which should entitle the people to four terms at $35,000 each? And so $35,000 was being thrown away, and the Province, instead of saving $15,000, was losing $20,000. "There must be some other reason," said Mr. Hall "they must have something to conceal; something they are afraid of being investigated, and I will endeavour to point out some of these things to you to-night."

Increased Expenditure.

The enormous increase of the expenditure, during the seven years of the Conservative regime gave Mr. Hall some capital ammunition, which he handled cleverly. He showed that the annual expenditure had increased from four and one quarter millions, when Whitney came into power, to nine millions. The Opposition in the House had been too weak, that no opportunity had been given of making a proper investigation in the Public Accounts Committee of this expenditure. There had not been the men with the ability to go into the matter properly, and to see if the money of the people was being expended in a satisfactory manner. Surely the electors could see the wisdom of having a strong opposition so that wrong-doing, incompetency and extravagance were exposed.

"We must not lose sight of the fact," said Mr. Hall, "that the Government are the trustees of some very valuable property. In New Ontario there are hundreds of thousands of acres of lands, rich in minerals, hundreds of thousands of acres of timber, which are under the control of the Government. How do we know that this property is being properly administered? Do we know that a proper price is being obtained from this timber, or that the people of the Province are receiving their rights in connection with the mineral wealth?

A Glaring Instance.

This naturally brought Mr. Hall to that famous transaction with the Gillies' Limit, which proved such a lucrative speculation for Messrs. O'Brien and Young. He showed how the Ontario Government had placed a small block on sale in the middle of winter, when no opportunity was given of prospecting, and how Messrs. Young and O'Brien bought the property for $10,500, and with a further expenditure of $3,500, sold it three months later to a Montreal syndicate for $330,000, cleaning up the handsome sum of $316,000. That was the kind of thing that should be properly investigated, and which could not be unless the Opposition was strong enough.

Relief for Workingmen.

There was enthusiasm when Mr. Hall reached his favourite subject—the Workmen's Compensation Act. His clear-cut and logical handling of this prominent feature in his platform made a most favourable impression, and was warmly applauded. "That is the plank on which I stand," said Mr. Hall, "the remodelling of the Workmen's Compensation Act, so that it will embody the best features of the English and German Acts, giving fair and equitable and adequate relief to the workingman. I notice that Mr. Peck says that a new measure has been under consideration by the Government, and yet nothing has been done in seven years. My idea is that an act placed on a proper basis would give every workman who was injured ample damages without a law suit. The thing could work out on the same lines as fire insurance. When a man's house burns down, the loss is adjusted without a lawsuit, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, and he receives recompense for his loss."

A Sad Experience.

Mr. Hall said that it had been his sad experience during his practice, of having workingmen come to him with their hands injured, perhaps a finger, or a thumb, off, seeking redress, and to have to tell them that, owing to the state of the law, nothing could be done for them. If an Act such as he proposed were enacted, not only would the workingman have relief, but the employer would take greater precautions. He would adopt new and modern methods, so that injuries and accidents would be obviated as far as possible. Everybody knew the extreme precautions a manufacturer took to protect his building from danger of destruction by fire—he would be just as anxious to prevent injury to his employees if the Act was as it should be, and as Mr. Hall intended that it would be. Under such an Act the employer would sit up at nights devising means to properly protect his workingmen. "I pledge myself," said Mr. Hall, emphatically, "if the electors of West Peterborough will give me their confidence to do my utmost to see that a just and a fair, and an adequate Compensation Act is placed on the statute books of Ontario"—a statement that was greeted with cheers and enthusiastic applause.

"The Hon. A. B. Morine, in his speech here the other night," continued Mr. Hall, "said that the English Compensation Act was responsible for more law suits than any other measure. I don't believe Mr. Morine made that statement with any knowledge of the facts. Statistics show that 335,000 workingmen have been recompensed for injuries, and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred no lawsuits have taken place."

Short-Sighted Educational Policy.

Mr. Hall passed on to pay his respects to the Whitney educational policy, and utterly demolished the claim that that Government had administered this department efficiently. He showed how the Government had abolished Model Schools and, as a result, had cut short the supply of qualified teachers and prevented the poor man's children from going into the teaching profession. So intolerable had the conditions become that in ten counties in Ontario sixty per cent. of the teachers in the schools were unqualified. The education of the children, in many cases, was being neglected. While $488,000 was being paid to Toronto University, only $234,000 was being expended on the Public Schools of the Province. The system was top-heavy and the masses were being neglected.

"I saw a short time ago," said Mr. Hall, "advertisements for one hundred and twenty teachers, in the Province of Ontario. Why, I have been through the northern part of this riding and have found schools closed for want of teachers. Throughout the Province there is the least average attendance in twenty years".

Injustice to French People.

Bad as the conditions were in the English Public Schools, they were worse in the communities where the majority of people spoke French. It was absolutely impossible to get qualified teachers for such schools, and the situation was developing into an alarming state of affairs. There were schools in the Province where neither teacher or pupils could speak a word of English. Mr. Hall showed how the Conservative Cabinet was at sixes and sevens over this matter. He pointed out that while Whitney said there were no bilingual schools, Attorney-General Foy said that there could not legally be bilingual schools and if there were any they must cease to exist, and Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, announced that Foy was speaking on his own hook.

A Remedy Proposed.

As far as he had heard, or read, Mr. Peck had said nothing that suggested how this state of affairs was going to be remedied. "As for me," said Mr. Hall, "I claim that these two great principles should be observed, as I have stated in my address to the electors:

(a) That every child should have a thoroughly elementary education;

(b) That every child should have a knowledge of the English language".

The proper remedy to pursue is to have a body of well-trained teachers to teach the French children, the English language, and the course of instruction should be given in English. One of the greatest possible handicaps a person could have in Ontario is to have no knowledge of the English language, and I maintain that the French people of the province are being done a great injustice. The trouble is that the Whitney Government has not carried out the existing law."

Neglecting New Ontario.

Mr. Hall went on to show how the Whitney Government had neglected New Ontario. He effectively pointed out the manner in which the Toronto Telegram, a Conservative organ had criticized the administration by the Government of this part of the Province. He ridiculed, to the satisfaction of the audience the statement of Premier Whitney, that the Province would not be better off by having a hundred new settlers in New Ontario, because the Government would have some expenditure on education, administration of justice, etc. The people of Peterborough realized how important the settling of New Ontario and its consequent demands for manufactured articles would be. The arbitrary nature of the ostrich-like attitude of the Premier, in regard to tax-reform was adequately illustrated by Mr. Hall, who quoted from the Ottawa Citizen, the most influential Conservative organ in the Eastern part of the Province, to show what the friends of the Government though about the manner in which the Premier treated, or rather, refused to treat, this most important subject, about which he had been asked to act by deputations representing hundreds of municipalities, who asked for the privilege of making their laws as they liked in regard to assessment.

The Hydro-Electric Bluff.

Mr. Hall wound up a most effective speech by pricking the Hydro-Electric balloon. He referred to the first announcement that had been made that 3,000 h.p. could be developed at Dam No. 4, and this was to supply Peterborough and Lakefield, while 5,000 h.p. could be obtained from Dam No. 8, and this was to furnish power for municipalities in the eastern section of the district. He had pointed out that the report of the Hydro-Electric's own engineer showed that only 1,100 horse-power could be developed, whereupon the Review had taken another tack, and announced that the Hydro-Electric did not propose to use Dam No. 4, alone—that would only give 1,100 h. p. and would not be worth considering." Then came the announcement in the Toronto News, that Dams Nos. 4 and 5, were going to be used; that they would give 20,000 to 25,000 horse power, and that the Hydro-Electric Commission was going to spend a million dollars on power in the Trent district. At the same time the report of the Hydro-Electric's own engineer showed that only 2,280 h.p. could be developed. "Why don't they put up a business proposition that their own report will bear out?" asked Mr. Hall. "If they can show us a plan by which we are going to get light and power cheaper I will throw up my hands and do my best to help to obtain it, but I am not going to be a party to handing a gold-brick to the City of Peterborough. If I have to use a gold-brick proposition in order to be elected I would sooner be defeated."

In conclusion, Mr. Hall read a strong condemnation from the Toronto News of the autocraic action of the Commission in regard to the Electrical Development Company. He hoped the day would never come when he would have to support a Government that had recived such a ernment that had received such a condemnation as that.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Morning Times

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9 1911

Hon. Mackenzie King and R. R. Hall at the Grand Opera House Last Night

FAIRLY LARGE AUDIENCE IN ATTENDANCE

Speeches Replete With Arraignment of the Whitney Government—The ex-Minister of Labor Does Not Hope for a Liberal Victory, But Expects the Opposition to Be Considerably Strengthened.

A fairly large audience, that was at times quite enthusiastic greeted Hon. Mackenzie King, Mr. R. R. Hall, the local candidate, and his prominent supporters at the Opera House last night.

Hon. J. R. Stratton filled the chair in a very acceptable manner.

Quite a few ladies graced the occasion with their presence.

The Opera House orchestra was in attendance.

HON. J. R. STRATTON.

Hon. J. R. Stratton in opening the proceedings in a brief but lucid speech mentioned how well all present knew Mr. Hall had represented them in the past in the Dominion House; in fact no man could have done better, and he predicted that he would act as faithfully and well, when elected next Monday as a member of the Provincial Legislature. Having touched on the Government practically giving away two million acres with one sweep of the pen to the Canadian Northern, and spoken for a few minutes on the education question, the necessity of improving the present assessment laws, and the need of a new Factory Act, the hon. gentleman introduced the candidate to the meeting.

Mr. R. R. Hall, on rising to address the meeting which contained quite a number of the fair sex, was greeted with expressions of applause. He was listened to most attentively while he spoke of the need of a live opposition to see that the money of the people was spent properly, and that a fair value was received for the land which the Government held as trustees for the people. Mr. Hall quoted instances where nothing near the value had been received as there had not been men in the legislature of sufficient ability to look after these interests in a fitting manner. Mr. Hall spoke at length on the education question and on the bad policy of the Government in abolishing the Model schools and introducing the Normal schools, the result of this policy being that the classes from which the best teachers were drawn could not afford to give their sons and daughters the necessity of education to fit them for becoming teachers. This source having been shut off, qualified teachers were never so scarce as at the present time, sixty per cent. of the teachers being unqualified and some country schools actually closed down.

These unqualified teachers did not know their business and as a consequence, the pupils, the children of the workingman, were the sufferers. Was not this a serious matter? He thought so, and went on to say that for every dollar spent on the child of the working man in the cities, towns, and villages of this Province $150 were spent on the child of the man who could send his child to receive higher education. As a matter of fact the question is top-heavy. In the bi-lingual schools if the English are neglected, the French are in a worse state, for how can they be taught English, which is so necessary in this country, if the teachers do not know it. The existing law is a dead letter, and it is time for the people of West Peterborough to withdraw their support from Sir James Whitney, as neither he nor Mr. Peck proposed any remedy for this frivolous state of affairs.

Continuing Mr. Hall said "every child should have a thorough elementary education, and especially a good knowledge of the English language."

It was a great handicap and injustice to the French Canadian children of this Province of Ontario not to be taught the English language. The Government closed their eyes and shut their ears when representation on this subject were brought to their notice.

At Cobourg, Sir Jas. Whitney was quoted as having said it was not worth while having a hundred new settlers in New Ontario because of the expenses which would be incurred for their education.

Tax reform was next referred to and came in for criticism of the government even by their own friends. Under the present existing law for every improvement a man makes on his property in this city of Peterborough he is taxed. Even when he adds a new wing to his house, round comes the assessor, up goes the tax, until the burden is becoming greater than can be borne. He hoped a speedy improvement would be made in this matter.

The Factory Act was next dealt with and here Mr. Hall said sweeping reforms were necessary, the present act not being beneficial to either the employer or to the workman.

When a manufacturer built a factory, he took every precaution to safeguard his property and to protect it from fire, he made floors of concrete, set up strong tanks, containing thousands of gallons of water, which could be worked automatically—for what purpose? So that he could convince the insurance officials of the slight risk there was of his premises taking fire, and thus getting the building insured at a low rate.

"Could not human life be safeguarded just as much as the property? Certainly it could." Mr. Hall quoted figures showing that while here, in Canada, under the existing law nine out of ten could not obtain compensation, in England, 99 out of every 100 who claimed it received it.

After a few remarks on the Power Limit Mr. Hall amid applause took his seat.

HON. MACKENZIE KING.

Hon. Mackenzie King received a rousing reception as might be expected from the fact of his having been Minister of Labor in the late Federal Government and a large number of the audience being working men. He left his audience with the assurance that there is no question but that the Whitney Government will be returned to power, and urged that the Opposition be strengthened as a check upon what he termed the autocratic characteristics of the Premier. If we speak of the Government of this Province, Mr. King said, we must say: "Sir Jas. P. Whitney, and be done with it." The Legislature is composed of 87 Conservatives and 17 Liberals, and Sir Jas. P. Whitney aggrandizes to himself its exclusive government. What we need is a stiffening of the Opposition to afford a check on any unfair measure that may be hurried through by a Cabinet dominated by one man—its leader—who ignores the Opposition and is even indifferent to the opinions of his own party. He offered the old-time battle cry, indulged in by both parties under conditions existing at present, that when one party is strongly entrenched at Ottawa an Opposition of considerable strength should exist at Toronto to serve as a counterbalancing power between the two parties. Sir Jas. P. Whitney used to be a strong advocate of that principle, but, for obvious reasons, had of late changed his views.

The speaker here arraigned the Premier for going to the country without any definite policy on which to appeal for renewed confidence. He submits no platform whatever to the electorate but deals in subterfuges and excuses. He does not explain his agreement, if any, for a port in Hudson Bay. He says the election at this moment will save the expense of bye-elections, when it is an open secret that the Liberal whip offered should the Government allow his party the one seat vacant, the Liberals would permit the eight or nine Conservative seats to be retained without opposition.

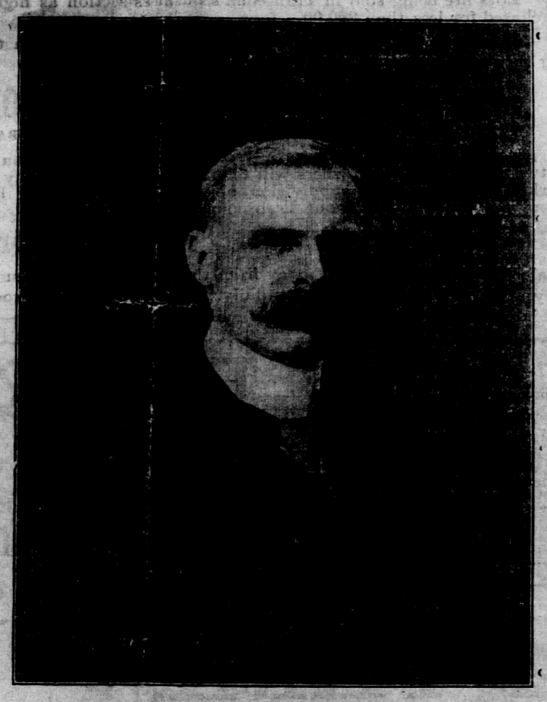
Turning to the bi-lingual school question the hon. gentleman drew attention to the fact that eighteen months ago Bishop Fallon had protested against a method of education that permitted children to leave the public school without any knowledge whatever of the English language. In November, 1910, Sir Jas. P. deputed Dr. Merchant to investigate, and up to the present time he has not reported. This would point to the conclusion that the Premier was afraid of that report, and in referring to this question at all Sir J. P. Whitney had been lamentably inconsistent. First he said there were no bi-lingual schools in the Province. He next admitted that there were a few children north of Sudbury utterly ignorant of the English language. Well, contined the speaker, if that is all there is in it, what on earth has Dr. Merchant been doing the whole year of his investigation? And when cornered up on the question, Sir Jas. P. Whitney falls back on his old excuse that bi-lingualism is a legacy left by the old Ross Government. If that is true, thundered Mr. King, how is it that he has been so indifferent all this time to the momentous question of bi-lingual schools.

Talking directly to the laboring class, the ex-Minister of Labor pointed out that while a labor bureau was established by the Liberal administration of which Hon. J. R. Stratton was then a member, at Toronto, the same year as the bureau was inaugurated at Ottawa by the Laurier Government. It is, he said, a matter of history, the splendid work accomplished in the interests of labor by the labor bureau at Toronto, under the Ross Government, but that institution had been so utterly neglected by the Whitney party that it became useless and in fact is now defunct. In this connection the activity of the Labor Bureau at Ottawa had demonstrated the crying need for adequate compensation to workmen injured in their industrial pursuits. Statistics extending over seven years go to show that in Canada every year 2000 workmen are killed and five times that number annually receive injuries that permanently affect their industrial usefulness. This means that in ten years 20,000 workmen will be swept out of existence by accident and 100,000 permanently incapacitated. Now, he argued, does not these statistics show the need of the fullest measure of compensation being provided for by law; and Mr. R. R. Hall is seeking your vote in order that he may advocate an amendment to the present Workmen's Compensation Act giving ample protection in case of accident. All corporations and railways put aside a certain amount for wear and tear of machinery and rolling stock, and the Liberal party is asking to-day is not the loss of human life as important as loss in machinery and freight cars? Then is it not as necessary, in the interests of labor, that a certain yearly amount be written off by industrial concerns for the benefit of employees injured or killed while following their ordinary laboring pursuits. As the law stands now most companies insure their men against accidents and invariably the insurance companies fight the cases and carry them from court to court until the compensation is eaten up in litigation. Mr. Hall proposes to remedy this by amending the act by substituting and adding the best clauses of the English and German acts, including the provision that adequate compensation shall be paid in all cases except where the injured man has been negligent. This latter provision, Mr. King contended, would not increase law suits, for in most cases the companies hesitate to fight even claims where negligence on the part of the injured employee is probable.

Mr. Rowell's proposition is to establish a law that will prohibit litigation in cases of accident, the State to settle the question.

Continuing the speaker denounced the Premier for not amending the Assessment Act on the lines asked by 300 municipalities, and contended that municipalities should be permitted to vote on the question of assessing land at a little higher rate than improvements, which method has been successfully adopted in Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina and other towns. He next went on to deplore the lack of satisfactory educational government in the Province and offered that there is something radically wrong when over 1000 teachers in Ontario are non-certificated. He did not care if teachers were going to the prosperous West, or what the reason is for this state of affairs; the Minister of Education is responsible and should remedy the conditions or be fired higher than a kite. Neither did he care what on earth or in heaven, or elsewhere are the causes for the decline in Provincial agriculture; the Minister of Agriculture should right matters in this direction. He thought if the Hon. Mr. Hanna is justified in taking jail birds and putting them on the Guelph Farm, eating and sleeping with them, greeting them with a fraternal "well boys," and otherwise making things pleasant all round, he would be equally justified in appropriating some of the cash expended for that purpose in helping poor and deserving residents of crowded city districts. He found no fault with prison reform, but the Government's policy of making one "show piece" of an attempt to reform hundreds of jail birds on the one side, and on the other hand permitting the development of conditions in slums calculated to turn loose on the world thousands of criminals, is not a sufficient programme to go before the electorate with.

The meeting broke up with cheers for the King and candidate.



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The Liberal Candidate for the Ontario Legislature

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Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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D 3412

MR. KING IN KINCARDINE

[illegible]

(Special Telegram to The Globe.)

Kincardine, Dec. 10.—The Opera House was filled to the doors on Saturday night to hear Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King deliver his closing speech of the campaign in Centre Bruce in the interest of William McDonald, the Independent Liberal candidate. Ex-Mayor Malcolm occupied the chair. Mr. C. F. Mickle of Chesley opened the meeting with a splendid address. He was followed by Hon. Mr. King, who for an hour and three-quarters arraigned the Whitney Government in one of the cleverest and ablest speeches ever heard in Kincardine. The speaker dealt with the school question, the bilingual schools, public ownership of telephones, the assessment act, agriculture, Hydro-electric, the Farmers Bank case, and many other questions.

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3 Feb. 1912

Queen's University
Arts Soc. Dinner

REPLY TO TOAST TO "CANADA"

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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D 3414

HON. MACKENZIE KING AT QUEEN'S DINNER

SPOKE ON CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITY.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Kingston, Feb. 4.—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was the chief speaker at the dinner of Queen's University Arts Society in Grant Hall on Saturday night, and received a great ovation from the students. He responded to the toast of "Canada," proposed by Prof. O. D. Skelton. Mr. King impressed upon the students the necessity of preparing now to discharge the responsibilities which Canadians must bear. He said that when Minister of Labor in the Laurier Cabinet he had tried to associate as closely as possible the Government and the university, and referred to two appointments made from Queen's, Prof. Adam Shortt as Civil Service Commissioner and Prof. Skelton to report for the Labor Department upon the question of eight-hour day labor. With reference to the liquor traffic Mr. King said he hoped to see the day when it would be stamped out. If university men would band together their influence would be more forcible than legislation in regard to banishing the bar. In conclusion Mr King said that if there is any debt the university owes the nation it is the furnishing of good leaders. Principal Hutton of University College, Toronto, responded to the toast of "University Education," as also did Principal Gordon of Queen's.

Globe Monday
5 July 1909

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THE DEBT DUE

By the Canadian Universities to the Nation.

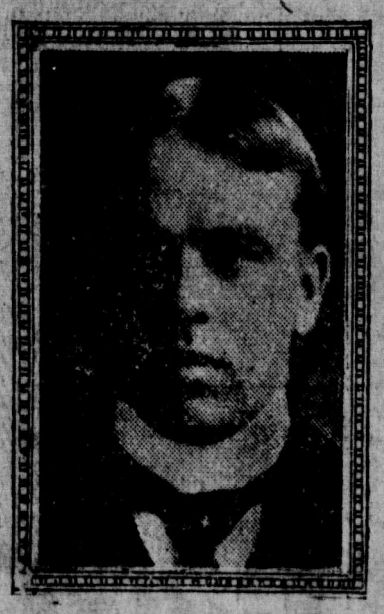
HON. MACKENZIE KING

SAYS IT IS TO FURNISH GOOD LEADERS.

Annual Dinner of Queen's Arts Society in Grant Hall—The ex-Dominion Minister of Labor Replies to the Toast of "Canada."

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, ex-minister of labor in the Laurier cabinet, was the chief speaker at Queen's University Arts Society dinner, in Grant hall, on Saturday night, and received a great ovation from the large academic gathering. His speech in replying to the toast to "Canada" was eloquent and forceful. He pressed upon the students the supreme necessity of preparing now to discharge the responsibilities which Canadians must bear, and emphasized the fact that the universities must supply the nation with men who will make leaders.

The dinner was a marked success. It was largely attended by professors, arts men, delegates from the other faculties, and representatives from sister universities. About 6.45 o'clock all sat down to tables tastefully arranged and decorated, and partook of an elaborate menu, prepared by Reid and Hambrooke, Caterers.



HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

During the dinner, the different years made things interesting and enjoyable by their yells and parodies, and the Opera House orchestra played selections. The male quartette, composed of G. B. McCallum, G. Attwood, A. Truesdell and A. Beecroft, sang, and J. Arthur W. Craig rendered several solos.

At the head of the speaker's table was seated A. D. Matheson, president of the Arts Society, who capably fulfilled the duties of toastmaster. On his right were Principal Gordon and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, while Prof. John Watson, vice-principal of Queen's, and Principal Hutton, of University College, Toronto, were on the toastmaster's left. A large number of arts and divinity professors also were at this table. Towards the close of the dinner the galleries filled with friends of the students, to hear the speeches.

About eight o'clock the toastmaster called the gathering to order, asked all to drink the toast to the "King," after which the national anthem was heartily sung.

The next toast, "Canada," was proposed by Prof. O. D. Skelton, who said that a man never reasons himself into patriotism. We have to thank the United States for external pressure to bring out our patriotism. We often boast of our better morality, but that is only because of the lesser temptations than our cousins to the south. In speaking of systems of government, the professor said the United States federal government was as much ahead of the Canadian federal government as the Canadian management of municipal affairs is in advance of the United States system of civic government. Canada has had many heroes, explorers, missionaries and pioneers, whose memories are revered by all Canadians. Canada has been short in the past, but will be long in the future. The common goal of all is to build up commerce, education, morality and make the conditions of all classes in this fair land second to none in the world, and further commerce, education and world-wide peace.

Mr. King's Address.

When Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King rose to respond to "Canada," he thanked the Arts Society for inviting him to the banquet. It was also a pleasure for him to be present at a dinner where the principal of his old alma mater (University College, Toronto) was also a guest. This was only the second time in sixteen years that he had spoken at a university dinner.

Mr. King said, while he was associated with the department of labor, he had tried to associate as closely as possible the government and the university. Two men had been found in Queen's to fill two of the most important positions in the Canadian government service, Prof. Adam Shortt and Prof. Skelton. He had considered it a rare opportunity to appoint Prof. Shortt chairman of the Civil Service Commission. All knew what a success he had made of this responsible position. And when the eight-hour day of work was being considered by a special committee, Mr. King had also considered it an opportunity to recommend Prof. Skelton as the most capable man in the dominion of giving advice on that important [illegible]tion.

When referring to Prof. Skelton's statement, that the federal government of the United States was superior to ours, Mr. King told of a conversation which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had with a newspaper man. This journalist was severely criticising the then premier's cabinet and the standard of some of the men who composed it. Sir Wilfrid calmly said: "Well, you want me to have a cabinet of angels, and yet you won't send me angels to pick from." The president of the United States has the opportunity of picking all over the states for men for his cabinet. The Canadian premier has to take what are sent him, find constituencies for some of them, and has to have them re-elected, (laughter), whereas the president of the states has none of these difficulties. Mr. King went on to say that it was obvious how hard it was to get scholars and men of business and ability to bear the standards of their parties. Next to the church, politics affords the best opportunity for worth-while service. Mr. King urged the students to equip themselves now, before it is too late, and watch their chance.

The speaker, with these important preliminaries, went on with reference to "Canada." Patriotism is not true unless the possessor really knows the reason for his patriotism. By pointing out some handicaps which he has seen in other countries of the world, Mr. King showed some very apparent reasons for true Canadian patriotism.

The first thing which strikes the traveller from the old land when he lands in Canada is the difference in the facial expression of Canadians and the people in England. Zeal and optimism are ablaze on the faces of Canadians who are cheerfully shouldering the burdens of the new world, while the gloomy look on the faces of the old country men denote how heavily the burdens of the old world are bearing upon them.

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In Europe a series of countries are all armed against each other. How different it is in this continent, 4,000 miles of boundary without a fort or wall for protection purposes. In a few years we shall celebrate 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States. The speaker said this was one of the achievements of civilization. He urged the students to do everything in their power to arouse public sentiment, so that in 1915 this celebration of 100 years of peace will be an object lesson to the world, and the speaker hoped would rush the day when war will be impossible in the world.

Referring to the liquor traffic, Mr. King said it was probably the basest evil of the day, and hoped to see the day when it would be stamped out. He didn't consider it a party question, but felt if the men of the universities would band themselves together and vow that they would never enter bars and use their influence to that end, it would be more forcible than any legislation.

The speaker declared he believed we have the best system of government in the world. The liberal party has a policy by which it is prepared to stand or fall, and we all hope the government also has. (Laughter.)

In closing Mr. King urged the students to equip and discipline themselves, for public service, and find their individual responsibility. He desirous of doing service to fellowmen and country. If there is any debt the university owes the nation it is the furnishing of good leaders. Mr. King's address was followed by prolonged applause.

Other Speakers.

"Queen's" was proposed by Prof. J. F. Macdonald. He said, in part, there are many things universities have in common. There are peculiar and distinctive characteristics. The outward expression on the faces of the students often reflects the character of the university. A few outward changes are about to be made in Queen's, but it is hoped that certain moral earnestness and independence may never change.

Prof. William Nicol responded, giving many interesting reminiscenses of the past. He spoke of the advance made under the late Principal Grant, and under Principal Gordon, and of the bright future ahead of Queen's.

"University Education" was proposed by Prof. G. W. Mitchell and responded to by Principal Hutton, of University College, Toronto, and Principal Gordon.

Principal Hutton said, as Socrates never praised Athens to the Athenians, but lived quietly among them, never leaving his country unless in her defence, but showed his love for her in a different way, so he (the principal) would not attempt to praise university education to students. So, assuming Socrates' position, he cross-questioned some of the universities.

He went on to say that knowledge is power, powerlessness and disability. A man may be so enwrapped in his education that he is often isolated from happier people. The principal compared the scruples of students with those of the lawyer, doctor, clergyman, soldier, and found the former small in comparison with those of the latter. In conclusion, he urged the students to apply themselves in their short time at college, an opportunity never to be had again, that later they may discharge life's business manfully, and be a credit to their Alma-Mater and a blessing to mankind.

Profs. T. Callander and P. G. C. Campbell very cleverely and amusingly honored "The Ladies," at the same time calling them to task for some imperfections.

C. R. Owens proposed "Sister Universities" and representatives from McGill, University College, Victoria, McMaster, Toronto, and the Royal Military College responded.

The dinner broke up at 11.40 o'clock with the singing of the college doxology.

The committee in charge were L. A. Pierce, L. D. Stevenson, J. A. Campbell, J. C. MacFarlane, J. R. Tuttle, J. W. North.

Kingston Whig
Feb 5: 1912

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VERY PROMINENT SPEAKERS THERE

Mackenzie King and Principal Hutton at the Arts Dinner.

PATRIOTIC THEMES

Advanced by the Various Speakers—Prof. Skelton Spoke on Canadian Politics.

Grant Hall, used as a ball room Friday evening, and as a house of prayer Sunday afternoon, was utilized as a banqueting hall on Saturday night, on the occasion of the third annual dinner given by the Arts Society of Queen's University.

At 6.30 about two hundred and fifty guests sat down to dinner which was provided by Caterer Reid, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. Each course was served in splendid manner. Some of the students assisted in waiting on the tables. After enjoying the sumptuous repast the toast list was proceeded with.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Prof. A. D. Matheson, honorary president of the society, who presided, proposed "The King," and the entire gathering arose and sang the national anthem.

Prof. Matheson in a brief address welcomed the guests and especially the two speakers of the evening, Hon Mackenzie King, Principal Hutton, and the representatives from other colleges.

Prof. Skelton was then called upon to propose the toast to "Canada," which was enthusiastically received. He declared that a national song had been composed, and it was the fault of the people if a country was not built up to correspond.

NATIONAL PATRIOTISM.

The speaker also touched on National Patriotism and explained some of the causes that produced it. The great majority of it was born in a person, but yet the aggressiveness of other countries and also the feeling of pride in the superiority of one's own country, were the chief attributes.

Speaking of government the speaker said that while we boast of our moral superiority over our neighbors to the south of us, yet it was his opinion in politics and government they were superior to us.

He further affirmed that many members of the municipal and provincial government of Canada would not be allowed in the American House of Legislation for one hour.

While the country had been somewhat at a disadvantage, yet the pride of its ancestors in England, Scotland and Ireland—its explorers, its pioneers and heroes equalled tha of other nations.

MACKENZIE KING SPEAKS.

In replying to the toast of Canada, the Hon. Mackenzie King, in opening, said that since graduating from the Toronto University sixteen years ago, it nad been his chief desire to address university students on this subject, but he thought perhaps that this had been his only opportunity.

He looked forward to a bright future for Canada.

He paid tributes to Prof. Skelton and Prof. Shortt: Prof. Shortt for his excellent service in fulfilling his duties in his present position. "Prof. Shortt's reports on the eight-hour question were the best ever published by any government of Canada," said the speaker.

In reply to Prof. Skelton's remark about the government, the speaker said that it reminded him of a story. A cabinet minister and a newspaper representative were conversing when the latter accused the cabinet minister of impure politics. "You expect a cabinet of angels, and you don't send angels to make it up of," was the reply of the cabinet minister.

Mr. King urged upon the students the wisdom of taking an active hand in politics, for he declared that "next to the church it was the noblest of professions, and no warfare is more savage."

One thing very noticeable in Canada was the fact that in all its people the zeal of youth was pictured upon their countenances. This was noticed by people coming from the Old Country. Another point the speaker was very proud of was, that while eastern countries were arming to the teeth, Canada by peace, was practically unprotected. Illustrating this, he pointed out that miles of the Pacific coast were without armaments. He had heard that the local fort had been turned into an hospital, and he hoped for the day when all forts would be turned to such uses.

Mr. King thought that the hundred years of peace which Canada had enjoyed should arouse enthusiastic public opinion to back up the international celebration being arranged for, thus showing that it was infinitely better for two countries to be living at peace and in harmony than in warring with each other.

The speaker gloried in the fact that wherever one may travel, he sees the emblem of liberty the Union Jack, (cheers). Canada had been sustained by the mother country for many years. She should now in return assist the mother country.

In conclusion, the speaker reminded the students that now was the time to equip themselves for the battle of life, for if it is not done while you are at the university, it will not be done afterwards.

In a short and pointed address, Prof. Macdonald proposed "Queen's," which was responded to by Prof. Nicol.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The toast of "University Education," was in the very capable hands of Principal Hutton, of the University of Toronto, and Principal Gordon of Queen's.

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Principal Gordon, after a few brief and terse remarks retired in favor of their distinguished guest, Principal Hutton.

Prof. Hutton said that with the philosopher, Socrates, he thought it was easy enough to praise a profession or calling to those engaged in it, but being a bad principal he was not going to do it.

"The four short years at college should be the best in the life of the student," he declared. Knowledge is power and often disability, because in the latter case it sometimes serves to isolate one from his fellows.

In a jocular way the speaker pointed out that many smiling and happy young men had been frozen by the manners and countenances of chilled professors. In a similar way he gave a gentle tap at the lawyer, the soldier, the doctor and the journalist.

In conclusion he wondered how many Miltons or Dickens would graduate from the halls of Queen's.

"The ladies," of which a good representation were present in the gallery, was proposed by Prof. Callander and gracefully responded to by Prof. Campbell. The future of the university, said Prof. Campbell, depends to some extent on the ladies.

"Sister Universities," was proposed by C. R. Owens, B.A., and responded to by J. A. Matthewson, of McGill; F. S. Gordon, Varsity; Mr. Poole, McMaster; Mr. Edmundson, Victoria, and Mr. Crosby of the Royal Military College.

During the evening a fine musical program was given, in which Mr. Arthur Craig gave several vocal selections and Messrs. Beecroft, Attwood, McCallum and Truesdale delighted the gathering with the rendition of an excellent quartette. Mr. C. E. Paul, in his usual capable manner officiated at the piano.

The feature of the musical program was the singing of the faculty songs by the different years.

The dinner was a decided success in every way. Much credit is due the committee in charge, Messrs L. D. Stevenson, J. A. Campbell, J. C. MacFarlane, J. R. Tuttle, J. W. North and L. A. Pierce, general convenor. Their efforts were rewarded, for in the opinion of all it was one of the most successful dinners held in many years.

Kingston Standard
Feb 5: 1912.

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There are three institutions which should influence a man's life, and which, in turn, a man's life should influence--a man's home, a man's university and a man's country, and no one of the three should or can be without its effect upon the other two.

Of the relationship between the home and the University there are other occasions on which it would be more appropriate to speak, it will be sufficient in passing to say that our universities, as schools of democracy, which is their true position in our present national economy, are not likely to suffer from distinctions of caste and class, in consequence of the differences in the homes from which their undergraduate bodies are recruited--at least for many years to come, nor is it likely that the influence of our universities upon the future homes of the graduates will be other than helpful in quickening the perception of that faculty which discriminates between the false and the true in the standards of individual happiness and social well-being which they may help to maintain.

It is rather of the relationship of the University to the Country that I prefer to speak in replying tothe toast of "Canada" on this occasion. I have already spoken of the University as a school of democracy and I have done so advisedly. Unless it is such, it will fail in its duty to the State in our day and generation.

We have heard debated in this city and in this hall the

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question whether democracy has been a failure or a success,but the fact of democracy itself,as the political basis of our institutions,has never been called in question. Yes,gentlemen,democracy is here,and it is here to stay,our lot,at least,is cast in with its fortunes,and to the part played by our universities more than to any other single factor of our times must we look for the answer to the question,whether in the end its fruits are to be a blessing to our country or a curse.

Time will not permit of my so much as pointing out in how many respects and to what degree this is true. Remove the Geological Survey and its work,and how much is known of our territory and its resources,take away the men of university training and how much is left of the survey? Without our engineers and scientists how are our railways to be constructed,and our mineral wealth to become of practical worth. Do away with the laboratory and what becomes of modern industry? End the study of law and you shake the foundations of order and justice. Let medicine and surgery cease and disease and death will take their place. The Press,much as we complain of it,the pulpit,weak in its high mission as it may be,our schools,elementary or advanced,what would all these be once the lamp which lights the halls of our colleges and universities were dimmed,and its rays no longer found their way through open door or pictured casement out into the shadows which surround? No,gentlemen.

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the case needs but to be stated to be apparent; yet how far, we may very properly ask, has the state recognized the importance and the greatness of its truth?

But if there is one particular above another, in which the modern university should serve the modern state, in which learning should serve democracy, in which circumstances have combined to create at once a need, an opportunity and a responsibility, it is in a university fitting its graduates for the highest duties of citizenship, and one form of expression which a university is particularly qualified to give and called upon to give is to be found in what may be spoken of as educated leadership.

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9 Feb. 1912

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McMaster University
Literary Society
Banquet

CANADIANS AS DIPLOMATS

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Mail & Empire Saturday Feb 10, 1912

LET CANADIANS BE DIPLOMATS

Hon. W. L. M. King Addresses McMaster University Lit. Banquet.

Addressing the Literary Society of McMaster University, at its ninth annual banquet in Castle Memorial Hall, last evening, Hon. W. L. McKenzie King expressed the opinion that the time had come when Canadians should have a share in the Consular and Diplomatic service of the Empire. He commented on the speech delivered by Winston Churchill at Belfast, Thursday, when the latter said that Irish Home Rule was the first act of the British Parliament towards transfering its Imperial functions to local legislatures situated in each part of the Empire, having charge of all matters pertaining to the constituencies they represented and the formation of a central Government, which should have charge of affairs pertaining to the whole. If Canadians were big enough to share in the Government of the Empire, he thought they were big enough to share in its service in the Diplomatic Department. He thought that the universities should train men to pass the prescribed examinations for entrance to the service and that the Canadian Government should confer with the British Government for the purpose of securing the privilege for those Canadians who could qualify themselves in that respect. He was pleased that this utterance of the First Lord of the Admiralty was the first public statement by a member of the Government of a plan for Imperial Federation.

Mr. I. F. Fitch, of the year of 1912, in an eloquent and patriotic speech proposed the toast "To Canada," to which Mr. King responded. The other speakers were Mr. E. G. Poole, president of the organization; Chancellor McCrimmon, Mr. N. S. McKechnie, Mr. T. R. Wilkins, Miss Freda Wells, Mr. R. A. L. Knight, and a representative from Queen's University.

Toronto Star Saturday 10 Feb 1912

10, 1912.

CANADA MUST BEAR SHARE OF THE BURDEN

Hon. W. L. M. King Says No Party Should Retain in Its Ranks Men Who Will Not

SUPPORT THE BRITISH NAVY

Canadians as Diplomats—Successful Banquet of McMaster Literary Society.

Castle Memorial Hall was last evening the scene of the most successful banquet in the history of the McMaster University Literary Society. Equal suffrage in all things pertains at the Baptist University, and of the nearly three hundred students and friends seated at the tables full half were ladies, so that there was decidedly more than the bill of fare to appeal to the aesthetic tastes of the male students. The hall presented a very pretty picture indeed.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was the guest of the evening. Replying to the toast of Canada, eloquently proposed by I. F. Fitch, '12, Mr. King enlarged on the privileges and responsibilities of being a citizen of the British Empire, of which Canada had been the first and was still the most important outpost. No political party could afford to keep in its ranks men who refused to accept their share of the burdens of the Empire. There was room for difference of opinion as to the best method of helping the Mother Country—whether by establishing a Canadian navy or making a direct contribution to the Imperial treasury; but no true Canadian would refuse to do his part.

He commented with enthusiasm on the speech delivered by Winston Churchill at Belfast Thursday, when the latter said that Irish home rule was the first act of the British Parliament towards a scheme of Imperial federation, adding that if Canadians were big enough to share in the government of the Empire, he thought they were big enough to share in its service in the consular and diplomatic department. The universities should train men to pass the prescribed examinations for entrance to the service, and the Canadian Government should confer with the British Government for the purpose of securing the privilege for those Canadians who could qualify themselves in that respect.

The other toasts and speakers were: "The Ladies," Mr. T. R. Wilkins, '12, and Miss Freda Wells, '12; "Alma Mater," Rev. N. S. McKetchnie, and Chancellor McCrimmon; "Sister Institutions," Mr. R. A. L. Knight, and the representatives of Queen's University.

A flashlight photograph was taken for The Star Weekly.

A New Sect.

A Texas farmer has shot his wife dead because she refused to agree with him as to the meaning of a certain passage in the Bible!

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22 Feb. 1912

Buffalo, N.Y.:
Saturn Club

"A CENTURY OF PEACE"

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THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENI BRUARY 23, 1912.

THE BUFFALO INQUIRER
FEBRUARY 23, 1912

MACKENZIE KING TALKS ON PEACE

Urges Concerted Action in Bringing About the Proposed Celebration.

Although two and a half hours late and tired and breathless after a mile walk, W. L. Mackenzie King, former minister of labor in the Canadian cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, last night talked at the Saturn club on "A Century of Peace." He was due to begin his address at 8:30 o'clock, and for two hours the club members wondered what had become of their guest. Finally, at 11 o'clock, Mr. King reached the club. He explained his train was held up for several hours by the storm, and was again delayed at Niagara Falls. He finally reached Buffalo, but the train once more was halted in the yards and, becoming impatient, Mr. King got out, walked a mile, and reached the club.

In his address he urged that the governments of the United States and Great Britain, each appoint a commission for a united celebration of 100 years peace among English speaking people. The speaker paid a tribute to Washington by stating that all English speaking people owe him a debt. Washington secured for the Englishmen greater liberty than they would otherwise have had," he said.

Mr. King will repeat his address this afternoon before the members of the Twentieth Century club.

CLUB CELEBRATIONS

Those of Ellicott and Saturn Clubs Held in Honor of Washington.

BRILLIANT SPEECHES.

Dr. John Wesley Hill Supported Taft For President—W. L. Mackenzie King Spoke on Peace.

Washington's Birthday was fittingly observed throughout Buffalo yesterday by dinners, meetings and entertainments of various sorts. The most importa[illegible] events were the banquet at the [illegible]

W. L. Mackenzie King on Peace.

Due to the traffic tie-up, W. L. Mackenzie King, former minister of labor in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet in the Canadian parliament, reached the Saturn Club last evening after a tramp of more than a mile, tired out and two and a half hours late. The members had feared some such accident, however, and had waited patiently.

Mr. King advocated the appointment of an international commission to arrange for a proper celebration of the 100 years of peace that have existed among the English-speaking nations; but warned his hearers that there might come about a spoiling of the whole scheme if any particular society or group of individuals tried to run things to suit themselves.

In part he said:

"Is it not one of the remarkable coincidences of which history is so full that between Canada, which has twice witnessed rebellion, and the United States, which was once torn by civil war, there should not have been, within the period of time covered by these events and much beyond, the semblance of international strife? We have found a more excellent way of adjusting our differences. By conferences, by commission, by treaty, by arbitration, we have settled one by one the differences that have arisen, until today, whatever there may have been of disappointment or sense of loss has been forgotten in the common accord with which the triumph of reason over force has been acclaimed."

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File → [King's Speech on Anglo-American Peace Centenary, Feb 22, 1912.] (Feb 22/1912)

FILE (WLMK) D 3426

It is significant of the progress which the peace movement has made on this continent that the anniversary of the birthday of the founder of this nation, the one whose name shall forever be identified with that long forbearance which has earned the "great ocean of the Anglo Saxon race", should be chosen by the leading class of this as the occasion for an address on the celebration of 100 years of Peace among the Anglo Saxon peoples. If you will pardon a personal allusion it is perhaps not less significant of the ~~[illegible]~~ changes which have made ~~enduring qualities~~ permanent & adhering ~~of this~~ the same movement, that you should have chosen ~~on the same~~ to address you on this theme and occasion one who, through the accident of birth happens to be a grandson of the rebel who in 37-38 was for a time the President of the Provisional government of a Republic which in a moment of insurrection ~~a nation of the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ in more complete & coherent in the British Secretary & the North of the International boundary. ~~These differences are thoroughly~~ The American Revolution succeeded ~~[illegible]~~ the Canadian Rebellion was suppressed, in ~~[illegible]~~ the process of time ~~the~~ one ~~the world~~ ~~[illegible]~~ was given a new nation, or the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~a country~~ ~~[illegible]~~ formerly ~~[illegible]~~ of the other, a young country was raised to the Rebellion became to ~~[illegible]~~ become ~~[illegible]~~ of ever increasing ~~importance in the~~ importance to.

These differences are remembered today only as ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ marking the beginning of a new advance; though fortunately different in their results they were

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✓ Anglo-Amer. Relations - Centenary

D 3427 Peace

2/

either the ~~[illegible]~~ strength of a larger citizenship, strength of a larger measure of freedom, a liberty which was to make possible that unity of sentiment & purpose which is embodied in the idea of the celebration of 100 years of peace — // Just 100 years ago this nation of the United States was entering upon war with Great Britain, the country from whence I come was the part of the British Empire which was subject to its attacks. All the hatred engendered in the struggle from independence was renewed & intensified and for two years & more the work of destruction was held up. Would it have been possible for Canadians, for British subjects to honour the name of George Washington then? Is not the circumstance that today that name is revered by English speaking peoples in all parts of the globe, that what there was of belligerency has passed away, that what there is of merit is cherished by all, the strongest evidence of the transforming power of a century of peace. In the name of this peace, I congratulate you, gentlemen on the anniversary which you celebrate ~~on the~~ to-night and as a British subject am proud to share with you in ~~doing honour to the memory of one who whilst the first~~ was by birth a citizen of the United States and is today acclaimed as a true patriot in ~~[illegible]~~ proclaiming ~~[illegible]~~ as a true patriot in

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the rights for which he contended.

A century of peace! How has it come about — Out of the war of 1812-14 came a circumstance which more than any other perhaps has contributed to the result —

— the Rush-Bagot agreement —
how brought about
its terms
(a) "a means of escape from competitive armaments".

Significance cannot be over stated.

a boundary of 4000 miles — saving in military & naval expenditure
avoidance of possible clashes.
(only exception — fishery ones, means boundary, Fenian raids, Immigration affairs etc.)
might have resulted
"a spectacle unparalleled in the world today
a strange commentary on their success — unless it be in heathen countries. —

~~Have we not — as a consequence of this an opportunity unparalleled in this an opportunity such as never before in the world's history has fallen to the lot of the peoples of a single continent~~

(b) The Rush-Bagot agreement has limited our armaments, both armaments limited our production, our commerce, our free institutions, our intellectual & national life in all the phases have developed. Set backs there have been of which the Civil War was the greatest — but freed from the fear of external invasion the lot & channels have prospered as they never otherwise could, had they been living with armies of mortal enemies on either side. With the fostering of the

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

arts of peace have come the gradual substitution of reason for force in international relations - instead of fighting to settle our controversies, we have dealt with them by international conferences or referred them to arbitration - within the last 50 or 3 years alone:

No less than 67 treaties have been negotiated between Great Britain & the U.S., all having to do with outstanding differences or possible causes of irritation between U.S. & Canada. — But more than that, permanent International commissions have been established to deal with further difficulties, affecting our international relationships.

Coincident with this & in a broader way the years which a century ago witnessing the irritations which burst into flame in the war of 1812 - the past years have witnessed a discussion of International Peace such as has never before been known. The speeches of President Taft & other statesmen favoring a permanent arbitration treaty between this country & the British Empire have epoch making in their significance, whilst the existence of the Peace Foundation in this country, the interest for promoting peace union, the Lake Mohonk Conference & the Hague Tribunal, not to mention many others, such as the foundations bequeathed by the Gaiss & Carnegie funds constitute active agencies for Peace, the latter of which have been instrumental in the history of the world.

It remains now for the nations concerned, for the United States, Great Britain & Canada to unite in an endeavour ~~to make permanent~~ not merely to make lasting & permanent this peace which has endured for nearly 100 years, and which has brought into being agencies so potent in their civilizing influence for all mankind, but to seize the opportunity afforded by what is a ~~psychological moment~~ in their international relations,

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to do it as the Empire forerunner their own people with the blessing of peace, and bring home to other nations the means by which it has been secured. The mass with some such thoughts as this that the Harvard Commencement in ~~the Spring~~ Fall 1909, I hesitated to make the following suggestion which I repeated at the Lake Mohonk Conference in May of the following year.

(c)

I lay no claim to monopoly in this idea, ~~I had not seen it~~ it doubtless had occurred to many others, who either gave or failed to give it expression, I had not, however, seen or heard it mentioned up to the time, & it came to me as I thought of the service the universities of our continent might render in helping to ~~shape the opinion~~ foster & develop our national honor & national aspirations. ~~Since then the idea has taken root~~ The idea, needed little more than to be thrown out to be quickly taken up, and the press of this country & the press of Canada were in one accord in their hearty endorsation of it. — More practical steps were ~~quickly~~ taken to give it definite form & shape. A National Committee was formed at Lake Mohonk — a special committee which subsequently merged on President Taft's, The Carnegie Peace & Arbitration Fund, of which Sir Wm Mulock, was the President both of the project & corresponded with diff. members & agencies concerning it. Later a National Committee was formed in New York, which

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has commenced a very active campaign. & in England during the present year a Council has been formed of which Earl Grey is the President. ~~Canada has not~~ A National Council must be formed in Canada ere long. So that the agencies which are necessary to ~~accompany~~ assure the celebration are already at work. & the ultimate bearing of the movement is assured.

Speaking at a Canadian Club dinner in N.Y. on Dec 4 I remember he point out that the only danger in the movement -

Jealousies making it its own

(d)

Should come Jealousies in one city, but of jealousies in Ottawa

~~Stefansson~~ ~~as to the alternative~~ a preliminary step taken of presenting a bill for the appointment of an Imperial Commission. This might be followed in say 1 Canada & the 3 Dominions ~~appoint a com~~ be joined later on, ~~one~~ ~~official~~ delegates a number to constitute the Imperial Commission meets final control of all arrangements. — This Commission could decide on the form of celebration. What it is all important the jealousies & the press should do in the interval is to make plain the objects it is in-

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limited to seems.

Let me conclude with a reference to what these are: (1) – That civilization has advanced, (2) destructive feature of warfare not bloodshed but absence of bloodshed

(2) A new moral influence arises – arising from the greatest lesson in history of the benefit of disarmament

(3) Peace hath her victories – Anglo Saxon power

(4). Prophecy of a larger liberty.

(5) a new conception of patriotism comparable to devotion limiting to country

instead of destroying each other, destroying the common enemies of mankind

(6) a new stock in trade

its application to International affairs

nations apply the principle of the Christ religion to the conduct of their international intercourse

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3433

President Taft & Sir Edward Grey offer
Anglo-American Arbitration treaty

International Arbitration Tribunal
Hague Conference - contraband

What it may prevent of war.
Peace - for Eng
Germany

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

be more all our to defy of Armaments -
2 fort building & naval promises
constant vs destruction - building vs burning,
vs German
navy vs. state fleets
& vs State troops
Stress & Government
interbrown & power
Danish horrors

a new conception of partnership.
method of destroying each other - destroy the common enemies of mankind
& promoting common welfare

Apply principle of Christian religion to conduct of their international intercourse

Harbinger of a new era of peace between all nations.

fifth lesson preached in horror of the benefits of disarmament

Never part of pattern not bandits & be safe with bandits hence arms

Canada represents the Eng Empire on this Continent

destruction feature of our history war bloodshed but absence of bloodshed

the post vs present departure.

Harvard June 1909
Michigan Central 1909
New York Dec 1910

Value of memorials & symbols -

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3434

Questions settled in 100 yrs

Work of National Committee

The material of celebration

Progress already made

Many agencies fostering peace sentiment

Palace of International Justice at Hague

Progress given in lecture

as General Secretary

Attitude of Press who attack project

as from ignorance & prejudice

Effect Lecture to world as to influence of

peace on human progress

& accelerate arbitration work

Wkgm^n for peace —

Effect of looking backwards years etc

has tended to peace sentiment

World spectacle now

An epoch in history

King Edward — The Peacemaker

the significance of discovery

peace on Washington's

birthday

Anglo-Saxon peoples

Proposed pension of constant

Taft — peace commission

Study memo of Lindley

Aronson

Carnegie £1,700,000

Edward fund £1,000,000

International School of Peace

Waterloo bicentennial of the battle celebrating of the Anglo-Saxon

peoples

— coming & development Hist.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

23 Feb. 1912

D 3435

Buffalo, N.Y.:
Twentieth Century
Club

CENTURY OF PEACE

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3436

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUFFALO CLIPPING BUREAU

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1912

FFALO EVENING NEWS: FR

BUILD PEACE MEMORIAL SAYS MACKENZIE KING

Prominent Canadian Predicts Downfall of Borden Government and Return of Liberals.

"Some memorial, possibly an international bridge across the Niagara river or perhaps a mere monument in the ordinary sense of the word, ought to be erected in 1915 to mark the completion of 100 years of peace between the United States and the British empire," said W. L. Mackenzie King of Ottawa, former minister of labor in the Laurier Cabinet. "The final plans should be determined upon by an international commission, comprised possibly of delegates from three separate commissions representing the United States, Canada and the British Empire.

"I cannot help looking back to the famous Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817 as the real incentive of this most remarkable period of peace. By this agreement, signed by the United States Secretary of State and the British minister to Washington, it was decided that all fortifications erected and all warships put into service on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812 should be demolished, and that only a small fleet of little gunboats would ever be permitted on the inland border waters. The successful carrying out of the terms of this agreement has afforded the means of escape from what in Europe is called competitive armament, and is the strongest argument for disarmament as a means of keeping peace.

"All over the world neighboring powers think it necessary to erect fortifications along the borders, but between the United States and Canada there is not one fortress worthy of the name.

"The coming peace celebration will serve not only as an argument to other nations as to the advantages of peace, but it will also have a strong influence on the industrial situation. Workingmen and capitalists will be made to see the value of peace in the working world and to understand that strikes and lockouts mean nothing but loss."

Mr. King was especially interested this morning in the result of the election in Renfrew, Ont., yesterday when Hon. G. P. Graham, minister of railways and canals under the Laurier government who was defeated in the recent general elections, was elected to Parliament by a substantial majority.

"Mr. Graham's election means the beginning of the downfall of the Borden government," declared Mr. King. "I am sure that it will be only a short time before the Liberals will be again in power."

FEB 24 1912
EXPRESS

URGES PEACE CELEBRATION

King Would Have Governments Appoint Commission.

IT MARKS AN EPOCH

World in 1915 for First Time to Observe Century of Peace.

NEW ROAD IS BLAZED

Classes Also May Better See Benefits of Arbitration.

A celebration that would compel the attention of all nations to the immeasurable benefits secured through the 100 years of peace between English speaking people, was urged by William MacKenzie King in an address before 200 members of the Twentieth Century club yesterday afternoon. The minister of labor in the Laurier cabinet asked that the people of Great Britain, Canada and the United States prevail upon their governments to appoint an international commission to take charge of the celebration.

Mr. King asked Buffalonians to do their share in enlarging the scope of the movement. He asked also that the celebration be kept entirely free from sectional jealousies and rivalry. "The project is too great for any group of organizations or any locality to assume responsibility for its deserved success," he said.

The century of peace, Mr. King said, was made possible by the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817 which provided for the demolition of frontier forts and the withdrawal of all but five ships from the lakes. The United States and Canada were thus relieved of the necessity of competing in armaments. Instead of entering into a rivalry in the construction of fortifications, the nations had been able to bend to industrial and commercial development.

"Not a fort of importance enough to be deserving of the name marks the boundary between our nations," he said. "This is contrasted with the borders of European nations which bristle with cannon. Of course, the agreement itself would have been ineffectual unless sustained by the sentiment of peace dear to people on both sides of the line.

"One great benefit of the Rush-Bagot agreement," Mr. King said, "was that it turned men's minds to seeking other means than war for settling disputes. "As a consequence," he said, "arbitration won its first great victories. Reason succeeded might. The signing of seven agreements by our governments in five years, I consider one of the greatest victories of diplomacy. No other continent than ours has ever known a century of peace. We have achieved a distinctive honor.

"The 100 years of peace shows the progress of civilization. A century ago historians were recording wars. In 1915 for the first time, history will hold a record of 100 years of peace. Man now has risen above the brute stage of existence.

"All the nations can now turn to the new world for a concrete example of the benefits of peace. Other countries should through the proposed celebration be brought to see the benefits of surplanting arsenals with factories.

"Of great consequence is the fact that through dwelling in peace as neighbors we shall reap benefits within our borders. Labor and capital realizing the effectiveness of reason in international trouble will be brought to settle disputes by arbitration, conciliation and reference to investigating boards. Strikes and lockouts are but an imitation of war. When the futility of war is realized, strikes will soon disappear.

"This celebration should impress upon the people that 'Peace hath victories no less renowned than war.' While it is proper to pay honor to the men who gave their lives for their country, it must be impressed upon mankind that the pioneer in industry art and the sciences is a hero. Such a hero gives his whole life to the advancement of civilization.

"With the elimination of war would vanish nations' great fear of war. Then it would be possible to turn attention to the banishment of the fears occasioned by the possibility of the spread of disease, the fear of being unemployed or becoming poor. With the elimination of war a larger conception of freedom would be enjoyed. Mankind would attain the lofty ideal of a higher patriotism.

"The century of peace shows an epoch-making growth of Christianity. Nations have taken the principles of the Master and applied them to their relations. War and Christanity can not be reconciled. War is a blemish which mars the teachings of Christ."

6

The Buffalo Commercial
ESTABLISHED 1811
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SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1912

VICTORIES OF PEACE

W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada Addressed Twentieth Century Club —The Higher Patriotism.

W. L. Mackenzie King, former minister of labor under the Laurier remime in Canada, spoke last evening before the Twentieth Century Club on the coming celebration of the 100 years of peace that will in 1915 have existed among English-speaking nations. In substance he gave the same talk as before the Saturn Club on Thursday evening.

"When war is abolished," he said, "the great fear of war that exists among the nations will vanish and greater attention can then be turned towards the arts and victories of peace. Then will come the lofty idea of a higher patriotism—of an altruism that embraces not only one's own country, but the whole human race."

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3437

27 March 1912

Lynn, Mass.:
Twentieth Century
Club

"THE STATE IN RELATION
TO LABOUR"

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3438

March 28-1912

THURSDAY, MA

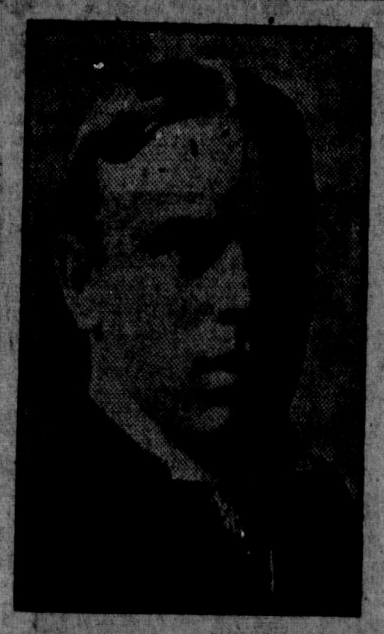
PUBLIC INTEREST IN LABOR DISPUTE IS PARAMOUNT

People Should Have Right to Demand Settlement of Controversies.

CANADA'S METHOD OF HANDLING TROUBLES

W. L. MacKinzie King Gives Instructive Address at 20th Century Club.

"The general public do have certain rights in all industrial disputes, which the parties to the strike or lockout ought to realize must be respected and protected," declared W. L. MacKenzie King of Ottawa, Canada, who was minister of labor under the administration of Sir Wilfred Laurier, in an address before the Twentieth Century club and invited guests at the rooms of the Lynn Historical society last evening, in which he dealt particularly with the system of arbitration the Dominion has adopted in the form of the industrial disputes bill, which is the fruit of Mr. King's own



HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Former Canadian Minister of Labor, Who Addressed Twentieth Century Club Wednesday Evening.

study and recommendation.

"The people have a right," said Mr. King, "to say to the parties in dispute: 'You shall come together in conference and endeavor to settle this controversy for the good of the State in general.' No mine operator or other employer could continue his business, no workingman could keep at his work without the support that is given him by the State, which stands for the great body of citizens."

Mr. King argued that in trying to adjust any differences between capital and labor, it is invariably essential, first, to bring the disputing parties together face to face for a dispassionate discussion of the matter; second, to find some way in which to

Get at the True Facts

of the controversy as it concerns both sides. It is in recognition of this, he stated, that the industrial disputes bill provides for a board of three to investigate the matter at issue, and offer a plan of adjustment devised according to the real conditions. Neither party is compelled to accept such a plan. The only obligatory feature of the bill is this: The two parties must meet and exhaust every possible means of reaching an amicable agreement before entering upon a strike or lockout.

"The bill," explained Mr. King, "applies only to that class of disputes, those public utilities, which primarily affect the people as a whole. Its greatest merit consists in giving the issue publicity. In the last analysis, it is found that some of the evils of industrial disputes publicity will correct more quickly that penalty. For its aim is that a mean man shall not profit by virtue of his meanness. It curbs the 'extreme' men among both the laboring classes and the employers. Any employer hesitates to have his mean methods of doing business, if they are mean, put forth in all their bald details before the public.

"The government pays all the costs in connection with the investigation. It does not cost capital or labor a single penny. I don't think any sensible labor leader would call a strike if he felt he could bring about a meeting with the employers and get at the exact facts as to profit and loss. Both sides are represented on the board, and they are supposed to choose a chairman. If they cannot agree upon one, the government makes the appointment of the third member of the board, which is conciliatory in its objects, as well as being an investigating body."

Indifference to Public Interest.

Mr. King pointed out that in practically all industrial deadlocks, both sides show an absolute indifference to the injury dealt to the public, and insisted that they must be made to respect the rights of this third party. He said that since the Canadian bill became law seven years ago, arbitration boards had served and 108 of these had succeeded in effecting a settlement. In most of the cases where strike or lockout was resorted to and the plan of the board was refused, the two parties split on the question of recognition of some union. "And this question," declared Mr. King, "cannot be arbitrated or conciliated. Strength only will decide it.

"By bringing those disputes before an arbitration board," he continued, "you eliminate those personal enmities which arise after a strike has been declared and which so frequently prolong it to a point of great bitterness and obstinacy. Take, for instance, the big strike on the Grand Trunk one and a half years ago—the only railroad strike that has occurred in the Dominion since the operation of the industrial disputes bill. I don't believe that strike ever would have been called but for the personal distrust that existed on both sides. The boot and shoe men in Quebec have averted strikes by asking the government to appoint a board of arbitration to adjust their disputes.

Trust Regulation.

The same machinery, Mr. King explained, is applied to so-called combines or trusts. Any six persons can go before a judge, and if they show prima facie evidence that some trust is operated to the public detriment, the judge may order an investigation of that trust or combine by a board of three. On the facts which are disclosed the government may discipline the trust by removing a tariff, revoking a patent or license or withdrawing a subsidy. Even a money penalty may be inflicted.

"The first case of this kind under that act," said Mr. King, "is that of the United Shoe Machinery Company, which is now under investigation at Toronto."

In collecting statistics upon which to frame a bill to govern industrial disputes, Mr. King said, Canada contracted a large debt of gratitude to this State. "No country, in all probability," he said, "has a finer system of collecting data on such subjects than Massachusetts."

The present miners' strike in the British isles was referred to by Mr. King as the greatest revolution, the most far-reaching in its effects, the most significant in its aspects of any in the world's industrial history.

"A Wonderful Solidarity of Labor,"

he described this revolt. "We have never before seen so clearly," he said, "how much the welfare of those on top of the earth depends upon the welfare of those under it."

In Mr. King's audience were Mayor Connery and a number of local labor leaders, who had been invited to the meeting. The Canadian statesman was given a royal reception when he was introduced by Dr. J. A. Bedard, president of the Twentieth Century club, and when he had concluded he was applauded for several minutes.

Mayor Connery followed with a speech in which he warmly praised Mr. King as a speaker of a high order, "on the level," and promised him all the hospitality at the command of the chief executive of Lynn if he would remain over in the city another day. The mayor said a good word for what labor unions are doing in assimilating workmen of different races into American citizenship, and declared that only a very thin line in reality separates the manufacturer from the man he employs when it comes down to human promptings. It was one of the largest turnouts the club has had at any of its meetings.

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Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3439

The Lynn Evening News
March 28-12

TELLS LYNN HOW TO AVERT LABOR WARS

Hon. MacKenzie King of Ottawa Explains Workings of Canadian Arbitration Law

"Compulsory discussion and publicity" is the policy of Canada, as explained by Hon. Mr. MacKenzie, King of Ottawa, minister of labor under Sir Wilfred Laurier, who achieved international reputation by the results of the laws on labor and settlement of labor disputes which he originated and had passed by the Canadian parliament.

The policy as discussed and explained by Mr. MacKenzie was one that appealed to everyone present, apparently, as the applause was most generous and at the close of his remarks amounted to an ovation long continued, his manner of expression and his plain statement of the splendid results obtained being most effective and labor leaders and employers, prominent representatives of both of which were present and deeply interested.

Dr. Joseph A. Bedard was the presiding officer and in presenting the speaker said that he felt the club to be particularly fortunate in having as the exponent of such a vital question as labor difficulty arbitrament, such an experienced arbitrator and author of wise conciliation methods as the former minister of labor of Canada he then introduced and who received a most generous reception.

Without any attempt at oratory, with a plain unvarnished tale, the speaker then spoke for an hour, commencing by saying that he was pleased to be present before such an intelligent audience of men in a city where it is becoming more and more evident that citizens from any country are sure to get promotion and position according to their merits and where fair play is becoming more and more noticeable.

Exchange Commodities, Too.

He gloried in this exchange of citizens as was exemplified by the man the club has for president (Dr. Bedard), who had been a citizen of Canada and he was sorry that the people could not further agree on a similar exchange of commodities as that disagreement had caused the downfall of the Laurier government, which he considered one of the best the world had ever seen, a sentiment which the audience applauded to the echo, Mayor Connery who had come in with the speaker and president, forcibly leading in the applause.

The speaker said that the world had been amazed at the ease with which the oldest dynasty in China had been overthrown and a republic formed in China, but to his mind a still greater thing has been the miners' strike in England where the great body of strikers came out with wonderful solidarity and by force of justice of their cause had forced the government to pass a law bettering their condition and giving them nearer justice than ever before.

He said that the true value of the movement will develop as the public are informed of just the conditions under which those thousands labor in the underground world and the absolute dependence all on top of the earth have on their industry.

"That form of government is the best which can dispose all its parts for the best good of all," he said "is a fundamental truth spoken by a great student of civics and it was the application of this truth in Canada that brought labor to be recognized as a very large part of the body politic and therefore deserving a recognition in the councils of the nation, a fact appreciated by Sir Wilfred Laurier who 11 years ago organized the department of labor with the postmaster-general at the head, he having drawn a law which recognized and made practical this fact, thus giving labor a representative in the cabinet and an influential voice in the making of the laws.

When the department was organized the first thing done was the publication of a newspaper called the "Labor Gazette," with correspondents in all parts of the Dominion who collated facts and data of all kinds giving statistics of labor and business with causes and results of strikes, which were of inestimable value in formulating the laws.

Minister of Labor.

The work of this department so increased that in 1907 it was made a separate department with a special minister, who was himself, with the duty of studying labor difficulties and recommending means of settlement.

The speaker said that he at once commenced to get all kinds of statistics of industrial disputes, with the number of men interested, the causes, results, time lost and other matters bearing on them and at the same time studying the statistics of other countries and communities, when he found that those of Massachusetts as collected and published by its bureau of statistics were the best and most complete of all and were of great value to him in giving him data for his conclusions and recommendations.

During his administration there were 43 strikes or labor difficulties, mostly among miners, longshoremen, railroads and in factories, his first big job being with the coal miners in 1906 when he found that both the miners and their employers were indifferent to the rights of the public and his first trouble was to get them to come together and discuss the dispute, which took a week, and then he found that it was next to impossible to get the exact truth of both sides, but after a long discussion the strike was settled with loss of time and money to both parties.

From the lessons learned in this trouble he decided that in all labor troubles it must be borne in mind that the people have certain rights which must be considered by the parties in the dispute and that as all government is for all the people and no part thereof, the disputants in any interest have no right to go to the extent of taking away those rights. Also he decided that the parties in dispute must come together and discuss the question fairly and impartially, and thirdly, the truth must be found out for use in a fair settlement.

From these deductions he was instructed to draw the industrial dispute bill which is now on the statute books of the Dominion and applies primarily to the public utilities such as railroads, mines, public lighting and whatever affects the people as a whole.

If a strike or lockout is threatened the parties in dispute must apply to the government for a board in which there is a representative from each of the disputants and one appointed by the government, the decision of two being binding and when the report and award is made to the government it is referred to the parties but is not necessarily accepted as that is not obligatory.

Public Opinion Has Weight.

All of the facts thus found out are made public and the exact weight of public opinion is found to be of the greatest weight in forcing a righteous decision or settlement, the government paying all the bills so that if the decision is accepted there is no loss to either employer or employe.

"Ask any labor leader who is fair minded if they could not get better results at any time if they could only confer with the employer and get to the public true information of the real cause of disputes and you will find that it is true," said the speakerr, "for it is the mean man who is doing unjust things who fears publicity and when this is removed much of the cause of strikes is removed."

After the law was passed there were 120 boards formed and 108 of the disputes settled without any strike or lockout, there being 60 to 70 per cent settled while the board was sitting and of the other 12 there were 10 of them which split on the rock of recognition of the union, but how to force this was a problem which nobody can settle, according to the experience of the speaker.

He said that in every case where the settlement proposed by the board was not accepted the men never went back on better terms than those which had been recommended.

There has been but one strike on a street railway since the law was passed, as all disputes have been settled without loss of pay or time and on the steam railroads the only strike which was not settled was largely due to the distrust of the two parties in dispute of each other, something which the acceptance of the board eliminated as there is no possibility for the disputants to meet each other and have recriminations and pass hot words which cause all the trouble.

No Shoe Strikes.

In Quebec all of the differences in the shoe factories have been settled without a strike or lockout.

A law has been passed which also applies to trusts or monopolies and works along similar lines, any six persons having the privilege of applying for a court of three to hear their complaints, the board to consist of a person named by the complainants one by the trust and the third person to be chosen by those two, but who must be a judge, and they give a public hearing and if they find that the injustice of price is caused by a dutiable article or by reason of a patent, or license or subsidy, the government can at once remove the cause.

This law has proven to be all right as the United Shoe Machinery company is now being investigated and has fought the constitutionality of the law even to the judiciary committee of the home government in England, but the law has been upheld in every case.

Mayor Connery.

After the applause had ceased which greeted the speech at the close, the president introduced Mayor Connery, who thanked the speaker for his very fair exposition of the cause of arbitration and for his work in the interests of industrial peace, which he said, however, is growing to be the custom in Lynn where the men and their employers are learning to cooperate and get together so that they can understand each other and come to an amicable settlement.

"There are going to be no more strikes in Lynn," said the mayor, "and although you have brought us some good points, we are very near you and if you come again we will give you cards and spades."

A vote of thanks was given the speaker as the meeting closed and a light lunch was served as usual.

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CANADA

THE GLOBE
THURSDAY MARCH 28.1912

THE STATE AND LABOR; MR. KING'S ADDRESS

COAL DISPUTE IN BRITAIN AND MINISTRY'S ACTION AN OBJECT LESSON.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Lynn, Mass., March 27.—The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Canadian Minister of Labor, addressed the Twentieth Century Club here tonight on "The State in Relation to Labor." A large audience heard Mr. King, whose address was heartily applauded. In part he said:—

"When at the close of 1911 the world witnessed the overthrow of the oldest existing dynasty and saw a republic substituted for a monarchy in the ancient Kingdom of China there seemed to have been achieved one of the most remarkable revolutions known to history. The awakening of the Orient from its slumber of the ages can no longer be spoken of as an event of the future. The Orient is already wide awake, and is busy with the task of readjusting its political and industrial life under the pressure of western ideas and ideals, and the onward sweep of western civilization. Surprising and remarkable as has been the revolution in China, it is my belief that within the past fortnight we have been witnessing an event fraught with vastly greater significance to mankind and portending mightier changes in the social order of the world. Being within its shadow, we are unable to view it in true perspective, and we are too close perhaps to begin to grasp its significance; but the fact that in Great Britain one million men, some of them the most intelligent, many the most unlettered, in the United Kingdom, of one accord, and acting in perfect unison, quit their work in the mines and were able to hold out until, to save a nation from industrial paralysis, the most conservative Parliament in the world was reluctantly obliged to introduce legislation compelling in a large measure a recognition of their demands, is of all incidents in industrial history perhaps the most amazing, and in its latent consequences the most far-reaching.

"There has been demonstrated as never before what is meant by the 'solidarity of labor'; as never before it has been seen how in the last analysis labor and nature are the forces which create all wealth; as never before men have learned how those who live on the top of the earth are dependent on those who work beneath it, and how all industry, all trade, all human existence in fact, is made possible by the silent and ceaseless effort of those who toil. Henceforth 'the State and labor' will have a new meaning to all concerned in industry and politics alike; an old power has revealed a new possibility both to itself and others, and the relations of men to each other in the industrial world will never hereafter be quite the same. Something may for the moment be lost in confidence between the parties to the struggle, but something in respect has been forever gained. Men there will be who will think and say that a Government has deceived itself and deceived the House of Commons in allowing Westminster, hoary in precedent and venerable in tradition, to become the instrument of a democracy asserting a social control over private rights and possessions, but later generations will discover in this prompt and decisive action of the Asquith Administration the genius of the British peoples to use British institutions as a means of preserving British freedom and of helping to ever widen the liberties of mankind."

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO STUDY FRENCH

HIS STAY IN PARIS IS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERFECTING HIS ACCENT.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

New York, March 27.—A London cable says:—

It is understood that the Prince of Wales will go to Paris next Monday and will stay with the Marquis de Breteuil, who was an intimate friend of King Edward.

The Prince is already an excellent French scholar, but King George is specially desirous that his son shall perfect his accent, and the visit to Paris was accordingly arranged.

The services of an eminent professor, M. Escoffier, have been obtained for the Prince's French studies. While in Paris the Prince will attend such theatrical performances as are deemed suitable by his temporary guardians.

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

10 April 1912

D 3441

Boston Chamber of Commerce

"CANADA'S METHOD OF COPING WITH THE LABOUR PROBLEM"

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3442

Canadian Statesman Who Will Speak to B. of C.

WM. LYON MACKENZIE KING,

Former Canadian Minister of Labor and Publicist, Who Will Speak at the Board of Commerce Tuesday Noon on "Canada's Method of Coping With the Labor Problem." Mr. King Was Deputy Minister of Labor When the Lemieux Act to Bring About Arbitration of Labor Troubles Was Passed.

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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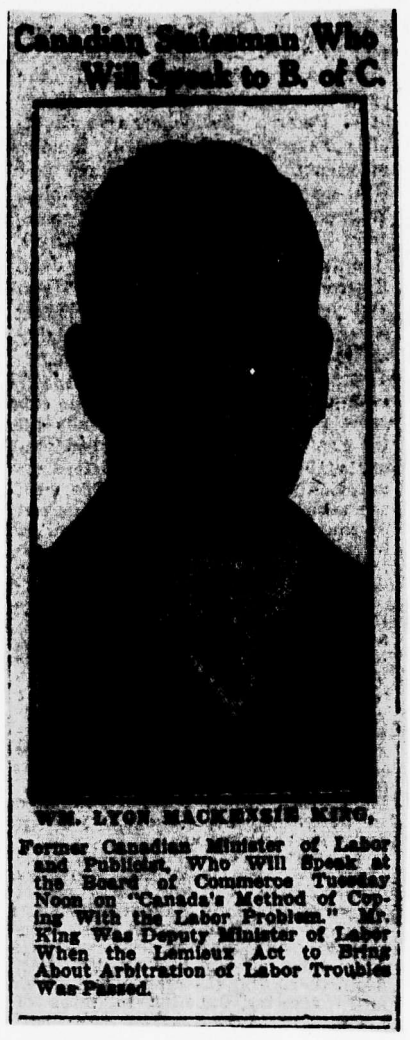
PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3442

Canadian Statesman Who Will Speak to B. of C.



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Volume D 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3443

THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER
APRIL 11, 1912

TELLS OF CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ACT

W. L. MACKENZIE KING TALKS TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Declares That if England Had Similar Law Coal Strike Would Never Have Happened.

W. L. Mackenzie King, former minister of labor in the Canadian government, dwelt on the benefits of legislation similar to the Canadian industrial disputes investigation act in averting strikes and lockouts, at the Chamber of Commerce Assembly luncheon at the American house, yesterday noon, suggesting that had the British government had such a statute the evils of such a disturbance as the coal strike might have been entirely averted and the men still have secured all beneficial results they have gained and this without a cent of loss to any industry or individual.

Summing up the effects of the Canadian law, Mr. King stated that in five years there were in all 122 applications for boards of investigation under the Canadian act; in 110 cases out of the 122, strikes had been averted or settled, and in only 12 cases had strikes taken place. In all of these 12 cases settlements had ultimately been effected along the lines recommended in the reports of the boards.

"I have no hesitation in saying," he declared, "that if a referendum on the act were taken throughout the dominion tomorrow, not only would the measure be strongly endorsed by the general public, but that it would receive the support of every class in the community. The measure has been popular with the public from the outset, naturally enough, as it is primarily designed to protect public interests.

"Some employers were dubious at the outset whether investigation before a board would not be too much in the nature of an interference with their private affairs and some of the members of organized labor were equally dubious as to whether by surrendering the right to strike without notice they would not lose more than they might gain through the advantages of compulsory investigation. Independent enquirers have conferred with employers and labor leaders on these points, and the consensus of opinion has been all but unanimously to the effect that its apprehended limitations have not become evidenced in practice."

A. M. Huddell gave the labor union's view of the measure. He suggested that such a measure enacted in Massachusetts could hardly apply to the B. & M. or the New Haven railroad, as he had been informed that this would probably infringe on interstate commerce rights. He suggested that such a measure should be national rather than state.

"The previous speaker," said he, "takes his hat off to the labor laws of Massachusetts, and I wish he could do the same to the enforcement of them, but that is impossible, for they are not properly enforced."

He said the state board of arbitration was created originally to do work such as is done under the Canadian act, and suggested that if there is anything wrong with that board it should be remedied. He urged that the state board should be required to investigate all labor disputes, and that the legislation authorizing it to do so should make it compulsory upon it to report its findings, instead of making it permissive.

Full publicity is what labor wants in such cases, he said, and he expressed the opinion that with this labor would triumph.

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Niagara Falls, N.Y.:
Civic Club

THE PEACE CENTENARY PLANS

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THE NIAGARA FALLS GAZETTE, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1912.

FATHER OF THE PEACE CENTENARY PLANS SPOKE BEFOR CIVIC CLUB

W. L. McKenzie King, Former Dominion Commissioner of Labor, in Interesting Address Suggests That Peace Celebration Might Be World-Wide.

Before one of the largest meetings of the Civic club that have taken place this winter in the Hotel Imperial, last night, W. L. Mackenzie King, of Berlin, Ont., gave an intensely interesting address on the "Hundred Years of Peace." The subject was linked with the proposed celebration between the English speaking peoples, which it is expected will take place along the Niagara frontier in 1915.

It was pointed out by the Dominion minister of labor during the Laurier regime, that the proposed celebration should be made world wide in its influence, and not restricted to two nations or sections of two countries. It was his opinion that the world powers were increasing the armaments so rapidly that it was not surprising if a feeling of general animosity should prevail and that the proposed celebration could be made a great factor in the lessening of this feeling and tendency towards large military expenditures.

One of the arguments of Mr. King was, that as nations increase their equipment for war, the feeling of independence increases. As an illustration he pointed to the industrial disturbances of recent years, saying that the numerous strikes and other signs of industrial warfare were traceable to the spirit of haughtiness which so many nations have assumed.

According to the speaker, the recent coal strike in England, was one of the worst financial calamities that has yet happened in that island. He said that if the entire German fleet had paraded back and forth for a week in the English channel, it could not have harmed the country to the extent that the coal strike had curtailed business and provoked industrial strife.

In closing, he referred to the fact that it was at an alumni dinner at Harvard, in 1908, that he first openly advocated such a celebration. Then he said:

The celebration of one hundred years of peace between the two greatest world-powers would be an event as unique in history as it is without parallel in the achievements of civilization itself. To be worthily and acceptably commemorated the task of determining the mode of celebration and the features that are to reveal its significance can not with wisdom be left to any one society or group of societies, to any one locality or group of localities or to the people of any one nation. The proper body to be entrusted with such an undertaking would be a commission, the personnel carefully selected from among the distinguished citizens of the countries concerned, clothed with the necessary authority and power and acting under a due sense of responsibility to the people as a whole, and this not merely as affording a means of avoiding the dangers which spring from possible rivalries, but as the only method befitting the international character and world-wide significance of the event. This I give, of course, as a personal, not as an official opinion. But it seems to me that to secure from the Governments of the countries concerned their joint consent to the appointment of a commission, or the appointment of separate commissions in the United States, England and Canada, the executives of which might work together to make the reason obvious and the demand so general that its appointment can not be resisted, should be the work and mission of every individual and society that favors the project; and if, meanwhile, there be frank and free discussion as to what in the end will be most desirable as to place and form, the men most worthy of holding a place on such a commission will be readily disclosed, and the commission, when appointed, will have little difficulty in giving expression to what appears to be the general consensus of opinion over the continent as a whole. To make general the demand, to enlighten popular opinion, these are the present duties of all who would join in this great work, of those who wish to see peace made permanent in our respective nations, to those who wish to see its beneficent influence spread to other lands.

And what is it that we seek to proclaim? What is it that we would signalize by the celebration of such an event? First and foremost, that civilization has advanced, that mankind in its march out of the savagery and barbarisms of the past, despite the contradictions of the present and the threatenings of the future, is trending upward as well as onward. Where not quite five centuries ago the historians of Europe recorded the close of a hundred years' war, the historian of the Anglo-Saxon race records today the consummation of a hundred years of peace! In the words of our Canadian poet, Wilfred Campbell:

"That man is nearer the mountains of God
Than in those ages when
He slept the sleep of the tiger and fox,
And woke to the strife of the den."

And next we would proclaim that a new world influence has arisen, beneficent and full of meaning to the future of the human race. What a story is there here! Brotherhood achieved between nations even where internal discord had not been wholly suppressed. Is it not one of the remarkable coincidences of which history is so full, that between Canada, which has twice witnessed rebellion, and the United States, which was once torn by civil war, there should not have been, within the period of time covered by these events and much beyond, the semblance of international strife? We have found a more excellent way of adjusting our differences. By conferences, by commission, by treaty, by arbitration, we have settled one by one the differences that have arisen, until today whatever there may have been of disappointment or sense of loss, has been forgotten in the common accord with which the triumph of Reason over Force has been acclaimed. May we not hope that, viewing in the light of one hundred years of peace, this unprotected frontier of four thousand miles, rendered secure by a common consent to settle all differences in this way, other nations will seek to turn their rivalries as we have done from military to industrial; and by substituting workshops for arsenals, and factories for forts, by the interchange of capital and labor and the free movement of peoples back and forth, foster the amenities rather than the animosities of life. May we not hope still more that within the borders of our respective countries this lesson, writ large in international affairs, will come to be followed in all that affects the welfare of the classes and the masses, and industrial conflicts, no less than international, will yield to the substitution of similar methods, and their enforcement by a public opinion intelligently formed. Workingmen who are strong in their opposition to military expenditures, and rightly protest against the burdens of war, have everything to gain by lending their influence to the furtherance of a peace propaganda, and by the voluntary application to industrial strife of methods found to be so potent in averting the possibilities of war.

Further, we would proclaim that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." As we review the century's progress along industrial, commercial, intellectual, moral and social lines, we find that the century has been one of constant expansion and unparalleled advance. Look at the agricultural, the manufacturing, the mining, the lumbering, the fishing industries of this continent; at the transportation development by land and sea; at the commerce, foreign and internal; at our colleges and universities; at our common and high schools; at the contributions made to science, to law and medicine, to art and letters by the thinkers and investigators of the two countries; at the moral uplift given to the people in a thousand and one directions, and ask if all this would be what it is today had we not been spared on either side of our frontier for a period of a hundred years the devastating waste and destruction, the vitriol and bitterness, the anguish and suffering which war brings in its train.

And, lastly, as we see in the completion of a century of peace the evidence of an advancing civilization, may we not find in it also the prophecy of a larger liberty, a greater freedom? Liberty and Freedom have become realities in the degree to which Fear has been eliminated. By the lessening of Fear their boundaries have gradually enlarged. The savage and the heathen are held in bondage through fear of the wrath of their gods. The fear of tribal warfare made national development impossible until countries became strong enough to resist invasion; the fear of the Inquisition made religious liberty impossible, the fear of imprisonment delayed the freedom of the press and the liberty of public assembly. For their property and persons men have less fear today in many directions than they had a few centuries ago; their liberty and their freedom have increased to that extent. But there remains, if not the actual fear, still the possibility, of war, and so long as this lasts, man's freedom and liberty will be by that much curtailed. With that fear eliminated, may the nations not look forward to achieving the larger task, the highest of which a people is capable, of ridding humanity of its few remaining fears, the fear of the mass of men of the ills that come through unemployment, the fear of poverty and want in their struggle for existence, the fear of isolation in old age, fear of all that grows out of ignorance and viciousness and the indifference and greed of men. With this as a national dream, with this as a national aspiration, what measure of freedom and liberty is not possible to a people! To develop the efficiency and intelligence of its workers, to increase their possibilities of happiness, to strengthen their bodies, to enlighten their minds, to fortify their souls—this is the highest destiny of a nation—this is the New World's opportunity.

17 April 1912

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Belleville:
Twentieth Century
Club

THE RECORD OF THE BORDEN
ADMINISTRATION

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HON. W. L. M. KING AT BELLEVILLE

Short Life Predicted for the Borden Government

THE NAVAL QUESTION

Next Election Will Probably be Fought on it—Use of Public Funds for Political Gain and Military Program Criticised.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Belleville, April 17.—A crowd of six hundred people, many of them ladies, listened to an hour-and-a-half address this evening in the City Hall from Hon. Mackenzie King, ex-Minister of Labor, the guest of the Twentieth Century Liberal Club. Dr. Simmons, Frankford, was Chairman, and with a few remarks on the Liberal policy, introduced Hon. Mr. King, who was received with rousing cheers.

The distinguished guest acknowledged the reception, and predicted the return to power of the Liberals at the next general election, with the work being done by the young men's clubs. The address was on the record of the present Government at Ottawa. The country generally has experienced disappointment, he said, with the results of the Government's first session, first with regard to the personnel of the Cabinet into which men of mediocre talent were taken, and from which many experienced men were excluded. Messrs. Monk, Pelletier and Nantel, Nationalists, previous to September, had not been recognized by Mr. Borden, but were then taken in, with the result that to-day we are being governed by these men.

The spoils system, as carried out by the Government, Mr. King denounced, criticising the appointment of Mr. Arthur Hawkes and Hon. A. B. Morloe, and the dismissal of such men as Sir Geo. Gibbons and P. C. Larkin.

The selection of the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission was either want of judgment on the Premier's part or bowing to the expediency to finally secure Hon. A. B. Morine as Cabinet Minister.

Allowing Hon. George E. Foster to take the Imperial Trade Commissionership was not likely to inspire confidence in Great Britain.

Evidence of the use of public funds as patronage for political gain was shown by the Postmaster-General's proposition to appoint special temporary inspectors to report on the rural mail delivery.

Military training as absolutely necessary for the development of manhood was adversely criticized when placed on the level with the training of those who daily risk their lives in the performance of their duty, such as railwaymen, seamen and artisans.

The absence of a fortress or warship for four thousand miles of boundary in North America had helped to keep the peace for one hundred years, the celebration of which is soon to be observed.

The naval question, he believed, would be the basis of the next election fight. There was no reasonable excuse for the stand of the Nationalists, and to these men had Mr. Borden bowed, doing nothing through the session.

Mr. King contrasted the Liberal and Conservative attitudes towards the navy, seeing in the former the only way to build up a real Empire with Great Britain as the centre, but all the parts establishing new centres of strength. The address closed with a fine peroration, predicting the return to power of the grand old Chieftain.

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INTELLIGENCER, THURSDAY, APRIL

THE DOLEFUL WAIL OF MACKENZIE KING

Under the auspices of a Liberal organization, Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, who was formerly M.P. for North Waterloo, and Minister of Labor in the Laurier Government, chanted the requiem of that defunct Administration and sang his song of lamentation over his own exclusion from Parliament at a public meeting which was held last night in the City Hall. The attendance, which was large, orderly and respectable, including a number of ladies, filled the hall to the doors.

Mr. King's speech was one long note of condemnation of the Borden Government, who, according to him, had done nothing but blunder during their few months' tenure of office. The inference sought to be left, of course, was that Mr. King and his party would have done very much better. But, the people having decided otherwise, the country will have to stagger along without the services of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King in office or even in Parliament, the postoffice at Frankford must continue its daily functions without the chairman of the meeting to direct its operations, and the judicial bench will perforce remain unadorned by the illuminating intellect of one of the orators of the evening.

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The Belleville "Ontario"

April 18, 1912

FORMER MINISTER OF LABOR DELIVERED MASTERLY SPEECH

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Reviewed the Record of the Borden Administration in a Rousing Speech at the City Hall Last Night Before the Twentieth Century Club--A Great Crowd Present--Applause Was Frequent and Hearty.

"The finest political address I ever listened to in Belleville," was the verdict of a Conservative who attended the public meeting of the Hastings Twentieth Century Liberal Club in the City Hall last evening, when the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, ex-Minister of Labor, was the speaker Shortly after eight o'clock the large hall was crowded, many being compelled to stand. The ladies were out in large numbers and their presence must have proven an inspiration to the officers of the club. Many Conservatives prominent in the ranks of the party were drawn by the reputation of the guest of the evening and the Liberals were out in full force. They were delighted with the result. Such an orderly meeting speaks well for the personal magnetism of Hon. Mr. King and for the future of Liberalism in this riding. The Denmark orchestra was in attendance and played a number of selections before the meeting was opened. About 8.15 a prolonged cheering intimated that Mr. King had entered. He took a seat on the platform with Dr. J. U. Simmons, Frankford, who was chairman, Messrs. P. McII Forin, President of the Club; T. Ritchie, M. Wright and F. E. O'Flynn.

Dr. J. U. Simmons, of Frankford, called the meeting to order, extending hearty thanks on being honored by being asked to be present. In coming together under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club he felt honor was being done to Canada, for Liberal principles have adorned the brightest pages of Canadian history. These tenets have stimulated the national pride and stirred the national imagination to the accomplishment of greater deeds. Under the Laurier administration we had in Canada the greatest achievements in the history of any country of the world. Where necessary, the pruning knife was used to lop off unhealthy conditions. The Conservative National Policy gave way to the Liberal revenue policy, which has proven to be a great boon to the country. We believe that Canada should be for the Canadians, and the depopulated homes of the older provinces and the prairies of the West are being filled as a result of the Liberal regime. Its transportation system is building up the west. Would to God that the mighty Titanic had been able to reach the safe St. Lawrence instead of finding a watery grave. Another ocean port must be opened at St. John's to meet the requirements of the commerce of the world. There was a day when the credit of Canada was below par, but now she takes her rank with the best nations of the globe. So great is the Mother Country's confidence that she allows our government to make treaties, only asking that to her be reserved the right of ratification.

The orchestra rendered a selection after which the chairman introduced the speaker of the evening, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who arose amid prolonged applause.

HON MACKENZIE KING.

The ex-Minister of Labor acknowledging the heartiness of the reception said it was a very great pleasure to meet such a large and representative gathering of Belleville's citizens. He congratulated the young men of the Twentieth Century Liberal Club for the success of their first public meeting and expressed the hope that other towns and cities would follow their example. If enough Liberal clubs take up the problems of the day conscientiously between the present and the time of the next election, there will be no doubt of the return of the great Liberal party to power (Cheers.) It was particularly pleasing for him to be in Belleville as his father spent some of his happiest days in this vicinity and had many friends here to whom he wished to be remembered. This was the guest's second visit to Belleville, for young man as he is, eighteen years ago he visited this city with the University of Toronto Glee Club, being then one of a body of entertainers and not a political speaker. He was gratified to note the remarkable development of this district. In the secretary of the Club, Mr. W. T. Smith, Belleville, one of Mr. King's schoolboy friends from the county of Waterloo. It was a happy augury for the future to see so many men of Mr. Smith's stamp of mind ready to fight for their principles.

The subject of his address was chosen for him and not by him. It was the "Record of the Present Government in their term of office." "It is very difficult to give a record when there is little of a record to give," said Mr. King amid laughter. He did not like to speak always as the critic for it is much more congenial to praise than blame. Accordingly he would try to be perfectly honest in facing the facts so that after an examination his hearers might see whether if the present course continues there will be any warrant to return the Borden government to power.

Broadly speaking Canada has experienced a large degree of disappointment at the way in which the government has conductred itself. Canadians including Conservatives and Liberals alike were surprised at the class of men taken into the Cabinet, many of them mediocre, while men who should have been taken in on account of their experience and ability were excluded. He would ask Mr. Porter and Mr. Northrup whether they were satisfied with the personnel of the Cabinet. Had Mr. Borden taken in the best men? There was a decided disappointment when he received three men of un-British attitude who have endeavored to destroy the prestige of the British power. The Nationalists had not been considered previous to September by Mr. Borden. These three were Messrs. Monk, Nantel, Pelletier, who were made part and parcel of the Cabinet and put on a par with other men of undoubted loyalty. The result is that we have been governed by these men of the Nationalist party. Mr. Borden has not dared to take a step forward up to the present in the interests of the British Empire.

The premier was always outspoken in the matter of civil service reform. Prior to the election, his statements had been that appointments were not to be made on the grounds of political expediency but on the basis of merit. As more and more democracy grows it is all-important that men once appointed to office should retain their positions for life as long as they perform their duties faithfully and efficiently and that appointments should only be made on account of ability. But what is the result since September. The Conservatives have scrambled for the spoils, and the expenditure made in getting Tory supporters jobs would go a long way in initiating the naval service. For example Arthur Hawkes who went up and down the country haranguing the "British-born" did so much for the conservative party that he was rewarded by appointment as immigration commissioner and sent to England to gather data. His report has been received, but the newspapers say it is so crude and worthless that it will likely never be published. Mr. Borden should have chosen a chairman of the Civil Service Commission of spotless reputation and at whom no breath of criticism could be raised. Hon. A. B. Morine was appointed and at the word of criticism resigned. Hon. Mr. Borden had all the knowledge of Mr. Morine's past. Mr King read a letter showing that the Premier knew Mr. Morine was practically under bonds to stay away from Newfoundland on account of his part in putting through the Railway deal of 1898 when retained by Mr. Reid as advisor and also while a member of the Newfoundland Cabinet. Why was it necessary to go to that colony to secure a man who had lived there nearly all his life? Are there no other able Conservatives to fill that position? Mr. Morine was dismissed from the Newfoundland Cabinet by the Governor as not fit to belong to that body. This is the gentleman who was asked to enquire into the dealings of other men in the civil service. Mr. Morine campaigned for the Conservatives in Canada and was rewarded by the office of chairman. Either it was a want of judgment in the premier or a bowing to the spoils system. Was Mr. Morine finally to enter the Federal Cabinet and give his experience in manipulating the machinery of government?

The Waterways Commission was begun by the Laurier Government, the chairman being a man of experience. He had done nothing to warrant dismissal, but to satisfy the appetite of a defeated conservative candidate he was relieved of his office. The serious part of this is that we in Canada boast that our government is not

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

subjected to the spoils system as the American government. But our Federal authorities virtually proclaim that this body shall not be by nature a judicial but a partisan tribunal.

Mr. P. C. Larkin, Canada's Commissioner to gather data of trade for the Imperial Trade Commission was dismissed by Mr. Geo. E. Foster who took the position himself as if the portfolio of Trade and Commerce was not enough to keep a man busy without travelling all over the world with the commission. If they are going to put the Liberals out, why don't they let the offices go around. Don't go to the Newfoundland or the Cabinet for a man but appoint a capable Tory from Belleville or from another city. The late government never appointed a member of parliament to a commission for it did not want the confidence of the people shaken by suspicion of party affiliations. Will Mr. Borden's actions win approval in Great Britain or Europe?

The conservatives have struck the most unique way of providing jobs for their henchmen. The only charges brought against liberal office holders is that of political attitude. The man is dismissed and then an investigation is held for the benefit of some conservative who sits as commissioner. In most cases there is not a word of evidence received as to the substantiation of the allegations. But the liberal does not get his position back.

Postmaster Pelletier is looking for jobs for the Tories. He proposes to appoint temporary inspectors to consider applications for rural mail deliveries. Under the Laurier government the reports were made by men holding permanent positions in the civil service. Hon. Mr. Pelletier should not use the public funds to provide his men with money. The civil service of Canada should be above reproach.

The South Renfrew episode, Mr. King thought, was scarcely gratifying to the Conservatives. (Laughter.) It was a fine position for a cabinet minister like Dr. Reid to take, that if Hon. Geo. P. Graham were elected, the riding need not expect anything from the government while inducements were made to thwart the will of the electors by making profuse promises. The country is going down when a minister of the crown stoops to such tactics. Is it not in the interests of the country to have in both parties men of the widest experience? Messrs. Rogers and Cochrane men of this kind were allowed to enter the cabinet by acclamation. Would it not have been a little more chivalrous to have allowed a man of Mr. Graham's reputation to take his seat? But no, the tories' judgment was outrun by their greed for politics and so the hardest fight was put up. The result was such as to show the government that when the time comes, Canada will give them a run for all they're worth. (Cheers.)

The increase in the estimates for the supplies as voted by the new government was $40,000,000 over that which was voted by the Liberals, the total Tory vote being $200,000,000. An administration that does this when it is pledged to economy has to be watched. Mr. Fielding made a reputation by rolling up surpluses but this government is rolling them down and rolling up the public debt.

The increased expenditure in regard to militia affairs was severely criticised. All knew Col. Sam Hughes. No man is prepared to talk more about war and vote more for mar-

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FORMER MINISTER OF LABOR DELIVERED MASTERLY SPEECH

(Continued from Page One.)

tial preparations than he. The Borden government has voted nearly $9,000,000 for military affairs, an excess of $800,000 over any Liberal vote. This is just the beginning, and it is apt to develop a mistaken idea of manhood What an idea of having military training and comparing that against men who take their lives in their hands every time they take out a train or enter the mines. Are not these latter industries more likely to make a better preparation for manhood than millions of expenditure on armouries. In a man like Dr. Grenfell of the Labrador coast, you have a finer ideal of manhood than can be developed in all the armouries that the world has ever known. The time has come when we should be developing trade instead of parading so much gold braid and drum-beating.

Turning to the boys present, the speaker said he did not wish to discountenance the cadet movement for it had many admirable features. But there is a tendency in militarism to develop the idea that the one who does a little less work and makes a little more show than the other fellow, is more of a gentleman. Looking around the whole world it is seen that the Liberals are where the masses' interests are concerned (cheers) but the conservatives are on the side of the few and of privilege.

It is time now to join with Great Britain and the United States in the celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace in the English speaking world. This will do more for the world than all the armies that ever fought. Nearly 100 years has elapsed since the Canadians and Americans engaged in war. We in this new world should with modern industry and development manifest what peace has brought. For four thousand miles of frontier there is not a warship or a fort, which fact is one of the reasons why North America has been at peace. No doubt the conservative party will assist in any project that will bring forward the idea of what true development is.

The Conservative attitude towards moral and social reform, Mr. King considered jockeying between right and wrong. A bill was put through making it obligatory for all race track societies to come before parliament to get a charter. But just two days previously two companies were given privileges of race track betting all over Canada, and their friends of theirs were secured two days later by the bill. What does the Lord's Day Alliance think of this?

The mutilation of the speech from the throne was described by Mr. King amid roars of laughter.

The Highway bill was cut out of the speech. The Dominion Government has never had anything to do with roads at all. Mr. Borden thought it well to assist from the Federal treasury the provinces. Everybody granted this would be well. Then the question came up how it should be done. Every province gets a subsidy from the federal treasury on a per capita basis. The province becomes responsible for the administration. The liberals thought this means would be followed. However the Borden government bill said two millions would be granted this year, but the minister of railways and canals should say how it should be spent on the roads. The liberals objected for the minister of railway and canals is not minister of railways, canals and roads. Besides we must observe provincial rights. The liberals said Hon. Mr. Cochrane was violating the constitution of the country. It should be handed over to provinces. But the tories passed the bill. Then the Senate cut out the clause giving the administration into the hands of the R. & C. minister. Mr. Borden refused to allow the Governor-General to sign the bill and prevents its becoming law. The only reason Mr. Cochrane desired the administration was that he could influence certain constituencies.

The conservatives appointed a tariff commission with the right to examine under oath persons, rate of wages to be learned and to make reports when tariff revision came up. Sir R. Cartwright moved in the Senate in amendment that where industries ask for more protection that the profits and the shareholders should be ascertained, so that the consumers could see whether the tariff was high enough. The the government would not allow the bill to become law. It is as necessary to investigate the question of profits as well as of wages. The liberals are looking for the interests of the large body of citizens as well as the industries. Their plan was to find out profits in industries asking for more protection, not to investigate all concerns, only those that want a higher tariff.

There is no question so important as the increased cost of living. In a large number of cases there are combines making arrangements and raising prices artifically. If commissions are necessary, let us have a commission to investigate the cost of living. When you come to look at the industrial situation you find rich men protected and guarded by governments while the poor man is left to his own resources. The conservatives look to the interest of privilege while the liberals to that of the masses.

Turning to the tragedy of the Titanic in the Atlantic, he asked: How many have stopped to think of the people of Southampton, which furnished the crew of the great vessel? The rich individual like an Astor, or a Guggenheim is thought of but the interests of the crew are forgotten. Yet every heart poor or rich is wrung by sorrow, and sometimes riches harden the heart. As long as he was the representative of the people, Mr. King said he would serve the people first and the few, the privileged second.

The attitude of the ex-Minister to the Grand Trunk strike was given. Belleville was an important railway town and some hard things had been said about him before the election. His successor, the Hon. Mr. Crothers, said when the Grand Trunk came before the committee for increased powers that his predecessor, Mr. King, had done all he could to get the men back. He also said the bill to be put through must be preceded by the return of the men. But the bill has been passed by the conservative government and the men are where they were before. On the eve of the election the G.T.R. had tried to get the bill through, but Hon. Mr. Graham and Mr. King were firm for the men's rights. Mr. King said he would have resigned his position rather than allow the bill to pass granting the corporation increased powers until the men were returned to their positions. There is the difference between the two governments—the one forces a corporation to keep its own place and the other allows it to go its own way. From this it is clear which is looking to the masses and which is bowing to the privileged.

Mr. King also dwelt upon the navl service, contrasting the Conservative and Liberal attitudes. Mr. Borden used to say it was only just to assist Great Britain and he came into power saying she should be given two dreadnaughts and heavy grants. Yet he has let the whole first session slip by without doing anything. The Laurier Government had planned the nucleus of a navy, beginning on the coast. Canada is the one part of the globe important for colonisation. Had we been independent, to hold back Europe and the States we should have had to drain our treasury to maintain a navy. This has not been done and the money has been expended in the development of national trade. What would the trade of Canada be without the prestige of the British flag, protected by British gunboats and every strategic position in the world on land and sea? So we should be prepared to do our part towards defence. There is no excuse for the attitude of Nantel, Monk or Pelletier. These men should not be allowed to sit in the Cabinet for 24 hours.

The question will be fought out on the form of the aid. The tories say "Leave it to the English, we cannot trust Canadian loyalty; let England spend the grants." The liberal policy is that as some day Canada may be as great as England herself, we shall be helping her and helping ourselves. There is a principle—no representation, no taxation. We can spend the money ourselves. The Canadian government is loyal enough to do all that is necessary for Great Britain when the call comes. To build up an Empire, new units or centres of strength should be established, allowing Great Britain to remain the centre, but each part bearing its share of the burden.

Hon. Mr. King closed with a glowing peroration, lauding the work that the Twentieth Century Liberal clubs were doing in helping the people to choose aright between the new leader Hon. Mr. Borden, and the grand old chieftain whose name stands higher than any other name in Canada, who at the age of 70 years stands in the van of the liberal party, pointing back to an unimpeachable record of fifteen years' unparalleled development.

Prolonged cheering greeted Mr. King as he sat down. A hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mr. F. E. O'Flunn and seconded by Mr. D. V. Sinclair, both of whom spoke in glowing terms of the young ex-minister's career. The gathering broke up with the national anthem.

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2 May 1912

St. John, N.B.,
Canadian Club

"A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD"

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THE CANADIAN CLUB
ST. JOHN, N.B.

A Special Meeting of the Club will be held in

KEITH'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS

at 6.15 p. m., on

Thursday, May 2nd,

when the

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King,

ex-Minister of Labor, will address the Club on

"A Trip Around the World"

With special reference to Canadian opportunities.

Dr. King in addition to being the most highly educated member of the late Laurier cabinet has had extensive opportunities for research along these lines; his address will doubtless prove most interesting. Light supper will be served.

Tickets may be obtained at E. G. Nelson & Co.
50 cts.

H. A. PORTER,
Secretary.

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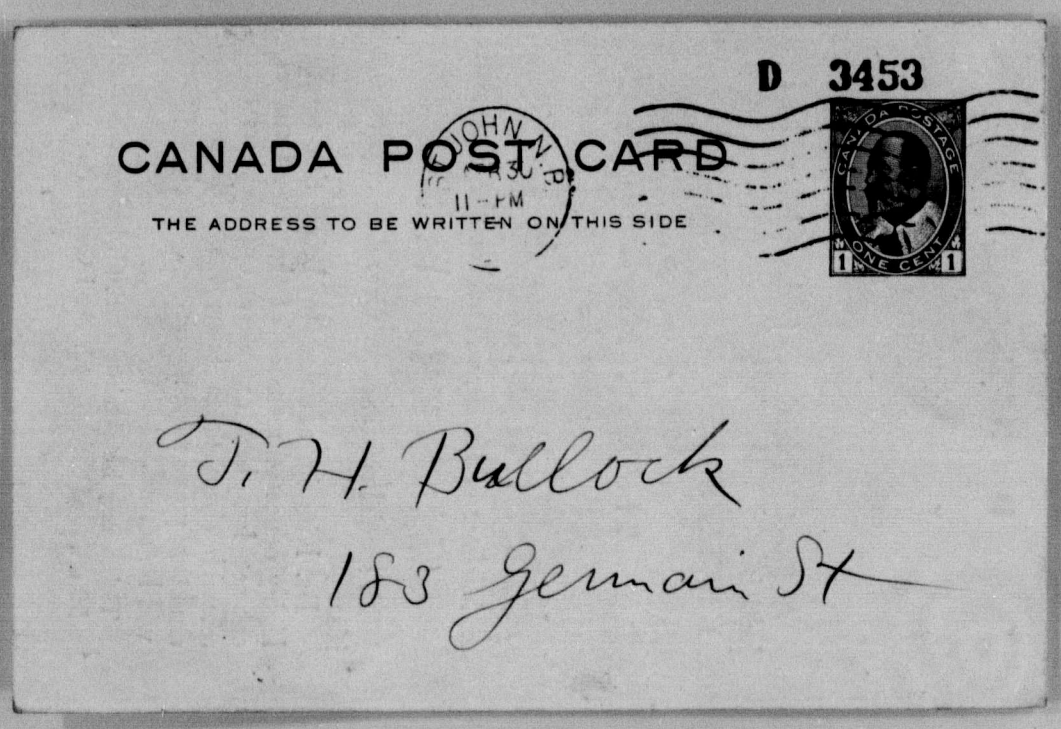

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AN INTERESTING VISITOR.

A good sized audience listened with keen interest and hearty appreciation to the address delivered by Hon. W. Lyon Mackenzie King before the Canadian Club on Thursday evening. Mr. King has travelled widely, and is very observant. He is a student of world-wide social conditions, has read extensively, and thought seriously. He is a clear and very fluent speaker, and therefore it was not surprising that he was able, having knowledge acquired both by study and personal observation, to hold the attention of his hearers for over an hour while he described his travels in distant lands, told of the conditions he found in eastern countries, and contrasted them with the happy state of affairs in the Canadian dominion. A question that has attracted much attention in recent years was graphically dealt with by Mr. King—viz., what will happen when Japan, India and China, with their cheap labor and long hours of work and the employment of women and children, become competitors of the western nations in industrial pursuits, a point which is being gradually reached. Mr. King's solution was to raise the standard of the eastern peoples. During his address the speaker was frequently, and very deservedly, applauded. The Canadian Club is to be congratulated on having secured for our city a visit from Mr. King.

Those who know of Mr. A. Blue and his work as a statistician both as respects the census, and other public statements, under the Government of Ontario and, as well, under that of Canada, would naturally regret that gentleman's retirement from the public

St. Catharines Times

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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MAY 3, 1912

D 3455

SAINT JOHN

HON. W. L. M. KING BEFORE CANADIAN CLUB

Interesting Address on a Trip Around the World.

Before a large number of members of the Canadian Club on Thursday evening, Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, of Waterloo, Ont., delivered an address on A Trip Around the World. It was an interesting and instructive address, delivered with fluency and vigor, and was often punctuated by hearty applause. Mr. King took his audience with him to England, and thence to India, via the Suez Canal, and to Japan and China, describing the impressions he received during a journey he made some years ago, imparting some of the knowledge he acquired, and pointing out how much better off we are in Canada than are the people of many other lands. Canada is not oppressed by militarism, there is land in abundance and opportunities for all. We live in peace with our neighbors.

Mr. King described the industrial conditions in India and China—particularly in India, and said the real "yellow peril" is the danger of competition with eastern countries because of the small wages paid the labor of women and children, and the long hours of work. "What are the white nations going to do," he asked, "when they have to meet the competition of the Orient when it develops its industries, and utilizes its vast multitudes of cheap and patient labor? This part of the world can only save itself to the extent that it serves the other parts. We can preserve the civilization we have built up only by raising the Orient to the same standards that obtain here. In order to do this we must carry the lamp of knowledge into the Orient and spread the Gospel of Christian truth and Christian living. Only those who have visited India, and observed the conditions there, can understand the importance of what Christianity has done for us. In India women do most of the servile labor for a few cents a day, and under conditions that no employers could introduce in this country without earning the contempt and indignation of his fellows. In the treatment of women we have a striking illustration of the difference between the two civilizations."

Mr. King referred to the prevalence of the opium habit in China, and the efforts being made to eradicate it. Fortunately, this vice is not paralleled in Canada, although on the streets of St. John he had noticed, as he had in other cities, many men under the influence of liquor. "The Liberal party in Ontario," added Mr. King, "has started the campaign to remove the bar from that province and whatever may be said as to the political expediency of this action I am certain of its moral justice and of the national importance of abolishing the institution. All these things have their evil effect on the national life, destroying as they do the physical prowess, dulling the moral sense and impairing the mental powers and I hold it the highest duty of statesmanship to hunt out those causes which tend to lower the national life rather than uplift it."

After speaking briefly of Japan, Mr. King concluded with a concise and happily worded reference to the great resources of Canada and to the excellent conditions generally prevailing in the Dominion, and in an eloquent peroration described the strength of the British Empire all over the world.

Mr. T. H. Bullock, the president, thanked Mr. King on behalf of the Club, and the gathering dispersed with cheers for the speaker of the evening.

Rev. J. A. MacKeigan, Rev. Dr. MacVicar, Messrs. Frank R. Fairweather, Otty G. Branscombe, Rupert M. Rive, E. J. Potzenham, W. H. Kingston and Wm. Dashwood were elected to membership.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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D 3456

HON. MR. KING IS CANADIAN CLUB SPEAKER

Real Danger From Orient Not Immigration But Competition

GIVES FINE ADDRESS

Opportunities in Canada as Viewed in Light of Conditions in Other Lands — Takes Audience Around the World

Competition as the real Yellow Peril and Christianity as the remedy was one of the most striking ideas of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada's first minister of labor, in a brilliant address to the St. John Canadian Club at Keith's assembly rooms last evening. Hon. Mr. King spoke of opportunities in Canada as viewed in the light of conditions in other lands, and his summing up of the advantages possessed by this country in comparison with many countries visited during a globe circling tour, was most cheering indeed to a citizen of the dominion.

The speaker contrasted the Oriental civilization as observed in India, China and Japan with the civilization of Christendom, and pointed out the industrial menace of competition from machine made goods in the orient where labor is ridiculously cheap and women and children take their turn at the most exacting tasks.

Mr. King spoke for more than an hour and held the closest attention of the audience with frequent outbursts of applause and an ovation at the close which was almost deafening, the meeting concluding with three cheers for the youthful orator.

T. H. Bullock presided with the speaker on his right and Hon. Wm. Pugsley also a guest of honor. Ladies of St. Mary's church served a tempting luncheon with about seventy-five in attendance.

After a graceful introduction in which he referred to the significance of the work done by Hon. Dr. Pugsley on behalf of St. John being apparent after a visit to the city, Hon. Mr. King approached his subject by quoting what two eminent people had said in comparing citizenship in Canada with that of England. Lord Beresford and Ellen Terry had both remarked on the hopeful outlook and promise for the future seen in the faces of those whom they met in the new world, while in England was seen the depressing, wearied countenance.

"Human faces are the best index of condition," said the speaker, "and it is one of the great opportunities of Canada that every man may face each day's task with a smile unburdened by that hardest of thoughts 'what will I do on the morrow.'"

In speaking of conditions in England, the speaker also referred to the impossibility of the mass of the people becoming owners of sufficient land to build their own homes. "A most lamentable condition," he said, "as compared to our far-flung country where we give away homesteads for the settlers. We have land in abundance and any man who does not mind roughing it for a few years may own his farm and home. Whatever hardship pioneering brings forth, we know that it breeds character."

Referring to his journey through Europe, the speaker said he reflected upon the presence of military burdens as a legacy of the past, and the present situation which caused the whole of Europe to resemble a military camp, one nation armed against another, taxing heavily the industries and all that went toward the building of a great nation.

No Military Burdens.

"On this continent," he continued, "we have no military burdens handed down from past years. Since the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817 there have been no armed vessels on the Great Lakes of any consequence, and along 4,000 miles of frontier there is not a fortification worthy of the name, a spectacle to strike the imagination of the whole world."

In passing, the speaker touched on the desirability of observing the completion of 100 years of peace between Great Britain and the United States on the North American continent.

Proceeding on his journey around the world, Mr. King spoke of the barrenness of Egypt and Aden and of the division of the Oriental civilization from Christendom by the Suez Canal.

"Until one has seen the social conditions in these Oriental lands," he said, "the industrial slavery, the moral blindness and the degradation of women one cannot realize what the humanizing influences of the Christian doctrine has done."

In speaking of India, Mr. King said the most lasting impression of the visitor was the multitudes of people thronging the streets. It was population which intensified social problems and which caused, for instance, the poverty in India. Wages for skilled masons doing the same as $4 a day men in Canada, in India amounted to sixteen cents a day. Helpers, mostly women, earned eight cents a day and one mine owner in Calcutta employed hundreds of children, some not more than ten years of age, to carry coal at four cents a day. Thousands of women worked in cotton mills for six to eight cents a day.

The Real Danger.

"The real danger from the Orient," declared the speaker, "is not immigration, but competition. The transition from the hand-made or tool system to the machine or factory plan is now going on and with the same rate of wages prevailing it is easy to see how the industries of any other country with transportation facilities in such a state of perfection can be swamped. On the steamer with me was a man from Sydney (C. B.) going out to India to take charge of a steel manufacturing plant and he predicted that in a few years rails would be sent from India to Sydney. From Hankow, in the heart of China, pig iron was manufactured and shipped to New York and a profit made after paying the duty. What was done with this particular shipment can be done in a hundred instances. Working for a mere pittance with women and children competing, more skilled and patient than our own workers with no holidays and no stated hours, who can estimate the effect of the competition of these people against Canadian industry?"

As the remedy, the speaker said that Canada could only hope to save herself by helping to bring the other nations up to the standard of western civilization. "This is a labor problem worth while," he said, "to raise the multitudes of India, China and Japan to the level of our own working people."

"To do this we must first of all spread the light of knowledge and the still greater radiance of the Christian doctrine. One of the first effects will be the glorifying of womanhood and her release from such tasks as will tend to interfere with the Christian conception of motherhood. Next will come a better idea of a child's place in the world and his being trained for his place in society rather than the conception which allows hundreds of thousands of children to be born, reared and live their lives on board sampans in the harbor of Canton never setting their foot upon the earth."

Hon. Mr. King suggested as another means of keeping Canada in the industrial race the adoption of the latest system of technical training to give the workers every opportunity of showing the best that is in them.

In speaking of China, Mr. King referred to the 20,000,000 people in the grip of the opium habit which fortunately was not paralleled in Canada, although on the streets of St. John he had noticed, as he had in other cities, many men under the influence of liquor.

"The Liberal party in Ontario," said the speaker, "has started the campaign to remove the bar from that fair province and whatever may be said as to the political expediency of this action I am certain of its moral justice and of the national importance of abolishing the institution. All these things have their evil effect on the national life, destroying as they do the physical prowess, dulling the moral sense and impairing the mental powers and I hold it the highest duty of statesmanship to hunt out those causes which tend to lower the national life rather than uplift it."

Another feature of Chinese thought, he found to be servility or the lack of the sense of self-government, the masses preferring to live by the proverb "when the wind blows, the grass bows." In Canada the government bowed to authority of the people and the highest ideal of the public man was service, not power.

In a brief reference to Japan he spoke of the spirit of militiarism which inspired the soldiers of the Mikado as they marched across the death ridden plain surrounding Port Arthur to be mowed down like grass. "This readiness to die for their country is not so high as our own ideal," declared Mr. King. "We hope rather to live for our country."

In summing up, the speaker recalled the different handicaps under which the different countries spoken of were struggling against and of which Canada, fortunately, was free, and went on to enumerate in eloquent terms the positive advantages of natural resources, climate, geographical position and the proud inheritance of being a member of the British empire, an inheritance which entailed the obligation to assist in maintaining that power which had done so much for the progress of civilization and the enlightenment of mankind.

His Eloquent Peroration.

Mr. King's peroration in which he rapidly sketched the extent of the British empire as observed in his around the world tour was one of the most brilliant efforts ever heard by the club and they showed their appreciation in no uncertain way when he concluded.

During the meeting the following members were admitted to the club: Rev. J. A. MacKeigan, Rev. Dr. MacVicar, Frank R. Fairweather, Otty G. Brancombe, Rupert M. Rive, E. J. Potzenham, W. H. Kingston and Wm. Dashwood.

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W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 6

D 3457

May, 1912

Mackenzie King and the Canadian Club.

The Hon. Mackenzie King, who is addressing meetings of the Canadian Clubs in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on subjects of national interest, is receiving warm praise from the press of all parties. The following is from the Telegraph, St. John, N.B.:

"It may be truly said that one needs to have heard Hon. Mr. King's address last evening to appreciate the breadth of view, the clearness of insight, the force of contrast, the appeal to patriotism, and the challenge to high endeavor in the realm of citizenship, by which it was marked from beginning to end. Mr. King led his hearers up into a place of observation whence they could survey nations and movements with a singular clearness of vision, and a fuller comprehension not only of differences between the life of the Occident and that of the Orient, but of dangers involved and responsibilities to be recognized.

"He did not contrast conditions in Canada with those in Europe and Asia merely to tickle the fancy of his hearers, but to arouse in them that spirit of human brotherhood which recognizes a duty toward the less-favored children of the earth, for though he made it plain that as a mere matter of business it will pay the more-civilized nations to elevate the standards of the rest, and especially of the teeming millions of the Orient, he took far higher ground than that of mere expediency. The members of the club will not soon forget the brilliant presentation of Imperial greatness and Canadian responsibility toward the Empire with which the speaker closed. It was an illuminating address, and the three cheers which were given for the speaker showed how strongly his eloquence had gripped the audience."

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D 3458

St. John Telegraph

May 3, 1912

COMPETITION THE REAL DANGER SAYS HON. MR. KING

Yellow Peril Does Not Lie in Immigration Alone

STRIKING ADDRESS TO CANADIAN CLUB

Eloquent Speaker Explains Opportunities in Canada as Viewed in the Light of Conditions in Other Lands—Oriental Civilization—New Members.

Competition as the real Yellow Peril and Christianity as the remedy was one of the most striking ideas of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada's first minister of labor, in a brilliant address to the St. John Canadian Club at Keith's assembly rooms last evening. Hon. Mr. King spoke of opportunities in Canada as viewed in the light of conditions in other lands, and his summing up of the advantages possessed by this country in comparison with many countries visited during a globe circling tour, was most cheering indeed to a citizen of the dominion.

The speaker contrasted the Oriental civilization as observed in India, China and Japan with the civilization of Christendom, and pointed out the industrial menace of competition from machine made goods in the orient where labor is ridiculously cheap and women and children take their turn at the most exacting tasks.

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"Human faces are the best index of condition," said the speaker, "and it is one of the great opportunities of Canada that every man may face each day's task with a smile unburdened by that hardest of thoughts 'what will I do on the morrow.'"

In speaking of conditions in England, the speaker also referred to the impossibility of the mass of the people becoming owners of sufficient land to build their own homes. "A most lamentable condition," he said, "as compared to our farflung country where we give away homesteads for the settlers. We have land in abundance and any man who does not mind roughing it for a few years may own his farm and home. Whatever hardship pioneering brings forth, we know that it breeds character."

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"To do this we must first of all spread the light of knowledge and the still greater radiance of the Christian doctrine. One of the first effects will be the glorifying of womanhood and her release from such tasks as will tend to interfere with the Christian conception of motherhood. Next will come a better idea of a child's place in the world and his being trained for his place in society rather than the conception which allows hundreds of thousands of children to be born, reared and live their lives on board sampans in the harbor of Canton never setting their foot upon the earth."

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MUSCLES USELESS WITHOUT NERVE-FORCE

Perhaps you are not quite clear on the

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[Key-Speeches]

D 3459

St. John Standard

May 3, 1912

CANADIANS MUST FACE THE YELLOW PERIL IN INDUSTRY

Not Asiatic Immigration but Asiatic Competition the Chief Danger Confronting Dominion — Mackenzie King Gives Canadian Club Members a Glimpse of the Revitalized East—The Land of Long Hours and Low Wages.

"The real Yellow Peril is not the danger of Oriental immigration but the menace of the competition of Asiatic industry operated by poorly paid labor," said Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King in his address before the Canadian Club last evening.

"Bricklayers in India receive 16 cents a day, and hod carriers who are usually women, receive 8 cents. The cotton and jute mills there are operated by women receiving 6 or 8 cents a day. Children work for 4 cents a day.

"The Orient today is going through the same stage of evolution as England went through a century or so ago. The handicrafts are giving way to machine industry operated by natural motor powers. What the substitution of the factory for the old individual tools, once effected, will mean to the nations at large presents an important social problem. The Chinese and other Oriental workers have intelligence. There is no eight hour day; the only limit to the workday is the limit of human endurance. On the voyage to India I met a man from Sydney who was going out to take charge of a steel and iron mill in India, and he predicted that before long India instead of importing steel from Sydney would be shipping steel to Sydney.

A Question for the White Nations.

"What are the white nations going to do when they have to meet the competition of the Orient when it develops its industries, and utilizes its vast multitudes of cheap and patient labor? This part of the world can only save itself to the extent that it serves the other parts. We can preserve civilization we have built up only by raising the Orient to the same standards that obtain here In order to do this we must carry the lamp of knowledge into the Orient and spread the Gospel of Christian truth and Christian living. Only those who have visited India, and observed the conditions there, can understand the importance of what Christianity has done for us. In India women do most of the servile labor for a few cents a day, and under conditions that no employers could introduce in this country without earning the contempt and indignation of his fellows. In the treatment of women we have a striking illustration of the difference between the two civilizations.

"Another factor which we will need to aid us in the competitive struggle ahead of us is the organization of an intelligent system of technical education. Competition between industries in the same country has about disappeared. International competition has become the dominant feature of the industrial world, and the exigencies of this competition demand careful and scientific conservation of natural resources and training in industrial processes."

A Journey Round the World.

The Boy Wonder of the late lamented liberal party of Ontario embarked his audience without any trouble, sailed them safely across the Atlantic, showed them some of the sights of England, and took them across the channel without misadventure. Pausing a while he threw some light upon the nature of the social problems of England and Europe laboring under their legacies of feudalism and war and the fear of war, and went on to contrast conditions on this continent where two nations with a long boundary line abode in friendship and were getting ready to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of peace; declaring that these two countries had given a great example to the world and achieved something in the way of a contribution to civilization far superior to the contribution of which conditions in Europe was the expression.

The lecturer then rushed across Europe, and over the Mediterraneun to the Suez Canal where he found the relations or conditions of the Occident and the Orient beautifully symbolized or illustrated by a bright moon which cast its light upon the Occident and a cloud which shadowed the east in darkness.

The Effect of Christianity.

"One has to go to the Orient," he said, "to realize the effect of Christianity, the humanizing forces of the Christian expression of brotherhood. The contrast was great; east of the Suez one found a great deal of industrial servitude, intellectual blindness and moral turpitude.

Passing by Aden, a desolate outpost of Empire, the lecturer proceeded to Bombay, where his first impression was one of surprise at the industrial palaces and manifestations of wealth and greatness. Going ashore he was impressed by the multitudes of people and was led to reflect upon the difficulties of dealing with a vast population living in a comparatively limited area.

India, he found to be handicapped in her racial development, by the lack of modern knowledge, the rites and customs of its religious and social customs. Yet its people were intelligent in their way, and its cities indicated a high state of civilization in their physical aspects. But in some of the finest temples in the world there were sacred cows and monkies worshipped by the people as possible incarnations of their gods or ancestors.

China, too, was troubled by the social problems of a congested population. Vast multitudes lived practically all their lives on the sampans on the rivers. As an illustration of the problem of the multitude he told of a Chinese minister who ordered the execution of 14,000 pirates by a single warrant, without causing any apparent diminution of piracy.

Over 20,000,000 Chinamen were victims of the opium trade, which the nations were now trying to suppress. Opium was sapping the vigor and life of the people.

St. John and the Liquor Trade.

At this point the orator came back to St. John, said he had noticed an unusually large number of men the worse for drink on a fine day, and remarked that though there might be some doubts as to the political expediency of suppressing the liquor traffic, he had no doubt of the moral justice and the national importance of prohibition.

Returning to China he said the revolution had placed the government in the hands of an oligarchy. The Chinese, though strong in their community and family life, had no conception such as we have of patriotism. With them the voice of authority commanded obedience as emanating from some superior source, while here we say that authority bows to the will of the people. The Chinese had yet to learn that service not power, was the end of man.

Japan had an exceptional people, but showed the effects and cost of military power. The Japanese conception of patriotism was to die for their country; ours was to live for our country.

In conclusion, the speaker pointed out wherein Canada was blessed in that it was free of the handicaps which retarded the social development of eastern countries, and gave an eloquent description of the greatness of the Empire, in which we live and the need of Canada taking its part in bearing the burden which the maintenance of the Empire imposed.

At the conclusion of the lecture the president, T. H. Bullock, expressed the thanks of the club, and the National Anthem was sung, and three cheers given for the King, and likewise Mackenzie King.

Take no more chances

[King - speeches]

D 3460

St. John Telegraph

May 3, 1912

HON. MR. KING'S ADDRESS

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King last evening observed that one can have no adequate conception of life in India until one has visited that country. It may be as truly said that one needs to have heard Hon. Mr. King's address last evening to appreciate the breadth of view, the clearness of insight, the force of contrast, the appeal to patriotism, and the challenge to high endeavor in the realm of citizenship by which it was marked from beginning to end.

Mr. King not only took his hearers with him for a tour of the world, but he led them up into a place of observation whence they could survey nations and movements with a singular clearness of vision, and a fuller comprehension not only of differences between the life of the occident and that of the orient, but of dangers involved and responsibilities to be recognized. It was an illuminating address, and the three cheers which were given for the speaker at the close showed how strongly his eloquence had gripped the audience.

Mr. King did not contrast conditions in Canada with those in Europe and Asia merely to tickle the fancy of his hearers, but to arouse in them that spirit of human brotherhood which recognizes a duty toward the less favored children of the earth. For though he made it plain that as a mere matter of business it will pay the more highly civilized nations to elevate the standards of the rest, and especially of the teeming millions of the orient, he took far higher grounds than that of mere expediency. The members of the club will not soon forget the brilliant presentation of imperial greatness and Canadian responsibility toward the Empire with which the speaker closed.

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

D 3461

St. John Times & Star

May 3, 1912

HON. MR. KING'S ADDRESS

In the great oriental countries there are vast masses of population; and women and children, as well as men, perform all kinds of labor. The scale of wages is so low as to be from the western standpoint ridiculous. There are no stated hours of labor, which means long hours for all toilers. There is no seventh day of rest. At the present time factories are being introduced in increasing numbers in the eastern countries. When those people become skilled as factory operatives, working long hours for the very lowest wages, they will come into competition in the world's markets with the products of the factories of countries where high wages and short hours and one rest day in seven are the rule. Can the latter countries compete successfully under such circumstances?

This is what the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King regards as the real yellow peril. He suggests two ways of meeting the conditions that will be thrust upon the people of the American continent by the industrial awakening of the orient. One of these is to exert such an influence upon the people of the East as will persuade them to adopt western standards and ideals, elevating the status of women, safeguarding the children, improving conditions of life for all classes, and making the general contrast between the two portions of the globe less extreme and startling. The other is to encourage technical education up to the point where our skilled operatives can produce the highest class of goods at the minimum of cost, and so meet all reasonable competition.

The address of Mr. King before the Canadian Club last evening was a singularly able one, and made a strong impression upon the minds of all who listened. If he set forth with great clearness the great advantages possessed by the Canadian people as compared with those of China, India, Japan and even the countries of Europe, he also pressed home a sense of the duties and responsibilities which are involved.

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Moncton Canadian Club

"CANADA'S RELATION TO THE EMPIRE"

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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D 3463

Moncton N.B.

Canada's Relation To The British Empire.

Subject of an Inspiring Address by Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King.

What Canada Owes to the Mother Country—Large Attendance at Meeting of the Moncton Canadian Club.

One of the finest addresses ever listened to by members of the Moncton Canadian Club was delivered last evening by Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, former minister of Labor in the Laurier cabinet at Ottawa, on the subject "Canada's Relation to the British Empire." Mr. King was in splendid form, and his address throughout held the closest attention of his hearers, his remarks being frequently greeted with hearty applause. It was a thoughtful, instructive, eloquent and patriotic address, teeming with historical facts and presenting many ideas, which were a source of inspiration for all who heard him. He is a forceful, pleasing speaker of rapid delivery, and carried his audience with him, as he scored point after point, and showed that so long as we are under the British flag, we owe an obligation to the British Empire. After presenting a splendid summary of some of the striking incidents of Canadian history, Mr. King dealt with Empire affairs, his address striking a lofty Imperial note. At the conclusion of his address, his hearers gave expression to their deep appreciation in hearty and prolonged applause. The hall was crowded and many were unable to gain admittance.

Before Mr. King was called upon to deliver his address, Mr. Milton rendered a solo and Dr. F. E. Burden a clarinet solo with Mr. W. A. McKee presiding at the piano, both numbers being much appreciated

The following were elected as members of the Club:—Messrs. C. M. Schurman, Alonzo Selig, John L. McSweeney, Dr. Alfred T. Gaudet, (Memramcook), Harold M. Armstrong, Wm. A. McLean and George A. Leger. This makes the present membership of the club three hundred.

Mr. J. T. Hawke, President of the Club, occupied the chair, and in his introductory remarks said the people of Moncton were glad to welcome a public man from the Upper Provinces, irrespective of politics. The members of the Moncton Canadian Club were delighted to have Mr. King with them and to hear him speak on the question of Canada's relation to the Empire.

Hon. Mr. King expressed his pleasure in visiting Moncton and having this opportunity to address the Canadian Club. It was encouraging, he said, in these days when one hears so much about the West to come to a prosperous and growing city like Moncton, and learn of the development that has taken place here. He referred to his visit to the I.C.R. shops during the afternoon, and said the community had reason to be congratulated on the splendid equipment there. The men work under favorable conditions. This, he thought, was a matter of pride to citizens, irrespective of political matters. Another gratifying condition, he said, was the fact that such a large proportion of Moncton citizens own their own homes. Sixty per cent. of the wage earners in this city, he had been informed, own their homes.

Hon. Mr. King then proceeded to take up the subject of the evening, discussing it from three points of view, first, what Canada has meant to the Empire; second, what the Empire means to Canada, and thirdly, our relations in the future. He pointed out that Canada had meant more to the Empire than the average Canadian had any idea of. There were two events in Canadian history, which he considered very important, two history making events. He spoke of the capture of Quebec by Wolfe in 1759, and also the gathering in Nova Scotia in 1758 of the first legislative assembly in Canada. There had been established in Nova Scotia a legislative assembly twenty years before the United States came into being, and since that time this system of representative government has been established in various parts of the Empire. It is this scheme of self-government, which is such a

DISTINGUISHING FEATURE
OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

to-day, the greatest empire the world has known. There have been other empires. What a great Empire Rome was! But it vanquished into oblivion. It was built up on a system of centralization, the result of power centred in Rome. The result was the structure became unwieldy, and it crumpled. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries France and Spain established colonies on this side of the Atlantic. They might have grown, but they disappeared because they held to the old model of the Roman Empire. Here in Canada a system of self-government was established whereby the people have the management of their affairs in their own hands.

But representative government of itself was not sufficient. Another development was necessary. Representative government was

FOLLOWED BY
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Canada went a step further, and in 1867 established Confederation. Canada worked out the federal plan, assigning certain affairs to the central government and others to the provincial governments. The federal plan, worked out in this country, has become a model for practically every other British Dominion.

The commonwealth of Australia a few years ago and South Africa, in more recent times, have drawn inspiration from Canada. Mr. King referred to the introduction of the Irish Home Rule Bill in the British House of Commons, pointing out that the system of division of government was recognized, it being regarded as essential that certain things should be left to the centralized government and others assigned to the proposed parliament in Ireland. This, he pointed out, was in line with the system of federal and provincial control in Canada. In this connection, Mr. King pointed out that in the proposal to introduce changes in the governing of the Empire, whereby a government would be established at Westminister, here again the Canadian model would be followed, certain things being assigned to the central government and others to the governments of the different parts of the Empire. Mr. King said that the Coronation of King George last year afforded a remarkable contrast between the system of government of ancient Rome and that of the British Empire of to-day. In the old days of Rome the Emperor sent out his proconsuls to the various parts of the Empire, levying taxes, clothed with the power of life and death. At the crowning of King George last year the prime ministers assembled from various parts of the Empire. These men went there representing the will of the people of the several continents across the seas, telling the sovereign how he could retain his throne by carrying out the will of the people they represented.

Turning again to Canada, Mr. King pointed out that geographically she is destined to

BECOME THE HIGHWAY
OF COMMERCE

of the Empire. Canada, he pointed out, was situated between European and Oriental countries, affording a great highway of trade and was also placed alongside the American Republic. The speaker made a strong plea for friendly relations between the people of Canada and the United States. With a united Anglo Saxon power there is nothing that would not bow before it, if the people have a common vision. There might be differences of opinion in matters of trade but questions of peace are not momentary. It is in this larger work of

MAINTAINING THE PEACE
OF THE WORLD

that Canadians and the people of the United States can render a contribution to the world that will be lasting and durable. One hundred years ago Britain and the United States were at war with each other. In 1915 these two countries will have been at peace for one hundred years. For the first time between two great world powers there has been a century of peace. Mr. King said that this circumstance should receive a fitting recognition. Some celebration should be held, which would attract the attention of the whole world.

Mr. King dealt next with what the British Empire has meant to Canada, and in eloquent language reviewed some of the great struggles that have taken place in England, whereby the people have won liberty and freedom. He pointed out that Canadians had been the inheritors of these liberties, and owe much that they have to the government of Great Britain. We owe our very existence to the might and majesty of the British Empire. He pointed out that the great development that has been taking place in Canada, while the people have been enjoying security and protection against foreign aggression, has been made possible through the protection of Great Britain. We have gone ahead and built up our country without fear of attacks from without. In this connection Mr. King pointed out what great resources Canada has, and what a great prize this country would be in case of international conflict. This country has great resources and comparatively few people, while European countries are crowded with people and the resources are becoming depleted. Mr. King here pointed out what the Mother Country has done for Canada in protecting her against the ambitious designs of foreign countries and also in the protection of Canadian trade. It is the might and majesty of the British sea power which has enabled us to carry on our trade development with other countries. Here Mr. King pointed out that before long

CANADA'S TRADE WITH
OTHER COUNTRIES

must expand. Canadians are not taking full advantage of their opportunities in developing trade with foreign countries. We have not begun to grasp the opportunity of trade with other nations. Other countries are getting a foothold, and it is time for Canada to begin expansion of trade, as later it will be more difficult to do so. Mr. King said that some few years ago while on a tour around the world, he had noticed, particularly in China, how the output of British and American industries were used, but not Canadian products.

To expand trade relations with these eastern countries he urged commercial and friendly intercourse through trade representatives abroad and also the educating of Chinese, Japanese and East Indians in Canadian colleges.

Mr. King pointed out what it means to be a British subject, and graphically illustrated this by referring to the case of a Gibraltar Jew, whose rights had been trampled upon by the government of Greece, and to whose aid England had come with battleships, forcing Greece to recognize the rights of this man, who though a Jew residing in Gibraltar, was a British subject.

"What shall be the future relations between this country and the British Empire?" asked Mr. King, in conclusion. So long as we are Canadians, we cannot as British subjects evade this issue, but face it squarely. There may be differences of opinion as to what form this aid should take, whether by cash contribution or the building of war vessels; but so long as we are under the British flag, we owe an obligation to the British Empire, and it is for us to play our part in advancing civilization and uplifting the cause of mankind.

At the conclusion of Mr. King's address, which, as stated above, was loudly applauded, Sheriff Willett moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. C. M. Legere, M.P.P.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

The Chairman announced that on next Thursday evening an address descriptive of Newfoundland would be given by Mr. Guy, of Mount Allison University, and the address would be illustrated by meny stereopticon views.

DRUGGIST WAS GIVEN FIVE YEARS.

In the Famous Berlin Poisoning Case.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Berlin, May 4.—The trial begun on March 26, of the men accused of being responsible for the wood alcohol poisonings, which occurred at Christmas among the inmates of the municipal night shelter, for the homeless, ended today.

A druggist named Sharmack, who secured and prepared the deadly spirits, was sentenced to five years imprisonment, two salesmen, named Zastrow and Meyen, were each given two months in jail. The indictment against the accused which specified 89 cases of death and five of total blinding from the effects of wood alcohol, poisoning, alleged the violation of the pure food law, by the preparation and selling of harmful substitutes, and thus causing serious bodily harm. The figure 89 given as the number of deaths, was taken merely for convenience. Many more deaths in the past, it is now known, were due to wood alcohol poisoning, and the sale of the deleterious liquor is known to have been going on for years.

NO CHANGE IN JUDGE MABEE'S CONDITION.

Reported to Have Passed a Fairly Restful Night.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Toronto, May 4.—At 10.30 St. Michael's Hospital reported there had been no improvement in Judge Mabee's condition since midnight, but that the patient had passed a fairly restful night.

WHERE DOCTORS FAILED TO HELP

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Mrs. Green's Health—Her Own Statement.

Covington, Mo.—"Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctor's medicines. At every monthly period I had to stay in bed four days because of hemorrhages, and my back was so weak I could hardly walk. I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I can stay up and do my work. I think it is the best medicine on earth for women."—Mrs. JENNIE GREEN, Covington, Mo.

How Mrs. Cline Avoided Operation.

Brownsville, Ind.—"I can say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me more good than anything else. One doctor said I must be operated upon for a serious female trouble and that nothing could help me but an operation.

"I had hemorrhages and at times could not get any medicine to stop them. I got in such a weak condition that I would have died if I had not got relief soon.

"Several women who had taken your Compound, told me to try it and I did and found it to be the right medicine to build up the system and overcome female troubles.

"I am now in great deal better health than I ever expected to be, so I think I ought to thank you for it."—Mrs. O. M. CLINE, S. Main St., Brownsville, Ind.

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W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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FRIDAY MAY 3, 1912.

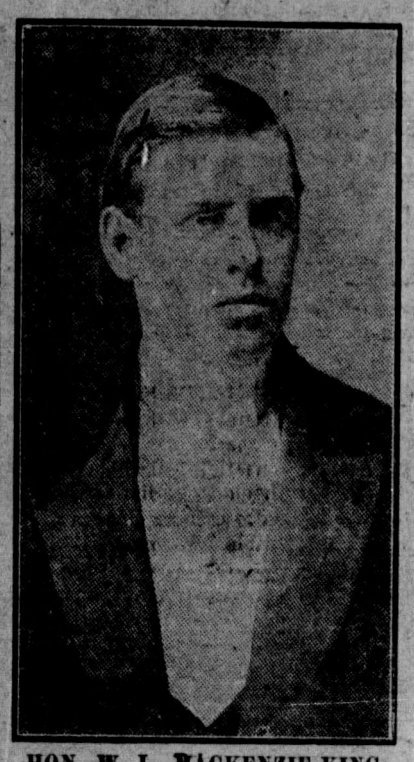
D 3464

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE-KING ARRIVES IN CITY

Canada's First Minister Of Labor Here to Address the Canadian Club

IS BEING WELCOMED BY MANY FRIENDS

Distinguished Visitor Given Hearty Reception Upon Arrival--His Programme



HON. W. L. MACKENZIE-KING.

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Canada's first Minister of Labor arrived in the city yesterday, and is the guest of Hon. A. K. McLean M. P. Hon. Mr. MacKenzie-King has many friends in Halifax, who are delighted to meet him once more. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the waterfront strike here some years ago, he came to Halifax from Ottawa representing the labor department and his efforts in the settlement of the labor difficulty were very effective and successful.

Hon. Mr. MacKenzie-King is to deliver a lecture before the Canadian Club at the Assembly hall of the School for the Blind this evening on Canada's relation to the Empire. Such a subject treated by one of the most brilliant of the younger public men of the Dominion will surely furnish a treat. Mr. MacKenzie-King leaves on Friday morning.

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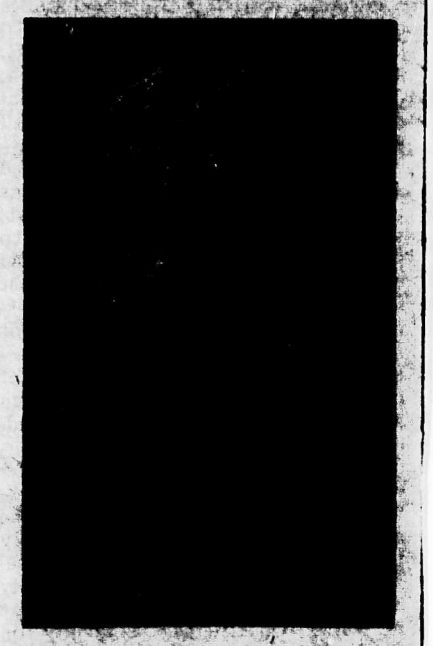
MONCTON TRANSCRIPT
FRIDAY MAY 3, 1912

THE TRANSCRIPT

MacKENZIE KING SPEAKS TO-NIGHT.

Before the Canadian Club of Moncton.

The Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King who was Canada's first Minister of Labor and one of the younger generation of Canadian statesmen, will



HON W. L. MACKENZIE KING

speak in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, this evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of The Canadian Club. His subject is "Canada's Relation to the Empire."

Mr. King spoke last night to the Canadian club of St. John, on a somewhat similar topic.

The St. John Telegraph says: Mr. King spoke for more than an hour and held the closest attention of the audience with frequent outbursts of applause and an ovation at the close which was almost deafening, the meeting concluding with three cheers for the youthful orator." It adds: —"Mr. King's peroration in which he rapidly sketched the extent of the British empire as observed in his around the world tour was one of the most brilliant efforts ever heard by the club and they showed their appreciation in no uncertain way when he concluded."

The other St. John newspapers today also pay glowing tributes to the speaker.

Every member of the Canadian club is urged to be present and he can invite a friend to accompany him.

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, who will deliver an address this evening before the Moncton Canadian Club, arrived in the city this afternoon by C.P.R. from St. John and is a guest at the Brunswick Hotel. This afternoon he visited the I.C.R. shops, and through the kindness of Dr. C. A. Murray was given an automobile drive about town, accompanied by Senator McSweeney and Mr. J. T. Hawke.

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D 3466

Moncton Transcript

JOHN T. HAWKE,
Editor and Proprietor

The Daily Transcript.

MONCTON, N. B., MAY 4, 1912.

"CANADA AND HER RELATIONS TO THE EMPIRE."

The address by the Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, ex-Minister of Labor, before the Moncton Canadian Club on Friday evening, was a masterly oratorical effort and intellectually uplifting.

The orator's treatment of the theme "Canada and Her Relations to the Empire," was along lines which avoided controversial aspects of current and party politics, and kept within those bounds of common acceptance which permitted men of divergent political views, bestowing unmeasured applause.

It is well for public men to be afforded these opportunities of speaking in different parts of the Confederation on subjects so presented as to permit of the speaker's ability and deep-thinking being manifested in the discourse without the keenness of party feeling being offended. The only portions of the address which subjects were once storm centres in Canadian political controversy, pertained to a period three quarters of a century ago, and sufficiently remote to enable Canadians to-day to hear the subjects discussed without strong prejudices. Those portions of the lecture pertained to that which now forms history, but sufficiently remote to incur no political hostility. Little wonder after such an address stimulating Imperial pride because of its glowing reference to the Empire's mission but also stimulating national pride because Canada herself as the pioneer in the establishment of Self Governing dependencies of the Empire, like the pioneer settlers of old, blazed the trail along which the founders of free states within the empire, could find their way.

It speaks well for Canada and her future when young statesmen of the type of Mr. MacKenzie King as evidenced by the broad grasp displayed in his discourse, have dedicated their talents and ability to the service of the Confederation and the Empire.

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Geel: 2 addresses

Dublin in West central round space of Winston Churchill re Home Rule
Process of demolition – federalize of British Empire

The Place Canada holds in the Empire

1. What has meant to B.E.
   1. historically – left 1879
   2. politically
      (a) representation Govt. 1878
      (b) responsible Govt.
      (c) federal Govt.
   3. geographically
   4. materially
2. What B.E. has meant to Canada
   1. Its liberty, justice & freedom
      Magna Charta
      Bill of Rights
   2. Economic development of city
   3. Protection & development of trade & commerce
   4. Passport to citizenship & the play around world.
      Don Pacifico
3. The Problem of Future Relationship
   1. In lessening burden of protection by sea.
   2. In sharing in work of government.
      Colonial States evident in absence in any share in consular & diplomatic service
      may prove inimical to our trade interests.
      cf. Railway contracts in China.
      Sleepers
      Locomotives
      Cars.
      A beginning – the admission of Canadians on equal terms with Englishmen to consular & diplomatic service
      (1) Universities establishing courses which will qualify men
      (2) Imperial Govt. consenting to examinations being held in centres in Canada as well as [illegible]
4. Task: Responsibility of University men, to work out the problem of government within the Empire.
   Equipment for leadership
   1. Physical
   2. intellectual
   3. moral – habits

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(1) The service a university can render to one in public life
(2) The service which the State has a right to expect from the university

1. Service to one in public life -
The training of college is the capital which must be accumulated throughout the rest of life - to meet professional or general service (community opinion demanded)
(a) a physical foundation
(b) intellectual equipment
(c) character. habits -
2. Service State has a right to expect of universities -
That its graduates shall do their share in helping to see that the country is rightly governed. intellectual leadership
Shape the curriculum meets a mine to meeting requirements of country - citizenship - Technical Education
11. 6 min

Service of Government.

Canada's position -

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4 May 1912

St. John, N.B.,
Women's Canadian
Club

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE"

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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D 3470

St. John Standard

May 3, 1912

Will Speak on Peace.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will address the Women's Canadian Club at Keith's Assembly rooms on Saturday evening at eight o'clock. He was booked to speak on labor problems, but in conversation with the president of the club yesterday he said he thought he could deliver a more interesting address on the subject of the coming celebration of the 100 years of peace between the two great Anglo Saxon countries. The lady president was graciously pleased to permit him to change the subject.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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D 3471

THE STANDARD, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1912

MACKENZIE KING DELIGHTED THE WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB

Ex-Minister of Labor Made "One Hundred Years of Peace" a Very Interesting Subject in Eloquent Address Saturday Evening.

The growth and importance of the Women's Canadian Club was made manifest on Saturday evening by the large audience which gathered in Keith's assembly room to listen to an address by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, on the celebration of one hundred years of peace between the two great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race. On the platform with the president, Mrs. E. A. Smith, was Lady Tilley, honorary president of the club, and among the invited guests was Mayor Frink.

In introducing the speaker, Mrs. Smith referred to the career of the late minister of labor in flattering terms, and said she felt sure he would justify his reputation as an orator.

Mr. King who is very fluent, dealt with his subject with considerable force, from various points of view, and held the interest of his audience for something over an hour. In eloquent sentences he referred to the importance of the coming celebration as an object lesson to the nations of the earth in the possibility and benefits of two nations living in amity and concord without a fort or rampart to mark where the territory of one country ended and that of another began.

Now and then, storm clouds had arisen and obscured the friendly relations of the two countries; at times very little would have caused a war; but in each difficulty the better judgment of the people had prevailed, and the horrors of fraticidal war had been avoided. There were those who thought war inevitable between nations, and preparations for war the only guarantee of peace. But the experience of Canada and the republic showed that peace could not only be maintained, but had been maintained for a hundred years, during the course of which questions of more importance had arisen and had been amicably adjusted than most of the questions which had involved other nations in long, bloody and disastrous wars.

There might have been some recrimination as to the awards of the arbitration tribunals to which these questions had been submitted, but both peoples were satisfied that the issues would not have justified war, or that war would not have produced any decisions more in accord with the spirit of justice between nations.

The speaker pointed out the enormous waste of war in blood and treasure, and the handicap imposed upon nations by the cost of maintaining huge navies and armies, and made some speculations intended to show how all this labor if utilized in providing for the educational or industrial advancement of the nation, would benefit the people of the world.

He also dealt with the social effects of the spirit of materialism which fosters racial animosities, and forces all the nations to join in the mad race of armaments, grinding their people under the wheels of taxation. He said that industrial wars, the strife between capitalists and laborers, were in some respects a reflex of the international struggles.

At the close of the lecture, Mrs. Ellis moved, and Mrs. Kuhring seconded, that a vote of thanks be tendered the lecturer, which was done with characteristic enthusiasm by the president.

Then Mayor Frink was called on, and made a brief speech commending the lecturer and the club and referring in eloquent terms to the happy relations existing between Canada and the Republic, as was evidenced to him by the cordial reception given the boys of the 62nd regiment who went with him and Ald. McGoldrick to Boston last year to take part in the Bunker Hill celebration.

At the business meeting of the club it was decided to co-operate with the Men's Canadian Club, The Loyalist Society and the Daughters of the Empire in the ceremonies which will be held on May 18th, in celebration of Loyalist Day. New members were initiated as follows:

Mrs. Geo. McAvity, Mrs. F. McFadzen, Miss Catherine Disbrow, Mrs. Otto Nase, Mrs. Edward Bates, Miss Katie Bates, Mrs. O. A. Burnham, Mrs. S. Crawford, Mrs. Thomas Dean, Miss Emma Tufts, Mrs. W. B. Tennant, Mrs. E. Cowan, Mrs. E. L. Rising, Mrs. Wm. Pugsley, Mrs. Daniel Pugsley, Mrs. W. L. Robson, Mrs. McVicar, Mrs. W. E. Foster, Miss Agnes Sullivan, Mrs. G. B. Thomas, Miss Barbara Dobson, Miss Jean Barr.

After the lecture the usual social hour was spent, Mr. King being the lion of the occasion. The social hour was in charge of Mrs. H. A. Powell, Mrs. J. V. Anglin, Mrs. C. R. Flanders and Mrs. Reeves.

Mr. King is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Foster.

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CANADA

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
MONDAY MAY 6, 1912.

D 3472

THE DAILY TELEGR

CELEBRATION OF 100 YEARS PEACE

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Speaks of Advantages

A LESSON TO OTHER NATIONS

Ocular Demonstration Would Also Have Effect in Preventing Industrial Strife — Women's Canadian Club Hears Fine Lecture—Many New Members.

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He held that the celebration would show other nations the futility of war and would inculcate as well in the workers of this country a love of peace and the desirability of arbitration in their own affairs.

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In acknowledging the introduction the speaker rather shattered the romance of his connection with the novel as he said his mother had strongly disapproved of her husband being represented as a dissolute train wrecker, while the speaker himself had certainly no idea of marrying an English girl as the hero in the book had done. Hon. Mr. King in speaking of an invitation he had received to address the club while Lady Tilley was president, referred to the inspiration which that lady had given him and other public men in the fundamental principles of self-government.

The Greatest Nations.

Dealing with his subject he spoke of Great Britain and the United States as the two greatest nations the world had ever known, and the fact of their having been at peace, following out the teaching of Christ as applied to nations rather than the individuals, had never been equalled. He ascribed as the foremost reason for the keeping of the peace the Rush-Bagot agreement which prevented armed vessels being placed on the Great Lakes and the absence of fortifications along 4,000 miles of frontier. In connection with such a celebration he had suggested a monument, possibly at Niagara, with the different settlements or treaties inscribed on the stones and the Hague tribunal written on the crowning stone. The suggestion had been repeated at the Lake Mohonk conference and a committee appointed which had given way to a larger committee representing the United States. A committee had been formed in England with Earl Grey as chairman and a meeting would be held in Ottawa next week for the purpose of selecting a Canadian committee.

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[illegible]

In the last five years seven treaties or agreements had been made between the United States and Canada, any one of which might have caused war in the years that have gone. An ocular demonstration in recognition of what had been accomplished by reason instead of by warlike measures might have its effect on the policies of nations and the millions spent for fear of another nation, might be spent to remove the fear of poverty, the fear of social evils and the fear of all the few remaining ills of mankind.

The Effect.

The speaker then referred to the effect the demonstration might have on industrial life by teaching the workers the value of reason and arbitration rather than that of conflict. In amassing funds to fight each other, capital and labor were but following out the policies of nations.

Hon. Mr. King referred to some impressions gained on his round the world tour, the chief of which was that there appeared to be no limit to what man could accomplish if he tried and that the world was but a part of an eternal purpose. Applying these thoughts to his subject he pointed out the desirability of the nations taking advantage if possible of the great opportunity to further world wide peace.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mrs. J. V. Ellis and seconded by Mrs. G. A. Kuhring, after which Mayor Frink was called upon and expressed his appreciation of the lecture and the thoughts presented. After Mrs. Smith had presented and Hon. Mr. King had replied, a pleasant social hour was spent. Mrs. H. A. Powell was convenor of the tea committee and was assisted by Mrs. Flanders, Mrs. Anglin, Mrs. Reeves and other members of the club. Mrs. Chisholm acted as pianist.

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HON. MR. KING GIVES ADDRESS TO WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB

Celebration of 100 Years Peace—New Members of the Organization

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St. John Telegraph

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Volume D 6

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D 3475

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 6, 1912.

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Authorized Agents—The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Evening Times: W. D. Gough, Mrs. E. S. McKoy.

THE FEAR OF WAR

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon one thought very clearly expressed on Saturday evening by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in his brilliant address before the Women's Canadian Club. It was the thought of what could be accomplished for human welfare and the world's betterment if the fear of war, whether between nations in arms or between classes in industrial disputes, could be eliminated. For under present day conditions industrial war must be taken into the reckoning. As Mr. King pointed out, a hostile German fleet in the Channel could not more effectively paralyze England than did the recent coal strike. He also pointed out that in industrial war the spirit is the same that is displayed between warring nations, and the methods are similarly destructive of the wealth of the people. Take away the fear of war, and let the human mind devote its entire strength to the solution of the problems of poverty and ignorance and vice, being aided by the resources now devoted to warlike preparation, and the world would be transformed. Hence it is worth while to celebrate a century of peace between two nations lying along a boundary four thousand miles in length, and thus direct the attention of the nations that are armed camps to the better way. When we think of what has been accomplished in the forward march of humanity while burdened with wars and the fear of war, it is easy to believe that with the weight removed there would be phenomenal progress upward for the whole race. There is no danger that the heroic virtues would disappear from the earth; for, as Mr. King rightly observed, there is quite as much heroism and the spirit of self-sacrifice in living to serve humanity as in dying on the field of war. The pioneer, the toiler in the place of danger, the inventor, the man or woman anywhere who reckons as nothing the hardship which serves human needs is in the highest sense heroic.

Mr. King's address must have left a deep impression upon the minds of his hearers. In his speech before the Men's Canadian Club he made it clear that from a purely economic point of view it was most important that the people on this continent should do all in their power to have their ideals and their moral and social standards accepted by the people of the orient. On Saturday evening he made it no less clear that the elimination of the fear of war would turn into beneficient channels a moral force and energy and constructive genius which would revolutionize the conditions of human life and carry the human race splendidly upward as well as forward. If this be a dream, it is at least a dream that may—nay must—come true; and they will aid in its realization who steadfastly uphold the higher ideals of life and service.

Hon. Mr. King is a young man, but he has read and travelled widely and thought deeply. He has the gift of eloquent expression, and it is safe to predict that he will exert in his lifetime a powerful influence along lines of effort making for the spread of universal peace sentiment and the promotion of international policies for the world's betterment.

New Brunswick who call Missoula home respond to the call 'Back to New Brunswick.' "

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The old city council system in St. John expires today. May its ashes rest in peace and never need a sprinkler to keep them down.

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The Liberals of St. John county are not to be caught napping. Meetings are called to choose delegates to the party convention.

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The Kings county tory leaders would like to drop Mr. Fred M. Sproul, but Mr. Sproul naturally desires to fall in a soft place—or remain where he is. Where will the axe fall?

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If the location of the breakwater farther down shore at Courtenay Bay will improve the chances of providing a site and securing a great steel plant, the citizens should get busy and urge the government to make the change.

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The Colossus of Rhodes was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. The world only remembers the existence of Rhodes, ancient Greek state and present Turkish dependency, when some such announcement is made as that the Italians have landed and seized the island.

◈ ◈ ◈ ◈

Eleven arrests for drunkenness in one day in St. John is a disgraceful record. It indicates that a large number of persons must have been intoxicated on Saturday, for only a small proportion of the total ever fall into the hands of the police. If eleven were arrested many times eleven probably had a narrow escape.

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The Moncton Transcript says:—"It speaks well for Canada and her future when young statesmen of the type of Mr. Mackenzie King, as evidenced by the broad grasp displayed in his discourse, have dedicated their talents and ability to the service of the Confederation and the Empire."

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Referring to Mr. Foster's visit to Australia in search of larger trade for Canada, the Hartland Observer asks if the farmers of Canada are to be asked to consent to an agreement that would help the agricultural implement manufacturers of Canada while at the same time it would give the farmer more competition. The Observer says:—"Only last September we were told by Conservative orators that if the trade agreement with the United States became law our farmers would suffer because Australia would demand free entry of her meats and butter. Now Mr. Foster ararnges the very thing his party professed to fear, and benefits nobody but the manufacturers."

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D 3476

6 May 1912

Amherst, N.S.,
Canadian Club

"CANADA AS SEEN IN THE LIGHT
OF A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD"

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D 3477

HON. MR. KING'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS

Former Minister of Labor's Speech Appreciated by Citizens of Amherst.

Special to the Morning Chronicle.

AMHERST, May 6—One of the most eloquent addresses ever delivered before the Amherst branch of the Canadian Club was that of Hon. Mackenzie King, who for over an hour held the closest attention of about one hundred members and guests following a banquet held in the St. Regis Hotel tonight. J. L. Ralston, M.P.P., President of the Club, presided.

Mr. King's subject was, "Canada as seen in the light of a trip around the world," dealing with a subject with which he is familiar, both from study and personal observation. His contrast of industrial conditions in other countries compared with those in Canada could not but make his audience feel proud of the fact that they are Canadians.

C. R. Smith, K.C., as mover, and Principal Lay, as seconder, ably voiced the appreciation of the audience. The address was delivered in the dining room of the new St. Regis Hotel, which is admirably adapted for functions of this nature, and the management received hearty congratulations for the manner in which every detail was carried out.

HON. W.L. MACKENZIE KING BEFORE AMHERST CANADIAN CLUB

The Ex-Minister of Labor Chose For His Subject One That Appealed Deeply to His Auditors.

AMHERST, May 6—"Canada as seen in the light of a trip around the world," was the subject of an eloquent and inspiring address delivered by the Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King this evening at a banquet tendered him by the members of the Canadian club at the St. Regis hotel. The management had spared no pains to make their share in this important function a success, and are deserving of congratulations for the splendid way that everything was managed.

J. L. Ralston, M. P. P., president of the club, presided and there were present about one hundred members and guests.

Mr. King, who is a student of world-wide social conditions and a brilliant and eloquent speaker, held the closest attention of those present for over an hour, and his address was one calculated to make every member proud of the fact that he was a Canadian.

In brief addresses following, C. R. Smith, K. C., and E. J. Lay, principal of the high school, expressed the appreciation of those present for the address of the evening, stating that it was the ablest address ever delivered before the Canadian club here. Mr. King will tomorrow visit the different industries of busy Amherst.

HALIFAX RECORD MAY 7.

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CANADIAN CLUB DINE AT THE ST. REGIS

AMHERST NEWS MAY 7, 1912 D 3478

Hon. W. L. McKenzie King the Speaker of Evening

Gives an Eloquent and Brilliant Address on Canada in the Light of Other Countries as Seen in a Trip Round the World.

The dining room of the St. Regis Hotel was filled to overflowing last evening by the members of the Amherst Canadian Club, who had gathered together for the purpose of listening to an address by Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, former Minister of Labor in the Laurier Cabinet at Ottawa, on the subject of "Canada as Viewed in the light of a Trip Around the World." Mr. King was in splendid form and his address throughout held the closest attention of his hearers, his remarks being frequently greeted with hearty applause. It was a thoughtful, instructive, eloquent and patriotic address, characterized by a world-wide vision and filled with ideas and truths which were a source of inspiration to all who heard him. Mr. King is a forceful and pleasing speaker and from the start carried his audience with him as he scored point after point and his final peroration was one of the most eloquent platform utterances ever delivered in Amherst; as he showed that as long as we are under the British flag and enjoy the protection of the same, we owe an obligation and a debt to the Empire.

The meeting was presided over by J. L. Ralston, M.P.P., President of the Canadian Club, who in a very brief and appropriate speech introduced the speaker of the evening.

Mr. King in opening referred to the pleasure that it gave him to have the opportunity to address the Canadian Club in Amherst. In a humorous tone he referred to the fact that the total eclipse, which took place with regard to his political career the 21st of last September, was not an unmixed evil as it gave him time and opportunity to become acquainted with Canada at large. Referring to the subject for the evening's address, Mr. King quoted from the life of Ellen Terry and Lord Beresford with regard to the contrast between the faces of the workmen in this country and in the old land. Ellen Terry and Lord Beresford had nothing in common but both were keen observers, and on their return to Great Britain after a visit to this country, they both alluded to the fact that what struck them most forcibly was the roseate and hopeful view that people on this side of the water took of life and this was expressed in their faces.

In Great Britain, Germany and other European countries, the people were bowed down under a legacy of war debts. There were crowded slums, congested tenements, and in addition to that Europe was an armed encampment and all nations were preparing for a great international conflict.

Canada had no such handicap. We had no legacy of war debts. Civilization in North America had accomplished something. Along our long border from the Atlantic to the Pacific not a single fortress had been erected and in three years from the present, we would be celebrating the anniversary of one hundred years of peace. During that time we had developed the arts of peace; we had listened to the voice of reason rather than to the voice of force and the North American Continent in this respect was an object lesson to the whole world.

The speaker then touched briefly upon conditions as he found them at Port Said, Aden, and other places enroute to India. He then described the industrial conditions in India and China—particularly in India, and said the real "yellow peril" is the danger of competition with eastern countries because of the small wages paid the labor of women and children, and the long hours of work. "What are the white nations going to do," he asked, "when they have to meet the competition of the Orient when it develops its industries, and utilizes its vast multitudes of cheap and patient labor? This part of the world can only save itself to the extent that it serves the other parts. We can preserve the civilization we have built up only by raising the Orient to the same standards that obtain here. In order to do this we must carry the lamp of knowledge into the Orient and spread the Gospel of Christian truth and Christian living. Only those who have visited India and observed the conditions there, can understand the importance of what Christianity has done for us. In India women do most of the servile labor for a few cents a day, and under conditions that no employers could introduce in this country without earning the contempt and indignation of his fellows. In the treatment of women we have a striking illustration of the difference between the two civilizations.

He alluded to the transition that was taking place in the Orient along industrial lines and emphasized the tremendous necessity that existed for western nations to do their part in elevating the standard of living in the east and this only could be accomplished through the medium of the forces of Christianity.

After speaking briefly of Japan, Mr. King concluded with a concise and happily worded reference to the great resources of Canada and to the excellent conditions generally prevailing in the Dominion, and in an eloquent peroration described the strength of the British Empire all over the world.

The News reporter has to confess that he became so interested in the address that he forgot that he had to report the speech and it was not until the climax came that he realized that his note book was blank.

A vote of thanks was moved by C. R. Smith, K.C., in a happy vein and was seconded by Principal Lay. Both these gentlemen paid a high tribute to the speaker and gave him the assurance that he would be a welcome visitor to Amherst at any time.

The St. Regis management deserve thanks for the capital menu provided and for the excellent service rendered.

The Canadian Club entered upon a new lease of life last evening and the crowded dining room showed that Secretary G. H. Sterne had not spared himself to make the gathering a success.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3479

Amherst News

May 7, 1912

Hon. McKenzie King.

Some surprise was felt, when Hon. McKenzie King was called to become a member of the Liberal cabinet at an age when the most of young men are not fairly launched on their careers.

The members of the Amherst Canadian Club were let into the secret last night. He owes his pre-eminence in the council of the Liberal party to his ability, his wide, statesmanlike vision and unexcelled forensic talents.

His address last evening was that of a keen observer, a student and statesman.

Canada has not heard the last of McKenzie King and we know that Conservatives as well as Liberals who sat at the St. Regis board last evening, felt that the absence of such a man from Parliament was a distinct loss to Canada.

His closing remarks on the responsibility which we as Canadians have in upholding the security and stability of the British Empire and the British Flag was without doubt the strongest and most eloquent appeal ever made before an Amherst audience. C. R. Smith, K. C., in moving the vote of thanks could well say "that he could not understand how a man of Mr. King's gifts could be defeated in any constituency" and Principal Lay only voiced the sentiments of all when he remarked "that he was thrilled by the address as he never was before."

Our only regret is that Mr. King's address was not given in the largest auditorium in the town for apart from his treatment of economic and social conditions in the Orient, it was the most powerful appeal on behalf of foreign mission enterprise to which we ever were privileged to listen. Mr. King may be sure of a warm welcome at any time in Amherst.

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8 May 1912?

Truro, N.S.,
Canadian Club

D 3480

THE CELEBRATION OF ONE
HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3481

3 1912 Truro

Hon MacKenzie King Before Truro Canadian Club

A GOOD AUDIENCE—ELOQUENT LECTURE — PRACTICAL AND PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

A superb audience greeted the Hon. McKenzie King as he appeared before The Canadian Club in Academy Hall on Tuesday evening.

Dr. Walker, President of the Club occupied the chair, and with a few pleasing, complimentary remarks, introduced the speaker.

Mr. King, on rising, thanked the Canadian Club for giving him an opportunity of addressing the people of Truro, and visiting their fair town. He said he had seen many parts of the Dominion.

BUT TRURO

would compare favorably with the best.

At Amherst he was much interested in the commercial and industrial elements of the town, but here you have the educational as well as the commercial and industrial.

I speak sincerely when I say you have a town of which its citizens may well be proud.

Tonight, said he, I wish to speak of the proposed celebration of 100 years of Peace among the Anglo-Saxon people.

About one hundred years ago we were looking upon one of the worst conflicts the world ever saw, the great

STRUGGLE BETWEEN

England and her American colonies.

But this has long since become a matter of history, and perfect peace now prevails among us. As I visit your towns I see what were once engines of war, now used as relics, or ornaments at your front doors.

Surely as we round out in 1914 a Century of Peace, it is fitting that we should suitable celebrate the event.

Now, let me ask, how is it that we have succeeded in maintaining peace with the United States all through these years?

Largely by a Treaty, or International Agreement, regulating the number of armed ships on the great Lakes.

Were it not for this Treaty made in 1817, we should probably have had a repetition of what we now see between Great Britain and Germany.

To work out such a celebration as we desire it is necessary that the Governments of

THE COUNTRIES

concerned take hold of it. I am glad to know that the British, American and Canadian Governments are in entire sympathy with the movements Canada will certainly do her part, and the party in power should take the lead.

But what I want to speak of particularly, is the significance of such a celebration.

1. It ought to teach the people that civilization has made some progress.

2. It should also bring out the fact that a new influence has arisen for the settlement of

NATIONAL DISPUTES

viz, reason rather than might. Arbitration instead of war.

The biggest question before the world today is the question of Capital and Labor.

Let this principal of arbitration prevail, and industrial wars will cease.

3. Might not a celebration tend to promote the highest form of Patriotism.

Not to be willing merely to lay down our life on the battlefield for our country, but to spend our life in benefitting others.

This is the

NOBLEST KIND

of Patriotism of which we have a brilliant example in Dr. Grenfell.

Think, too, of the Pioneers of our country. Are they not true patriots.

The conception of daily dservice is the highest conception of Patriotism.

Might not a celebration of this kind show that peace has its conquests as well as war.

Had we been engaged in international strife during the past hundred years could we have made the same progress along industrial and educational lines?

5. But this is not all. May we not see in all this the prophesy of greater prosperity in the future.

Fear has always retarded the progress of individuals and nations. Let this fear be eliminated and a feeling of confidence, safety and liberty be developed, then by degrees the fear of other social evils may be over-come.

Reference was here made most eloquently to a trip the speaker

HAD TAKEN

around this world. A trip planned and mapped out in his own home and completed on the very day he had planned.

Think, said he, of what this means The discovery and opening up of all parts of the world the inventions of the age such as railways, steam ships, telegraph lines, and the friendly governments, etc., etc.

Can we not learn from this what is possible to the human intellect.?

Again, whilst always heading East we came back to the very spot from which we started., showing that this glob of our is one part of a great harmonious universe. So we should strive to bring about the harmony of perfect peace among the nations of the earth.

Canada with her boundary line of

4000 MILES

and not a single fort, has given an object lesson to the whole world.. And thus we see a vision of a wider peace and freedom that the world has ever seen before.

The forgoing is but a fragmentary and disjointed sketch of what is conceded on all sides to have been one of the most brilliant and interesting adhresses yet delivered before the Canadian Club.

Principal Cumming in moving a vote of thanks to the learned lecturer, said he did so with more than ordinary pleasure. Two years ago he interviewed the Hon. Mr. King at Ottawa.

WITH A VIEW

to securing him as a lecturer for the Canadian Club of Truro. But at that time he was engrossed with his political duties that he could not see his way clear to come. The wonderful revolution of the fateful 21st, of September 1911, however, and made it possible for the honorable gentleman to grant the request. So that even the Liberals could find some comfort in their disappointment.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Montgomery, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and most unanimously and enthusiastically passed.

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CANADA

D 3482

9 May 1912

Halifax Canadian Club

"CANADA'S RELATION TO THE EMPIRE"

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3483

Halifax Herald
May 10, 1912

THE CRADLE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Addresses the Canadian Club in Terms of Lofty Patriotism.

EPOCH-MAKING EVENTS.

One of These Was the Establishment in Halifax of the First Legislative Assembly in the Outer Dominions.

Characterizing Canada as the cradle of the British empire and, with more than ordinary eloquence, emphasizing the obligations, we as Canadian citizens owe the mother country for her protection and share in helping to build up this Dominion to its present state of development, Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King struck a high imperial note in his address before the Canadian club, in the assembly hall of the school for the blind, last evening. The ex-minister of labor proved a splendid, forceful speaker, with a rare grasp of his subject, and impressed one as an apt exemplification of the trite and somewhat paradoxical expression as having "the head of a statesman on the shoulders of a youth."

RAPID DELIVERY AND CLEAR CUT ENUNCIATION

A speaker of rapid delivery, but with a distinct and clear-cut enunciation, Mon. Mr. King delivered a fine address, and, carrying his auditors with him above the plane of familiar differences and dissentions, left an impression of absolute sincerity. The hall was filled to capacity, with many ladies present; and the interest they displayed in following the speaker, contributed a feature in itself.

THE INTRODUCTION BY PRESIDENT MACGILLIVRAY

D. Macgillivray, president of the Canadian club, presided, and in introducing the speaker, took occasion to state that he did so with added pleasure, as Mr. King was an old friend of his own. The subject of the ex-minister was a very important one, Mr. Macgillivray said, and one that merited open and frank discussion, such discussion as he felt assured the speaker would treat with. He paid a warm tribute to Mr. King on his remarkable rise in public life, as a student and a scholar and went on to cite how, while a student of Toronto university, some seventeen years ago, the latter had taken a class at a boys' institute of which he, himself, was then principal. "It is therefore," said Mr. Macgillivray, "with the very greatest of pleasure that I introduce to you Mr. King, as an old friend."

CANADA AND ITS RELATION TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE

On rising to speak, Hon. Mr. King warmly returned the compliments of Mr. Macgillivray, in the remark that any community might well feel pround to have him as a citizen.

In introducing his subject "Canada and its relation to the British empire," the speaker stated that he proposed to treat with it under three distinct and separate heads, viz: (1) What Canada has meant to the empire; (2) What the empire has meant to Canada; (3) What we shall mean to each other in the future. These were two events, he continued, which, to him, stood out as epoch-making ones. One was that memorable one of 1759, the taking of Quebec by the British, and the there beginning of the fusing of what remained of the chivalry of France with British ideals, and the forming of a new people. That event changed the face of the whole world's history—Canada, dating from that event, become the out-post of the empire. The speaker here proceeded to draw a comparison with this event in the fall of Rome and the passing of other great empires, brought about, none could deny, solely thru the centralization of power.

THE SECOND EPOCH-MAKING SCENE

The second of the two epoch-making events had its scene right in Halifax He referred to the forming in 1758, of the first legislative assembly in the whole of the other dominions, right here in this city. And in connection with this event, he characterized Canada as the cradle of the British empire. Out of this germ grew responsible government. There were now thirty-three legislative assemblies in the outer dominions, all dating back to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

the formation of the similar one in Halifax, 154 years ago.

Hon. Mr. King here cited an incident at the coronation of King George, and drew a comparison with conditions as they prevailed in the days of the Caesars in Rome, bringing out a distinguishing characteristic of the British empire. In Roman history the emperor sent out his pro-consuls clothed with the power to levy taxes at all costs, and enforce other measures on the pain of death to his subjects.

THE CORONATION BY WAY OF CONTRAST

"Contrast, if you will," he said, "the case of the coronatfon. Representatives were there from Canada, from Australia, from South Africa, and all the colonies—assembled there, not to receive the decree of an emperor, but to tell their king he might retain his power over his dominions." A most significant contrast, the speaker though it; and pictured to himself what such a course of development would lead to in years to come, continuing on to that "one, far-off, divine event, to which the whole creation moves."

AT THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE

Hon. Mr. King then went on to cite what he considered another most significant incident still fresh in the minds of his auditors, how, at the colonial conference, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the then prime minister of Canada, and sprung from a conquered race, and Mr. Botha, also sprung from a conquered race, met to assure the British crown, on behalf of the colonies they represented, that those colonies were loyal. "Can a more striking exemplification of British ideals than this be found on the pages of history!" Mr. King exclaimed.

Not only had we now representative government and responsible government, but we had federal government, the speaker went on. And all was modelled after Canadian government, while only the other day, in the discussion of the home rule bill, Sir Edward Grey advocated the following out of the self-same example in the latter connection—to take effect in the part under discussion and later spread more extensively—all to centralize and federate at Westminster. And in it all Canada had led the way.

CANADA THE CHIEF ONE IN ALL-RED-ROUTE

Touching on trade questions, Hon. Mr. King vividly drew a picture of Canada, by virtue of her geographical position, constituting the chief great arc, in the All-Red Route—the great highway of commerce, reaching around the world. He considered the question of trade with the United States, for all the bickering it excited, a small one, and one that should hold no place when it was considered that in the future years the English-speaking nations should stand shoulder to shoulder for the betterment of humanity.

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Passing on, the speaker touched on the relations of Canada with the United States, and how in 1915 the two countries would meet to celebrate 100 years of peace. "Where can you find the like of this in history?" he asked. "Five centuries ago the historians were recording 100 years of war; in a few years others will be recording 100 years of peace." Why was this? Simply by virtue of the agreement that provided for the limitation of armament on the boats on the great lakes and the St. Lawrence. That agreement meant an escape from competitive arming. Without that agreement first one and then the other would have continued installing armament, until the ships bristled with guns. A splendid thing it was to consider that from one end to the other of the entire 4,000 miles of frontier, between Canada and the United States, there was nothing in the shape of armament!

WHAT THE EMPIRE HAS MEANT TO CANADA

The speaker then proceeded to discuss the second phase of his subject: What the empire has meant to us. It was simply love of British freedom, British liberty and British justice that was responsible for it all. The same spirit that prompted the Magna Charta found its way over to Canada, and as the problems were worked out in the mother country, so were they worked out in our own Dominion. We boasted of our great transcontinental railways, our marvellous resources, and all, but we never could have carried on the work without that sense of protection arising out of the fact that behind it all was the might and power and majesty of the British empire. Canada with her wonderful resources, still in the first stages of development, would be a prize worthy of great international conquest, and he did not wonder that they excited the envy of other nations.

A GLIMPSE AT THE MIGHT OF BRITAIN

The speaker here gave a splendid picture of British might, from impressions gleaned by himself in a trip around the world, and how one could start from Halifax, encircle the globe and land back in Halifax, without having passed from beneath the folds of the Union Jack, and from beneath the protecting arm of Great Britain. This was a significance of British power that impressed him as he saw it, far more than it could possibly impress those of his auditors who had never made such a tour.

One point he wished to emphasize strongly, the speaker continued, was, at this date, the need of Canadian representation in consular and diplomatic relations and associations with other nations. It would be a splendid thing, he thought, to have our universities equipped with courses that would fit young men for such service—when they could, on merit alone, be appointed to visit other countries, study their conditions and report back for the benefit of our own people. Canada lay closer to the Orient, he said, than either England, Germany or the United States, and still not a Canadian product could be found on those markets. "We boast of ourselves as a nation," he said, "but, let me say, we are but a colony as regards thus being in touch with other countries."

THE VALUE OF BEING A BRITISH SUBJECT

In closing a splendid address, that from time to time received well-merited applause, Hon. Mr. King wished to emphasize the value of being a British subject, and how, no matter in what country, one was accorded full protection to life and property. He cited several striking cases to bear out this contention; and closed with the observation that if the ideals and aims he had advocated in treating with the two first phases of his subject were taken to heart, the spirit of the third phase: "What we shall mean to each other in the future," would follow as a natural consequence.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO THE LECTURER

Dr. Forrest, ex-president of Dalhousie university, in moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, stated that he could do so whole-heartedly, as he agreed with every sentiment Hon. Mr. King had uttered. The speaker, he knew, could not deal with all phases of his subject, and there was one he had omitted that, to Dr. Forrest's mind, merited mention. That was the fact that while the British flag floated over Canada, British capital was always ready to flow into it —and flowed into it in the development of its great resources, the building of its railways, etc. Dr. Forest touched on Mr. King's point made in connection with responsible government, and stated that not only had that form of government originated in Halifax, but he felt that records were still extant that would one day prove that the system had originated in the brain of the first president of Dalhousie himself.

THE COURAGE OF THE SPEAKER

In seconding the vote of thanks, Mr. Justice Russell took occasion to warmly laud the speaker of the evening for the courageous stand he took in drawing the moral he did from his conception of his subject. It took a strong man to soar beyond the internal political questions of the day in the Dominion, and so splendidly emphasize our obligations to the mother land and the strengthening to the imperial tie. He trusted that Hon. Mr. King would so din that moral into the ears of all Canadians, till they felt ashamed of the position the Dominion maintained as regards her duties and obligations to the British empire.

A burst of prolonged applause followed the chairman's call for the sentiment of the meeting as regarded the vote of thanks.

ENTERTAINED BY THE CANADIAN CLUB

After the address Hon. Mr. MacKenzie King was the Canadian club's guest of honor at the Halifax club. The chair was occupied by D. Macgillivray, the president of the Canadian club. A toast to the ex-minister of labor was proposed by Humphrey Mellish, K. C., and responded to by the recipient of the honor in a happy speech.

Hon. G. E. Faulkner proposed the health of ex-president and ex-Mayor J. A. Chisholm, which brought a good reply.

Judge Wallace proposed a toast to Mayor F. P. Bligh, to which his worship wittily responded.

The occasion was a very pleasant one.

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D 3485

Halifax Chronicle

May 10, 1912

MR. MACKENZIE KING'S ADDRESS.

It is not a mere perfunctory compliment to say that Hon. Mackenzie King's brilliant address last evening will rank high among the many notable addresses with which the Canadian Club of Halifax has been favored during its carer. It was, in truth, a notable deliverances, at once inspiring in its appeal to the patriotism of Canadians and arresting in its challenge to their sense of their responsibilities as citizens of the Empire. Mr. King is yet under forty, but it has been his privilege to visit every portion of the far-flung Empire. And he has been student as well as traveller. Last night he gave to his audience a vivid picture of imperial greatness and power which was no less impressive than his eloquent and powerful appeal to Canadians to play a worthy part in maintaining the security and stability of the Empire. Seldom has a Halifax audience been so stirred to enthusiasm as it was by Mr. King's eloquent words at the close of his illuminating address. The outburst of applause which followed was a rare tribute. As Minister of Labor in the Laurier Government Mr .King won international fame as a student of sociological problems and of the great issues which arise as between the forces of capital and labor. Mr. King is an ardent Imperialist, but he is none the less a thoroughgoing Canadian. He has already made his mark as a statesman, and with youth on his side, with talents of a high order, enthusiasm for the highest form of public service and an abiding faith in the righteousness of the people's cause, he is destined to win high distinction in the public life of the nation.

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D 3466

Paper."

Chronicle.

Halifax, May 10, 1912.

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Make It The--
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ANADA THE CORNER STONE AND CRADLE OF THE EMPIRE

IFEBOATS MADE NO ATTEMPT AT RESCUE

ɜared They Would Be Swamped if They Returned to Aid Those in the Water

NE BOAT HAD ONLY 12 ABOARD

itness Stated That Sir Cosmos Duff-Gordon Gave Each Member of Boat's Crew Twenty-Five Dollars.

ONDON, May 9—The escape of Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon m the Titanic in lifeboat No. 1, ich was less than half full was inred into searchingly at the Britinvestigation this afternoon. arles Hendrickson, a fireman of Titanic and one of the crew in boat in question, on being asked y he did not return to the scene the disaster and try and rescue ne of those in the water who e crying for help, s... that he gested that the boat should rean, but Sir Cosmo objected on the und that it would be dangerous. ly Duff-Gordon agreed with her sband and the boat did not rean.

ord Mersey asked the witness: You mean to tell me that beise two passengers objected, the t of you kept your mouths shut. l did not go to the rescue?"

Hendrickson replied: "That's ht."

he witness said that Sir Cosmo ff-Gordon gave each member of crew five pounds sterling ($25), he insisted that no arrangement that effect had been made, and first he heard of a reward was er the lifeboat reached the Carhia.

ONLY TWELVE IN BOAT.

Hendrickson had previously testi- that his boat which could hold rty-four persons contained only elve, made up of seven members the crew and two women and ee men passengers, and one of women, the witness said, was dy Duff-Gordon, but he did not ow who the other one was. He s asked if it was Mrs. Astor, but reply was that he did not know. The objection of Sir Cosmo Duffrdon to go back to the scene of Titanic's sinking was that it uld be dangerous as the boat ght swamp. Hendrickson agreed th Sir Cosmo that it would be ngerous, but said that they might ve returned, as, with so many men the boat, they could have been le to keep those in the water m swamping her.

Witness added that with proper ganization it would have been ssible to load all the boats to eir full capacity. At the request the attorney for the White Star ne, Hendrickson will be called to e stand tomorrow for cross-examation.

Other seamen testified today that eir boats did not return to the mediate vicinity of the wreck beuse their passengers feared the ats would be swamped.

HANGED NAMES OF CANADIAN MILITIA CORPS

OTTAWA, May 9—A number of imortant changes in the militia by disandonment of old regiments prior re-organization are announced in ilitia orders. The name of the 72nd ighlanders of Canada, a Nova Scoa regiment, is changed to the 72nd aforth Highlanders of Canada.

The 3rd New Brunswick heavy arllery brigade is converted into a rrison artillery regiment of three mpanies.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS BURIED ALIVE.

GREEN BAY, Wis., May 9—Four little girls living on a farm about four miles north of Black Creek met death in a gravel pit last night, according to word received here today. The children were sent out by their parents to bring home the cows. They stopped to play at a gravel pit and a cave-in occurred.

TAFT TALKED FRANKLY ON RECIPROCITY

The President Made it the Feature of His Speech at Jackson, O.

COLUMBUS, Ohio., May 9— Plans for President Taft's swing through Ohio next week made public in part here last night indicate that Mr. Taft intends to make a spectacular and strenuous fight to control the State's 47 delegates to the Republican national convention.

Entering Ohio next Monhay morning at Marietya, the Peesident will speak in practically every city and town of over 5,000 inhabitants, that he has not visited on the tour ended here last night. The President will travel more than 1,[illegible] in Ohio by special train, leave Ladrinth trail across the State from the Ohio River to the Indiana State line, and from Cincinnati to Lake Erie. Estimates tonight were that he would speak at least seventy-five times.

Although details of the trip were not completed last night the President is expected to find some new subjects on which to continue his attacks on Colonel Roosevelt.

Although Mr. Taft made seventeen speeches during the day, his voice stood up well, but grew a trifle husky just before he made Columbus tonight.

His fellow Ohioans turned out in good numbers and listened attentively to his arguments, although interruptions and comments from the crowds were comparatively few.

Most of the late speeches were much alike, but at Jackson, Mr. Taft talked frankly about Canadian Reciprocity, a subject he has touched hardly at all.

In this connection he charged that Mr. Roosevelt had been unfair to him in denouncing the plan after first promising it his support.

At Ironton the President declared he was a lawyer and a judge, not a publicity agent. I have been obliged to allow my case to be misconstrued by those who would misconstrue without knowing how to meet those misconstructions by advertising to the contrary he said.

PLAINTIFF AWARDED LARGE DAMAGES

New Brunswick Court Gives John Rundle a Verdict for $19,687.50.

ST. JOHN, May 9—In the Circuit Court here today, Mr. Justice Landry presiding, an important judgment was given in the case of John T. Rundle, of Newcastle, President of the Miramichi Lumber Company, vs. Arthur S. Porter and Frank B. Chapins, which has been the subject of litigation for about two years. A verdict of $19,687.50 was entered for the plaintiff. This was an action to recover $20,000 as the plaintiff's share of the commission on the sale of the Wm. Richards Lumber Property in Northumberland County. The deal was put through in 1906, when the sale was made to the present owners for $675,000. The defendants were the promoters who put the deal through receiving a commission of $100,000, and the plaintiff's share of the commission was to be $20,000 according to the contention. The Miramichi Lumber Company gave in evidence that it was said Mr. Rundle agreed to accept $15,000 as his share of the commission at the time the transfer was made, so a verdict was entered for that amount with interest since January 31, 1906, making a total of $19,687.56.

Hon. Mackenzie King's Brilliant Address Before the Canadian Club

The Establishment of Representative Government in Nova Scotia Epoch-Making

A Vivid Picture of Imperial Greatness and a Challenge to Canadian Responsibility

The ex-Minister of Labor Given an Ovation as He Appealed to Canadians to Realize Their Privileges and Obligations as Citizens of the Empire.

"Civis Brittanicus Sum" was the key-note of the lecture, "CANADA'S RELATION TO THE EMPIRE," delivered before the Canadian Club last evening by Hon. McKenzie King, ex-Minister of Labor of the Dominion of Canada. The force of "I Am a British Citizen" wrought together one of the most eloquent, forceful and practical addresses delivered in recent years in Halifax.

"What has Canada meant to the Empire?"

"What has the Empire meant to Canada?"

"What is the one to mean to the other in the years to come?"

were the three sub-divisions under which Dr. King headed his subject. Under each head the speaker dealt with his subject in a strong, convincing manner and with a sincerity that impressed all with the fact that Imperialism to him is not chimerical, not a visionary possibility, not a child of some impractible imagination, but a practicable, living political entity, being as the speaker quoted "the most noble code of political wisdom that was ever devised by man for the government of man."

A SPLENDID AUDIENCE.

Mr. King gave his address to an audience that filled every available space of the auditorium of the School for the Blind. A more representative, attentive and sympathetic audience has seldom gathered in Halifax to welcome a speaker. A feature of the gathering was the large number of young men present, drawn no doubt to some extent by that peculiar attraction of youth for youth. Mr. King is a young man who has attained unprecedented position in his own country for one of his age. We can accept him today as the living embodiment of the best qualities of Canadien young manhood, combining the same with keen intellect and marked ability. He has the buoyancy of spirit, that energy and that hope which are indigenous to Canada.

On the platform was a large representation of members of the Canadian Club, among whom were noted Senator McKeen, Judge Russell, Hon. A. K. Maclean, Dr. Forrest, Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. C. F. Fraser, Dr. A. McMechan, Mr. J. L. Ralston, M.P.P., C. C. Blackadar, ex-Mayor Chisholm, Judge Wallace, T. S. Rogers, K.C., Principal MacTannon, Rev. R. W. Ross, Dr. E. D. Farrell, J. B. Kenny, H. Mellish, K.C., H. McInnes, K. C., Col. Oxley, Senator Power and Ald. Dennis.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTRODUCTION.

Mr. Macgillivray in a few well chosen introductory words presented the speaker, the audience receiving him with a marked ovation. The chairman referred to an earlier acquaintance, having known Mr. King when he was in his student days at Toronto, at which time he had known

(Continued on Page Two.)

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7 Dec. 1912

New York Canadian Society

SPEECH WRITTEN FOR LEMIEUX: THE MEANING OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE TO FRENCH CANADIANS

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Notes of speech prepared for the Canadian delivered before Canadian Soc. at New York banquet, Dec 7. 12

D 3483

My first words to the Canadian Society of New York must be in commendation of the noble spirit which, while making its members worthy citizens of the land of their adoption causes them to remember with affection and gratitude the land of their birth. I come here as a Canadian of French descent, and as such I am perhaps in the fortunate position of being able to fully appreciate the chivalrous spirit which prompts a fond remembrance to all that we owe to past association and tradition while being truly loyal to the present and its many obvious obligations. The man who is willingly forgetful of his ancestory, of his race or the inheritance which is his is not likely to be a worthy citizen of any state, but it is not less true that he too is unworthy of citizenship who shares the opportunities and advantages afforded by the land in which he lives, and is unwilling to recognize the blessings which it bestows, and to meet its obligations in grateful recognition of them. If I understand the Canadian spirit aright, you Canadians of the City of New York, while not forgetting our fair Dominion, will be the first to recognize your full duty to this great Republic, because your past association under the British flag will have taught you loyal devotion to the institutions and laws of the country in which you live.

The same spirit which has prompted you to meet to-gether as a Canadian Society in New York to-night prompts me as one of French descent to speak to you of the British Empire and what it has meant in the past and means to-day to my fellow French Canadians. We have to go back in history to the days of the taking of Quebec, to appreciate aright that curious paradox in the history of this continent whereby what there was of French dominion on the North American continent passed

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under the British flag to become forever loyal to British institutions, whilst what there were of British colonies and possessions in North America were subsequently lost forever to the British Crown. The rock fortress of Quebec has been termed "the corner stone of the British Empire," it has also been said that it was "the rock on which the charter of American Independence was inscribed." With the taking of Quebec, Canada became a British possession, the first of those great outlying dominions which to-gether constitute the British Empire to-day. Canada Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Newfoundland and lesser colonies and possessions all owing allegiance to the one Sovereign and under the protection of the one flag. With the taking of Quebec, the fear of further French conquest in North America was removed, and with this fear removed, the New England colonies unwilling to bear the burden of taxation without representation felt free to declare their independence, and the United States of America were formed. The revolt of the American colonies may have cost England the control of North America, but it helped her to maintain the Empire which came later into being, for it helped to bring home the important doctrine of self-government and self-government among the outlying dominions has made the British Empire what it is to-day.

As one studies the history of those stirring times, it is not difficult to see why the French in Canada should have taken kindly to British institutions. The policy of France towards her people in the new world had been one of restriction of liberty rather than expansion of freedom. Everything was controlled from France. It was a centralised form of Government, in which the King of France and his ministers enforced their own will and utilized

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the colony to further their own ends. With the passing of Canada under the British flag all this was ~~nearly~~ largely changed. The French population was treated in a generous way. The Quebec Act passed in 1774 enlarged the boundaries of what had been the French province of Quebec, and over the whole of this area the French civil law was maintained, ~~and~~ as well as the rights of langugge and religion secured at the conquest. So liberal in fact, was the policy adopted that many have complained that it was England'sexpress intention not to encourage English settlement in the North. And there are writers still who claim that had England adopted a different policy at the time, Quebec as a French Canadian province would not exist to-day. What they say may be true, but it is equally true that if it did not exist as a French Canadian Province neither would it exist as a British Province. The wisdom of the policy of the Quebec Act was no where better exemplified than in the loyal allegiance of the French to the British flag at the time of the American revolution, and ~~their~~ their loyal and successful defence of Canada against American invasion in the war of 1812-14. When England guaranteed and helped to maintain for French Canadians their civil and religious rights she began to make of them, British subjects, and loyal citizens of the Empire to which they are now so proud to belong.

The Constitutional Act of 1791 was the next important measure affecting Canada, emanating from the parliament of Britain. Here again the welfare and interests of French Canadian were kept in mind. English settlement had developed on a considerable scale around the Great Lakes, and the French had remained for the most part in their original settlements. Canada was divided into two parts

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upper and lower Canada, or what we speak of as Ontario and Quebec. This division with the rights it secured and the beginnings of self government it brought, in the creation of a popular assembly in addition to a nominated Council, was a frank acknowledgment of the desirability of giving to the French Canadians as well as to the English speaking elements of the population a large measure of self government.

True there was rebellion in 1837, 1838, but this rebellion was not confined to the province of Quebec, nor was a desire for separation from Britain so much as a protest against the misgovernment of the day consequent upon a conflict between the rights of the people as represented in their Assemblies, and the usurped authority of the Governor and his advisers who were in no way responsible to the elected representatives of the people. The rebellion brought Lord Durham, and with Lord Durham's report came responsible government. In his report, Lord Durham virtually justified the rebellion. He admitted the grievances, and advised the carrying out of many of the reforms for which the people fought. The Union Act was passed in 1840, the two provinces were for a time united as one; Lord Elgin, one of the wisest Governors a nation ever had, in assenting to the Rebellion Losses Bill, which compensated rebels as well as loyalists for their losses, accepted in a bold and fearless manner the doctrine of Responsible government, and though he was stoned at the time for so doing, and the parliament buildings in Montreal burned to the ground, because of the need he gave to his "rebel advisors" from that day to this Canadians have had only themselves to blame, if their government has not been all that they might wish it to be.

A new era dawned after these early struggles of the Reformers, the old Colonial system which essayed the rule of Canada from Downing Street passed forever away. The arbitrary action of

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D 3492

19 Dec. 1912

New York: Railway Business Assoc.

THE CANADIAN PLAN FOR PREVENTING STRIKES

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Toronto News
Sunday 19 Dec
1920

THE

SHOWS DOMINION FREE OF STRIKES

Mackenzie King in New York Speech Declares Canada Has Avoided Trouble

Special to The News.

New York, Dec. 20.—W. L. Mackenzie-King, former Minister of Labor, spoke last night before the Railway Business Association on the Canadian plan for preventing strikes.

He said, the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, enacted in 1907, was conceived primarily to protect the public against a repetition of a fuel famine caused by a strike of coal miners. In providing, however, machinery at the expense of the State to aid in the prevention of strikes and lockouts, the statute was made to include mines, railways and street railways, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works.

Before a strike or lockout can take place the parties aggrieved must apply to the Government for a board of investigation, each party to elect a representative and these two a chairman, or, failing their agreement, the Government to appoint a chairman.

Boards Special, Not Permanent.

From time to time in Canada it has been proposed that instead of a special board for each dispute there should be a permanent board, or a board permanent in part, but having for every case a representative of each party—thus always giving a majority of neutrals. No one board could handle all the cases which would arise—an objection much greater in a country as large as the United States, and especially if the application of the act were widely extended. Formalities and rigid precedents, so fatal to conciliation in industrial disputes, are more difficult to avoid with permanent than temporary boards. The neutral majority also has found less favor than the board of three, where each party is regarded as having two representatives—its own appointee and the chairman to whom it has agreed.

Compulsory Investigation, Publicity.

The Board is expected to try conciliation, and, that failing a settlement, to proceed formally. Its findings, failing a settlement, become the official utterance through which public opinion is shaped and brought to bear. If the parties reject the finding they may strike or lockout. In other words, compulsory arbitration as understood in Australia was not viewed with favor, and was not made a part of the Canadian plan. What we have is compulsory investigation and compulsory publicity. In practice no compulsion has proved necessary, except that of public opinion.

All But Complete Immunity.

In the five and a half years there have been 132 applications for boards of which 53 were in railways, 40 in coal mining, and the rest in several other occupations. Out of the 132 strikes were averted in all save 15. There have been only four railway strikes. The recent Canadian Pacific dispute arose among a class of employes to whom the Minister of Labor adjudicated the act as inapplicable. Prior to the act not a year passed without a street railway strike; since the act, there has been just one in all Canada. The commercial telegraphers along with the railway telegraphers have had strikes averted. Hence, Canada has complete immunity from lockouts and strikes on all her important agencies of transportation and communication.

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_A_B_S_T_R_A_C_T_

Address By

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Former Canadian Minister of Labor

To be delivered at the Annual Dinner of the Railway Business Association, Waldorf Astoria, New York, on the evening of December 19.

The Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, enacted in 1907, was conceived primarily to protect the public against a repetition of a fuel famine caused by a strike of coal miners. In providing, however, machinery at the expense of the State to aid in the prevention of strikes and lockouts the statute was made to include mines, railways and street railways, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works.

Before a strike or lockout can take place the parties aggrieved must apply to the government for a board of investigation, each party to elect a representative and these two a chairman, or, failing their agreement, the government to appoint a chairman. From time to time in Canada it has been proposed that instead of a special board for each dispute there should be a permanent board, or a board permanent in part but having for every case a representative of each party -- thus always giving a majority of neutrals. This idea has not appealed to our people. No one board could handle all the cases which would arise -- anobjection much greater in a country as large as the United States and especially if the application of the act were widely extended. Red tape, legalism, rigid precedents, so fatal to conciliation in industrial disputes, are more difficult to avoid with permanent than temporary boards. The neutral majority also has found less favor than the board of three, where each party is regarded as having two friends

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-- its own appointee and the chairman to whom it has agreed.

The Board is expected to try conciliation, and, that failing a settlement, to proceed formally. Its findings, failing a settlement, become the official utterance through which public opinion is shaped and brought to bear. If the parties reject the finding they may strike or lockout. In other words, compulsory arbitration as understood in Australasia and Europe, had come to be regarded by us as a failure, and was not made a part of the Canadian plan. What we have is compulsory investigation and compulsory publicity. In practice no compulsion has proved necessary, except that of public opinion. Nobody seems to desire a strike or lockout in advance of an inquiry.

In the five and a half years there have been 132 applications for boards, of which 53 were in railways, 40 in coal mining, and the rest in several other occupations. Out of the 132, strikes were averted in all save 15. There have been only four railway strikes. The Canadian Pacific dispute now going on, arose among a class of employees to whom the Commissioner of Labor adjudicated the act as inapplicable. Prior to the act not a year passed without a street railway strike; since the act, there has been just one in all Canada. The commercial telegraphers along with the railway telegraphers have had strikes averted. And Hence, Canada has enjoyed for nearly six years all but complete immunity from lockouts and strikes on all her important agencies of transportation and communication.

To the public the act has been of real service and is appreciated. The railway companies, which at the outset were inclined to view with suspiction, if not alarm, the wide power of a board to search their records and question their officials, now without exception endorse it. The following railway labor organi-

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sations, through their legislative representatives, in letters addressed to me while certain amendments adopted in 1910 were under way, declared that with these changes this legislation would be entirely satisfactory to them. Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Railway Trainmen, Railroad Telegraphers and Maintenance of Way Employees. The Canadian Federation of Labor in 1909 requested Parliament to extend the scope of the act to cover all industries.

In the United States the only national legislation with which the Canadian Act may be compared is the Erdman Act, applicable to railway employees engaged in train service. Commissioner of Labor Neill this year reported that since 1906 "there has been no case of a serious strike or of danger of a serious strike on the part of those classes of employees to whom this law is made applicable in which the provisions of this law have not been invoked; and that with one exception there has been no case in which mediation was invoked and accepted before the actual beginning of a strike in which an amicable adjustment has not been brought about. I have given much study to conditions in the United States and believe that if you feel that there is occasion for further action in the interest of the public, it would be feasible to enlarge the effectiveness of the Erdman Act by giving it certain features taken from the Canadian Act.

First, compulsory investigation. The Erdman Act cannot now be invoked unless both parties join in the application. In Canada the investigation must be held even if neither party applies. Under the Erdman Act publicity takes place if at all after the strike has begun or perhaps has exhausted its strength. In Canada publicity takes place before the strike can begin.

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Second, permanent machinery for the collection and analysis of information likely to be called for by mediation boards.

Third, wider applicability. The Erdman Act might be made to include not only employees in train service but all railway employees.

In my opinion these changes would make available to you oftener and with more effectiveness results the mediation which under the Erdman Act you have already found so extraordinarily successful.

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THE CANADIAN MEMTHOD OF PREVENTING STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Address by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Canadian Minister of Labor, delivered at the Annual Dinner of the Railway Business Association - Together with an Abstract of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act - December 19, 1912.

Extract:

PUBLICITY

Thirdly, publicity in some respects is more effective as a means of remedy than penalty. Penalty is a last resort, but a more effective means of bringing about a remedy to a situation is to frame it up, if you can, in such a fashion that the light of public opinion may be brought to bear upon it. It is a curious thing that while men, as individuals, may be mean and contemptible, still collectively and in a group and in the light of day, they cannot afford to let their action appear in that light.

All legislation should aim at preventing the mean man from profiting in virtue of his meanness, and I believe the best way to bring about that result is in some way to expose to the public gaze either the employer or the workingman who may be seeking, through his meanness, to profit in virtue of it.

If you can devise machinery which will have that effect, then it seems to me penalties are unnecessary. The sense of good throughout the world is a reality more powerful than any penalty which a law may impose.

And, lastly, gentlemen, remember this, and this I say particularly to my friends, the workingmen, there is no truer statement in human philosophy than that maxim of Burke when he stated, "Justice is the common concern of mankind".

If you can fashion some measure which will enable you to place before mankind at large a situation in its true and in its proper light, and bring all its bearing upon the community, whether it be small or large, and place your trouble and your wrong, whatever it may be, before that great body of organized public opinion, if you can fashion a measure toward that end which will enable you to do that thing, then it seems to me that you can leave, with confidence, the result to the working-out of that eternal maxim that "justice is the common concern of mankind".

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13 Jan. 1913

D 3499
Hamilton Women's
Canadian Club

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE"

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CANADA

Hamilton Times

January 13, 1913

3500

ONE HUNDRED YEARS' PEACE

Mackenzie King to Women's Canadian Club.

MASTERLY ADDRESS

Listened to With Interest and Enthusiam.

The recital hall in the Conservatory of Music was taxed to its limit Saturday, when Hon. Mackenzie King addressed the members of the Women's Canadian Club on "One Hundred Years' Peace." The chair was occupied by Mrs. John Crerar, who introduced the speaker. Mr. King had the audience with him in spirit at all times and on several times they cheered enthusiastically his patriotic and yet impartial remarks. Miss Victoria Stares rendered as an opening selection "O Canada," and was well received. Mr. Mackenzie King said:

The celebration of one hundred years of peace between the two greatest world powers would be an event as unique in history as it is without parallel in the achievements of civilization itself. To be worthily and acceptably commemorated the task of determining the mode of celebration and the features that are to reveal its significance cannot with wisdom be left to any one society or group of societies, to any one locality or group of localities or to the people of any one nation; an internatinal commission, the personnel carefully selected from among the distinguished citizens of the countries concerned, clothed with the necessary authority and power and acting under a due sense of responsibility to the people as a whole, is alone the proper body to be entrusted with such an undertaking, and this not merely as affording a means of avoiding the dangers which spring from possible rivalries, but as the only method befitting the international character and world-wide significance of the event. But it seems to me that to secure from the Governments of the countries concerned their joint consent to the appointment of a commission, to make the reason so obvious and the demand so general that its appointment cannot be resisted, should be the work and mission of every individual and society that favors the project, and if meanwhile there be frank and free discussion as to what in the end will be most desirable as to place and form, the men most worthy of holding a place on such a commission will be readily disclosed, and the commission, when appointed, will have little difficulty in giving expression to what appears to be the general consensus of opinion over the continent as a whole. To make general the demand, to enlighten popular opinion, these are the present duties of all who would join in this great work, of those who wish to see peace made permanent in our respective nations, to those who wish to see its beneficent influence spread to other lands.

And what is it that we seek to proclaim? What is it that we would signalize by the celebration of such an event First and foremost, that civilization had advanced, that mankind in its march out of the savagery and barbarism of the past, despite the contraditions of the present, and the threatenings of the future, is trending upward as well as onward. Where not quite five centuries ago the historian of Europe recorded the close of a hundred years of war, the historian of the Anglo-Saxon race records to-day the consummation of a hundred years of peace! In the words of our Canadian poet, Wilfred Campbell:

"That man is nearer the mountains of God
Than in those ages when
He slept the sleep of the tiger and fox,
And woke to the strife of the den."

And next, we would proclaim that a new world influence has arisen, beneficient and full of meaning to the future of the human race. What a story is there here. Brotherhod achieved between nations even where internal discord had not been wholly suppressed. Is it not one of the remarkable coincidence of which history is so full, that as between Canade which has twice witnessed rebellion and the United States, which was once torn by civil war, there should not have been, within the period of time covered by these events and much beyond, the semblance of international strife. We have found a more excellent way of adjusting our differences. By conference, by commission, by treaty, by arbitration, we have settled one by one the differences that have arisen, until to-day, whatever there may have been of disappointment or sense of loss, has been forgotten in the common accord with which the triumph of Reason over Force has been acclaimed. May we not hope that viewing in the light of one hundred years of peace this unprotected frontier of 4,000 miles, rendered secure by a common consent to settle all differences in this way, other nations will seek to turn their rivalries as we have done from military to industrial; and by substituting workshops for arsenals, and factories for forts, by the interchange of capital and labor, and the free movement of peoples back and forth, foster the amenities rather than the animosities of lofe, may we not hope still more that within the borders of our respective countries this lesson writ large in international affairs will come to be followed in all that affects the welfare of the classes and the masses, and that industrial conflicts not less than international will cease by the substitution of similar methods, and their enforcement by a public opinion intelligently formed. Workingmen who are strong in their opposition to military expenditures, and lightly proclaim against the burdens of war, have everything to gain by lending their influence to the furtherance of a peace propaganda, and by the voluntary application to industrial strife of methods found to be so potent in averting the possibilities of war.

Further, we would proclaim that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," we review the century's progress along industrial, commercial, intellectual, moral and social lines, find that the century has been one of instant expansion and unparalleled advance. Look at the agricultural, the manufacturing, the mining, the lumbering, the fishing industries of this continent; look at the transportation development by land and sea; look at the commerce: foreign and international; at our colleges and universities; at our common and high schools; look at the contributions made to science, to law and medicine, to art and letters by the thinkers and investigators of the two countries, look at the moral uplife given to the people in a thousand and one directions, and ask if all this would be what it is to-day had we not been spared on either side our frontier for a period of a hundred years, the devastating waste and destruction, the vitriol and bitterness, the anguish and suffering which war brings in its train.

And, lastly, as we see in the completion of a century of peace the evidence of an advancing civilization, may we not find in it also the prophecy of a larger liberty, a greater freedom. Liberty and freedom have become realities in the degree to which fear has been eliminated. By the lessening of fear their boundaries have gradually enlarged. The savage and the heathen are held in bondage through fear of the wrath of their gods. The fear of tribal warfare made national development impossible till countries became strong enough to resist invasion; the fear of the inquisition made religious liberty impossible; the fear of imprisonment delayed the freedom of the press and the liberty of public assembly. For their property and persons men have less to fear to-day, in a thousand directions than they had a few centuries ago; their liberty and their freedom has increased to that extent. But their remains, if not the actual fear still the possibility of war, and so long as it lasts man's freedom and liberty will be by that much curtailed. With that fear eliminated may the nations not look forward to achieving the larger task, the highest of which a people is capable, of ridding humanity of its few remaining fears, the fear to the mass of men of the ills that come through unemployment, the fear of poverty and want in their struggle for existence, the fear of the spread of sickness by contagion, the fear of isolation in old age, fear of all that grows out of ignorance and viciousness and the indifference and greed of men. With this as a national dream, with this as a national inspiration, what measure of freedom and liberty is not possible to a people? To develop the efficiency and intelligence of its workers, to increase their possibilities of happiness, to strengthen their bodies, to enlighten their minds, to fortify their souls —this is the highest destiny of a nation —this is the new world's opportunity.

As we turn from the fear of war to a contemplation of the joys of peace, as we forget the terrors of the one and reflect upon the boundless possibilities of the other, may we not each gain a new vision of national greatness, a vision of freedom made possible by a century of peace, and may not each man for himself, for his fellow-men and for the nation which he loves, join with Lanier, one of the sweetest of the new world poets, when he sings:

"As the marsh hen secretly builds on
the watery sod,
Behold I will build me a nest on the
greatness of God;
I will fly in the greatness of God as the
marsh hen flies
In the freedom that fills all the space
'twixt the marsh and the skies."

It is this vision of individual and national greatness, of future freedom that we have when we appeal to all men to join with us in the celebration of the consummation of one hundred years of peace, and which we would signalize in the commercialism of that event.

On the conclusion of his speech, Mrs. W. B. Walker moved that a vote of thanks be passed to Mr. King for his kindness in favoring them with the address. Mrs. Sydney Dunn seconded the motion, and it was presented by Mrs. Crerar.

Mr. C. R. McCullough spoke a few words relating to Mr. King's speech, bringing out the impartiality of his statements. He stated that wherever Mr. King spoke he was looked upon in the same manner. He was glad that the Women's Canadian Club of this city should have the honor of hearing Mr. King.

Refreshments were then served, and the afternoon came to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

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Hamilton Times

January 13, 1913

3500

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And what is it that we seek to proclaim? What is it that we would signalize by the celebration of such an event First and foremost, that civilization had advanced, that mankind in its march out of the savagery and barbarism of the past, despite the contraditions of the present, and the threatenings of the future, is trending upward as well as onward. Where not quite five centuries ago the historian of Europe recorded the close of a hundred years of war, the historian of the Anglo-Saxon race records to-day the consummation of a hundred years of peace! In the words of our Canadian poet, Wilfred Campbell:

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Further, we would proclaim that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," we review the century's progress along industrial, commercial, intellectual, moral and social lines, find that the century has been one of instant expansion and unparalleled advance. Look at the agricultural, the manufacturing, the mining, the lumbering, the fishing industries of this continent; look at the transportation development by land and sea; look at the commerce: foreign and international; look at our colleges and universities; at our common and high schools; look at the contributions made to science, to law and medicine, to art and letters by the thinkers and investigators of the two countries, look at the moral uplift given to the people in a thousand and one directions, and ask if all this would be what it is to-day had we not been spared on either side our frontier for a period of a hundred years, the devastating waste and destruction, the vitriol and bitterness, the anguish and suffering which war brings in its train.

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Hamilton Herald

January 13, 1913

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Spoke on This Subject on Saturday

A UNIQUE OCCASION

Thinks International Commission Should Plan Celebration

HON. W. L. Mackenzie King addressed the members of the Women's Canadian club on One Hundred Years of Peace on Saturday afternoon in the Conservatory of Music. There was a gathering that taxed the capacity of the building and during the afternoon several brief addresses were given and a few musical numbers rendered. The chair was occupied by Mrs. John Crerar, who, after a brief address, introduced Hon. Mr. King.

On opening Hon. Mr. King stated that one hundred years ago this country was at war with the United States and for some time after the close of the war a large number of battleships were stationed along the great lakes and the St. Lawrence. In 1817, by an agreement known as the Rush-Bagot, it was agreed that all battleships were to be taken off these bodies of water. This agreement was to remain in force until either country gave six months' notice of its termination. Such notice had never been given with the result that we now had between Canada and the United States a spectacle that was not to be seen between any other countries of the world. There was a boundary line of 4000 miles along which there was not an armament of any kind. This had doubtlessly contributed to the fact that there had been no shots fired nor any swords crossed for a period of nearly one hundred years. We were nearing the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of Ghent, which brought the war of 1812-14 to a close and some celebration should take place which would strike the imagination of the whole civilized world.

The celebration of one hundred years of peace between two of the greatest world powers would be an event as unique in history as it was without parallel in the achievements of civilization itself. To be worthily and acceptably commemorated the task of determining the mode of the celebration and the features that were to reveal its significance could not in wisdom be left to one society or group of societies; to any one locality or group of localities, or to any one people of any one nation. An international commission, the personnel carefully selected from among the distinguished citizens of the countries concerned, clothed with the necessary authority and power, and acting under a due sense of responsibility to the people as a whole, was alone the proper body to be entrusted with such an undertaking, and this not merely as affording a means of avoiding the dangers which might spring from the possible rivalries, but as the only method befitting the international character and world-wide significance of the event. But it seemed to him that to secure from the governments of the countries concerned their joint consent to the appointment of a commission, to make the reason so obvious and the demand so general that its appointment could not be resisted, should be the work and mission of every individual society that favored the project. And in the meanwhile there should be a frank and free discussion as to what in the end would be most desirable as to place and form. The men most worthy of holding a place on such a commission would be readily disclosed, and the commission, when appointed, would have little difficulty in giving expression to what appeared to be the general desire of the continent as a whole. To make the general demand, to enlighten popular opinion, these were the present duties of all who would join in this great work; of those who wished to see peace made permanent in the respective nations, to those who wished to see its beneficent influence spread to other lands.

What was it that we sought to proclaim? What was it that we would signalize by the celebration of such an event? First and foremost that civilization had advanced, that mankind, in its march out of the savagery and barbarisms of the past, despite the contradictions of the present, and the threatenings of the future, was trending upward as well as onward. Where not quite five centuries ago the historians of Europe recorded the close of a hundred years war the Anglo-Saxon race recorded today the consummation of a hundred years of peace.

And next, we would proclaim that a new world influence had arisen, beneficent and full of meaning to the future of the human race. What a story was there here. Brotherhood achieved between nations even where internal discord had not been wholly suppressed! Was it not one of the remarkable concidences of which history was so full, that as between Canada, which had twice witnessed rebellion, and the United States, which was once torn by civil war, there should not have been, within the periods of time covered by these events, and much beyond, the semblance of international strife? We had found a more excellent way of adjusting our differences. By conferences, by commission, by treaty, by arbitration we had settled, one by one, the differences which had arisen, until today whatever there might have been of disappointment or sense of loss, had been forgotten in the common accord with which the triumph of reason over force had been acclaimed. Might we not hope that, viewing in the light of one hundred years of peace this unprotected frontier of 4000 miles, rendered secure by a common consent, other nations would seek to turn their rivalries as we had done from military to industrial, and by substituting workshops for arsenals, and factories for forts, by the interchange of capital and labor and free movement of peoples back and forth, foster the amenities rather than the animosities of life. Might we not hope still more within the borders of our respective countries to see this lesson, writ large in international affairs, followed in all that affected the welfare of the classes and masses, and that industrial conflicts, not less than international, would cease by substitution of similar methods, and their enforcement by a public opinion intelligently formed. Workingmen who were strong in their opposition to military expenditures, and rightly, proclaimed against the burdens of war, had everything to gain by lending their influence to the furtherance of a peace propaganda, and by the voluntary application to industrial strife of methods found to be potent in averting the possibilities of war.

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Further, we proclaimed that "Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war." We reviewed the century's progress along industrial, commercial intellectual, moral and social lines. We found that the century had been one of constant expansion and unparalleled advance. Look at the agricultural, the manufacturing, the mining, the lumbering, the fishing industries of this continent. Look at the transportation development by land and sea. Look at the commerce, foreign and internal. Look at our colleges and universities, at our common and high schools. Look at the contributions made to science, to law and medicine, to art and letters by the thinkers and investigators of the two countries. Look at the moral uplift given to the people in a thousand and one directions, and ask if all this would be what it was today had we not been spared on either side of our frontier for a period of a hundred years the devastating waste and destruction, the vitriol and bitterness, the anguish and suffering which war brought in its train?

And, lastly, as we saw in the completion of a century of peace the evidence of an advancing civilization, might we not find in it also the prophecy of a larger liberty, a greater freedom. Liberty and freedom had become realities in the degree to which fear had been eliminated. By the lessening of fear the boundaries had gradually enlarged. The savage and the heathen were held in bondage through fear of the wrath of their gods. The fear of tribal warfare made national development impossible till countries became strong enough to resist invasion. The fear of the inquisition made religious liberty impossible. The fear of imprisonment delayed the freedom of the press, and the liberty of public assembly. For their property and persons men had less to fear today in a thousand directions than they had a few centuries ago. Their liberty and their freedom had increased to that extent. But there remained if not the actual fear, still the possibility of war, and so long as it lasted man's freedom and liberty would be by that much curtailed. With that fear eliminated might the nations not look forward to achieving the larger task, the highest of which a people was capable of ridding humanity of its few remaining fears—the fear to the mass of men of the ills that came through unemployment, the fear of poverty and want in their struggle for existence, the fear of the spread of sickness by contagion, the fear of isolation in old age, fear of all that grew out of ignorance and viciousness, and the indifference and greed of men?

With this as a national dream, with this as a national aspiration, what measure of freedom and liberty was not possible to a people? To develop the efficiency and intelligence of its workers, to increase their possibilities of happiness, to strengthen their bodies, to enlighten their minds and to fortify their souls was the highest destiny of a nation, and was the new world's opportunity.

It was this vision of individual and national greatness, of future freedom that we had when we appealed to all to join in the celebration of the consummation of one hundred years of peace, and which we would signalize in the commemoration of that event, concluded the speaker.

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D 3503

PEACE CENTENARY

Hon. W. L. M. King Speaks Before Women's Canadian Club

On Saturday afternoon the members of the Woman's Canadian Club of Hamilton assembled in the lecture room of the Conservatory of Music to hear Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King speak on the centenary of the one hundred years of peace, which is to be celebrated in 1914. Mrs. P. D. Crerar, who occupied the chair, introduced the speaker, following the singing of O Canada, by Miss Victoria Stares.

In commencing, the honorable gentleman said it gave him great pleasure to speak to the members of the Women's Canadian club of this city, and complimented them on the grand work which they had taken up in conjunction with the sister clubs of this wonderful country.

Mr. King reviewed the history of Canada, and showed how, after the war of 1812 an agreement was entered into between the United States and Canada, that neither country could place more than six boats on the Great Lakes without first notifying its neighbor within six months of the time in which the change was to be made. He explained how this agreement had kept Great Britain from increasing her fleet, as it did also the United States, for without this agreement a competition would have arisen, for when one nation added to its fleet, another would follow suit. He also pointed out that if any individual on either side of the line were to offer an insult to these cruisers as they patroled the lakes, it might have been the means of starting a warfare, which is the worst possible thing for any country, from a financial and mercantile standpoint.

When this celebration is held, European countries are bound to take notice, and decide that peace is more profitable than war. The speaker went on to say that organizations have been formed in England and the United States as well as in Canada to make this a memorable occasion. The United States organization proposes the erection of an international bridge, and also the placing of a bust of the late Queen Victoria in the White House, and the English organization wishes to have a bust of George Washington placed in Westminster Abbey.

To show how a country that has been blessed with peace for such a number of years could advance, Mr. King instanced the three transcontinental railroads that have been built the last few years. If war had been carried on the countries involved would be continually in debt. As further proof of this assertion, he also said that several controversies had arisen between Canada and the States regarding fisheries and boundaries, and through appointing commissions everything had been settled satisfactorily to both countries. Before concluding he said that he hoped the younger generation would see the wisdom of peace.

At the conclusion of Mr. King's address, an invitation was read from the Women's anadian club of Toronto to the president, Mrs. Crerar, and the members, to attend a meeting to be held in the near future in Toronto, when an address will be delivered by the first woman policeman appointed in San Francisco, regarding that branch of the work.

On motion of Mrs. Walker, seconded by Mrs. Sidney Dunn, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Hon. Mr. King for his splendid address. The meeting closed by the singing of the National Anthem.

The Spectator, Hamilton,
January 15th, 1913.

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D 3504

24 Jan. 1913

Montreal: McGill University public meeting

THE BORDEN NAVAL POLICY

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D 3505

THE LIBERAL PARTY WILL BE ADDRESSED BY FAMOUS SPEAKERS

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King and M. McMaster will Speak--Meeting will be Open to Public

Political activity at McGill is to be rewarded with a visit from one of the most brilliant politicians in Canada. This visit will take the form of a public meeting to be held on Friday in Strathcona Hall. The speakers are to be the Hon. Wm. Lyon, Mackenzie King, and A. R. McMaster, K.C. Mr. McMaster is a Montreal lawyer, and a graduate of McGill. He is well known to McGill men and needs no introduction.

But Mr. King's name is probably more familiar to the mass of McGill students. He was one of the leading members of the late Laurier Cabinet and has achieved much of which to be proud. That Mr. King should make the trip from Ottawa to Montreal to address a McGill audience is a fact of which McGill may feel proud.

The Hon. Mr King is a graduate of Toronto and Harvard Universities, from which latter he received the degree of Ph.D. On leaving Harvard he entered the Civil Service and was soon made Deputy Minister of Labor. He left the Civil Service for political life, contested a seat, was successful and soon become Minister of Labor. He is the father of the famous Lemieux Act which is now the model for the remainder of the world.

Mr. King will speak on Friday on the Borden Naval Policy, and current political issues.

The hour of the meeting is five o'clock sharp, and a large crowd is looked for.

The McGill Daily,
Montreal, Jan, 23rd, 1913.

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3 Feb. 1913

D 3506
Jersey City Board
of Trade

THE CANADIAN METHOD OF PREVENTING
STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

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D 3507

TRADE BOARD'S DINNER IS BEST IN ITS HISTORY

Annual Banquet, Attended By 300, Is Marked By Increased Enthusiasm Among the Members.

DINERS CHEER THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND

Nearly 300 persons attended the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the Jersey City Board of Trade at Scottish Rite Temple last night, and that same spirit which prevailed at the "get-to-gether" banquet in November predominated, only to a greater degree. "Boom Jersey City" was the slogan and three distinguished speakers gave valuable advice as to the manner in which this could be done.

It was the most successful dinner the board has ever given. Everybody was in the best of spirits, the dinner was excellent, the music was of just the right kind and anybody who had watched the diners might easily have imagined that they never had had a care in the world. All hands joined in the singing on numerous occasions and there was "something started" so often that it was almost impossible to tell just what was the cause of the outburst, cheers and laughter at any particular time.

The "Andy, Andy, You're a Dandy" chorus was heard repeatedly and A. J. Corcoran always did his best to look as if he wasn't just tickled to death. "Oh, Mr. Daly," etc. had its inning, too. It seems as if no Board of Trade banquet is complete nowadays without these two songs being sung a few times.

Gov. Wilson sent a letter of regret in which he congratulated the board upon its progress during its twenty-four years' existence and from the tone of the missive it was evident that the President-elect was sorry that he could not be present.

Mayor Wittpenn wrote that ill health prevented him from being there and a letter of regret was also read from President James F. Fielder of the State Senate. He said that his legislative duties detained him at the capital.

President Arthur C. Stratford, the toastmaster of the evening, received almost an ovation when he arose to start the "flow of soul and feast of reason." Mr. Stratford had a brief word or two to say about the Board of Trade, calling particular attention to the radical changes likely soon to be made in methods of conducting the board and he expressed a hearty wish for the continued prosperity of the organization.

The toastmaster had a number of good stories up his sleeve that he worked off when introducing the different speakers. The one in which he said he couldn't help feeling sorry for, an Englishman he had heard of who had the difficult job of buying from a Jew to sell to a Scotchman, specially tickled his audience.

The first speaker of the evening was Johnkherr J. Louden, the Minister Plenipotentiary to this country from Holland, and after he had been most felicitously introduced he told the diners by way of explanation that "Johnkherr" meant "young master" in the language of the land of the tulip and it was considered a very good name in his country, but rather hard to wrestle with in English. In his speech the Minister dwelt almost exclusively upon the relations between his country and this and especially with the State of New Jersey, recalling the fact that this State was one of the first four settled by Hollanders.

The Dutch Minister evidently knows how to make friends. He admitted that he was mightily pleased to be at the dinner, but he did it in so many happy good-natured ways that everybody was smiling at him in friendliest possible fashion before he concluded. He couldn't have asked for a more hearty send-off than he received when he resumed his speech. Just to let him know that he was persona grata here as well as at home when the Minister spoke of his sovereign, Queen Wilhelmina, every man in the hall jumped to his feet and gave the lady three lusty American cheers.

CANADA'S LABOR SITUATION.

The second speaker was W. L. Mackenzie King, former Minister of Labor in the Dominion of Canada. He is recognized as one of the greatest authorities on the labor problem in the world, and in his address he outlined the Canadian method of preventing strikes and lockouts. He said that publicity was the key to the entire situation.

"No matter how small the meanness of any employer or employes may be they dislike to have their meanness flaunted before the public," said Mr. King. "Consequently full publicity is given all labor disputes in Canada. Nothing is withheld, with the result that they are soon settled."

In Canada when a strike or lockout is threatened each party names one concilliator and they choose a third. The three sit as a board with full power to subpoena witnesses and compel testimony. Their findings are not put into effect by force, the whole purpose of the hearing is completed by the publication of their decision. This publicity, Mr. King said, had been so effective that strikes and lockouts in public utility businesses, the only kind that comes under the working of the law, have become almost unknown.

When Mr. King had ended his address, President Stratford made the hit of the evening by proposing that in honor of the two speakers everybody rise and drink a joint toast to Queen Wilhelmena and King George.

The last speaker of the evening was William J. Boetcker, secretary of the Citizens' Industrial Association of Ohio, who told the Board that having heard a Dutchman and a Canadian they would now have the pleasure of hearing an Irishman—born in Berlin. Mr. Boetcker's theme was "City Betterment," and his talk was full of pungent epigrams.

When the dinner was over every member of the board was satisfied that a new record had been created that it would be hard to beat.

The Jersey Journal,
Tues. Feb. 4th, 1913.

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D 3508

7 March 1913 Waterloo

THE NAVAL ISSUE

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
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D 3509

LIBERAL MASS MEETING

The association is fortunate in being able to secure two of the ablest and most populer speakers in Parliament for their mass meeting, which will be held in Newmarket on Saturday, March 8th, at 2 p. m. Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., whose speeches are among the ablest in the House of Commons and who is a true English Liberal will speak, also Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, ex-Minister of Labor whose brilliant eloquence and administrative ability projected him into Cabinet rank at Ottawa will also address the meeting. This will be one of the biggest gatherings of electors that has ever been held in the riding. Special reservation of seats for ladies will be made and they are cordially invited to attend early.

The Aurora Banner,
Feb. 14th, 1913.

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LEGRAPH D 3510

CH 7 1913 EIGHT PAGES ONE CENT

LEXANDRA I ENGLAND EARS AGO TO-DAY

Press.)

years ago Queen Alexandra first land- me time ago expressed the desire out any private or public celebration. ald have been a day of general re-

and Sheriffs of London went to and presented an address voicing idoners for Her Majesty. Six surviv- al several wives of Peers each made

SUFFRAGETTE GETS A STIFF SENTENCE

(Canadian Press.)

London, March 7.— Joyce Locke, militant suffragette (real name Olive W. Harry), was sentenced to-day at Old Bailey for setting fire to a refreshment pavilion at Kew to eighteen months imprisonment and pay all costs of prosecution and surety for good behavior for two years after the completion of the sentence.

WILL START HUNGER STRIKE.

London, March 7.—Olive W. Harry declared she would not pay costs and would start a hunger strike immediately.

DEMOCRATS SPRING A SURPRISE

(Canadian Press.)

Washington, March 7.—Democrats of the Senate in caucus by a vote of 27 to 11 elected Senator Clarke of Arkansas pro tem President of Senate over Senator Bacon of Georgia. The caucus choice is equivalent to election in the Senate and was a great surprise.

FIFTY ARABS ARE SHOT BY THE TURKS

(Canadian Press.)

Constantinople, March 7.— Fifty Arab soldiers in Turkish regiments were summarily shot this morning. The Arabs are mutinous because of extreme cold and say they are too nude to fight.

M DISCUSSED OF TRADE MEETING

organizations should help to bear the expense of publishing the same.

Slow G. T. R. Service.

The chairman referred to the fact that the 9.54 G.T.R. train for Toronto held Berlin passengers for 30 minutes in Guelph and referred to the inconvenience caused thereby. He thought the G. T. R. should be notified.

The chairman also referred to the advance in the price of travelling in chair cars which was advanced. He said while it was a small matter the G. T. R. should be notified by this Board. Ald. Gallagher moved that the secretary be authorized to notify the protest of this Board against the unsatisfactory and slow accommodation by the G. T. R. between Berlin and Toronto, and the half-hour delay at Guelph as well as the advance in the price of travelling in chair cars.

Poor Shaped Lots.

Ald. J. E. Hett referred to the fact that poor shaped lots were laid out by real estate firms and sold in other towns, known as wild cat speculation. He said this should be stopped in Berlin and there should be some way of putting an end to the land shark business. Several cases outside the corporation were referred to, but it was thought that the City Council and the Board could only voice their opinion against it as it was not within their power, but the

(Continued on Page 6.)

CONSERVATIVE POLICY OF CONTRIBUTION FORCEFULLY CONDEMNED BY MR. KING

Former Member for North Waterloo Replies to Mr. Weichel's Address on Navy Issue

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE IN TOWN HALL

The Waterloo Town Hall was crowded to its capacity on Thursday evening by a large audience of citizens of Berlin and Waterloo at which both parties were represented to hear the discussion of the naval question by Hon. Mackenzie King. The audience was attentive and most enthusiastic. The great question of the day, which is attracting the attention of the Canadian people from the Atlantic to the Pacific and which is being fought out day and night in the Dominion Parliament, was treated in an unusually forceful and eloquent manner.

It was fitting that the ex-Minister of Labor should select as his "text" the address of Mr. W. G. Weichel, the member of North Waterloo on the naval qhestion delivered in Parliament on Feb. 18th, and which, it was reported, had been cabled to England at the request of the London Times. Hon. Mr. King dealt with the various statements uttered by Mr. Weichel in a most effective and at times humorous manner and his convincing conclusions were rapturously applauded.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Who declined the unanimous nomination of Liberals of North Waterloo in the interests of the party in the Province.

On the Platform.

Among the leading Liberals on the platform besides the Chairman, Mr. F. Haight, Hon. Mackenzie King, ex-M.P., and the candidate Dr. J. F. Honsberger, were Mayor Fischer, Deputy Reeve C. W. Schiedel, Rev. J. E. Lynn, Messrs. R. Roschman, J. B. Hughes, Thos. Hilliard, Wm. Stroh, E. G. Stueling, Reeve I. Hilborn, Elmira, C. S. Weber. Dr. Buchanan, H. J. Sims and others.

Chairman's Remarks.

The Chairman, Mr. F. Haight, was delighted at the large audience and referred to the splendid attendance of ladies, who filled the gallery and also occupied seats on the main floor. It showed that the fair sex were interested in the public questions of the day although not as aggressive as their sisters across the Atlantic in their desire to secure the franchise for women. He stated that the indications point to an early election and was pleased to inform the audience that the party had nominated Dr. Honsberger as their standard-bearer, and was convinced that the Liberals will have no cause for regret. The nominee was one of Berlin's best-known citizens and was recognized by all as a man of integrity and honesty. He also appropriately referred to the presence of Hon. Mackenzie King, who is one of Canada's most illustrious statesmen. He stated that he was surprised the other day to learn that there was a possibility of Mr. King being nominated as the Liberal candidate for North York, in which section of the Province the speaker was born and brought up. If the report proves correct there was no doubt but that Mr. King's election was assured.

Candidate Speaks.

The nominee of the afternoon convention, Dr. Honsberger, was given a flattering reception when called upon to address the gathering. He thanked the chairman for his pleasing references and humorously stated that it may be the last time he may be referred to as a "man of integrity and honesty." He regretted the fact that the tie which has bound the Liberals of North Waterloo and Hon. Mackenzie King together had been broken. He was convinced that his friends would watch his career and predicted that he would rise to a position second to none in this Dominion. He stated that having accepted the nomination he was in the field to fight and would oppose the Borden naval policy to the bitter end. He did not believe the proposal to contribute $35,000,000 to build three powerful dreadnoughts would meet with the approval of the majority of the Canadian people. He again referred to the good feeling that he found in Germany existing between the German and English people. He was confident that if Premier Borden goes to the country on his policy, he will be hopelessly snowed under. He stated that Mr. Weichel and himself were the best of friends and hoped they would remain friends during and after the campaign no matter what the result. (Loud applause.)

Hon. Mr. King Well Received.

After the eulogistic introduction of the Chairman the audience applauded some minutes when Hon. Mr. King arose to address the enthusiastic audience. He stated that it was with feelings of mingled pleasure and regret that he addressed his friends on this occasion. He assured them that if he had consulted his own personal feelings he would not have declined the nomination unanimously tendered to him at the convention. He, however, briefly repeated the

(Continued on page 6.)

For refined vaudeville, see "The Singing Trio" at the Star.

SPECIAL SALE OF FRESH HOMEMADE CANDIES ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. SEE OUR NEW NUT TAFFIES, ALSO A FULL LINE OF PLAIN AND FANCY ICE CREAMS CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, DAFFODILS, VIOLETS AND CARNATIONS. METCALFES.

GERMAN LOVER IS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

An exciting fracas took place in the vicinity of the Berlin-Waterloo Hospital last Saturday night with the result that several parties appeared in Police Court this morning charged with assault. It appears that as a young man, a German with a strong determination, was returning from the city with two of his chums, he noticed several persons standing in front of a house. He told his chums to go home while he went to look if his sweetheart was among the number who made up the gathering of three girls and a young man. Accordingly to the evidence this young German asked the girl he had been keeping company with to come home with him several times but she gave no reply. He went to strike her whereupon her male friend who had accompanied this girl that evening stood in front of the girl and stood the blow, after which the men whistled for their friends and a fight took place. However, they were soon separated and the defendant and his chums were accused of assault, the defendant also being accused of calling his sweatheart unpleasant names as the girls and the gentlemen entered the home of the girl in front of which the fracas took place and he had to go his way. The girl gave evidence that he had forced her to promise to marry him as well as having carried her to his boarding house on several occasions against her will but as he threatened her, she was afraid to inform her father. E. W. Clement acted for the plaintiffs, the girl and the gentleman who were assaulted by the young German, while Mr. Bitzer acted for the defendant. The case is being heard in Police Court this afternoon.

SPECIAL SALE OF FRESH HOMEMADE CANDIES ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. SEE OUR NEW NUT TAFFIES, ALSO A FULL LINE OF PLAIN AND FANCY ICE CREAMS CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, DAFFODILS, VIOLETS AND CARNATIONS. METCALFES.

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The Liberal Nomination

The large attendance and enthusiasm that marked the convention of Liberals called in anticipation of an early appeal to the people as a probable outcome of the present deadlock in the House of Commons, is an indication of the spirit and temper of the Liberals of North Waterloo upon the great issue of a naval contribution now before Parliament.

In again unanimously tendering the nomination to Hon. W. L. M. King, former representative of the riding, the Convention showed its continued confidence in and loyalty to the brilliant ex-Minister of Labor, and it was with regret that it heard his reasons for declining it.

There was, however, no difficulty in making a second choice, which fell upon the popular and worthy president of the North Waterloo Reform Association, Dr. J. F. Honsberger, whose nomination was at once made unanimous, no other name being proposed. In Dr. Honsberger as their standard bearer the Liberals of North Waterloo have a man who, should the call for an election on the naval issue go forth, may be confidently expected to secure the return of the riding to the Liberal column. Popular and tactful, with a long and honorable record of public service in his home City of Berlin, a convincing platform speaker, schooled in the principles of Liberalism from his boyhood, Dr. Honsberger is exceptionally well qualified for the task he has undertaken.

As a member of that large section of the community composed of citizens of Pennsylvania German extraction, who are by tradition opposed to war, it is not surprising that the Liberal candidate should describe himself as "a man of peace." He may be trusted to do his utmost to check the present movement on the part of the Borden Government, the effect of which will be to draw Canada into the vortex of European militarism and which will constitute the first step in the surrender of Canada's rights as a self-governing nation within the Empire.

A Gift With a String to it

The position of affairs with regard to the naval debate was clearly outlined in a recently published letter by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Mr. King contrasts Mr. Borden's statement that "Every Canadian will realize in seeing or reading of these ships that they are a gift in which he has participated" with the Premier's declaration of February 13th that "We do not propose that these ships shall pass out of the ownership of the Canadian people or Government. Our proposal is that these ships shall be in the ownership of the Canadian people.

Further these being the largest and strongest war ships in the world, Mr. King pointed out that they would naturally be kept where danger was most imminent as long as they were controlled by Great Britain.

He outlined the new problem raised by this in the following words.

"What is to be the nature of these ships? To again use Mr. Borden's own words, in his speech of December 5th, "They will be the three most powerful battleships in the world." What does this mean? That Canada, this young, industrial country, not yet, according to Mr. Borden and his followers, sufficiently a nation to construct and control a fleet unit of its own, is suddenly to become the owner of "the three most powerful battleships in the world."

But ownership cannot be divorced from the object owned. These ships, moreover, are to bear Canadian names. What does this mean? It means that Canada becomes instantly an outstanding participant in Old World conflicts? Is this the Canadians wish? Better a thousand times for the British Empire, for England and for Canada, if ships must be built, that they should be given outright, or better still, that the $35,000,000 be handed over to the British government without condition, than that Canada should be placed in the false position, through an abortive ownership, of incurring a new responsibility, while the right of exercising it is taken from her hand and transferred to other hands.

Dr. J. F. Honsberger

(Continued from page 6.)

not merely of doing me a personal injury, but of prejudicing the cause of the Liberal party in the province. To me, the progress of Liberalism, is something more than a personal matter; and the party's welfare of more concern than my own.

Declines Nomination.

The real issue, moreover, is so much larger than anything which affects any particular riding, involving as it does our whole rights in the matter of self government that I have come to feel, knowing the nature of the campaign which the Tory party will seek to carry on, that the service it may be possible for me to render, the cause I have at heart, and the Liberal party to which I belong, will be enhanced, if at this time, I do not allow personal considerations to weigh, and much as I regret to do so, ask you to allow me to decline the nomination for this riding and remain to fight the battles of Liberalism elsewhere as opportunity may afford. I intend to fight whether offered a constituency or not, the cause is great enough to demand the services of every man who loves his country, and wishes to see its future set on right lines. Were I choosing the path that seems to offer no doubt, I would accept the nomination for North Waterloo. There is in my mind, no question as to the certainty of the return of a Liberal for this riding. I have faith, however, in the power of a good cause to win, and if my services to this country have been such that the electors of some other riding, which may be held to-day by the Tory party in this Province should feel that I may be counted upon to do my utmost in upholding the principles of self government and good government in this country, should offer me a nomination, I will accept and with their assistance do all in my power to retain for Canada and Canadians, the rights and liberties they to-day enjoy.

For you in North Waterloo the task will not be difficult. There are many who will be ready to carry the standard, and carry it to certain victory you will. (Loud applause.)

Mr. King was listened to with undivided attention and when he concluded the delegates cheered and applauded despite the fact that they sincerely regretted his decision to withdraw.

The following resolutions were submitted to the convention and both were adopted amid unbounded enthusiasm.

Confidence in Sir Wilfrid.

Moved by Mr. Walter Veitch, seconded by Mr. Fred Lackner, that this Convention of Liberal electors of North Waterloo assembled begs to express their unqualified confidence in the statesmanship of the Leader of the Liberal party in Canada, the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, M.P., P.C., K.C.M.G., and their hearty endorsement of his attitude in the present crisis and regarding the naval policy of the Government of the day, and in view of the importance of the question so prominently now before the Parliament and the country every effort should be made to secure its submission to the people for decision, and if such appeal is made pledge their hearty unanimous and earnest support to the policy and platform of the Liberal party and the naval policy outlined and enunciated by our honored and trusted Leader.

Regret Mr. King's Withdrawal.

Moved by M. L. Weber, Elmira, seconded by Eldon Hallman, that the Liberal Convention of North Waterloo now assembled beg to express its sincere regret that the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, an ex-member of this Riding, has declined to accept the nomination for the approaching Dominion election unanimously tendered to him. This Convention desires to thank Mr. King for the eminent services rendered by him to the county in his position as a Minister of the Crown and in particular to this Riding. This Convention also expresses the hope that Mr. King will not retire from public life and that he will before long again occupy a seat in the Dominion House of Commons as a Cabinet Minister.

Dr. Honsberger Nominated.

Deputy Reeve C. W. Schiedel, Waterloo, and Gavin Barbour, Wellesley, in nominating President Honsberger as the candidate of the party, each expressed their regret that Hon. Mr. King had declined to accept the nomination of the convention, but were delighted that the Liberals had a man among the ranks who will be a worthy standard-bearer and will undoubtedly redeem the riding.

No time was lost in making the nomination unanimous and when Dr. Honsberger arose to reply he was tendered a most magnificent expression of confidence when the convention rose to their feet and thus displayed their approval of his candidature.

Nominee Accepts.

Dr. Honsberger thanked the convention for the honor of the nomination. It was an honor which had not been sought by him, a position which he had never been ambitious to occupy. He had always been identified with the Liberal party, but never had ambitions to be a candidate for political honors. There had come a time, however, to make a personal sacrifice for the Liberal party and the principles for which it stands and it appeared to him that it was his duty to accept. (Loud applause.) He realized that he was becoming the successor of one of the most brilliant men in Canadian politics to-day and would not be able to fill his position. He, however, was convinced that the party in this riding would rally around him as they had done to Mr. King. He did not know of a single dissention in the Liberal ranks in this riding. He stated that he had always been taught the principles of peace and in this respect he did not differ from his opponent Mr. Weichel. There was, however, a great difference in the policies which they advocated in providing a Canadian naval service. He referred to his recent trip to Germany and while there he fell in love with the German people who held the English-speaking people in the highest respect possible. He maintained that the "emergency" was a hollow election cry. "God forbid that there should ever be war between England and Germany," he said amid loud applause. Dr. Honsberger stated that he would stand by the original resolution passed unanimously by both parties in Parliament in 1909, which favored the construction of a naval service in Canada. While he favored peace between countries he was a fighter in politics and would proceed at once to get into the fight. He asked for a clean campaign and was confident of success.

Election of President.

Some time was occupied in the election of a President to succeed Dr. Honsberger, who resigned. Messrs. L. Bowman, Mayor Fischer, J. A. Scellen and H. J. Sims were nominated but all withdrew with the exception of the latter who was unanimously appointed and was loudly applauded when he ascended the platform. Mr. Sims was desirous that a rural delegate should receive the honor, but the convention thought otherwise. Mr. Sims addressed the convention briefly and complimented the delegates upon selecting Dr. Honsberger as their candidate and also expressed his confidence that the riding would be redeemed at the next election.

After brief addresses by Revs. J. E. Lynn, W. D. Lee, E. D. Daniel and A. P. Michm the convention concluded with cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. King and the candidate.

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(Continued from page 1.)

view he had taken of the situation as expressed at the convention which is given quite fully in another column. Mr. King referred in a pleasing manner to the candidature of Dr. Honsberger and stated that no man stands greater in the estimation of the people than the Liberal nominee. There was no doubt but that his self sacrificing spirit would be awarded by his election to Parliament. "You have the man and the issue and in nominating Dr. Honsberger the Liberal party has taken a step forward in the political history of this riding."

Mr. King paid a fitting tribute to Mr. Richard Reid upon his appointment to the important office of representing Ontario in London. There was no man better fitted for the duties of his office and he was delighted that his former opponent was thus rewarded.

The ex-minister then stated that he had hoped he could express similar opinions of good-will toward Mr. Weichel. He regretted, however, that the representative of this riding in his first speech in Parliament took advantage to make a psrsonal attack upon him by repeating statements he knew to be untrue. He fell in the estimation of a large number of his friends and the full length of that fall has yet not been determined. Mr. Weichel has made two speeches in the House since his election and he proposed dealing with the speech on the naval issue recently delivered.

Mr. King pointed out that Mr. Weichel stated that immediate relief is to be given after which there will be a permanent policy introduced. In other words Canada is to contribute $35,000,000 for three large dreadnoughts and then provide for domething more permanent later on. The Liberal policy has no immediate need and something after that. Mr. Weichel's German friends in this riding will most assuredly ask him where this policy is going to end.

Mr. Weichel stated in his address that there was very little difference between the policies of the two parties. There was as much difference, said Mr. King, between the two policies as the two poles. The Conservative policy is that of contribution while the Liberals is purely Canadian The Conservative party says there is an emergency while the Liberals maintain there is not. "If Mr. Weichel does not know the difference between contributing $35,000,000 of taxes to the Motherland and contributing nothing he will soon learn when he comes back to the electors of this riding."

The ex-Minister proceeding read paragraphs from Hon. Winston Churchill's address quoted by Mr. Weichel which he stated, reading between the lines, convinced him that an emergency existed. Mr. King effectively answered this assertion by reading from the same address delivered by Mr. Churchill in which he emphatically declared that no emergency existed and advocated going slowly in increasing the naval programme. He asked his hearers whether Mr. Weichel was serving his constituents in maintaining that an emergency existed or whether he was serving the group of jingoes in Ottawa who were anxious to secure seats in the House of Lords.

Replying to the question asked by Mr. Weichel "Why single out Germany?" Mr. King requested that the M.P. for this riding secure an answer from Mr. Borden. If there was an emergency Mr. King asked whether the members of Parliament in Great Britain would be discussing Home Rule and woman suffrage at the present time. He also pointed out that if an emergency existed the British Parliament would not be applying the annual surpluses to reducing the public debt which has been reduced by over $350,000,000 during the last seven years.

A voice—And under a Liberal Government too. (Applause.)

It was folly for Canadians, Mr. King affirmed, to borrow $35,000,000 from England to meet an emergency that did not exist when that country is reducing its public debt by ten times that amount.

Mr. King forcefully dealt with the proposal of the Government to build three of the largest battle ships in the world and contended that this would place Canada in a wrong attitude before the nations of the world. Canada was a nation of peace and by the construction of these dreadnoughts the ideal that the Canadian people have been striving after would give way to that of a desire for the destruction of life. In addition the control of these boats is taken completely out of the hands of the Canadian people who would have no voice where and when they are to be used. "When the people of this country come to know where their money is to go there will not be a Tory vote for it. With this policy Premier Borden is beginning to provoke war rather than prevent and is attempting to change the entire future of this young Dominion. If Borden succeeds in carrying through this policy of contribution he will commit the greatest political crime ever attemted by a public man.

Mr. King pointed out the features of the Liberal policy, which provides for the protection of the coast-lines in the same manner as the land is being protected by her soldiers. Borden's policy is that of contribution, centralization instead of co-operation. He did not agree and he knew the electors of North Waterloo would not agree with Mr. Weichel in his statement that the people of Western Ontario favored the policy of contribution.

In an eloquent peroration the honorable gentleman described the magnitude of the British Empire and the important part Canada, Australia New Zealand, South Africa and other dominions have taken in strengthening the ties of friendship and the promotion of peace and strongly urged his hearers not to support a policy that will do more than anything else to dismember the Empire. The secret of the strength of the British Empire was the fact that each Dominion was building a strong self-governing country instead of being governed from the Motherland. If Portugal, Spain, Holland, Belguim and other countries can build, maintain and man her boats why not Canada, Mr. King asked. "Let us strive to keep the British Government what it is to-day and hold on to the responsible government we enjoy," he concluded amid the loud applause of his hearers and admirers.

The meeting closed with the usual cheers, and the singing of the National Anthem.

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13 May 1913

Cincinnatti: Immigration Conference

"PRESENT DAY IMMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA"

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Immigration Conference

A World Problem—The Human Touch

The New Lines of Service by the Association

FROM the opening address by Professor Jenks to the close of the banquet session at the Immigration Conference in Cincinnati the two ideals kept before the conference of secretaries and social workers, were the world-wide effect of service to the immigrant and the value of the personal element in that service. Professor Jenks gave some reasons why greater care in the admission of immigrants to this country meant the greatest good not only to those already here, but to those who would be denied by intelligent restriction.

Miss Mary McDowell of the University Settlement of Chicago told an interesting story of first-hand contact with the newcomers during a score of years, and described the evolution of many from the lowest place in industry to the well-to-do resident of the boulevard, and at the same time of the many who were crowded—not up—but *out*, and had to bear the penalty of the unfit in industry.

An interesting feature of the morning session was an attack upon conditions by which immigrants are surrounded in large American cities, and a wholesale condemnation of the justices of the peace in a certain territory by a foreign-born citizen. He made some good points, but left the impression upon some that the severest criticisms of American institutions may come most readily from a foreign-born American citizen.

The afternoon session included a symposium showing the various types of Association work for immigrants. O. M. Miller told of the remarkable development of cooperative work of the Cleveland Association with the public schools, the superintendent of which has asked for the co-operation of the Association in order that the teachers for the evening schools for adult immigrants may be given special training. Citizenship is being taught on a large scale, four hundred candidates for naturalization having passed through the courts last season. The judges have approved this service, and the public libraries have offered rooms for the enlargement of the plan.

G. A. Lang of Dayton told of the work of that Association covering a number of years during which a specially successful work has been done among the Hungarians. A new feature is the boarding house classes, seven such centers having been carried on the past season.

F. C. Benner reported that Pittsburgh will enlarge its program of community work, using tents and other centers in the various foreign districts for English, civics, entertainments and instruction in health and hygiene by means of illustrated lectures and play. Last year they reached 125,000 foreigners.

From Wilmerding, Pa., E. E. Bohner brought the report of remarkable progress. There are 400 members of sixteen nationalities in the foreign branch at Wilmerding. Among the work done last season was an increase in the number of baths from 2,600 to 4,200 and a clean-up day when 96,000 tin cans were removed by a hundred men and boys in transforming an unsightly vacant lot into a playground, sixty-three families competing for garden prizes, a brass band of six nationalities, etc. The Westinghouse Air Brake Company has acquired a lot and will shortly erect a new building for this Association of foreign-born men. One of the interesting things about the furnishing of the present building is the appreciation of the members of the framed photographs adorning the walls. These include Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, W. J. Bryan, E. A. Steiner, Peter Roberts, Jane Addams and others.

H. E. Dodge explained how Fall River is endeavoring to meet "its tremendous foreign problem" and told of the response which the people are making to the Association's offer of service along lines adapted to the needs of the foreign-born mill workers. The textile companies are furnishing the budget for a special secretary for this work.

Abraham Bowers of Chicago described their efficient system of employment work; the successful service rendered to immigrants at the railway stations, by which exploitation has been diminished, and help of the most needed kind has been rendered; the remarkably generous support of certain industries of that city which pay the entire cost incurred by the Association in teaching English, civics, etc., to foreign-born employes, and the value of the special lessons prepared for the different industries for increasing efficiency and prevention of accident. Eight of the leading industries of Chicago are interested in this work.

A remarkable report was presented by W. W. Lee concerning the extension of immigration work in Canada. He showed that out of twenty-nine principal points at which the immigration work could be undertaken, twenty-four were already enlisted. H. A. Pearson of Toronto told in detail some of the lines upon which they are projecting this work in co-operation with other agencies. It was news to some that the non-English speaking immigration into Canada is proportionately larger than in the United States.

Fred H. Rindge's report of the Industrial Service Movement had telling effect, especially in the emphasis upon the use of the volunteer, and the ample evidence submitted showing that volunteers are making good in practically every case where adequate supervision is provided.

As usual in such conferences the question was raised "How about the religion in all of this work?" A good and thoughtful brother present expressed his anxiety lest in the multi-form activities the one essential was being overlooked—the distinctively religious work. He even raised the question as to whether the secretaries themselves were identified with evangelical churches. It was graitifying to hear and see the testimony with which the secretaries unanimously answered the question, showing that their supreme purpose in

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if we can by our night schools increase the efficiency of iron workers a dollar a day in their wages; if we can train men and boys to be leaders of others to a more noble life, to become producers of wealth through the labor of their hands, and to go as missionaries to this and foreign lands—then our money is contributed to a worthy cause. All of these and more our local Association has done."—Portland, Ore.

"The Association is within the reach of the poorest boy and good enough for the richest man. It appeals to the trinity in man. It stands for manly sport and physical development. No other society or agency supplies its literary, educational and social features in the same way. It impresses upon men and boys that manliness and true religion go hand in hand; that it is no part of religion to be effeminate or weakening; that its practical side in combination with the spiritual attracts intellectual men in heathen lands to Christianity as no church missionary can possibly do it. It teaches the Bible to men and boys. It is disintegrating denominational partition walls and is the most effective hoop in binding together in an almost inseparable mass the men of all evangelical creeds, while giving to those of other creeds or no creed at all the benefits it possesses on the same terms of payment."—Iowa.

"The extraordinary growth of influence and power of this great organization in its seeming adaptability to meet the needs of men in every condition of life has been far greater than I ever expected to see it. I can surely say it is efficient and make this answer from a many-sided observation. I have been in close touch with the city, state and international, as well as foreign work, including Silver Bay, Student Volunteer, Army and Navy, etc., and a contributor to all."—New York.

"There is permanency about the Association. The world is in a great state of unrest. Changes of the most radical kind are in the air. I feel that there is nothing in which a business man who wishes to benefit the community can put his money into which will be more certain of accomplishing its purpose than the world-wide, well-organized, permanently founded Young Men's Christian Association. If we put money into hospitals or secular education, it is simply anticipating what the state is likely to do later on. Everything is becoming socialized and the wishes of the giver may be nullified. Money placed in it will benefit the community and continue to do so."

THESE and many others of like sort as readily produced are living witnesses to the efficiency of the organization as a whole. This may apply with equal force to a local situation where the two strong factors which make for efficiency exist—volunteers in authority and control and employed officers joining the laymen in leadership, giving their entire lives and attention to the work. By this the contributor will decide for himself whether or not the Association in his town is efficient and worthy of his support.

The efficient secretary seldom lacks the support of the city's efficient men, even though they may not be known as Christian men. The efficient secretary will not permit himself to be deceived with the idea that funds will continue to be forthcoming, regardless of the results accomplished or the application of business-like efficiency to the management and fail to enlist young men in a work of associational energy and activity which counts for the helpful uplift of the community. Mr. William E. Dodge was accustomed to say that "the Young Men's Christian Association discovered the young man. It found him in the church unutilized, set him at work and enlisted him in Christian work. It found him outside the church in the saloon and vicious places of resort and rescued him from the power of temptation which bulked larger to observers within the church, than any efforts which could be put forth in antagonism."

The general secretary must be a well-equipped, well-balanced man. He never demands, but commands the respect and enthusiastic cooperation of associates, directors and the community. He never has to demand it. He deserves it and he gets it, and he directs the Association in such a way as to fulfill its mission as a proper representative of the Lord Jesus Christ.

I can think of no more fitting close to this paper upon Association efficiency from the standpoint of a contributor, than a quotation from Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago:

"In considering an investment two things are necessary—the principal must be assured and the rate of income must be fair. Applying this rule to the work of the Association we find that all its investments of which I have record have remained undiminished through the years that have gone. The original money contributed has been faithfully guarded so that if its properties were sold they would yield their original investment without diminution. A few items have been "written off" as of no value. Its best business men declare that the reasonable investment of corporate money in the building enterprises of the Association pays adequate returns, as is evidenced by the buildings erected by the leading railroads on many strategic points on their lines, the industrial companies such as the U. S. Steel Corporation, International Harvester Company and others. Many corporations that operate cotton mills, lumber camps and coal mines have provided their employees with Association buildings, and third, appropriations made by the national government for the Associations for the men engaged in construction on the Panama Canal. I know of no instance where a building of this kind properly installed has failed to prove satisfactory to the investor whether an individual or corporation."

Speaking out of my own limited observation, I wish to say that the most profitable investment which can be made by any community is the life and labors of such a secretary as McBurney, Sinclair, Shurtleff, See, and many another like these men whose genius for work, for sacrifice and for leadership has been an inspiration to other men to contribute of their time, their money and their personal endeavors to make Association efficiency known and read of all men and blessed of God to the leading of many from death unto life.

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all of this work was to interpret Jesus Christ and His teachings to the newcomer in terms which he can understand, and by which he will be not proselyted but stimulated to render allegiance to Him from whom "every family in heaven and on earth is named."

In the most remarkable address of the day Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King of Ottawa, Canada, formerly Minister of the Department of Labor, brought to the conference a wealth of information from the standpoint of a Christian statesman, concerning the importance and the place of the Association's work in the world-wide flow of the human tide of emigration. With eloquence and with force he impressed the conference with the far-reaching influence upon individuals and nations, of the service rendered to obscure men in provincial fields. It was a fine testimony of the supreme value of simple, personal service in this day when the movement of world forces can make such service a real factor in world affairs.

The closing address of the day by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago fittingly sounded the tender human note. Venerable in appearance and dramatic in manner, he stirred the conference when he told of the struggles of his own life since as an immigrant boy he came to America.

Reference and approval was made in this conference to the report which had been prepared by the Commission on the Association and the Immigrant.

For the Industrial Worker

Education and Personal Help

On the second day Dr. R. J. Condon gave an illustrated lecture which had been specially prepared, and showed the remarkable plan of the Cincinnati public schools in adapting courses of instruction to industry—vocational training, and guidance, continuation schools and "part time" education.

A striking fact shown was the response of industry in the practical co-operation of employers and employees, superintendents, foremen and students in this advanced educational program. Dean Schneider, of the University of Cincinnati, described the working of the co-operative, or "part time" plan. Every Association man dealing with the problems of industrial education should know how this has been developed. Mr. Renshaw, superintendent of the Continuation School, stirred thought and discussion by arguing that boys should have as motives for diligence in acquiring training, the knowledge that there are three classes in production—a labor class, a brains class and a capital class, and that to really succeed the boy must take the following steps: 1. To be able to change raw material to finished product. 2. To handle men and material. 3. To distribute material. 4. Know the laws of business, including transportation, banking, etc. 5. Acquire sufficient culture to associate with big men.

Some thought that Mr. Renshaw's idea was too materialistic, but the fact is that he is inspiring hundreds of boys to stick to their work and realize ideals by his methods. Dr. Condon, Mr. Renshaw and Dr. Prosser gave direct and cordial testimony to the fact that the Association has pioneered in much of what the public schools are now doing through advanced methods. It was gratifying to the Association men to hear this from such sources. Such a recognition compels a new sense of responsibility for yet further pioneering. Some of the Associations that have led in this, did not know they were blazing a trail that would become a great educational highway. Many went ahead with their work, not knowing that theirs was a "continuation" school. Some of the Railroad Associations, for example, have conducted real "short unit" courses without knowing it. "Vocational guidance" has been a function of the Association all the time, and

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ONE OF THE HUNDRED CHARTS.

One hundred charts composed an exhibit which won attention. When a light flashed every 30 seconds the fact was told that an immigrant had landed. Cotton bolls and cotton cloths showed the efficiency of cotton mill operatives. There was a fire scene in the woods, but it was not forest fires, but rather a constructive burning of old bunks to make way for iron cots for the woodsmen. The new boss had been a student in a forestry school where the Industrial Service Movement was planted. The welfare of the woodsmen was therefore to him a chief concern. Every picture told a story of progress. Perhaps the climax of genius was the "Melting Pot"—a motion story. Representative flags of all nations moving down into the iron caldron heated with lurid flames. Into the melting pot with the newcomers came "knowledge of English," "friendliness," "contact with right kind of Americans," and other solvents of the immigration "problem," while up and out of the other side of the caldron came the figures now bearing American flags and the story of Americanization was told. The exhibit, which is portable, is in demand and will be loaned by the International Committee upon request.

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FLASHES FROM ASSOCIATION OUTPOSTS

ARTHUR RUGH—CORRESPONDENT

LAHORE—Sir Henry P. Burt, President of the Northwestern Railway, member of the Indian Railway Board, has accepted the Chairmanship of the National Railway Association Committee.

TIENTSIN—As Eddy conducted his meetings, at his right hand stood his interpreter, behind him on the platform many prominent men of the city, at his feet were the ushers and personal workers, in front, on each side, above and below the eager listening students to the number of 2,000, while all around and through all was felt the presence of Christ working in the hearts of men. Many decisions were made; some to accept Christ at once, others to make further study.

LUCKNOW—A Military Club, a Civil Service Club, a Railway Institute, all kinds of organizations for English and Anglo-Indian communities, but nothing provided for Indian young men. Through hockey, tennis and dormitory life Sherwood S. Day is capturing the leaders and the Association will solve the problem.

BRAZIL—10,000 square meters of land as a permanent conference meeting place, to be the property of the Association, was given by a wealthy Uruguayan who granted the use of the grounds this year for the Piriapolis Conference.

BUENOS AIRES—The President of the Buenos Aires University left his work during the examination period to attend the Piriapolis Conference and was delighted with results. The Argentine government spent $1,500 to send delegates to the Student Conference.

SAN JUAN—The new $200,000 building will be dedicated the week of June 1st. One thousand new members have been signed up. A. F. Grimm of the Racine (Wisconsin) Association takes up the physical work in the new building and George Kirk of the University of Pittsburg the educational work.

TIENTSIN—500 men are enrolled for Bible class work—one result of Mott's meetings. Eight non-Christian students from government schools who acted as ushers were converted, one of them a recognized leader in a government school where there was previously only one Christian student.

OSAKA—Dr. Sun Yat Sen addressed a representative group of Christian men in the Association. He said: "The best way to defend the Orient is to build up its manhood, in this respect the mission of the Young Men's Christian Association is very great."

OSAKA—300 is the nightly attendance at the evening school. When George Gleason started a Bible class for students who entered last January, he found that two-thirds of them brought their own Japanese Testaments for the Bible study hour. Since November 164 night school students have been enrolled as enquirers.

KOBE, — The pastors of the city churches spent an evening with the Board of Directors discussing the religious situation of the city. The five graduates of the evening school have all been won to the Christian life.

MEXICO—General Diaz, probably the next President, has been a member of the Association for eight years and for six years served on the Advisory Board. The Minister of Justice has been a member of the Association for many years and General Mondragon, Minister of War, has promised his active help.

MEXICO—The bull fight is being crowded out by athletic sports promoted by the Association. Young men are turning to baseball, basket ball and tennis and away from Mexico's "national sport."

FOOCHOW—Commissioner of Education of the Province and presidents of the Government schools of the city voted to change examination dates so the students could attend the Eddy meetings. The Provincial Parliament adjourned and asked Eddy and Robertson to address them.

CHINA—Summary of Mott and Eddy Evangelistic campaign:

	Attendance	Enquirers
Canton	7,700	827
Hongkong	6,250	258
Tsinanfu	4,000	725
Tientsin	8,600	552
Peking	8,000	800
Paotingfu	3,800	293
Wuchang	3,000	253
Hankow	1,900	101
Anking	1,000	150
Shanghai	5,880	446
Nanking	8,600	409
Mukden	6,500	713
Foochow	13,000	1,530
	78,230	7,057

NANKING—The Follow-Up Committee for the Mott's Meetings, when over 400 enquirers were enrolled, is composed of students from government schools. This is an entirely new line of work for them but they already have 100 men in Sunday Bible classes.

"The real work will begin after the campaign is finished," was Dr. Taylor's motto for the Mott-Eddy Meetings throughout China and the Associations have a mighty task before them.

SHANGHAI—Fred Smith's work in the American and English community reached its climax at a theatre meeting on Sunday evening when 90 young men made their decision to live a Christian life. Shanghai business men say that if Smith could return within the next two years a great moral upheaval would shake the city.

TSINANFU—Governor Chow, Mr. Tsai of the Foreign Department and Mr. Hwang, president of the Provincial College, through influence and extraordinary courtesy provided Parliament Hall as a place for the Eddy Meetings.

WUCHANG—Vice-President Li Yuan Hung gave the Government Exposition Hall for the Eddy meetings.

MUKDEN—The Governor of the Province voluntarily assumed the entire cost of erecting a special building, and the Commissioner of Education presided at the Mott meetings and emphasized the call for enquirers.

BUENOS AIRES · SHANGHAI · COLOMBO · RIO · CALCUTTA · PEKING · SEOUL · NANKING · FOOCHOW · HONGKONG · MADRAS · TOKYO · NAGASAKI · CONSTANTINOPLE · MEXICO · MANILA · MONTEVIDEO · SAO PAULO · MUKDEN · BANGALORE · CANTON · TIENTSIN · KOBE · OSAKA · VALPARAISO · ALLAHABAD · PERNAMBUCO · BANANA · CHENGTU · HANGCHOW · DALNY · KYOTO

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Present day Immigration to North America
address given at Cincinnati, Ohio
May 13-1913.

The significance of immigration to a nation is to be found in terms of standards of living, within and without its borders. The maintenance, the lowering or the elevating of standards within, and the maintenace, the lowering or the elevating of standards without. In a very wonderful way the working out of the problems it ~~permits~~ presents reveals the truth on a world scale of the paradox, that a nation like an individual must lose its life, ~~it is~~ if it would save it. Lose by imparting to others the life that it has, that it may save for the highest ends all that it possesses.

In a consideration of standards it soon becomes apparent that broadly they must be ~~considered~~ viewed from th~~is~~ e double standpoint:- the economic and the ethical. Without debating the subtle relation existing between the two, and frankly admiting their kindred relationship and interdependence, it may aid in a better appreciation of the problems in its national and international bearings if we realize ~~a~~ two commonly accepted distinction and consider standards of living in terms of possessions--that which belongs to or may be acquired by a man from without, and in terms of character--that which belongs to or may be acquired by a man from within. Each both when the other, each are parts of our great whole, and each follow similar laws bringing in their play similar consequences.

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problem, and immigration from Europe another, it is this which divides Northern from Southern Europe. It is this more than any other single factor which accounts for policies of whole or partial exclusion, and viewing the problem from the economic standpoint solely, there is wisdom in such a policy, for it would seem as if a sort of Gresham's law maintained among peoples as among metals, that the peoples of lower standards, like the metals of baser coinage, drive out sooner or later those of the higher standards or reduce them to their level ~~and the purer brand~~. This becomes truer as modern invention renders possible the substitution of numbers for individual skill. Were it possible to eliminate other factors and consider standard of living solely from the point of view of possessions, of what belongs to a man--a nation from without, it would soon become apparent that with the resources and science of human knowledge what it is to-day, this would become a question largely of population. It is only when ethical considerations enter that standards take on other values.

Limiting our view for the moment to the economic standpoint solely, it will be apparent that the maintenace of existing standards demands not the inclusion for statistical purposes only of the immigrant population but its assimilation in the citizenship of the nation. This in the last analysis means the training and education of every man, woman and child to an appreciation of and capacity to enjoy all that administers to what is best in our civic, and National life. To leave men and women ignorant of the language of a nation, is not merely to handicap them in the struggle of self-advancement, but it is to permit mean men to profit in virtue of their meanness by taking advantage of ignorance

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to the detriment of every intelligent citizen with whom in this industrial field there are possibilities of competition: to allow millions of men to be indifferent to the obligations of the State, is to increase the burden and thereby reduce the possibility of enjoyment to all who depend for their liberties on the successful administration of its affairs. For one man to live and get not to share whatever of common obligations there may be it to have a duty unfulfilled, or to be performed by another, and either means the sacrifice of something from a standard already maintained.

This is the problem then which immigration presents within the borders of a nation, the imparting to all who come of the intelligence, skill and efficiency gained, that the standards already reached may be maintained, but the problem is ever larger still, for while numbers may be excluded and restricted, competition is not so readily dealt with, and those who are beyond the borders may make the effect of numbers felt in a yet more subtle way.

It may be that to maintain the standards reached on this continent it will not be sufficient to bring the possibility of their realization within the reach of all who come to this continent, to save us from the competition from without of those who for economic reasons are not permitted to come, it may be that our standards, and in the last analysis our civilization in so far as it is higher will have it it is to be maintained, to be imparted to other lands, and what there may be of what is best in theirs wrought into ours. That brings us to a consideration of standards from the ethical point of view, and it is with that phase in particular

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On a journey to the Orient a few years ago I was impressed by a conversation I had with a fellow traveller, who had been Superintendent of the Steel Workd at Sydney in Canada, and who told me that steel rails had been shipped from the Dominion of Canada to India. "I am going out to India," he said, "to take charge of a large steel industry in that country. We have contracts to supply the Government of India with rails which we expect to be manufacturing in a short time. We have the coal. We have the ore. Blast furnaces will soon be in operation and it is pnly a matter of a short time before with the aid of skilled superintendents, which we may have to bring out to India, we will have the native population sufficiently trained to develop this industry satisfactorily. In a shor time instead of Canada sending rails to India, you will find rails coming from India to the Dominion."

When later in the course of that journey I visited Han Kow in China, I saw with my own eyes, one of the largest steel industries in the world. With the exception of about 13 men out of several thousand, all engaged in this industry were Chinese. The prophesy of my fellow traveller made to me on the Red Sea I found here to be already an achievement in so far as the relations between the Orient and the New World were concerned. At that time steel was being produced in Han Kow and was being shipped from that inland city of China, a three days' journey down the Yangtse river, a journey of many weeks across the Pacific and around the

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That incident threw a flood of light upon the problem of immigration. It translated the Yellow peril into terms of competition in commodities rather than the conquests by invasion. Seeing that vast industry one of the most highly developed of our times carried on almost in its entirety by people whose standard of living demanded of them no rest in one day in seven, no shortening of hours beyond those of human endurance, my mind shrank with horror from the thought of what this competition may mean to the New World and the maintenance of its standards once confidence in law and order is begotten in the Orient. And capital which knows no country begins to withdraw itself from the industries of the old established countries to search out higher dividends through investment in those parts of the world where population presses hard upon subsistence, and human life is of less concern than the rewards which may be reaped.

Seeing while in China embroideries of Parisian pattern, being worked on expensive silks, shipped under heavy insurance from Paris to Canton to be sold later in Europe as the handiwork of French women and visiting later the cotton mills of Japan where apprenticed children at a remuneration of 15¢ a day, where managing machines with an efficiency not surpassed by many of the men and women in the mills of this country I dreaded to forecast even in imagination the possible

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effect in years to come of this merciless competition.

Reflecting since upon the problem it has seemed to me that two things alone can save this continent and enable it to maintain for the masses of its people, the standards which they now enjoy, on the one hand the most careful conservation of resources both human and natural, and the development on the highest scale of efficiency and intelligence of all branches of the countries' industry and on the other hand the gradual spreading to those distant and so called heathen lands of the light of the lamp of learning and the still brighter radiance of Christian truth and Christian influence which have given us the civilization we enjoy to-day.

When we stop to ask ourselves the question, what is it that will bring the standards of the Orient more to the level of our own, what is it that will eliminate child labour, provoke a reverance for the high position of women, and produce a conception of manhood which will relate itself not to one but to all, the answer will be found not in any economic basis of the ratio of population to subsistence, but in the divine endowments and possibilities of human nature as revealed to this world by the founder of Christiandom, and the acceptance of His precepts by all members of the human family on earth.

In this way, though it may require centuries to unfold the purpose, America may find her own salvation in the endeavour of the noblest of her sons to save the other nations of the earth, and it may well be that through the very immigration which to-day threatens to present its greatest

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problems to this continent, will be found the mightiest instrument yet given to the world for the working out of this sacred end.

To make herself as rich in the abundance of life as it is possible for her to be, and to spread the secret and the knowledge of this life to all quarters of the Globe, must be her aim as it is also the highest destiny to which a nation can be called. And that leads me to a very brief consideration of another aspect of this great problem which is how this continent in enabling others to share her economic standards may receive from them new possibilities of growth and development, and how through the ideas consciously ar unconsciously absorbed by those who come, the learning and all that makes American civilization what it is, may find through them the means by which its message can be conveyed in a form ~~ex~~ intelligible to minds of different cast and mold.

But is is important above all else in considering ethical standards not to give to the economic an importance which it does not deserve. To the man who know no country save his own, differences of standard in living are apt to express themselves in terms of money values... Poverty, comfort and affluence represent in a general way the main differences in society as seen by him. Immigration and poverty while unrelated save to a limited degree on ecomonic grounds, assume in his mind a kniship that is very close, and the problem of immigration translates itself in part into a problem of coping with pverty its causes and

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To discover how mistaken even on ecomonic grounds the standards of possessions may be, one has but to visit the near and distant lands from whence the vast stream of immigration to this continent comes. One need not go beyond the Nations of Europe to discover that what in the rural parts of its seceral countries may constitute comparative comfort, independence, and even ease, may serve within the differently adjusted confines of New York, Chcicago and San Francosco a near approach to paverty in the new world. In do far as material possessions are a main concern in the immigration problem, they will seem to relate more to conditions external to the individual, than to the individual himself. To fail to recognize this, is to ignore all what natural resources contribute to the wealth of a people, and to forget the difference in the possibilities of happiness which they afford between a sand swept desert and a fertile valley. Because an immigrant lands at an ocean port in America with little more than the clothes he wears and the money necessary to meet the requirements of existing legal exactments, he should be consigned in the eyes of a Nation to the category of those who have failed in the struggle for existence, is to apply a wrong standard and to apply it in a wholly erroneous way. Only where labor is applied to resources, can wealth emerge and how erroneous

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the standard of outer possessions and its application are, will be apparent if we think of the wealth produced by the hard wrought muscle of men and women who have struggled with the diminishing and exhausted resources of continental countries applied to the fertile and abounding resources of the new world and constrast it in imagination with what would be produced in wealth from corresponding numbers of american born citizens brought up in the valleys, and beside the rivers of the new world, and transferred in equal numbers to the task of making and living in the lands whence the foreigner has come. Save in so far as slender possessions have robbed men and women of the desire of improvement in their social condition, their presence or absence can have but little effect on the real contribution to be made to a Nation by those who come to it from all quarters of the globe.

The real standards, the standards which are a matter of concern relate not what a man or a people have in the way of worldly possessions, but what they possess in those essentials of character which enable human nature to find its highest and truest expression. It is more important to America that the people who come to its shores bring with them habits of thrift and industry, a regard for law and order, a love of truth and freedom and an appreciation of beauty than that they should bring material possessions however vast. Some of them come in search of wealth, but it is rather for life and the abundance of life: not for themselves alone, but for those they love, that most are impelled by the spirit which rises Godward in the breast of man causing him to leave behind familiar skies and hills, the associations of

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home and country, to seek the realization of this larger vision in the new world. To be conscious of this, is the first duty of every citizen who would transform these numberless currents of human energy and aspiration into national power and world force. To realize that from the thatched cottages of the Highlands may come a hove of learning and a reverence for God which the new world has lost or has not yet found; that from the shores of Northern Europe may come a disciplined daring more courageous and commanding than the unbridled license of the plains; that among the political refugees of Siberia are men in whose souls the love of liberty burns as strong today as did the love of freedom in the pilgrim fathers years ago; that largeness of spiritual vision is the inheritance of many an outcast jew; that from Germany comes industry and music; from Italy colour and art, is to slowly become aware of the real significance of the tide of immigration which has come from the old world to the new, and of the contribution it may make to the new world's civilization.

Here then is the key to the duty of every citizen who would make this vast sum of influence, the National asset its latent powere proclaim. Whether the spirit of freedom and of reverence, whether the love of truth and beauty are to be crushed, or whether they are to bring fresh inspiration and power to the new world, will depend altogether on what individuals and organizations, be they voluntary or official, do toward affording to the new comers one and all, the scope for the development of their latent

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endowments and powers. Here is to be found the immediate duty of the Young Men's Christian Association and of all who with like aims would seek to give a national expression to their Christian service. To aid in bringing about an effective adjustment of each individual to his new surroundings, and the consecration to National use of the inherited aptitudes and of those who compose the several Nationalities and races, would seem to be the greatest individual good as it is also the highest National service possible to render.

The significance of immigration in terms of service to be rendered mankind is only half seen, if we limit our vision of its possibilities to what may be gained by us or by the imigrants who come to us, and leave out of account altogether the spread to all quarters of the globe through this great medium of every idea of ideal of civilization we may possess which is worthy of the name. When one remembers that there is scarcely an immigrant who does not retain in his breast some love for those who have been left behind, some desire to impart to them and to give back to his country some of the benefits which he is deriving from the new world, its new thoughts and its new opportunities, it will be seen, the human spirit being what it is, that ideas worked, out on this Continent in an enlightened manner, whether they relate to the problems of government, or industry or of world peace, may be spread through this agency in the most subtle and indiscernible way, and bear abudant fruit in distant lands. Indeed it is an open question whether all that we are seeking to do in the way of evangelization, of the so-called conversion of the heathen, and the spreading of the tenets of Christianity

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to other lands, will not in the end be most effectively accomplished only through some such medium as this. One new idea of government acquired by a Russian peasant made intelligible and vital to him, sent with all the ardour of a new found hope to the friend in his native village in the home land, absorbed unconsciously, but consciously expressed in its bearing upon the freedom so dear to both may be the gleam from which will radiate a new found public opinion, a harbinger of new world liberty powerful to destroy old world tryanny. Similarly in industrial relations something learned of equity in industry will find its way to where the lot of the oppressed is hardest to bear and to men who have left lands of conscription no message will be so quickly penned or so gladly read as the methods by which law and order in the new world are preserved.

The recognition of this truth will bring with it a sound sense of the immensity of the obligation which as a citizen of a favoured land each man owes to its institutions. It gives anew indeed a world-wide significance to every effort of improvement and betterment amongst us, whether this effort be in the direction of education, social or moral reform, or spiritual regeneration.

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Minor corrections & notes

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In a consideration of standards it soon becomes apparent that broadly they must be viewed from this double standpoint:- the economic and the ethical. Without debating the subtle relation existing between the two, and frankly admiting their kindred relationship and interdependence, it may aid in a better appreciation of the problems in its national and international bearings if we realize this commonly accepted distinction and consider standards of living in terms of possessions--that which belongs to or may be acquired by a man from without, and in terms of character--that which belongs to or may be acquired by a man from within. Each reacts upon the other and are parts of our great whole, and each follow similar laws bringing in their play similar consequences.

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Seeing while in China embroideries of Parisian pattern, being worked on expensive silks, shipped under heavy insurance from Paris to Canton to be sold later in Europe as the handiwork of French women, and visiting later the cotton mills of Japan where apprenticed children at a remuneration of 15¢ a day, where managing machines with an efficiency not surpassed by many of the men and women in the mills of this country, I dreaded to forecast even in imagination the possible

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When we stop to ask ourselves the question, what is it that will bring the standards of the Orient more to the level of our own, what is it that will eliminate child labour, provoke a reverance for the high ~~position~~ mission of women, and produce a conception of manhood which will relate itself not to one but to all, the answer will be found not in any economic basis of the ratio of population to subsistence, but in the divine endowments and possibilities of human nature as revealed to this world by the founder of Christendom, and the acceptance of His precepts by all members of the human family on earth.

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the idea of Immigration not a new idea

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endowments and powers. Here is to be found the immediate duty of the Young Men's Christian Association and of all who with like aims would seek to give a national expression to their Christian service. Tp aid in bringing about an effective adjustment of each individual to his new surroundings, and the consecration to National use of the inherited aptitudes and endowments of those who compose the several Nationalities and races, would seem to be the gweatest individual good as it is also the highest National service possible to render.

The significance of immigration in terms of service to be rendered mankind is only half seen, if we limit our vision of its possibilities to what may be gained by us or by the imigrants who come to us, and leave out of account altogether the spread to all quarters of the globe through this great medium of every idea or ideal of civilization we may possess which is worthy of the name. When one remembers that there is scarcely an immigrant who does not retain in his breast some love for those who have been left behind, some desire to impart to them and to give back to his country some of the benefits which he is deriving from the new world, its new thoughts and its new opportunities, it will be seen, the human spirit being what it is, that ideas worked out on this Continent in an enlightened manner, whether they relate to the problems of government, or industry or of world peace, may be spread through this agency in the most subtle and indiscernible way, and bear abudant fruit in distant lands. Indeed it is an open question whether all that we are seeking to do in the way of evangelization, of the so-called conversion of the heathen, and the spreading of the tenets of Christianity

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to other lands, will not in the end be most effectively accomplished only through some such medium as this. One new idea of government acquired by a Russian peasant made intelligible and vital to him, sent with all the ardour of a new found hope to the friend in his native village in the home land, absorbed unconsciously, but consciously expressed in its bearing upon the freedom so dear to both, may be the gleam from which will radiate a new found public opinion, a harbinger of new world liberty powerful to destroy old world tyranny. Similarly in industrial relations something learned of equity in industry will find its way to where the lot of the oppressed is hardest to bear, and to men who have left lands of conscription no message will be so quickly penned or so gladly read as the methods by which law and order in the new world are preserved.

The recognition of this truth will bring with it a ~~sound~~ sense of the immensity of the obligation which as a citizen of a favoured land each man owes to its institutions. It gives a new, indeed, a world-wide significance to every ~~xx~~ effort of improvement and betterment amongst us, whether this effort be in ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ the direction of education, social or moral reform, or spiritual regeneration.

Let me illustrate by 2 examples wherein Canada may help to save her from the confusion arising & in so doing help in the salvation of other nations.

In Canada we have a law which relates to the settlement of industrial disputes. Nobody is obliged to undertake in the shape of public obligation

[illegible] effect

effect on interest of man — Bryce — If 2 — Russia may [illegible] & Canada

100 years of peace — No armaments

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Brought to the [illegible] tenth [illegible] it is carried to all the [illegible] of the [illegible]

Has large powers, many duties and efforts & inspire as much [illegible] [illegible]. It will enable us to see [illegible] the affairs of [illegible] [illegible] of Canada [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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15 May 1913

D 3543

Cincinnatti
Business Men's Club

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
INVESTIGATION ACT

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Cincinnatti Enquirer

May 15, 1913

LAW OF CANADA

Makes Street Car Strikes Impossible, Says Dominion Commissioner.

A law in the United States similar to the Industrial Investigation Act of Canada would have made the present street railway employees strike in this city impossible, according to W. L. Mackenzie King, of Quebec, P. Q., at the closing session and banquet of the Y. M. C. A. conference on "Industrial Education," held last night at the Business Men's Club. Mr. King is Commissioner of Labor in the Dominion and was formerly a member of Parliament from his district. The law referred to by him was passed six years ago and since that time there has not been a single street railway strike in the entire country with the exception of the one at Port Williams last week, and that was speedily ended.

The law, as explained by Mr. King, requires that employees who have grievances must first submit them to the Government of their respective provinces before striking. An Arbitration Board is then appointed on the lines suggested by Mayor Hunt to end the local trouble. The board consists of a representative of the employees, a representative of the employer and a man selected by these two. In 130 cases that were submitted to a board of this kind in Canada during the past six years, 118 were settled peacefully. The other 12 resulted in strikes, but public opinion forced either one or the other of the contending forces to give in. The board has power under the law, declared the speaker, to subpoena witnesses and take testimony and when this is published in the newspapers the public obtains a clear idea of who is right and who is wrong.

Mr. King was scheduled to speak on "Idealism in Industrial Life," but as he said, witnessing the police-protected cars in the down-town streets yesterday morning he decided to make it the subject of his address.

"The sight of those armed officers surrounding an empty street car," said he, "makes me certain there is something wrong with your industrial system."

He then outlined Canada's law which has practically done away with industrial strife in the Dominion, and concluded with a reference to the 100 years of peace between this country and his own.

"Industrial Education" was the subject of the address delivered by Dr. C. A. Prosser, of New York City, Secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. The United States, according to the speaker, has nothing to fear even if the protective tariff wall is swept aside providing its army of workmen are thoroughly skilled in their respective avocations.

"Our only salvation against foreign competition is in training our workmen," said he. "It is predicted that in 10 years every man in Germany will be a skilled mechanic or professional man and we ought to give every man in this country a chance to acquire this same skill. A blacksmith should be trained as well as a lawyer."

He spoke of the work being done by the Y. M. C. A. with its 60,000 students in this country, but protested against any factory boy under 16 years old being allowed to attend classes at night when he ought to be resting or enjoying recreation.

Charles A. Touson, International Secretary of the Industrial Department, delivered the closing prayer. D. B. Meacham, President of the local Y. M. C. A., acted as Chairman.

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Men From Varied Climes To Tell of Great Work At Y. M. C. A. Convention

Thirty-Eighth International Meeting Will Open This Morning at Music Hall, With Addresses of Welcome by Local President Meacham, Rev. Tyler and the Mayor—Side Conferences Come to an End.

All is in readiness for the opening of the thirty-eighth international convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, which takes place at 10 o'clock this morning at Music Hall. The hundreds of men who have come to this city from all points of the globe are anxiously awaiting the sound of the gavel which will signify the opening of this great convention.

The two conferences held during the past two days came to a close last night. They were held in connection with the convention just opening and were on "The Association and the Immigrant" and "The Education of Industrial Workers."

The first named was held Tuesday. The latter was held yesterday morning and afternoon at Emery Auditorium. In the evening the scene of meeting was changed to the Business Men's Club.

The morning program was in charge of Harry T. Atkins, who acted as Chairman, and the topic for discussion was "The Co-Ordination of Theory and Practice in Industrial Education." The speakers who handled this subject were Superintendent of Schools R. J. Condon, Dean Schneider of University of Cincinnati and John L. Schearer, President of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute.

Further Discussion.

After luncheon, which was served by the domestic science class of the O. M. I., the meeting then went into further discussion and did not visit the schools and industrial plants as had been originally intended.

The leaders of the discussion were Charles R. Towson, New York; Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Charles Moon of the Le Blond Tool Company and J. Howard Renshaw.

The banquet at the Business Men's Club at 6:30 was elaborate and the speakers most interesting. Dr. C. A. Prosser of New York spoke on "Industrial Education," while Canada's ex-Minister of Labor, W. L. MacKenzie King, handled the subject of "Idealism in Industrial Life."

While on this subject the Canadian touched on the local strike situation, and then went into a brief description of the law passed some six years ago in Canada to arbitrate strikes.

"The law as passed, relates to industries in the nature of public utilities, and provides that before a strike can take place, a Board of Investigation must be formed. This board is composed of three men, one from each side, and they agree on the third. This board has the power of a court. They can summon witnesses and make full inquiries into affairs before a strike is called. When the board has finished its investigation a full report must then be publicly made.

Similar Law Needed Here.

"During the six years that this law has been in effect 130 different boards have been appointed; 118 cases out of the 130 have been settled on account of the manner in which these affairs were handled. The street railway situation here shows the necessity of such an act here. We have only had one street railway strike in the six years of the life of our law, and that lasted only a short time. It occurred last week at Ft. William." Charles R. Tausman also made a brief address. D. B. Meacham acted as toastmaster.

The meeting of the physical directors, which was being held at the Blue Grass Inn, came to a close last night when the new officers were elected.

They are: President, Dr. George J. Fisher, New York; Vice President, S. A. Henckel, Minneapolis, and Secretary and Treasurer, John A. Scott, Brooklyn.

The entire morning was spent in hearing the reports of the last year's officers and of different committees. The speakers who addressed the men in the latter portion of the day were William H. Ball, New York, on "Study of Swimming Pool Construction;" Dr. A. E. Garland, Boston, on "Physical Department Business Methods;" D. M. Martin, Chicago, on "The Application of the Principles of Scientific Management Through the Physical Department," and Dr. Fisher, on "Religious Work in the Physical Department."

Address by South American.

In the evening a talk was given by T. A. Conrad, the South American, who is here from Monte Video. William A. Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., also made an address before the election took place. The meeting then adjourned and made preparation for the convention, which opens today.

At the convention many prominent men will gather and many others will be here later in the week to deliver speeches. A partial list of some of the best-known men who are on the list of speakers are John R. Mott, Robert E. Speer, Dr. W. Douglas Mackenzie, Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch, Bishop William Anderson, F. W. Ayer, President Frank K. Sanders, Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland, Judge Selden P. Spencer, L. Wilbur Messer, Dr. J. R. Hawkins, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, C. T. Wang, Fletcher S. Brockman, E. C. Carter and William Jennings Bryan.

Today's Program.

The program for today follows:

Morning, 10 o'clock—Convention called to order. Devotional service, W. H. Morriss, Baltimore. Appointment of Committee on Permanent Organization. Addresses of welcome: On behalf of the Cincinnati association, President D. B. Meacham; on behalf of the church, Rev. Samuel Tyler; on behalf of the city, the Mayor. Response, Alfred E. Marling, New York. Opening message, George Sherwood Eddy, New York. Report of Committee on Nomination of Convention Officers.

Afternoon, 2:30 o'clock—Devotional service, L. A. Coulter, Dallas, Tex. Report of International Committee, presented by Alfred E. Marling, Chairman. Nomination and election of Committee on International Committee's Report. Report of commission of fifteen appointed to consider the Evangelical test, presented by Dr. W. Douglas Mackenzie, Hartford, Connecticut.

Evening—7:30—Song Service—C. B. Willis, Milwaukee. Address—(Speaker to be announced). Address—"What Religious Message Should the Association Bring To Young Men?" Robert E. Speer, New York.

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19 May 1913

Rochester, N.Y.,
Chamber of Commerce

"CANADIAN METHODS OF PREVENTING
STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS"

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SECRETARY REDFIELD TELLS ROCHESTER'S BUSINESS MEN THERE IS NO CAUSE TO FEAR

D. & A. MAY 20 1913

American Manufacturers Can Compete With Foreign Markets Because They Do, He Says--Former Canadian Labor Minister on Strikes.

That legitimate American industries have nothing to fear from the competition of foreign markets or from the activities of the federal Department of Commerce was the substance of the message which Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield brought to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce last night at the "cabinet dinner," held at Hotel Seneca.

The principal speakers at the dinner were Secretary Redfield and William Lyon Mackenzie King, former Canadian minister of labor in the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The affair was largely attended, the capacity of the large banquet hall being taxed, and the greatest interest was shown in the addresses, especially that of Secretary Redfield, which was regarded as an important declaration of the policies of the Wilson administration toward business. The Secretary, who is an eloquent and pleasing speaker, made a decidedly favorable impression.

At the speakers' table, besides Secretary Redfield and former Minister King, were President Robert M. Searle of the Chamber of Commerce, officers and prominent members of the chamber and a number of Democratic leaders. Secretary Redfield was introduced by Mr. Searle without any preliminaries and in the introductory part of his address he outlined the scope and functions of the Department of Commerce, devoting special attention to the powers of the bureaus of corporations and of foreign and domestic commerce.

Doesn't Like Cowards.

There was nothing radical or revolutionary, the Secretary insisted, in the proposal to exercise the powers given the department by law to investigate conditions in an industry, for the same powers have been exercised by the tariff board without serious protest or objection. The secretary's answer to the complaints of those who fear America cannot compete with foreign manufacturers was the assertion that American manufacturers are doing it at the present time.

"We ship manufactured products abroad at the rate of $500,000,000 a year," said Secretary Redfield in the course of his address, "and yet there are men who say we can't do it. That's what I don't like when I hear such men. It is the ignorance of it, and may I be pardoned when I say—the cowards!

"Nor have I much sympathy with him who looks at the difficulty and lets the lion in the path prevent his treading the road. The lion may have pallid cheeks and its claws may be drawn, on nearer approach. What I plead for is an increase of American self-respect, the gospel that says we can. It is all very well to say that we can't sell goods against French competition, and yet Detroit is doing it. It is also all very well to say that India pays its labor 12 cents a day and that we can't compete with that, and yet I know multitudes of instances that prove we can.

Gospel of Industrial Content.

"When shall we unlearn the gospel of industrial content that has taught us we cannot compete with foreign industries? Explain it away if you can. If you can't, how are you doing it? I have yet to see the man who will dare answer that question. You can't explain it away. There is the truth. What is this training of ours that has taught us self-content and that we can't compete in foreign markets on equal terms when others of us are doing it? I object simply to the unmanliness of it. I don't care a hang about the politics of it.

"The Department of Commerce is not the War Department. There has been a little misunderstanding which I am glad to clear up. The Department of Commerce never begins trouble and has not yet had to settle trouble. It is a peaceful department. Its head wishes you to-night that old Hebrew blessing, "Peace be within your walls and prosperity within your palaces.

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"It will put at your disposal experts and scientists and it hopes to have the offer of its scientists taken in the spirit in which it is meant. It is not contemplating invasion when it shakes hands for the common good.

"Not long before the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce was created in its present form there existed the famous tariff board and by an act approved last year many of the powers that this tariff board had used were given to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Bureau's Power of Inquiry.

"This bureau is charged to ascertain 'the cost of producing articles, including wages paid and hours of employees, the profits of manufacture,' etc., and in addition it is said that 'it shall also be the duty of said bureau to report on particular subjects when required to do so.' These provisions give a power of inquiry such as has never been proposed for any tariff commission.

"It is the question how these powers are used that arouses criticism. It was not at the time of the tariff board, intended and it is not intended now that the private affairs of individual business houses shall be disclosed to public discussion. Least of all is it intended arbitrarily to intrude in the conduct of individual concerns or to dictate either methods of management or rates of pay. The right to do so has not been assumed.

The Public's Right to Know.

"The bureau of corporations is given authority to make what the law calls a 'diligent investigation into the organization, conduct and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several states and with foreign nations, excepting common carriers, and to gather such information and data as will enable the President of the United States to make recommendations to Congress for legislation for the regulation of such commerce and to report such data to the President from time to time as he shall require, and the information so obtained or as much thereof as the President may direct shall be made public.'"

After describing the results of an investigation in the iron ore industry, in which he gave the percentage of profits earned in the mining, transportation, etc., of the ore, Secretary Redfield went on:

"Has not the public the right to know these facts? It gives the franchise to corporations. The corporation is a public creation. It gets its right to exist from the people. Have not the people the right to know how it is using that power? It is in the law. What other protection have you than public opinion?

"If it is true that these profits are excessive, have we not—we who create corporations—the right to know? Who will dispute the right of the American people to know how their corporations use their rights You and I are entitled to the facts.

Rochester's Proudest Boast.

"Now one thing more. The proudest thing I have heard about Rochester here to-day is that there is here no great neighborhood of slums. Now, gentlemen, let us face another big fact that is slowly emerging into the light. It isn't worth having your beautiful houses in East avenue and your men of genius and of power if there lies down below a great mass of poverty. It isn't worth it. There is no Roman law in free America for poverty in mill and prosperity in the office. It can't stay. It will not stay.

"It shall be changed from the bottom or the top, and from what I have seen here I believe the men at the top are going to do it. If the government of America exists for selfish purposes, God help America! Commerce is not wholly selfish. Let us say to the man on top, 'Your profits shall be large because you are a leader of responsible and well-paid help,' and let us say to the man who buys the goods, 'You can buy the products at a reasonable price because they are made by well-paid men, guided by men of brain and heart to draw large profits for wisdom.'"

Former Minister Speaks.

"Canadian Methods of Preventing Strikes and Lockouts" was the subject of Former Minister King's address.

"The principles of industrial mediation," said Mr. King, "are that it is all important for the employer and employee to meet together, and, second, to have some means of getting at the truth in case of disputed facts. The Canadian industrial disputes investigating act aims to provide the machinery for this purpose and to effect its purpose before the public suffers. It applies only to individual public utilities and is based on the principle that private rights cease when their exercise becomes a public wrong.

"The act has demonstrated that the public opinion is more potent than penalties as a means of securing justice where public interests are concerned, and that with a medium of this kind the strike and lockout becomes unnecessary.

"The very existence of the act is a deterrent. When a business is liable to be exposed it is not so ready to rush into the public view unless it has a pretty strong case. We have had in the six years that the act has been in force 144 cases, and we have prevented strikes or lockouts in all but seventeen."

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PEACE IS KEYNOTE OF SPEECH

POST EXP. MAY 20 1913

Chamber of Commerce Diners Hear of Commercial and Industrial Accord.

As was anticipated by reason of statements made in an interview with Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield yesterday morning and recounted in these columns, that part of his address before the Chamber of Commerce last night which touched upon business agitation over alleged militancy of the department, was characterized by a tone of peace. In fact, at the very outset he declared that "the department of commerce is not the war department."

This opening declaration was received with a marked degree of appreciation by the nearly 350 business men who were gathered at the Hotel Seneca for the last chamber banquet of the season. It proved a notable affair in the history of chamber undertakings, and both the addresses of the new member of the United States cabinet, and of the former minister of labor of Canada, William Lyon MacKenzie King were heard throughout with an interest that did not lag during the two hours the speakers occupied.

Secretary Redfield's note of peace followed an interesting exposition of the department's service for the business man in the operation of its various bureaus, in which he pointed out that the whole spirit and aim was one of co-operation and helpfulness, and it was in discussing the functions of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce that he said:

Bureau's Powers Extended.

"If you were minded to read the pages of the 'Congressional Record' you would find on the lips of many a member the demand for the continuance of a tariff board, forgetting that the powers of such a board were in substance conveyed to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, and that, in co-operation with the scientific work of the bureau of standards, and the board powers of the bureau of corporations, of which I shall later speak, they give a power of inquiry such as has never been proposed for any tariff commission.

"Men of all parties concur that these powers are proper and that their use is normal. It is the question how these powers are used that arouses criticism. I have myself strongly criticised the work of the former tariff board, because it was done in what I left to be a superficial way. Nevertheless, it brought to light facts of importance to four leading industries which were sufficient to justify the existence and the use of the powers exercised. It is fair to say also that the work was done without publicity to any matters purely of private concern and, so far as the public knowledge goes, without any interference with the regular conduct of business houses into which inquiry was made.

"I have studied for weeks portions of some of the reports made by the former tariff board, but am as much in the dark as to the identity of the respective concerns discussed as are any of you. It was not then intended and it is not intended now that the private affairs of individual business houses shall be disclosed to public discussion. Least of all is it intended to intrude arbitrarily in the conduct of individual concerns or to dictate either methods of management or rates of pay. The right so to do has not been assumed."

A Real Strike Preventer.

The Canadian industrial disputes investigating act, which has been in successful operation in the dominion for six years, was the theme of the address by former Minister of Labor King. Under that act, parties to an industrial differences are obliged to submit the question in dispute to a board of investigation before resorting to a lockout or strike.

The speaker emphasized the fact that the success of the measure relied almost entirely upon the force of public opinion and an appeal to reason, as the right to strike or to lockout, once the board's report is submitted, is not denied. Such a move, however, must come only after the public has had an opportunity to understand the causes at issue, and is supplied with a reliable basis of opinion as to what ought to be done.

As an evidence of the success of the measure, the speaker submitted the fact that in the last six years during the operation of the law, 144 such boards had been appointed, and out of that number of disputes, strikes and lockouts had been prevented in all but 17 cases, reducing the strike average extending over the whole dominion to three a year.

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In concluding his address, the Canadian minister drew an eloquent word picture of industrial peace in this continent as the means by which the new world might hope to establish as the wide peace. It was, he declared, the greatest opportunity for employer and employee, because its advantage was not only economic and commercial, but opened the way for the sublimest progress of the human spirit by the supplanting of hatred, prejudice and force, with the pursuits of intelligence. It would enable mankind he said, to fight together against the common enemies of man.

Factional Hatchet Buried.

Presiding over the dinner was President Robert M. Searle of the chamber. The speaker's table included not merely chamber notables. There was noticeable a generous sprinkling of democrats, who joined with the chamber in the entertainment of the new secretary of commerce, and some of those familiar with the trend of politics in Monroe observed that care had evidently been taken to show no partiality as to factions. The leaders of both were at the table.

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REDFIELD TALKS PEACE, NOT WAR; HE BRINGS TO MANUFACTURERS OFFER OF AID, NOT BIG STICK

HERALD MAY 20 1913

Secretary of Commerce Greeted with Enthusiastic Applause at Chamber's Dinner—Canadian Minister Explains Dominion "Strike" Law.

William C. Redfield struck the keynote of his address at the Chamber of Commerce "Cabinet Dinner", last night, when he said, "The Department of Commerce is not the War Department."

The coming of the new Secretary of Commerce in the Cabinet of President Wilson was heralded with sensational echoes of the address he delivered last Wednesday night before the National Association of Lithographers in Washington. He dispelled in his Rochester speech any idea that he proposed to use "the big stick" against manufacturers. He talked peace, not war. Any investigations that might follow reductions in wages, because of a reduction in tariff schedules, he intimated, would be directed against an industry as a whole; individual concerns would not be singled out. Such investigations seemed to promise, in fact, the exercise of no greater powers than had been exercised by former tariff boards in compiling data.

The special dinner held by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce in the Hotel Seneca was, in point of attendance and interest, almost the equal of the annual banquet; there was lacking only the formality. Three hundred and fifty guests turned out to greet the speakers. Owing to the fact that a member of President Wilson's Cabinet was one of the guests of honor many of the leading Democrats of the city, who are not members of the Chamber of Commerce, attended the banquet. In fact, the Democratic element at the tables was so pronounced as to be specially notable.

Speakers of Special Interest.

Secretary Redfield is a speaker of unusual talent. He is easy, logical, forceful, entertaining and at times eloquent. He clothed the dry bones of a subject, that, in the hands of some speakers, might have been exceedingly dry, with fluency and clearness of expression, and a wealth of interesting data. He told no stories, and held closely to facts and statistics, but he proved one of the most entertaining speakers Rochester has had in many months.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, former Minister of Labor in the Canadian Cabinet, contributed some novel ideas on the topic, "Canadian Methods of Preventing Strikes and Lockouts." He is a young man of impressive manners and his earnestness carries conviction and holds the close attention of his audience.

The banquet was called a "Cabinet Dinner," because the two speakers were members of Cabinets, one of the President of the United States, and the other of the former Premier of Canada. It was an unusual combination for a dinner that started so modestly and developed so successfully in the hands of its managers.

Compliments for City and Eastman.

Robert M. Searle, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided and introduced the first speaker without any preliminaries. At the head table were the officers and prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce, with a number of prominent Democratic leaders.

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Mr. Redfield, at the outset, paid a high compliment to Rochester as a city of beautiful streets and parks, a city without slums. He spent a portion of the afternoon inspecting the Eastman kodak plant and he spoke in the highest terms of George Eastman, the man whose brain has conceived and whose hand had builded Rochester's greatest industrial enterprise. He made no direct reference to his Washington speech, but throughout his address there ran an explanatory note. He made a plea for American manufacturers to face the future with courage. He asserted that it was as easy to sell goods in Europe, Asia and Africa as in the United States; the answer to the argument that it could not be done was that it was being done every day. He quoted statistics showing the millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods exported.

Secretary Redfield's Plea.

He wanted the Department of Commerce to be regarded as an aid to commerce. "The department is not intimating burglary," he said, "when it suggests aid; it is not proposing invasion when it offers to shake hands." Those references were applauded generously, and the speaker left an excellent impression among the business men of Rochester.

In introduction, the speaker outlined the scope of the Department of Commerce. It is the first department to welcome the foreigner to America. Even the course of the ship on which he enters New York Harbor is laid out by the department. The waters beneath the ship are charted by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Bureau of Navigation performs its functions. In fact, much of the work is highly practical, and not spectacular. Next the speaker described the work of the Census Bureau.

More fully he described two important bureaus, those of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and of Corporations. The Commerce Bureau is a combination of two old bureaus, of Manufactures and Statistics. It has done valuable work in publishing consular reports and furnishing information to manufacturers. In 1912 the famous Tariff Board was created and many of the powers of that board were under the jurisdiction of the bureau. Those powers of investigation and publication of information on the tariff were not new. They existed in former tariff boards, but they lay dormant, without use, until last April.

Investigating Tariff Data.

Continued Secretary Redfield: "Your attention is especially invited to the fact that this bureau is charged to ascertain, 'at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential,' the cost of producing articles, including wages

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING,
Former Minister of Labor of the Dominion of Canada.

paid, and hours of employes, the profits of manufacturers, etc., and that, in addition, it is said that, 'It shall be also the duty of said Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to * * * report on particular subjects when required to do so.'

"If you were minded to read the pages of the Congressional Record you would find on the lips of many a member the demand for the continuance of a tariff board, forgetting that the powers of such a board were in substance conveyed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and that, in co-operation with the scientific work of the Bureau of Standards, and the broad powers of the Bureau of Corporations, of which I shall later speak, they give a power of inquiry such as has never been proposed for any tariff commission. There exists a National Tariff Commission Association for the purpose of bringing into existence a permanent board with broad powers of investigation, and a referendum is now being taken by the Chambers of Commerce of the United States on the question of a permanent tariff commission.

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Former Tariff Board Superficial.

"Men of all parties, therefore, concur that these powers are proper and that their use is normal. It is the question how these powers are used that arouses criticism. I have myself strongly criticised the work of the former Tariff Board, because it was done in what I felt to be a superficial way. Nevertheless, it brought to light facts of importance to four leading industries which were sufficient to justify the existence and the use of the powers exercised. It is fair to say also that the work was done without publicity to any matters purely of private concern and, so far as the public knowledge goes, without any interference with the regular conduct of business houses into which inquiry was made.

"I have studied for weeks portions of some of the reports made by the former Tariff Board, but am as much in the dark as to the identity of the respective concerns discussed as are any of you. It was not then intended and it is not intended now that the private affairs of individual business houses shall be disclosed to public discussion. Least of all is it intended to arbitrarily intrude in the conduct of individual concerns or to dictate either methods of management or rates of pay. The right so to do has not been assumed. It is hoped to enlarge the work of the Bureau of Domestic Commerce so as to make it more efficient in promoting American commerce at home and abroad. This is its chief duty."

Bureau of Corporations.

The following explanation was given of the other great bureau of his department: "The Bureau of Corporations is given authority to make what the law calls a 'diligent investigation into the organization, conduct, and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several states and with foreign nations excepting common carriers * * *, and to gather such information and data as will enable the President of the United States to make recommendations to Congress for legislation for the regulation of such commerce, and to report such data to the President from time to time as he shall require; and the information so obtained or as much thereof as the President may direct shall be made public.'

"The law further says that, in order to accomplish the above purposes, the Commissioner of Corporations shall have the right to subpoena and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence and to administer oaths, and it is further made the duty of this bureau to gather, compile, publish, and supply useful information concerning such corporations doing business within the limits of the United States as engage in interstate commerce, including corporations engaged in insurance.

Broad Powers of Bureau.

"Under these very broad powers the bureau has in the past done much valuable work. It has just published that portion of a thorough report upon the steel industry which covers the cost of production and brings to light the facts concerning the profits in the manufacture of steel. It has published a valuable treatise on transportation by water. It is now pursuing studies into the lumber industry and is a potent means of information on such corporate activities as come within its scope."

Among the best productions of the bureau, the secretary cited the reports on the transportation of petroleum and on cotton exchanges. There was a series of four volumes on corporate taxation. The Bureau of Fisheries, too, is doing extensive work. It has under its care the fur-seal herd and fur bearing animals of Alaska; it has planted millions of fish and maintains hatcheries all over the country. Brief reference was made to the Coast and Geodetic Survey work, mapping all the shore lines of the country.

The scope of the department covers, in fact, the whole earth. It maintains a fleet of 147 vessels; it has offices in all the seaports and lake ports and is in constant touch with more than 400 places outside the national domain. There are 8,200 employes of the department, and the annual expense of maintaining those diversified activities is $11,500,000.

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Former Canadian Minister Spoke.

President Searle then introduced the second and concluding speaker of the evening.

The friendly feeling existing between the people of Rochester and those across the Canadian border was more firmly cemented by the friendly tone of the address of William Lyon Mackenzie King. Mr. King made the main point of his speech an explanation of the circumstances which led to the enactment of the Canadian industrial disputes investigation act. Under that act, parties to an industrial difference are obliged to submit the question in dispute to a board of investigation before resorting to a lockout or strike.

Matter Laid before Public.

The application for such a board is made to the government by the party which finds it impossible to obtain redress for an alleged grievance without resort to stoppage of work. After an investigation the findings are given to the press and the parties are then at liberty to accept or reject the recommendation of the board. If not satisfied with the award they may strike or lockout without penalty. The public, however, through the medium of the press, is made aware of the cause of dispute and public opinion is shaped in regard to the justice of the situation.

Mr. King explained that during the six years the act has been in force all but eighteen cases out of 140 submitted have been settled and strikes averted. The speaker pointed out that this act differs from compulsory arbitration in that the findings of the boards are not enforcible by penalties in law. He emphasized the fact that public opinion is more potent than penalties as a means of obtaining industrial justice.

Appeal to Reason.

It is the contention of Mr. King that the appeal to reason, rather than force, is a great factor in procuring industrial peace. He characterized the proposal made by Secretary of State Bryan, that nations should submit their differences in the first instance to an impartial tribunal before resort was had to the sword, was the application to the international field of the principle underlying the Canadian disputes investigation act in the industrial field. Mr. King touched upon the fact that the British Empire and the United States are about to celebrate 100 years of peace, the outstanding feature of which is the fact that this peace has been maintained notwithstanding that between the two countries there is an international frontier of nearly 4,000 miles, along which there is no armament worthy of the name.

Secretary Redfield's Busy Day.

Secretary Redfield spent the entire day in Rochester, dividing his attention between business and politics. He was met at the New York Central Railroad Station at 9.10 o'clock in the morning by a delegation, composed partly of the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, and partly of leaders of the Democratic county organization. In the Chamber of Commerce party were Robert M. Searle, president; James G. Cutler, member of the executive board of the United States Chambers of Commerce; George W. Thayer, George W. Todd and George W. Robeson, vice presidents; Roland B. Woodward, secretary; A. Edwin Crockett, assistant secretary of the Rochester Chamber. In the Democratic delegation at the station were County Chairman George E. Noeth, State Committeeman William A. Buckley, former Congressman James S. Havens and former Judge John D. Lynn.

Following a breakfast at the Hotel Seneca, Secretary Redfield was taken for an automobile ride through the city, ending at 1 o'clock, when he was entertained at luncheon at the Genesee Valley Club by James G. Cutler. The two committees, with other prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce, were among the guests. William Lyon Mackenzie King, the other speaker at the evening banquet, was also the guest of Mr. Cutler.

Makes Tour of City.

During the afternoon, Secretary Redfield enjoyed another automobile trip under the escort of County Chairman George E. Noeth. He visited the parks and was shown the handsome streets of the city, making short stops at several local industrial plants. At 5 o'clock, Mr. Noeth took his guest back to the Hotel Seneca, where a number of prominent Democrats were waiting to greet him informally. After a short session of handshaking, he retired to his room at the Seneca, having an hour's rest before the evening reception and banquet.

The following were the guests invited by Mr. Cutler to meet Messrs. Redfield and King: Dr. Rush Rhees, Justice William E. Werner, Robert M. Searle, George E. Noeth, John D. Lynn, Louis M. Antisdale, George W. Thayer, Roland B. Woodward, M. B. Shantz, Francis B. Mitchell, George Eastman, Thomas W. Finucane, Granger A. Hollister, J. S. Bingeman, J. Warren Cutler. The two guests of honor spoke informally on some phases of the same topics they discussed in their evening addresses.

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Rochester Democrat
and Chronicle
May 20, 1913

D 3555

REDFIELD CALLS PRODUCERS WHO FEAR COMPETITION OF FOREIGN MARKETS COWARDS

Says Fear Is Based on Ignorance and Is Unmanly---United States Commerce Department Not Threatening Inquisition.

CANADIAN URGES RULE OF REASON

Canada and the United States joined hands last night at the Chamber of Commerce cabinet dinner at the Hotel Seneca. William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce in President Wilson's Cabinet, and W. L. Mackenzie King, who was minister of labor in the Cabinet of Sir Wilfred Laurier, spoke on industrial and commercial questions.

Secretary Redfield denied that American manufacturers and business men could not compete on equal terms with foreign producers and asserted that men who say that American business men can't compete with the merchants of the world say so in the face of facts that prove the contrary, and are cowards in their business life.

He specifically denied that the Department of Commerce intended to disclose to the public the private affairs of business corporfations, saying that it never had been and was not now the policy of the department to take any such course. He asserted, however, the right of the American people to know the facts about corporations, saying that the corporations owe their existence to the people and that the people have the right to know whether the powers they confer upon corporations are being used for or against the public policy.

What People Should Know.

In this connection, Secretary Redfield said the people had the right to know whether profits are excessive and whether they are made at the expense of misery and penurious wages or at the expense of exorbitant prices to the consumer. He closed his address with a warning that if prosperity in the offices is built on misery in the factory, the industry and the nation rest on a basis that is doomed to fall.

The former Canadian minister of labor appealed to business men to aid in the substitution of reason for force in industrial disputes and in international difficulties, using the Canadian act to illustrate his point and commending the proposals of President Wilson as a step toward the employment of reason in international disputes. The feature of the Canadian act upon which he laid most stress was that it employed in place of penalties the force of public opinion rightly focused upon individual disputes by the public announcement of the results of an inquiry by boards which had all the powers of a court of record.

"We ship manufactured products abroad at the rate of $500,000,000 a year," said Secretary Redfield in the course of his address, "and yet there are men who say we can't do it. That's what I don't like when I hear such men. It is the ignorance of it, and may I be pardoned when I say—the cowards!

Lion May Be Harmless.

"Nor have I much sympathy with him who looks at the difficulty and lets the lion in the path prevent his treading the road. The lion may have pallid cheeks and its claws may be drawn, on nearer approach. What I plead for is an increase of American self-respect, the gospel that says we can. It is all very well to say that we can't sell goods against French competition, and yet Detroit is doing it. It is also all very well to say that India pays its labor 12 cents a day and that we can't compete with that, and yet I know multitudes of instances that prove we can.

"When shall we unlearn the gospel of industrial content that has taught us we cannot compete with foreign industries? Explain it away if you can. If you can't, how are you doing it? I have yet to see the man who will dare answer that question. You can't explain it away. There is the truth. What is this training of ours that has taught us self-content and that we can't compete in foreign markets on equal terms when others of us are doing it? I object simply to the unmanliness of it. I don't care a hang about the politics of it.

Never Begins Trouble.

"The Department of Commerce is not the War Department. There has been a little misunderstanding which I am glad to clear up. The Department of Commerce never begins trouble and has not yet had to settle trouble. It is a peaceful department. Its head wishes you to-night that old Hebrew blessing, "Peace be within your walls and prosperity within your palaces.

"It will put at your disposal experts and scientists and it hopes to have the offer of its scientists taken in the spirit in which it is meant. It is not contemplating invasion when it shakes hands for the common good.

"Not long before the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was created in its present form there existed the famous Tariff Board and by an act approved last year many of the powers that this tariff board had used were given to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"This bureau is charged to ascertain 'the cost of producing articles, including wages paid and hours of employees, the profits of manufacture,' etc., and in addition it is said that 'it shall also be the duty of said bureau to report on particular subjects when required to do so.' These provisions give a power of inquiry such as has never been proposed for any tariff commission.

Handling of Private Affairs.

"It is the question how these powers are used that arouses criticism. It was not at the time of the Tariff Board, intended and it is not intended now that the private affairs of individual business houses shall be disclosed to public discussion. Least of all is it intended arbitrarily to intrude in the conduct of individual concerns or to dictate either methods of management or rates of pay. The right to do so has not been assumed.

"The Bureau of Corporations is given authority to make what the law calls a 'diligent investigation into the organization, conduct and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several states and with foreign nations, excepting common carriers, and to gather such information and data as will enable the president of the United States to make recommendations to Congress for legislation for the regulation of such commerce and to report such data to the president from time to time as he shall require, and the information so obtained or as much thereof as the president may direct shall be made public."

Corporation Created by People.

After describing the results of an investigation in the iron ore industry, in which he gave the percentage of profits earned in the mining, transportation, etc., of the ore, Secretary Redfield went on:

"Has not the public the right to know these facts? It gives the franchise to corporations. The corporation is a public creation. It gets its right to exist from the people. Have not the people the right to know how it is using that power? It is in the law. What other protection have you than public opinion?

"If it is true that these profits are excessive, have we not—we who create corporations—the right to know? Who will dispute the right of the American people to know how their corporations use their rights? You and I are entitled to the facts.

Poverty With Wealth.

"Now one thing more. The proudest thing I have heard about Rochester here to-day is that there is here no great neighborhood of slums. Now, gentlemen, let us face another big fact that is slowly emerging into the light. It isn't worth having your beautiful houses in East avenue and your men of genius and of power if there lies down below a great mass of poverty. It isn't worth it. There is no Roman law in free America for poverty in mill and prosperity in the office. It can't stay. It will not stay.

"It shall be changed from the bottom or the top, and from what I have seen here I believe the men at the top are going to do it. If the government of America exists for selfish purposes, God help America! Commerce is not wholly selfish. Let us say to the man on top, 'Your profits shall be large because you are a leader of responsible and well-paid help,' and let us say to the man who buys the goods, 'You can buy the products at a reasonable price because they are made by well-paid men, guided by men of brain and heart to draw large profits for wisdom.'"

Industrial Mediation.

"The principles of industrial mediation," said Mr. King, "are that it is all important for the employer and employee to meet together, and, second, to have some means of getting at the truth in case of disputed facts. The Canadian industrial disputes investigating act aims to provide the machinery for this purpose and to effect its purpose before the public suffers. It applies only to individual public utilities and is based on the principle that private rights cease when their exercise becomes a public wrong.

"The act has demonstrated that the public opinion is more potent than penalties as a means of securing justice where public interests are concerned, and that with a medium of this kind the strike and lockout becomes unnecessary.

"The very existence of the act is a deterrent. When a business is liable to be exposed it is not so ready to rush into the public view unless it has a pretty strong case. We have had in the six years that the act has been in force 144 cases, and we have prevented strikes or lockouts in all but seventeen.

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D 3556

CABINET MEMBER COMING.

H. & A. APR 28 1913

Secretary of Commerce to Be Speaker at Chamber of Commerce Dinner.

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, W. L. MacKenzie King, former Canadian minister of labor, and Justice Almet F. Jenks, of the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court, will be speakers at a "cabinet dinner" to be given by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Seneca on the evening of May 19th.

Secretary Redfield had consented to speak at the dinner before he was appointed to a cabinet position by President Wilson, and set May 19th as the date most convenient. He will discuss the new Department of Commerce and tell what it has become since its separation from the dual Department of Labor.

Secretary Redfield's acquaintance with business and commercial problems was one of the strongest considerations that led to his appointment by President Wilson. Shortly before he was appointed, "The New Industrial Day" appeared under his signature, and the volume immediately attracted the attention of business men in all parts of the country. Rochester business men liked it so well that he was invited by President Searle to speak here.

MacKenzie King is known as the organizer of the Department of Labor in Canada and as the originator of the Canadian plan for the arbitration of disputes between employers and employees. He was the youngest member of Sir Wilfred Laurier's cabinet. He is to speak upon a phase of the labor problem and undoubtedly will give some idea of the workings of the Canadian act. The Rochester chamber is particularly interested in the labor problem at this time.

Justice Jenks probably will talk in a lighter vein than the other men, since he is reputed to be a brilliant after-dinner speaker. Justice Jenks is a friend of Judge William E. Werner, of the Court of Appeals, and it was only with Judge Werner's co-operation that he was induced to come.

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D 3557

Big Trio of Speakers To Address "Cabinet Dinner"

HERALD APR 27 1913

Secretary of Commerce in the Cabinet of President Woodrow Wilson, William C. Redfield, William Lyon Mackenzie King, former Minister of Labor in the Canadian Cabinet, and Presiding Justice Almet F. Jenks of the Appellate Division of Supreme Court will speak at a dinner of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce on Monday night, May 19, in the Hotel Seneca. "The Cabinet Dinner" is the name President Robert M. Searle of the Chamber of Commerce has given for the affair.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield had consented to speak before the chamber and had selected May 19 as the date more than a month before he was chosen by President Wilson to be a member of his Cabinet. Secretary Redfield has established a reputation throughout the country as one of the ablest and most eloquent speakers in public life. He has chosen for his subject at the Rochester dinner, "The Department of Commerce and What It Is and Does and What We hope It May Become."

William Lyon King had the honor of being the youngest member in the Cabinet of Sir Wilfred Laurier. Mr. King, it is expected, will choose a subject along the lines of arbitration in labor disputes, and without a doubt will tell something of the success of the Canadian method in handling big problems.

Taking up Labor Matters.

The Rochester Chamber of Commerce has requested the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America that a referendum be taken among the constituent members of the national organization on a recommendation that Congress enact legislation to avert strikes and lockouts in public service corporations in interstate commerce. Thus it seems that the coming of Mr. King to the Rochester chamber is most timely, in that the former member of the Canadian Cabinet is interested in labor.

Third place on the programme is to be taken by a charming after dinner speaker in Justice Jenks. Justice Jenks is a close friend of Judge William E. Werner of this city.

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D 3558

CABINET OFFICER TO BE CHAMBER'S GUEST AT DINNER

D. & C. APR 27 1913

Secretary of Commerce Accepts Invitation.

OTHER DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Former Canadian Minister of Labor W. L. MacKenzie King, and Supreme Court Justice A. F. Jenks Will Also Be Guests on May 29th

William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce; W. L. Mackenzie King, formerly Canadian minister of labor, and Justice Almet F. Jenks, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, will be speakers at a dinner of the Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Seneca on the evening of May 19th. President Robert M. Searle, of the chamber, has called the dinner a "cabinet dinner," for abvious reasons.

It will be the last important dinner of the chamber before the annual banquet in December, and the speakers, with the possible exception of two South American diplomatists, are the most distinguished since President Taft addressed the chamber at its annual dinner several years ago.

Secretary Redfield had consented to speak at the dinner before he was appointed to a cabinet position by President Wilson, and set May 19th as the date most convenient. He will discuss the new Department of Commerce and tell what it has become since its separation from the dual Department of Labor.

Business Men Know Him.

Secretary Redfield's acquaintance with business and commercial problems was one of the strongest considerations that led to his appointment by President Wilson. Shortly before he was appointed, "The New Industrial Day" appeared under his signature, and the volume immediately attracted the attention of business men in all parts of the country. Rochester business men liked it so well that he was invited by President Searle to speak here.

Mackenzie King is known as the organizer of the Department of Labor in Canada and as the originator of the Canadian plan for the arbitration of disputes between employers and employees. He was the youngest member of Sir Wilfred Laurier's cabinet. He is to speak upon a phase of the labor problem and undoubtedly will give some idea of the workings of the Canadian act. The Rochester chamber is particularly interested in the labor problem at this time.

Justice Jenks probably will talk in a lighter vein than the other men, since he is reputed to be a brilliant after-dinner speaker. Justice Jenks is a friend of Judge William E. Werner, of the Court of Appeals, and it was only with Judge Werner's co-operation that he was induced to come.

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D 3559

PLANS FOR RECEPTION OF REDFIELD

D.&A. MAY 17 1913

Secretary of Commerce to Be Met by Chamber Officers and Local Democrats.

Three hundred and fifty members of the Chamber of Commerce are expected to attend the "cabinet dinner" to be held Monday night at Hotel Seneca. Arrangements for the affair are now complete and it is expected to be one of the most interesting events held during the year.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield is scheduled to arrive at 9:10 Monday morning. He will be met by Robert M. Searle, president of the chamber; James G. Cutler, who represents the Rochester chamber on the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; the three vice-presidents of the local chamber, George W. Thayer, George W. Todd and George W. Robson, and a delegation of prominent Rochester Democrats consisting of General Committee Chairman George E. Noeth, Wendell J. Curtis, James S. Havens, Louis M. Antisdale and John D. Lynn. After his arrival, Secretary Redfield will be taken for an automobile ride about the city.

W. L. Mackenzie King, former Canadian Minister of Labor, is due to arrive in Rochester at 11 o'clock. He will be met by the same officers of the chamber, with J. S. Bingeman and M. B. Schantz, two Canadian-American business men of Rochester. Mr. King will also be taken for a short auto trip about the city, after which he and Secretary Redfield will be guests of former Mayor Cutler at luncheon at the Genesee Valley Club at 1 o'clock.

A reception will be held at the Hotel Seneca on Monday evening at 6:45 and the dinner will be at 7 o'clock.

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D 3560

TO BE GUEST OF CHAMBER

Former Canadian Minister of Labor to Be Here To-morrow.

D. & C. MAY 18 1913

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

The Chamber of Commerce will have as dinner guests to-morrow night Secretary of Commerce Redfield and W. L. Mackenzie King, former Canadian minister of labor. The dinner will be held at the Hotel Seneca at 7 o'clock. It is expected that about 350 members of the chamber will be prsent.

Secretary Redfield will arrive at 9:10 o'clock to-morrow morning and will be met at the station by President Robert M. Searle, James G. Cutler, Vice-Presidents George W. Thayer, George W. Todd and George W. Robeson, and this delegation of Rochester Democrats: County Chairman George E. Noeth, Wendell J. Curtis, James S. Havens, Louis M. Antisdale and John D. Lynn. Secretary Redfield will be taken for an automobile ride.

W. L. Mackenzie King will arrive in the city at 11 o'clock. He will be met at the station by the same committee and J. S. Bingeman and M. B. Schantz, two Canadian-American business men of the city. Secretary Redfield and Mr. King will be the guests of James G. Cutler at 1 o'clock at the Genesee Valley Club. Prior to the dinner a reception will be help at the Hotel Seneca.

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D 3561

CHAMBER "CABINET DINNER" TO-NIGHT

MAY 19 1913 HERALD

President Robert M. Searle of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce will preside at the "Cabinet Dinner" in Hotel Seneca to-night at which Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield will be the principal speaker. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Canadian Minister of Labor, will also make an address.

More than 350 persons are expected to attend the dinner. The speakers table will contain many of the most prominent men of this city, while the attendance in general will be representative of Rochester.

The reception committee for the occasion is composed of the following: Chairman, Louis S. Foulkes; Alvin H Dewey, J. Allen Farley, Harper Sibley, Esten A. Fletcher, Eugene C. Denton, Colonel Frank J. Schwalb, O'Donnell Iselin, Max A. Adler, Senator George F. Argetsinger, George Roth, James Barnes, J. Hungerford Smith, J. F. McGraw, H. B. Graves, Edward B. Leary, George E. Francis, J. A. Robertson, Percy B. Dutton, J. A. Brohel, J. C. Kalbfleisch, C. S. Kellogg, Harry C. Green, Robert S. Paviour, A. V. Smith, Clarence Wheeler.

The reception begins at 6.45 o'clock to-night and the dinner is at 7 o'clock. Members of the committee are asked to be on hand at 6 o'clock.

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Rochester Democrat
and Chronicle
May 19, 1913

CABINET DINNER PLANS COMPLETE

President Searle Names Reception Committee.

EXPECT STIRRING SPEECHES

Secretary of Commerce Redfield and William Lyon Mackenzie King to Be Speakers at Chamber of Commerce Dinner at Hotel Seneca

Secretary of Commerce William Redfield left Washington last night for Rochester and will arrive here at 9:10 o'clock this morning. He will speak tonight at the "cabinet dinner" of the Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Seneca. While the subject he chose a long time ago was one directly affecting the Department of Commerce, much curiosity exists as to whether, because of the comment excited by his recent speech before the National Lithographers' Association, he will take occasion to make reply to his critics during his visit to Rochester. Secretary Redfield is the first member of President Wilson's Cabinet to visit Rochester.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, former Canadian minister of labor, who will also speak at the dinner, will arrive here at 11 o'clock. Mr. King was the first Canadian minister of labor. He organized the department and conducted it with marked success. Defeated with his premier, Sir Wilfried Laurier, on the reciprocity issue, he has since been in private life, but is still regarded not only as one of the most brilliant of Canadians, but a man with a great work before him. His subject will be "The Canadian Method of Settling Strikes and Lockouts." President R. M. Searle has invited officers and members of the Central Trades and Labor Council to attend the dinner

Secretary Redfield in addition to being a member of the Cabinet is president of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, an organization in which the Rochester Chamber of Commerce through its Committee on Commercial and Industrial Education has taken a great interest. The committee while fostering continuation schooling and factory courses has had a preliminary survey of the city made along these lines, looking forward to a complete investigation of the present school system and industrial Rochester.

The following Reception Committee has been appointed by President Searle: Chairman Lewis S. Foulkes, Alvin H. Dewey, J. Allen Farley, Harper Sibley, Esten A. Fletcher, Eugene C. Denton, Frank J. Schwalb, O'Donnell Iselin, Max A. Adler, Senator George F. Argetsinger, George Roth, James Barnes, J. Hungerford Smith, J. F. McGraw, H. B. Graves, E. B. Leary, George E. Francis, J. A. Robertson, Percy B. Dutton, J. A. Brobel, C. S. Kellogg, R. S. Paviour, J. C. Kalbfleisch, Harry C. Green, A. V. Smith and Clarence Wheeler.

The committee will report at 6:20 P. M., the reception will begin at 6:45 P. M. and the dinner at 7 o'clock.

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D 3563

REDFIELD TO SPEND A DAY IN ROCHESTER

U. & A. MAY 15 1913

Secretary of Commerce Coming Monday Morning—To Speak at Chamber Dinner.

A letter was received at the Chamber of Commerce this morning from Hon. William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, informing President R. M. Searle tat he would leave Washington at 7:50 o'clock on Sunday and arrive in Rochester at 9:10 on the following morning. Through the day he will be in the hands of the officers of the chamber and will be one of three speakers at the "cabinet dinner" which the chamber will hold at Hotel Seneca that night.

The secretary of commerce will return to Washington on the 6:30 o'clock train on Tuesday morning. His subject at the banquet will be: "The Department of Commerce; What It Is and What It Should Be, and the Service It Should Render." Secretary Redfield is regarded as one of the ablest members of President Wilson's cabinet and a speaker of exceptional interest and authority.

President Searle said this morning: "Friends of mine who had heard the secretary of commerce and were delighted and impressed by addresses by him warmly urged me quite a long time before President Wilson selected his cabinet to invite him to speak before our Rochester chamber, and a recent book by him was responsible for a continuance of expressions of desire to have Mr. Redfield come to our city. Thus it was that my invitation and its acceptance occurred before the cabinet was formed."

The other speakers for the dinner will be Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Canadian minister of labor, and Hon. Almet F. Jenks, presiding justice, Appellate Division, Supreme Court of New York. The time of their arrival and their departure has not been learned. Justice Jenks is known to be one of the ablest and wittiest speakers in America. The young Canadian, former minister of labor, has had a brilliant career, and is an earnest, forcible speaker. He organized the department of labor in Canada and was most successful in the handling of problems affecting capital and labor. The subject of his address will be: "The Canadian Method of Preventing Strikes and Lock-outs."

Elaborate plans are being made at the chamber for the dinner Monday night, which is expected to be one of the important gatherings of the year.

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D 3564

PREPARATIONS FOR BIG DINNER

Cabinet Members and Prominent Justice To Speak Here.

TIMES MAY 15 1913

BIG CHAMBER EVENT

Officers of Central Trades Council Invited to Attend.

A letter was received at the Chamber of Commerce this morning from Hon. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, informing President R. M. Searle that he would leave Washington at 7:50 o'clock on Sunday and arrive in Rochester at 9:10 on the following morning. Through the day he will be in the hands of the officers of the Chamber and will be one of three speakers at the "Cabinet" dinner which the Chamber will hold at Hotel Seneca that night.

His subject at the banquet will be "The Department of Commerce; What It Is and What It Should Be, and the Service It Should Render." Secretary Redfield is regarded as one of the ablest members of President Wilson's Cabinet and a speaker of exceptional interest and authority.

The others speakers for the dinner will be Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Canadian Minister of Labor. and Hon. Almet F. Jenks, presiding Justice, Appellate Division, Supreme Court of New York. Justice Jenks is known to be one of the ablest and wittiest speakers in America. The young Canidian former Minister of Labor has had a brilliant career, and is an earnest, forcible speaker. He organized the Department of Labor in Canada and was most successful in handling problems affecting capital and labor. The subject om his address will be: "The Canadian Method of Preventing Strikes and Lockouts."

In addition to the members of the Chamber and outside business men, invitations have been sent to the officers of the Central Trades and Labor Council to be present. The union men are particularly interested in the address of former Minister King.

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Rochester Times

May 19, 1913

SECRETARY REDFIELD SAYS THERE WILL BE NO "BIG STICK METHODS" EMPLOYED

Department Will Exercise No Greater Powers of Investigation Than Those Used by the Tariff Board. Washington Speech Misquoted.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce in President Wilson's Cabinet, in an interview in the Hotel Seneca, denied this morning that he had any intention of using the big stick upon the manufacturers of the country to force them not to reduce wages should they attempt to do so in the event of the Underwood tariff bill becoming law. He further stated that individual concerns that attempted to reduce wages would not be subjected to individual investigation, and maintained that an investigation of a whole industry would involve the exercise of no greater powers than have been exercised by the Tariff Board in the past.

Secretary Redfield had considerable to say regarding his speech before the National Association of Lithographers in Washington last Wednesday, the speech that aroused the storm of protest from many manufacturers of the country and brought forth the epithets of "czar" and "martinet" in the discussion of the alleged manner in which the Department of Commerce intended to handle the concerns that attempted to reduce wages to offset the lack of protection should the Underwood bill become law.

Secretary Redfield stated that the meeting was unmarked by the bad feeling that newspaper reports would seem to indicate. The meeting of the lithographers and the threats of the reduced wages, etc., were made in Washington at a time when the Underwood bill was under consideration. Simultaneously he was asked to address the employers and did so with perfect frankness, but with the desire only to help and to point the way to efficiency, he said.

That his speech before that body has been misconstructed by many manufacturers was his opinion as evidenced in his reply to the charge made by big shoe manufacturers and others. In reply to the criticism that investigation of concerns that should reduce wages would be a usurpation of power etc. Mr. Redfield said: "I doubt whether, if the gentlemen who are said to have made the statements, have read the speech which they are said to criticise, they would have spoken as they are said to have done. It reminds me of a newspaper man who wrote last Thursday morning an account of this same speech and Thursday evening telephoned me, saying he had a wire from his office asking some questions. I told him that those questions were answered in my speech, to which he replied 'I haven't had a chance to read it yet. I'll go home an hour earlier tonight and do so."

"They do not distinguish between investigation of individual concerns and whole industries," said Secretary Redfield. "That is the big point. We have no intention of investigating individual concerns. There was no howl when the wool industry was investigated by the Tariff Board, or the cotton industry or any of the others. Should we investigate the reduction of wages after the Tariff Bill becomes a law there would be no greater powers exercised. It is significient that this criticism is made as well as a reduction of wages talked at a time when the proposed tariff bill is under consideration."

Mr. Redfield was asked what means could be employed to prevent, should it be found that manufacturers, comprising whole industries, had conspired to reduce wages.

"Public opinion is all," he answered, "the most powerful of all measures.

"We want no inquisitions, no unfriendliness, no 'big stick' methods nor anything of the kind in our department. We want big business and prosperous business. We want the manufacturers to make money and the workers to be prosperous. On that depends the prosperity of the country. The country is prosperous and it has a prosperous outlook."

Mr. Redfield was asked if he thought the enormous number of strikes in the country in the past few months was in any way alarming.

"No," he answered. "I could tell you a lot about that, but I have lost my shave already and the Chamber of Commerce is waiting to take men on an automobile ride about your city."

Secretary Redfield arrived in Rochester at 9 o'clock this morning and will speak at the "cabinet dinner" of the Chamber of Commerce in the Hotel Seneca this evening. He was met at the station by a delegation of Chamber officers and a delegation of the Democratic leaders of the county. In the party were the following: President of the Chamber Robert M. Searle; Secretary Roland B. Woodward, member of the Executive Board of the National Chamber of Commerce, James G. Cutler; Vice Presidents, George W. Thayer, George W. Robeson and George W. Todd and Assistant Secretary A. Edwin Crockett. In the Democratic delegation were George E. Noeth, James S. Havens, William A. Buckley and ex-Judge John D. Lynn.

He was taken for an automobile ride about the city, following his breakfast at the hotel, and later attended a luncheon at 1 o'clock in the Genesee Valley Club, as guest of James G. Cutler. Also present at the luncheon, besides prominent mambers of the Chamber of Commerce, was W. L. McKenzie King, formerly Secretary of Labor in the Canadian Cabinet, who will speak at the Chamber dinner this evening on "Canadian Methods of preventing Strikes and Lockouts."

This afternoon Mr. Redfield and Mr. King, who arrived in Rochester shortly before noon, will inspect the plant of the Eastman Kodak Company, at the invitation of George Eastman. At 4:30 o'clock the Secretary of Commerce will meet several of the Democratic leaders in the Hotel Seneca in an informal rereception. Every available seat has been reserved at the dinner this evening so that many who have not already secured their tickets will be disappointed.

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26 July 1913 Markham, Ont.

SIR IAN HAMILTON AND
CANADIAN POLITICS

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Toronto Star

July 28, 1913

HUGHES, NOT HAMILTON, IS BLAMED BY HON. W. L. M. KING

Sir Ian Had No Business to Wear Borden Badge, But It Was Hughes Who Allowed Him to Be Put in False Position.

With regard to the incident occurring at Niagara on Wednesday last, when Sir Ian Hamilton appeared at a Conservative picnic wearing a badge "Borden And Our Empire," conduct which Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King criticized during his speech at Markham on Saturday as improper, Mr. King made a further statement this forenoon. It is the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, whom Mr. King wishes to criticize much more than Sir Ian Hamilton.

"I am not criticizing Sir Ian," Mr. King stated. "He probably wore that badge with the best of intentions. But I do criticize Hon. Mr. Hughes, who allowed Sir Ian to be put into that false position. The fact that a man of his distinction could be drawn in as Hughes' man Friday, to help out the Tory party at a Conservative picnic, shows how extra careful we have to be in relation to the different parts of the Empire, and the danger of going beyond the scope of self-government in carrying out Imperial affairs.

"Under a centralized policy of government, all matters of the navy would be controlled by Imperial officers, which would be bound to run counter to one party or the other, and wherever that occurred the relations must suffer between Canada and England.

"That badge worn by Sir Ian Hamilton was something which was offensive to Liberals, seeing that it was Liberals as well as Conservatives whom Sir Ian Hamilton come to this country to serve. He was sent here for the purpose of inspecting and making a report upon the condition of the Canadian militia, and not to identify himself with any political party by wearing their badge. He had no right to allow to be pinned upon him a badge representing either political party. He had not yet given his report to the Government. He has still to make that report; he is still doing the work of an Imperial officer.

"Sir Ian may have worn that badge with the best of intentions, but it only goes to show that Imperial officers do not understand Canadian conditions, and where there is not understanding there is bound to be friction. There is sure to be friction whenever an Imperial officer attempts to manage what are strictly Canadian affairs. It may be only a little thing, but it is these little things which give rise to friction. The Liberals believe that by self-government in all particulars they will not run any risks of misunderstanding though the identification of Imperial officials with a political party.

"This is but one illustration of the kind of thing we may expect to become general once we become a part of a centralized Imperialism. But I wish it to be emphasized that it is the Hon. Sam Hughes who was to blame for drawing Sir Ian into that unpleasant position, and not Sir Ian himself."

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18 Sept. 1913

Cincinnatti: No-Strike Assoc.

"INDUSTRIAL PEACE"

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Add File

D. 3569

INDUSTRIAL PEACE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY

Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King

Former Minister of Labor for the Dominion of Canada
and Author of the Industrial Disputes Investigation
Act of the Dominion.

Banquet, given in his honor by Representative Business and Labor Men of Cincinnati, at the Sinton Hotel, Thursday Evening, Sept. 18, 1913

Address of Judge James B. Swing
Toastmaster of the occasion, introducing Mr. King

Together with some appropriate notes regarding the reception tendered the distinguished visitor

Published by the Publicity Bureau of the
"NO STRIKE" or Industrial Peace Ass'n.

OCTOBER, 1913

EDITORS

MATT GLASER and FRANK E. TUNISON
Managers Publicity Bureau

Room 3, Miller Bldg CINCINNATI

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Sol. H. Freiberg
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in honor of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Ex-Minister of Labor of Dominion of Canada

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Frank E. Bell
Sol. H. Freiberg
Geo. W. Armstrong, Jr.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RECEPTION.

One of the memorable circumstances connected with the visit of Mr. King to Cincinnati was the enthusiastic reception accorded him in the magnificent new home of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in the Union Central Life Insurance Building. Cards of notification had been sent to the membership and a record attendance was the result when Acting President Colter in a telling speech, wherein he dwelt upon the general desire of all citizens for the promotion of the cause of industrial peace, presented the guest of the occasion.

Following the address of Mr. King he was conducted to the open floor of the great Chamber, where leading men in all departments of trade and industry crowded about him for a personal introduction, and were presented by Mr. Jesse R. Clark, the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The reception concluded, Mr. Clark, as President of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, took Mr. King in personal charge and conducted him over the splendid building. On his return to Canada, Mr. King gave out some of the impressions garnered from his visit, and he was reported as saying, in part: "One of the most delightful events in my personal career was this visit to Cincinnati and the wealth of welcome extended to me, both in connection with my address before the Chamber of Commerce and the subsequent reception and dinner at the Sinton Hotel. But one of the most eventful features, and one which I shall always remember with pleasure, was the opportunity afforded me, under the personal guidance of Mr. Jesse R. Clark, the President of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, and really the founder of the great structure, which is a monument to American enterprise, to inspect that building. In all of its lavish details and superb furnishings I was reminded that in itself it constitutes a most masterful expression of the idea which is spreading over the world—namely, the necessity for the preservation of industrial peace, of which buildings of this character form one of the ultimate expressions, for it stands as a triumphant exponent of the common human desire for protection against the vicissitudes of life, and the thought comes to me irresistibly that it has been the contributions of hundreds—nay, thousands — of people in even less than moderate circumstances — stockholders, if you please — in this great organization headed by Mr. Clark, which made the erection of this temple of protection a concrete fact."

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OPENING ADDRESS BY THE TOASTMASTER.

Judge James B. Swing:

Since our accomplished President of the United States has taken to reading his messages to the Congress it may not be altogether bad form to read even in this distinguished presence—if one doesn't read too long; and I have, so as to relieve you, only two pages. (Applause.)

I am very grateful for the honor conferred upon me by the invitation to preside at this important gathering.

The occasion is important because of its serious purpose and because of the eminence and true greatness of the gentleman who is to address us.

The purpose is that we may consider and learn wisdom touching the question: Is there any way in which the people of this country can secure and enjoy industrial peace, freedom from the lockouts and strikes so common in the relations of capital and labor, employers and employees, to each other? The labor and capital controversy in the world is ages old and unfortunately it has not seemed to grow better with age, particularly in the United States.

Such controversy and its fierce conflicts have been costly to both employees and employers and to the public, beyond all calculation, and they seem at times to threaten our institutions of government and civilization itself.

No question can be of greater importance to this country at this time than that which we are met here to consider. I venture to ask of every one of you that you listen to all that shall be said upon this great question with calmness and thoughtfulness, with open minds, without prejudice, and with an earnest desire to know the truth. Usually I think public utterances on this subject are narrow, one sided, warped by selfishness, seldom taking everything into consideration, and seldom of any value.

The words we shall be privileged to hear tonight will be exceptional in all these respects; they will be free from bias—the result of years of experience and profound reflection, and will be broad and liberal and just and wise.

Gentlemen, I am not without hope that there is a way open to the accomplishment of industrial peace. It is not my purpose to enter into any discussion of the matter. But in Canada they seem to have found that way and to be walking in it. They have a law that seems to open the way. I have looked into that law and its operation and results with some care, and have been surprised at the simplicity and wisdom and justice of the law, and surprised to find how universally it is accepted by the people, employers and employees, and all the people, and how effectually it is working

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out results for the good of all. It is designed, as any law on the subject must be if it is to be of any value whatever, to promote justice in every controversy to which it applies—justice to all concerned. And I trust I may be allowed to say, truism though it may be, that there never can be industrial peace without justice. There can be no peace anywhere in a free country without justice to all.

You will be gratified to learn tonight how the Canadian legislation of which I have spoken does make for peace—peace between employer and employee, and for the public; peace upon the principle of justice to all.

That remarkable legislation is chiefly, wholly, perhaps, the result of the thought and labors and spirit of one great man; I may truly say, of a great Canadian statesman, the Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, former Minister (applause) of Labor for the Dominion of Canada, when that great and brilliant man whom all Americans delight to honor—Sir Wilfrid Laurier (applause) was Prime Minister. Mr. King—I thought I could not let the occasion go by to express in your hearing my profound respect for Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Applause.)

Mr. King highly honors us with his presence tonight. He has had a very remarkable public career; a career of the most distinguished usefulness and honor. High honors have been fairly showered upon him.

I read a broad, long column in a magazine the other day just barely mentioning the honors that had come to Mr. King, and I never saw anything like it. (Laughter.)

His fame and his influence for good have spread far and wide, not only in his own great country, but in ours, and beyond the seas. Mr. King is able to plead guilty, as Mr. Pitt once did in the House of Commons, to the crime of being a young man; anyhow rather young to have accomplished so much. Seldom has any public man crowded into the space of a few years so many works of great usefulness to his country and his countrymen, and his fellow men of other countries—the rich and poor alike—the whole people, as has our honorable guest.

He has with unselfish spirit devoted his great ability and talents to the promotion of the welfare of his fellowmen, and his labors have been rewarded with extraordinary success; and a life of increasing usefulness and honor, to be crowned with the very highest honors that a grateful people can bestow, lies fair before him.

Gentlemen, I have the great pleasure and the honor to introduce to you the Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King.

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HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING'S ADDRESS.

Mr. King: (Applause.)

Judge Swing and Gentlemen:—I am sure you will realize how sincerely I speak when I say it would be quite impossible for me to express my appreciation of the more than kind and thoughtful words of the distinguished Chairman of the evening. No one could have spoken more generously of his most intimate friend, and if I must ask you to forgive him for making you believe that the one who is to speak tonight has in any way merited a tithe of what has been said of him, I nevertheless appreciate very deeply the generous spirit which has prompted the words you have heard.

My first remarks must be words of thanks and congratulation. Thanks for the introduction and thanks to the Association for the honor conferred in inviting me to be present this evening, and giving me an opportunity of meeting so many distinguished citizens of this great State. I would like to express this appreciation not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of the country to which I belong, for while I value the personal compliment, I take it that the invitation has been extended as an expression of neighborly feeling, and of appreciation of the country to the north in regard to one experiment in legislation of which I am to speak tonight.

I would like to congratulate Cincinnati upon having started this "No Strike" movement; certainly there can be no work finer, no more useful public service than that which will help to bring about industrial peace. So long as there is fear of industrial or international strife, there can not be the progress which might otherwise be enjoyed. Think about it! All true advance and growth in freedom has consisted in the elimination of fear. It was the fear of their gods which kept the heathen in bondage; it was fear of barbaric invasion which prevented the growth of nations. Still later, it was fear of imprisonment that prevented the freedom of the press and free expresion of public opinion. It was fear of the Inquisition that prevented the growth of freedom in religion. These fears have been largely removed, but we have still the fear of industrial strife and of international strife.

Much has already been achieved toward the maintenance of industrial peace, and with industrial peace will come international peace because the development of an idea in one field will help its spread in others. Both are part of a general movement which has for its ultimate goal the bringing about of good will and peace among men. So, gentlemen, if this State of Ohio, this Central State, which has been the pioneer in so many movements, and which has given to this country so many men of distinction, is successful in accomplishing its aim in this one particular, it will confer a lasting benefit, not on labor and capital alone, but on all classes

in the community, and the fruit of its labors will not end with the confines of the State. (Applause.)

Now let me say, frankly, that I did not accept this invitation with any hope of pointing a way to the citizens of Cincinnati, to the solution of this or any other great problem. I know only too well how varied and different are conditions in different countries and even in different parts of the same country, and I know, too, the far-reaching and serious character of this momentous question. I know only too well how many-sided the industrial question is, and that legislation which might work well in one country, or on one part of this continent, might not work as well in another. I know also, only too well, that the men who have done most for the industrial development of this continent and the solution of its industrial problems, have been men on this side of the international boundary and not on the side to the north.

I believe, however, there is enough similarity between the peoples north and south of the frontier, and the problems confronting each, to make the experience of one country of value to the other, and it is because the experience of one country may be helpful to another that, when the committee invited me to come here this evening and speak on the workings of one bit of Canadian legislation, it gave me a very special pleasure to accept the invitation, in the hope that what Canada has gained in the furtherance of industrial peace may be helpful by way of suggestion to you; and it is in this spirit I have pleasure in addressing you this evening.

I am pleased to see present a number of gentlemen who are representatives in the Legislative Assembly of this State, and it seems to me that I can best further the object we all have in view if, instead of attempting a formal address, I were to speak in a more intimate and personal way, and thereby give, if I can, an insight into the circumstances which led to the introduction of our legislation, and the spirit in which it was enacted. If I adopt this method, I hope you will pardon what may be necessarily personal by way of reference.

For a number of years Canada had no legislation concerned with the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. The first attempt was an Act passed in 1900, which gave to the Dominion authorities the right of intervention in the way of friendly voluntary conciliation. This Act was copied from a law existing in England, which provided that a conciliator might be sent by the Government to confer with contending parties and seek to bring them together. He could use his powers of persuasion, but had no power to compel a conference, or, in fact, any course of conduct on the part of either of the parties to a dispute. In my work as Deputy Minister of the Department of Labor in Canada, I was sent on a good many of these errands, sometimes to British Columbia, by the Pacific, sometimes to Nova Scotia, by the Atlantic, and to other parts of Canada as well, dealing with disputes in mines, on railways, in factories and other classes of industries.

After a few years' experience in work of that kind, it seemed to me there were certain situations continually presenting them-

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selves. One in particular was the difficulty of getting the parties together, once a conflict had taken place. Another was the difficulty of getting at the truth. I found, too, that as strikes ran on, the original troubles were forgotten and that situations became complicated by a lot of new grievances. We had one strike in 1906 which proved memorable. That strike started early in the year and was in the coal mines of Southern Alberta; but summer intervening, no one had paid much attention to it. Then we got on to the month of November, and suddenly the settlers in the Canadian Northwest realized that they were face to face with winter, and that there was very little coal stored for winter use. They discovered then that the mines from which they had been getting their supply of coal had been closed through the whole of that season. Without any provisions in the way of fuel, there was consternation for a moment. Then the different communities made efforts to have the mines opened again.

I was sent out to deal with that situation. As I went through Saskatchewan and Alberta, past the homes of the settlers, I saw the ground already covered with snow, but turning to the south in the province of Alberta, to where the mines were located, it became warmer, and I found the disputants wholly indifferent to the seriousness of the situation created to the north as a result of these disputes. I spent nearly a week trying to get the parties to this dispute together; but the conflict had been on for so long a time, and so much bitterness and hatred had been aroused, that it was next to impossible to compel a consideration of a joint meeting, or of the real questions which occasioned the strike at the outset.

I want to read to you a short letter, and I do this for the reason that it will give you an idea of the whole situation better, in the picturing of one little incident, than it would be possible otherwise to obtain. In this single letter to the Prime Minister of Canada from one of the settlers on the plains, I think we have as graphic and interesting a picture as it would be possible for any artist to portray. It describes the situation as it was throughout many hundreds of square miles of territory at that time. It was written in November, 1906, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier—and here, Mr. Toastmaster, allow me to express my very deep appreciation and personal gratitude for the generous reference made by you to my revered leader, Sir Wilfrid. It will be a great pleasure to me to tell him on my return that I find his name received in this country with as much enthusiasm today as it has been at any time in his great career. (Applause.)

Local Improvement District of Ramsay,

Saskatchewan, Nov. 14, 1906.

"Dear Sir Wilfrid:—The hamlet of Bladworth is the supplying point for settlers, each settled therein. The country is open, rolling prairie, devoid of trees. The settlers depend for fuel on wood or coal obtained at the nearest railway station—Bladworth. The local dealers secure their wood from the Prince Albert country and their

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coal from the Galt mines, Lethbridge. No coal has been obtained from this latter source since April 1st. One car was obtained from Banff in September last, since which no coal has been received here. Ten cars are under orders from Lethbridge and none delivered. One car is ordered from Estevan and promised by the mine operator for December 17th next. Wood has been ordered from the Cowan Company, Prince Albert, and their answer is:

" 'We have neither slabs, edgings, nor cuttings, and though we have inquired, we are unable to buy any cord wood, as there is none in the city.'

"Settlers have been burning lumber at $40.00 a thousand, willow bramble, twisted hay and grain. These sources are well nigh exhausted. Dr. J. Fyfe reports from observation that no fuel is in the settlers' hands and that suffering and perhaps death will ensue therefrom. All public schools are closed for want of fuel. The Saskatchewan Hotel, a 30-roomed house, has but one fire.

"A blizzard has been blowing on November 15th, 16th and 17th, with zero weather. I leave you, Sir, to imagine what the condition of your fellow subjects is in the electoral division of Batoche—a name not unknown in history. This condition is not local, but general. We are informed that those persons operating the mines of the people are disputing over their rights, regardless of the right of the people to live. I would respectfully ask that you, Sir, put an end to a dispute that is intolerable, and the maintenance of which endangers the life and happiness (inalienable rights of a free people) of all settlers.

"I ask you, Sir, on behalf of a suffering people that, by the powers vested in you, the right of eminent domain be exercised.

"I can assure you, Sir, without exaggeration that this matter is one of life and death to the settlers here, one requiring immediate action. Your humble, obedient servant,

"WM. RAMSAY,

"Chairman of Committee."

Now I think you will agree that in that communication you have a graphic description of a terrible situation as it existed in Alberta. What rendered it even more tragic was the circumstance that the parties who were fighting between themselves seemed wholly indifferent to the effect which their dispute was having upon the hundreds and thousands of people who had recently taken up their homes in that part of Canada.

There is such a thing as private right. Labor has its rights, capital has its rights, but I believe that private rights cease when they become public wrongs. Surely in organized society the Government representing the people, whether it be of a State, or of the country as a whole, ought to step in and take hold of a situation where parties to a dispute are unable to settle their differences, and the life and happiness of individuals is threatened thereby. (Applause.)

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That is the point of view from which Parliament proceeded in enacting the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It sought to preserve a maximum of individual liberty, and permit a minimum of State interference, as respects both capital and labor, but it proceeded on the assumption that where the rights of the many were jeopardized by the privileges of a few, the State, representing the people as a whole, was entitled to be heard and to have its authority respected.

I do not want to take up time by telling you how that situation was ultimately settled, but I would like to point out that in the endeavor to settle it I encountered the same old difficulty met with in the settlement of other disputes—the difficulty of getting the parties together, and once having them together, the further difficulty of getting accurate information in regard to the facts in dispute. When I returned to Ottawa the Prime Minister said to me that the Government must enact some legislation which would be helpful in preventing a recurrence of troubles of this kind. I remember remarking to Sir Wilfrid that if we could prepare a law which would compel the parties to come together, and enable the public to ascertain the facts before an open conflict arose, a long step would be taken towards maintaining industrial peace. The Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was the result of that conversation.

The chairman of the evening has generously said that this Act is the work of one person; let me rather say, by way of telling the exact truth, that this law in many of its sections is based upon legislation in existence in this country, in Great Britain, in Australia and New Zealand, and in other countries. It was drawn to conform as nearly as possible to the requirements of the situation as it then existed in Canada, but only in one or two particulars is it wholly original. One feature that distinguishes it from other measures is the requirement of an investigation before a strike or lockout takes place. There may be, too, some originality in the methods by which this investigation is obtained and carried out.

The Act, in a word, provides that employers and employees shall not strike or lock out till after they have met together before a board on which each is represented, and which has full powers to investigate all the differences between them. If a settlement can not be reached as a result of conference and investigation, the relevant facts are given to the public by the board, and the parties are then free to strike or lock out, as the case may be; but before a strike or lockout can be legally declared, a Board of Investigation must have been appointed, and efforts made to reach in this way a satisfactory settlement of the questions involved.

Either side may make an application to the Government for a Board, and both parties to the dispute name their own representative on it. The two so chosen meet together and select a chairman. They are allowed three days within which to do this, and failing a selection at the expiration of the three days, the Minister of Labor himself appoints a chairman. The three persons so appointed become a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. They have all the

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power of a court of record; they may compel the production of documents, subpoena witnesses, take evidence under oath; in other words, they have practically all the powers of the ordinary courts of law. The parties may appear in person, or by representatives, before the Board, which is expected to use its best efforts to effect a settlement of the differences. If unable to satisfactorily terminate the dispute the Board issues a report setting forth what in its opinion is the cause of the troubles, and the merits of the contentions of the respective parties in the case.

When the report is prepared it is sent to the Minister of Labor and by him handed to the press for publication, and once the report is made public the parties to the dispute are free to do as they please. They may accept or reject the finding in whole or in part or they may lock out or strike; BUT UNTIL THE REPORT HAS BEEN MADE PUBLIC, WORK IS SUPPOSED TO CONTINUE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

And now, you ask, what has been the result of this method of investigation?—for it is compulsory investigation, not compulsory arbitration, that is the essence of the enactment. First of all, let me mention this: the Canadian Act is restricted to mines and industries in the nature of public utilities. It applies only to public service corporations, to mines, to agencies of transportation and communication; to railways, steam and electric; to gas, electric light and power plants; to telegraphs and telephones—to all classes of work carried on by public service corporations. It is not made applicable to all industries, because as a Federal measure its provisions apply to all parts of the Dominion, and there would be difficulty in administration at such long range if all industries were included. The public service corporations employ the largest number of men and are the largest concerns in the country, and, therefore, they are the most difficult to deal with. Cessation of operations on any of these industries are likely to be most serious in their results.

The Act has been in force, not only under the old administration, the Liberal, but also under the new, the Conservative, and in March of next year it will have been seven years on the Statutes. At the time of its enactment it received support from both sides, both in the House of Commons and the Senate; and having had the test of two administrations, I think enough time has elapsed for us to know whether the Act has any merits or not. I shall speak of the first six years only.

During the first six years, there were 145 boards applied for. These boards were in different provinces and in different industries. Out of the 145 boards, strikes were, I think, prevented, or summarily ended, in all excepting eighteen. In other words, if you take the average per year over the six years, there were, over the whole of Canada, but three strikes per annum on all the industries to which the Act applies.

I have here the figures of the disputes dealt with, classified according to the several industries. In connection with coal mining there were 40, with metalliferous mining 11; in connection

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with steam railroads 61, with street railways 13, with shipping 7, 2 of the disputes concerned commercial telegraphers, and 2, telephone operators. There were in addition, 5 disputes in industries not included in the term Public Service Utilities. They were disputes in the boot and shoe industry and came under the Act through one of its clauses to the effect that by the mutual consent of the parties, employers and employees may refer for settlement under its provisions differences between themselves. The employers and employees in the boot and shoe industry of the Province of Quebec have very wisely taken advantage of this provision and where strikes were frequent in boot and shoe factories of that Province before a recognition was gained of the service which the Act might render, further strikes have been avoided by a reference of threatened difficulties to Boards.

Now let me speak more specifically by way of illustration, and since you have recently had in Cincinnati a street car strike, the unfortunate consequence of which to all classes are still remembered, let me illustrate the bearing of the Canadian Act on street railway disputes. Before the Act was passed street railway strikes were common occurrences in the cities of Canada. Hardly a city escaped a strike in the course of every few years and taking the Dominion as a whole, the number of these strikes was not inconsiderable. They were usually among the worst classes of disputes, being accompanied so frequently by disorderly conduct, riots and the calling out of the militia.

In the course of the six years following the enactment of this measure we had but one strike on all the street railway systems in the cities of Canada. There were disputes in Halifax, in St. Johns, in Quebec, in Montreal, in Ottawa, in Toronto, in London, in Winnipeg, in Vancouver and in Victoria, all of which cities have important street railway systems, but in every one of these cities, and many more, the disputes were settled through investigations conducted under the Act, and with one exception only without the loss of a dollar in wages to a single employee, or a dollar in profit to a single shareholder, or an hour's inconvenience to any member of the community. The one exception was a strike which took place in Winnipeg after a Board had been appointed and had investigated the differences between the Company and its employees. It lasted only a few days, and was ultimately settled practically on the basis of the finding made by the Board.

Coming next to the great lines of transportation. If we confine the operation of the Act to the classes of employees to which the Erdman Act in this country applies, namely, the operating crews, the engineers, firemen, trainmen, switchmen, telegraphers and conductors, the record for the first six years of the operation of the Act will be found to be the same as that on the street railway systems of the Dominion. There has been but one strike which to any degree has affected transportation or the inconvenience of the traveling public.

The Canadian Act is wider in its application than the Erdman Act, and embraces all classes of persons in any way connected with

railway companies, as, for example, roundhouse employees, car builders, machinists. freight handlers, teamsters, clerks and other classes. There have been disputes in which all of these classes have been concerned, and while in one or two cases the Act has not completely adjusted all the differences between the employers and the employees, its provisions have prevented these differences from spreading from one class of employees to another, and have been a means of effecting a speedier settlement than would otherwise have been possible.

Take another industry of vital concern to the public, the shipping industry. Before the Canadian Act was passed, as regularly as the spring rains came strikes of longshoremen at some of the ocean ports, at Quebec, at Montreal, at St. John or at Halifax. Since the Act has been passed, the disputes between longshoremen and the shipping companies have not ceased, but strikes for the most part have. Whereas vessels were formerly held up for weeks at a time, there has not been in water transportation in the Dominion, since the Act was passed, any interruption which has inconvenienced either the traveling public or the shippers of freight. All the disputes have been adjusted under the provisions of this Act, either before the season of navigation opened, or while the shipping was actually being carried on.

Telegraphers and telephone operators are other classes I have mentioned. In the years immediately preceding the passage of the Act, we had strikes of both these classes of employees which very seriously inconvenienced the public. Since its enactment there has not been a single strike of either telegraphers or telephone operators in the whole Dominion, although there have been several disputes which but for the existence of the Act would certainly have resulted in such.

If you except, therefore, the one street railway strike of which I have made mention, and the one strike on the railroads of which I have also spoken, it may be said that during the first six years of the operation of this Act, Canada had an almost complete immunity from industrial strife on all her agencies of transportation and communication. When it is remembered that in a highly organized community these agencies correspond to the arteries in the human system, that upon their continuous and unimpeded operation depends in such large measure the performance of all other functions, some possible appreciation may be had of the service which this Act has rendered to the Dominion of Canada. (Loud applause.)

Now let me say just a word in regard to the legislation you have under consideration. I have looked over the proposed new Act pretty carefully, and if imitation is the sincerest flattery, certainly there is reason to be proud of the compliment paid to Canadian legislation. If I might be permitted to do so, I would congratulate Mr. Huseman, counsel of the Association, on the measure as framed by him. I think this measure, if carried by the Legislative Assembly of Ohio, and made applicable to the industries of this State, certainly ought to have great and beneficial results.

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If I may comment, allow me to point out, that while very similar, there is a difference between the two measures. The Canadian Act applies simply to industries in the nature of Public Utilities and mines. Your Act as framed applies to any and every industry; therefore the Canadian Act in this respect is narrower than this particular measure. On the other hand, this Act is applicable to the State of Ohio only, while the Canadian Act applies to the whole Dominion, and in that respect your measure is narrower.

The real point to be considered in extent of jurisdiction is that of efficiency in administration. Where the Act is applicable over a wide area, as in Canada, where it applies over the whole Dominion, it is well, perhaps, that the industries to which it applies should be limited in number. Where, as is proposed here, administration is limited to a single State, there is not the same reason for limiting the industries to which its provisions should apply.

There are two or three alternative methods of dealing with industrial disputes that will surely come up for consideration, and to which it may be as well to give a moment's attention.

There is first the alternative of a permanent board, instead of separate individual boards for the several disputes that may arise. It is obvious that a permanent board cannot be in half a dozen different places at one time; and, if you have a permanent board, and have disputes in Cleveland, in Columbus, and in Cincinnati, it would be a difficult thing to deal with all three disputes at one time. This difficulty is overcome in the case of individual boards.

Another advantage is this: The rulings of a permanent board are apt to become fixed and one or other of the parties or the general public is apt, in consequence, to become prejudiced in its attitude towards a Board. I am sure all of you have seen that kind of thing, time and time again. A ruling is made in one case, another case comes up, and a Board which has given a previous decision thinks, for its own reputation if for no other reason, it is necessary to give a similar ruling in the next case, and so on. After two or three decisions, ideas and precedents become pretty well fixed, and prejudice, in consequence, is created at the very outset. In the case of individual Boards, their ideas are not known in advance, not, indeed, until the findings are made.

Then a permanent Board is more likely to be subject to political control or influence, or at any rate to be believed possibly subject to such. Where a board is chosen by the parties to the difficulty themselves, there is not the same possibility.

There is, too, a great advantage in leaving it to the disputants themselves to say who are to represent them on a Board. You give to the workers who are concerned the right to choose their representative, and to the employer the right to choose his representative, and if these two are able to agree upon a third, the Board then is almost wholly of their own choosing. The parties as a consequence are more likely to accept with good grace any decision that may be given.

Another alternative to the method of investigation by individual boards as the means of preventing and settling industrial disputes

is that commonly referred to as compulsory arbitration. In compulsory arbitration the findings of the boards are made binding upon the parties. Doubtless there are some advantages in such a method, and if a court could be found which could be all-wise, and be relied upon to give decisions that could work injustice to none, there would be every advantage in compelling, on pain of penalty, an acquiescence by the parties to an industrial dispute in the findings of such a court. But there is nothing more variable than industrial conditions. We are living today in an age of competition. It is not competition as between industry and industry in one locality alone, nor competition between the industries of one locality and those of another, but competition between the industries of one continent and the industries of another continent. Under these conditions, it is almost impossible to expect any tribunal to be able to do adequate justice to both labor and capital, and the play of economic forces is more likely to determine in the long run what is possible than the momentary decision of any particular court. Where the main business of a tribunal is that of investigation and is known by both parties to be such, the findings of such a tribunal are more likely to be acceptable and accepted, based as they are upon truths, as they have been revealed, and the disclosure of conditions as they are, than are the decrees of a court imposed by law upon the parties, and enforced by penalties imposed by the State.

It is much easier too, to have the parties submit their differences to a tribunal for adjustment, when it is known to them that they are not bound for all time by a decision which to them may appear either inadequate or unjust. Experience under the Canadian Act has shown that once the stage of investigation has been entered upon, the main purpose of the tribunal has been served. The truth once disclosed and all conditions known makes the settlement of a difference in most cases a comparatively easy matter. The threat of compulsion, before conditions or findings are known, tends often to irritate rather than modify a situation.

To show the benefits of investigation, one has but to ask the question: Why do men go on strike? Do men strike for the pleasure of striking? Do they strike in order that their wages may cease and that they may run their families into debt? Or do they strike because they believe this is the only weapon left to them for obtaining what is, in their opinion, justice in an industrial situation. It must be apparent to all that the latter reason alone accounts for action which means so much in the way of privation to those who enter upon it.

Now the Canadian Act and the measure which is proposed here affords to workingmen a new method of obtaining justice, a method which they have not hitherto had. It gives to them the right of a full inquiry into their grievance. It gives them the right of having this inquiry made by a tribunal which is, in part, of their own choosing. It gives them an opportunity to lay the justice of their own case before the public as a whole, and it does all of this at the expense of the State, and without causing them to incur the loss of a single dollar in wages, to say nothing of the possible permanent loss

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of position. Finally, it leaves them still the weapon of strike as the last resort, if after inquiry has taken place they still feel that justice has not been obtained. And what is true of the workman seeking justice through a strike is equally true of the employer from his point of view seeking justice through the medium of a lockout or strike. So long as these weapons are left as a last resort, there is surely the strongest reason why any course which may obviate their use and which may better serve to secure the end they are intended to meet should be taken advantage of before they are employed.

Now let me just say this further word in reference to results obtained or to be expected under a measure of this kind. Statistics may tell one story, but they can never tell the whole story. We all know that a very small fire extinguished may mean the avoidance of a great conflagration. What is true of the possible consequences of a single occurrence in the case of loss occasioned by fire is equally true of the possible destructive consequences of industrial strife once commenced in a single industry and limited at the outset to a comparatively small number of persons. In dealing with prevention, statistics are wholly inadequate to convey an impression of the extent of the service rendered, and this must be kept in mind in estimating the true value of a measure of this kind.

Let me cite one or two cases which came under my notice in the course of inquiries into certain disputes in Canada before the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had become law in the Dominion.

A few years ago a newly formed railway brotherhood began the organization of local unions among the employees of one of the transcontinental railways. The organization of the unions was followed up by a demand for an increase of wages; this demand being refused, a strike was ordered, but the strike proving ineffective the leaders fell back upon the device of crippling the railway in another direction. By collusion with leaders of another organization in this country, they succeeded in stopping work in the mines from which the company was accustomed to obtain coal for its engines, with the result that instead of obtaining its fuel from the mines in British Columbia, the company was obliged to send to Japan for coal. Now the men who struck in the coal mines had no idea that they were in any way involved in a sympathetic strike, but an investigation revealed beyond a shadow of doubt that but for the collusion referred to, the strike in the coal mines would never have taken place. Once they were convinced through the production of telegrams and other communications that they had been deceived in this particular, the strike in the mines was speedily ended by the men who were involved. But the situation of the strikers of the newly formed Brotherhood on the railway was more exasperating still. Investigation revealed the fact that the man who had organized the Brotherhood was at the time of his service in this connection also in the employ of the railway company as a secret service spy, and was reporting to the company the names of the persons becoming members of the lodges which he was helping to form. Once this circumstance became known to the members of the organization they speedily withdrew their membership;

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the strike was declared at an end, and the Brotherhood vanished. Now all of these unfortunate occurrences which involved thousands of men, occasioned the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages, in profits and in business generally, might (nay, rather, certainly would have) been averted had there existed prior to the calling of the strike on the railway or the strikes in the mines, a law such as the present act, which would have compelled and afforded means for a complete investigation into the actual causes of the dispute, and the merits of the contentions of the respective parties.

What has happened in one case is likely to happen again, and this not once, but many times. In the saving, therefore, of one dispute, a State may be saved a loss far outrunning any estimate that might reasonably be assumed, and this a loss not merely to be measured in dollars and cents, but the possible loss of human lives as well.

Let me say just one word in conclusion as to the principles which underlie measures such as the one you have here, and the one enacted in Canada, which seek to prevent industrial waste and industrial loss by investigation and publicity.

The first is that in dealing with conditions which affect human life, men are more important than measures, and that as a consequence it is all-important that in whatever legislation may be enacted scope should be afforded for the widest possible range of choice in the selection of the persons who are to deal with particular situations. Under the Canadian Act, the parties are free to choose as their representatives on Boards any persons from the Atlantic to the Pacific, provided they are not personally interested in the outcome of the issue. They may even go beyond the boundaries of the Dominion in choosing someone who in their opinion will make a competent member of a Board.

We have had acting in this capacity all classes of citizens, college professors, judges, lawyers, clergymen, business men, even novelists. Ralph Connor has acted as Chairman of two or three Boards, and the original of the Sky Pilot in his novel by that name has acted in the same capacity. The Act has helped to disclose men who are specially qualified to render useful service in adjusting industrial differences, and by the confidence established in individuals in this way, their selection in repeated instances to deal with other disputes has gone a long way toward securing a ready acceptance of findings ultimately reached.

In a great State like Ohio there must be any number of citizens in whom everyone has confidence, and who, when clothed with authority such as the Canadian Act affords, would, if given an opportunity to act as mediators and conciliators, be exceptionally well qualified to further the cause of industrial peace.

The next principle, and it is closely akin to the first, is that personality is a more important factor than policy. It is the letter that killeth, but the spirit that maketh whole, and nowhere is this truer than in dealing with problems which affect men in their business and personal relations. To give scope for the play of personality, to permit of this in the powers accorded a Board of Inves-

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tigation, is to go a long way towards assuring the success of the object desired.

Thirdly, experience has shown that for the remedying of certain classes of evils, and this is particularly true in the case of industrial wrongs, publicity is a more effective remedy than penalty. It is a fact of human nature, that however mean and contemptible a man may be at heart, or in his intention, he hesitates to so appear in the public regard. Discreditable and unworthy conduct which some men are prepared to regard as smart or shrewd, provided the results only and not the methods become public, would never be attempted were it known that the whole of the transaction might sooner or later be exposed to the light of day. To prevent the mean man profiting in virtue of his meanness, that is what should be aimed at above all else in any endeavor to terminate industrial wrong. Publicity even more than penalty is likely to effect this end.

Lastly, as Edmund Burke has said, it is to be remembered that "justice is the common concern of mankind." It is this which makes public opinion, once intelligently formed, such a powerful factor in preserving right and redressing wrong. Compulsory investigation is the one available means of securing an intelligently organized public opinion. Once the public has gained an intelligent appreciation of a situation by which it itself is affected, it is likely to find if they are necessary devices adequate to its own protection. It is in this compulsory making of every man his brother's keeper that organized public opinion comes to be the most powerful agency yet known, for maintaining and furthering industrial peace. (Prolonged applause.)

CLOSING ADDRESS OF THE TOASTMASTER.

Judge Swing: I was just about to express our thanks to Mr. King, but you have expressed them more forcibly than I could have done.

We have just listened to the clearest, ablest, most forcible, convincing and inspiring address that I have heard in many years.

Mr. King modestly suggested that in the very few remarks I made I had overstated his merits. When I wrote those words I had never seen him; I had simply tried to form some estimate of him from reading; his words have convinced me that what I said was wholly inadequate.

Now we are under obligation to the "No-Strike" Association for having brought Mr. King to this city.

I said a while ago that I was not without hope that there was some way to accomplish industrial peace.

Gentlemen I feel now a great confidence that there is such a way. If the words we have heard here tonight were not to go beyond these walls, I might not be so hopeful; but I can assure Mr.

King, from all I have learned of the arrangement to give publicity to his utterances, that tomorrow half the people of this city, and to a very large extent the people of this State, shall hear of his words, and I feel sure that if his words could be carried just as we have heard them tonight to all the people of this State, industrial peace in the State of Ohio would not be far away.

I trust that the day will come when Mr. King, looking over from Canada to the State of Ohio, shall see us enjoying the blessings of industrial peace; and he will be entitled to feel that he started the movement that brought it about.

Gentlemen, with Mr. King's remarkable address in our minds, and trusting that his words may not be soon out of your minds, I bid you all good-night.

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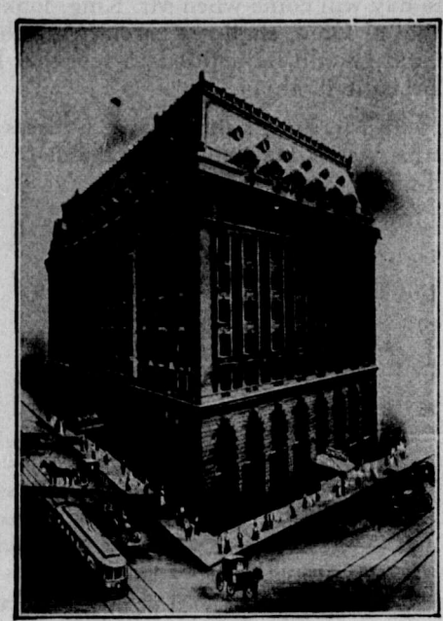

It is conceded that the visit of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to this city in promotion of the cause of industrial peace, under the auspices of the No Strike Association for the promotion of industrial peace, marked an epoch in the more than a century-old life of the Queen City, and every circumstance in connection with that visit becomes of prime importance to perfect the record. This record would be incomplete without a reference to the famous hostelry which housed the banquet where Mr. King made his historic address.

The banquet was an admirable affair, and reflected vast credit upon the personal courtesy and ingenuity of Manager W. J. Fleming, who had it under his personal direction.

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Globe
Sept. 16, 1913.

, TORONTO, TUESDAY, SEPTEM

FINE TRIBUTE PAID CANADIAN LEGISLATION

Hon. W. L. M. King Asked to Explain Disputes Act

OHIO MAY COPY AFTER IT

Capital and Labor Joined in an Association in Cincinnati to Prevent Further Serious Industrial Loss From Strikes.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, ex-Minister of Labor, left the capital to-night for Cincinnati on invitation of the "No-strike Association" of Ohio, to explain to the members of the association the provisions of the Canadian industrial disputes and investigation act, of which Mr. King is the author.

The Cincinnati association comprises leading representatives of both capital and labor throughout the State, and it is vigorously agitating for the passage of legislation in Ohio modelled on the Canadian law. A draft bill has been prepared and will be submitted to the State Legislature, probably at a special session to be called shortly to deal with the problem of labor disputes.

To Obviate Further Loss.

Cincinnati has been the centre of a large number of disastrous strikes during the past year, and both capital and labor are anxious to prevent further serious industrial loss from this cause. The Canadian legislation is considered by the association to be the most effectve and satisfactory law yet devised to secure industrial peace and stability. Mr. King will address a public meeting in Cincinnati on Wednesday, and will be tendered a reception and banquet by the association on Thursday.

The State of Massachusetts is also proposing to pass at the next session of the Legislature a bill modelled on the Canadian act.

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Cincinnati Commercial Tribune,
September 18, 1913.

CANADIAN LAWS TO STOP STRIKES ARE EXPOUNDED BY ORIGINATOR

William L. McKenzie King Spends Day in City To Aid in Making New Era in Ohio Labor Situation.

REPRESENTATIVE CROWD ATTENDS BANQUET

Judge Swing Presides as Toastmaster—Chamber of Commerce Welcomes Visitor.

WILLIAM L. M'KENZIE KING.

SOME KING-ISMS.

It is up to Ohio to take the lead in making legislation which will be a precedent between employee and employer throughout the States.

The provisions of the no-strike bill for Ohio should be wider than those specified in the Canadian bill, as there is not so much territory to be governed.

Both parties to a disagreement should go willingly to a discussion.

Prevent the strike and the lockout by meeting each other on a fair basis.

Labor strikes only because it is the last resort. This proposed law brings the two elements together without disturbing the procedure of industrial endeavor.

The purpose of this act (the Canadian law on which the Ohio "no-strike" bill is based) is to expose the mean man, no matter on which side he may be.

The men to deal with these questions are more important than the act itself.

Publicity is better than penalty—at any time. Public opinion really rules.

The settlement of industrial differences does not look to the attitudes of men concerned but to the man concerned—whether employe or employer.

All the strikes that Cincinnati has suffered in the last year—if offered to a board of impartial citizens would have resulted in a speedy settlement.

The public will always remedy that in which they are affected.

No one has a right to wish for more than justice. Justice will always equalize all difficulties. Keep 'Justice' as the common watchword of all mankind.

Settle all differences by reason rather than by force. Canada has found this to be the solution of all differences.

Make the amenities of life the real propeller instead of the animosities. On the 4,000-mile border between the Northern line of the United States and the Southern line of the English possession, the Dominion, there is not a soldier, or on the lakes a battle ship to guard the interests of either country.

W. L. MacKenzie King of Ontario, former Minister of Labor of the Dominion of Canada, delivered an address last night before the citizens of Cincinnati in which he called for justice in all labor or industrial difficulties.

Mr. King, who has been the guest of Cincinnati for several days, was the honor person at a banquet in the Sinton Hotel last night under the auspices of the "No Strike Committee of Cincinnati."

Mr. King is the author of the Canadian law which submits to arbitration all industrial disputes. This law has been taken as a model for the "no strike" act which is to be presented to the next Ohio Legislature.

Throughout his address last night Mr. King admonished that justice rather than force, be applied to the adjudication of labor troubles.

Judge James B. Swing, as toastmaster, introducing Mr. King, said in part:

"I am very grateful for the honor conferred upon me by the invitation to preside at this important gathering.

"The occasion is important because of its serious purpose and because of the eminence and true greatness of the gentleman who is to address us. The purpose is that we may consider and learn wisdom touching the question—Is there any way in which the people of this country can secure and enjoy industrial peace, freedom from the lockouts and strikes so common in the relations of capital and labor, employers and employees, to each other?

"I am not without hope that there is a way open to the accomplishment of industrial peace. It is not my purpose to enter into any discussion of the matter. But in Canada they seem to have found that way and to be walking in it. They have a law that seems to open the way. I have looked into that law and its operation and results with some care and have been surprised at the simplicity and wisdom and justice of the law, and surprised to find how universally it is accepted by the people, employers and employees, and all the people, and how effectually it is working out results for the good of all.

"That remarkable legislation is chiefly the result of the thought and labors of one great man; I may truly say, of a great Canadian statesman, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Minister of Labor for the Dominion of Canada, when that great and brilliant man whom all Americans delight to honor, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was Prime Minister. Mr. King highly honors us with his presence tonight."

Speech of Mr. King.

In opening his remarks Mr. King thanked the officers and members of the No Strike Association of Cincinnati for

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the honor conferred in extending an invitation to him to address such a large gathering of representative citizens in one of the most progressive cities of the historic State of Ohio. He congratulated the association on the work it had undertaken in the interests of industrial peace. If successful in accomplishing its aims it would confer a lasting benefit not on labor and capital alone, but all classes in the community, and the fruit of its labors would not end with the State of Ohio.

In this particular, as in many other times in the past, Ohio would lead the other States of the Union. From its central position it would radiate an influence that would prove beneficent to the whole American Union.

Mr. King said he had not come to point the way to the solution of any problem which Americans had not solved for themselves. He knew only too well how many-sided was the industrial question and the legislation which might work very well in one country, under one set of institutions, might not be wholly suited to the requirements of another country with different conditions. He believed, however, there were enough similarity between the people north and south of the international frontier and the problems confronting each to make the experience of the one country of value to the other, and it was to give for what it was worth Canada's experience under the industrial disputes investigation act that he had gladly accepted the generous invitation extended to address the gathering.

Recalls History of Act.

Mr. King then explained the circumstances which had given rise to the enactment of the industrial disputes investigation act by the Parliament of Canada in the spring of 1907. He touched briefly upon his own experiences as a conciliator in industrial disputes in Canada and of the salient effects which they had revealed. He showed how a lockout or strike, which might effect the participants only slightly, might embarrass other industries and all classes of the community over a very vast area, endangering even the existence of life itself. When there was this possibility of injury to the community as a whole arising from any cause, it was the clear duty of government, whether State or federal, to seek means of prevention in the public interests.

The Canadian act for preventing strikes had grown out of a dispute in the coal mines in the Province of Alberta, which had almost brought the settlers of the Canadian West, on the verge of winter, face to face with a fuel famine. The strike which had occasioned this condition attracted little attention save locally at the outset, but it brought a part of the continent into a position of great peril. It was claimed by the parties to this dispute that they were but exercising their own rights in thus fighting each other without regard to the effect of their dispute upon the public.

Mr. King contended, however, that this was a wrong view and that in any civilized community private rights ceased when they became public wrongs, and that if disputants are unable to amicably settle their own difficulties, in the interest of society as a whole, they should be obliged to leave to the arbitrament of such authority as the State may determine the most expedient means of settling them.

Provisions of Law.

The problem in this connection is to provide a maximum of individual liberty with the minimum of State interference. This he thought the Canadian act had accomplished.

The provisions of the Canadian act were very simple. These he describes as follows:

"The act provides that where a strike or lockout is threatened in any one of these industries, before such a strike or lockout can legally take place, the parties must refer their difference to a board for settlement. The act provides machinery by which they make this reference. Each party, the party about to strike or the party about to lock out, must serve a notice informing the government that unless a board is appointed a strike or lockout will take place; that they have exhausted all possible means of arriving at a settlement between themselves, and that they ask the government to appoint a board.

"The notice served on the government contains a statement of the differences and a copy of that statement is required by the act to be sent to the other party to the dispute.

Powers of Board.

"Then the Minister of Labor calls upon each of the parties to name a member for the board. The men who are applying or the company that is applying, in the first instance, are called upon to name one member; the opposite side is called upon to name a member, and these two chosen in this way meet together and are given an opportunity to agree upon a Chairman.

"If they are unable to agree upon a Chairman within a specified time then the Minister of Labor himself appoints a Chairman, or if either party fails to name a member of a board themselves, the Minister of Labor appoints some one to act in the place of the party not making the appointment.

"This board, when it is appointed, has almost the powers of a court. It may compel the production of documents, it may subpoena witnesses, it may take evidence under oath; but its duty is primarily that of a conciliation board in the first instance, and a board of mediation and only secondarily that of a court.

"Once the parties have been brought before the board in this fashion, if the board through its good offices can bring about a settlement by conciliation, it prepares its report and sends it in to the Government. If, however, they are unable to effect any settlement, then the board prepares a report, which is given to the public, and announced through one of the Government organs, given to the press and sent broadcast throughout the land, and that report sets out what in the opinion of the board is the real trouble at issue, and what, in its opinion, ought to be done in justice to the situation to prevent a strike or lockout.

It Is Not Compulsory.

"There the function of the Government ends. There is nothing in the act which compels the acceptance of this particular award. It is not compulsory arbitration. It is simply compulsory investigation. There is no restraint upon the parties. Once they have had this inquiry in the matter of whether a strike or lockout shall take place, they may do just as they please about it; but the act has this feature to it, that if the public is subjected to the inconvenience of the cessation of operation in mines or upon railways, or any of these utilities, the public knows what the trouble is about, and what, in the opinion of men who have been appointed to look into it, appears to be the right and fair thing to do.

"Though the provisions of the act were very simple, its results were striking. Taking the experience of six full years, the law had been the means of preventing all but eighteen strikes on the railways, in the mines and on all public-service corporations of the Dominion.

"A complete record of its operation from the end of March, 1907, to the end of March, 1913, shows that during that time there have been altogether 145 applications for boards. Of these, 40 have had to do with coal mining, 11 with metal mining, 61 with railroads, 13 with street railways, 7 with shipping, 2 with commercial telegraphers, 2 with telephone workers, 4 with civic laborers and 5 with industries other than mines or public utilities, such as the boot and shoe industry, which may come under its provisions if the parties acquiesce.

Many Strikes Averted.

"Of the 145 applications for boards received during six years, strikes were averted or ended in all cases save eighteen; that is to say, in all cases save, on an average three in every year. There have been isolated cases where men have struck without knowing that the act was on the books, but in these cases the differences have been settled under the law almost immediately after its provisions became known

"Of these 145 cases eighteen were settled after application had been made for a board, but before a board was actually appointed.

"This is an evidence of the restraining effect of such an act. In these cases either one or the other of the parties to the dispute realized that they did not have a good enough case to take before a board, and were prepared, therefore, to make a settlement without further investigation. For the same reason the actual effect of this law is probably very much wider than the figures seem to indicate.

"There were cases in which, under former conditions, strikes or lockouts would have taken place, but which, because of the fear of publicity, through investigation, have been settled and smoothed away by an agreement between the men and the companies without even an application for a board. It is impossible, of course, to assume with any degree of accuracy how many disputes have thus been privately settled, which in other years might have become serious. Small disputes which are perfectly easy to settle in the first place, if not dealt with in time, often grow into tremendous battles between capital and labor, where there is no compelling force or power to bring the parties to a dispute together in amicable conference.

"Limiting the application of the act to cases where only the operating crews of railroads have been concerned, the record shows that only one strike occasioning any serious interruption to transportation has occurred on the railroads of Canada since the act was placed on the statute books. That was the Grand Trunk strike of 1910, which took place after there had been an investigation by a board. It lasted about two weeks and was finally settled very much on the basis recommended by the board.

Only One Strike.

"In the street railway field we used to have strikes in Canada every year. They were among the worst strikes we have had in the country, which I mean that they inconvenienced the public more than other strikes, that they not infrequently led to the destruction of a great deal of property, and that occasionally resulted in the inflicting of permanent injury and in one or two cases, loss of life itself.

"Since the passage of this act, for this period of six years we had only one strike on all the street railway systems of Canada. That was a strike that took place in Winnipeg after a board had made an investigation and that lasted only for a few days and was then settled on the basis of an award made by the board.

"Formerly our steamship companies were tied up in the seaports almost every spring as the result of industrial disputes. Since the act went into effect we have had little or no stoppage in transportation either on the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, or ocean ports due to lockouts or strikes.

"We used to be troubled, also, with strikes of telegraphers and telephone operators. Since this act was passed we have suffered no interruption of these important agencies of communication.

"I have touched here on the main elements that enter into the transportation and communication systems of the country. It is obvious from the records that in Canada, with the exceptions named, we have had for six years what might be called an all but complete immunity from industrial strife on the agencies of transportation and communication in the Dominion. In mines, the record has not been quite so good, though there, also, it has been very favorable.

Maintains Industrial Peace.

"If the Act had done nothing more than perceptibly to minimize the yearly average of industrial disputes it would be deserving of being classed not only as a successful piece of legislation but as a law that had conferred upon the people of the whole Dominion a security in industrial affairs hitherto unknown. But it has done more than this; it has maintained industrial peace to a degree the money value of which it is impossible to estimate."

Having outlined the provisions of the Canadian law and the results achieved under its operation since the time of its enactment, Mr. King then spoke on the bill which had been drafted by Mr. Albert A. Huseman, counsel for the "No Strike" Committee and which had been modelled upon the Canadian act. He congratulated Mr. Huseman and the association on the bill framed and believed that if it were enacted into law by the State it would go a long way toward successfully effecting the end it was intended to serve.

"Its application in one sense was wider than that of the Canadian act in that it covered practically all industries within the State. In another respect its application was not as wide, for while the Canadian act was limited to the industries to which it applied, its application extended to all the Provinces of the Dominion.

"The wider field of application made it necessary to restrict the industries to which it was applicable, to the industries in the nature of public utilities or public service corporations. The more restricted area of the State should make it possible to increase the number of industries to which the measure might apply without enhancing the difficulty of administration.

The Real Test.

"The real test in the matter of application was not so much the extent of area or number of industries as the number of persons likely to be affected by any dispute, and if this were made the criterion he thought the measure should prove as beneficent to any individual State within the borders of the Union as had the Canadian act to the Dominion as a whole."

Concluding Mr. King summed up the reasons why in his opinion the Canadian legislation had been successful in the following words, which he said were equally applicable to the law which had been proposed for the State of Ohio, being fundamental considerations legislation based on them should be equally effective whether under American or British institutions.

"In the carrying out of all legislation men are more important than measures. The Canadian act, by according to each of the parties its own representatives on boards of inquiry and permitting them to appear in person to aid in the work of conciliation and investigation, insures a degree of sympathy with the act and all that takes place under it which would not be possible in the case of a statute more mechanically administered.

"Another truth is that in evoking confidence personality is a more potent element than policy. The Canadian act is not dependable upon precedent in the carrying out of its provisions; on the other hand it permits a range of the whole dominion in the solution of the persons best qualified to deal with a particular situation.

Effect of Publicity.

"Furthermore, publicity as a means of preventing and redressing wrong is often more effective than penalty. It is a fact of human nature that however mean and contemptible men may be as individuals, collectively and in the light of day they hesitate to have their actions so appear. The Canadian act, by insuring the widest publicity, prevents the mean man from profiting because of his meanness.

"Lastly, as Edmund Burke has said, "Justice is the common concern of mankind." The Canadian act, by recognizing the public as a party immediately concerned in the prevention of industrial wrongs, helps to insure that measure of justice in the investigation of industrial differences which makes the verdict of public opinion, or the fear of it, all powerful as an element in the maintenance of industrial peace."

Following Mr. King's address he was beseiged by those who attended the banquet. He spent last night at the Sinton Hotel and will leave this afternoon for his home in Ontario, Canada.

Following is a list of the guests:

Prof. Gale C. Lowrie, Thornton R. Snyder, Charles L. Swain, William G. Beatty, Frank H. Reppert, Robert Black, W. W. Schweikert, John C. Hoffman, Louis H. Cappelle, J. R. Clarke, Theodore S. Jung, Louis P Cook, Thomas M. Gregory, Gilbert Kuppin, Louis Schulte, Joseph Cappel, M. E. Moch, Sam Berman, A. L. Heidesheimer, George Eustis, Henry Vogel, Edward B. Harris, A. L. Sanford, E. L. Hitchens, Henry Smith, William Ranz, Gebhardt Huelsman, Matt Glaser, Frank E. Tunison, Albert A. Huseman, T. L. Drimmie, R. D. Meacham, F. S. Meacham, James Hamilton, Frank E. Bell, Judge Moses F. Wilson, Gregory Moorman, R. K. LeBlond, F. M. Baggs, Portsmouth; George W. Armstrong, Joseph Sullivan, Henry Casper, Akron; Charles O. Rose, H. George Sickles, D. B. Meacham, Gordon Carew, Charles Herbst, Jr., J. George Jung, Christian J. Goetz, Joseph Zimmerman, William Moerlein, George P. Jung, O. K. Shimansky, Columbus Edward Bernard, Bert Blume, Wapakoneta, O. Thomas Avery, Youngstown; R. D. Williams, Cleveland; R. D. Jeffry, Columbus; S. R. Richardson, Toledo, O.; C. T. Collins, Findlay; T. Fred Zimmerman, Sandusky; Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, Judge James B. Swing, Campbell Swing Johnston, Walton G. Franz, A. A. Breed and guest, Clifford B. Wright; Jesse R. Clark, Charles P. Taft, James P. Orr, Frank H. Perkins, Braxton W. Campbell, Thomas G. Melish, Dr. A. B. Thrasher, W. A. Julian, Milton Adler, Sol H. Freiberg, Frank A. Lee, Robert J. Patton, S. R. Meyer, Charles Lewis, James J. Heekin, Frank Ramsey, Frank H. Ballman, H. A. Seinsheimer, John S. Storrs, Thomas H. Kelley, Jacob Schimmelman, Griffith P. Griffith, Frank W. Burgoyne, Farny Wurlitzer, Martin Finn, H. C. Yeiser, Albert Muhlhauser, Henry Muhlhauser, Jr., Charles Windisch, William Windisch, Joseph Cox, John Fisk, H. A. Olsson, John Albright, Joseph Sagmeister, J. O. White, R. C. Simmons, John F. Fisk, H. P. Warrener, John W. Langdale, C. A. Bosworth, T. M. Reed, Bellaire, O; John T. Allison, Sidney, O.; Frank J. Zumstein, Charles Rose, C. A. Culbertson and Charles Miller.

CANADIAN VISITOR SPENDS BUSY DAY

Following a rousing reception at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, where he gave a fifteen-minute talk on the Canadian no-strike law, Hon. W. L. MacK. King went into a two-hour conference with the Hamilton County legislative delegation at the Hotel Sinton.

Mr. King explained the Canadian law and the spirit in which it is considered and followed by both the employees and the employers of the dominion.

Members of the delegation asked many questions, which were explained by Mr. King.

According to a canvass of the Hamilton delegation there will be some county changes in the no-strike bill of Ohio. These changes, it is said, will be due to the different attitude of the American people as compared to that of the dominion regarding law. Just what these changes will be is not known by the delegation at this time. Several of the Hamilton County delegation expressed their opinion yesterday following the conference behind closed doors that there will be a merry war at Columbus in January when the bill comes before the Assembly.

Mr. King spent the night at the home of D. B. Meacham and took a tour of the city yesterday morning with his host. At noon he was the guest of the No-Strike Reception Committee at luncheon at the Sinton. The affair was social.

Following the luncheon Mr. King was taken to the Chamber of Commerce, where he made a short address. Only one other speaker on the floor of the Chamber ever drew as large a crowd, according to members of the Chamber. Judge Taft, former President, holds the precedent over Mr. King. The floor was crowded with men, and as Mr. King came into the room he was greeted with cheers.

Acting President of the Chamber Colter introduced Mr. King. Mr. Colter said that something should be done in Cincinnati to end the industrial strife which has been waging for months. He said that it is the hope of the community that some plan where the employer and the employee may meet upon a common and straight forward basis may be attained. Mr. King, he said, was the man who had secured this plan for Canada and that it had worked to the satisfaction of all there. It is to be hoped, he said, that some such plan may be put into legislation in Ohio to prevent such industrial disputes as Cincinnati has suffered during the year.

Following the introduction the chamber was a bedlam of shouts and cheers both for Mr. Colter's introduction and for the speaker. In the short time he allowed himself Mr. King outlined the Canadian law, showing that it is of satisfaction both to the employee and to the employer. He spoke along the same lines as in other speeches which have been reported by The Commercial Tribune.

Following this meeting Mr. King went to the hotel, where he rested until 3 o'clock when he went into session with the Hamilton County legislative delegation. Prof. Gale C. Lowrie of the State Bureau of Legislative Research and the personal representative of Governor Cox at the King meeting last night, was present during the executive session yesterday afternoon. He also attended the banquet.

The members of the King Reception Committee were: Jesse R. Clark, Chairman; Charles P. Taft, Braxton W. Campbell, Thomas G. Melish, James P. Orr, Robert J. Patton, Frank A. Lee, W. A. Julian, Sol H. Freiberg, Dr. A. R. Thrasher, R. D. Meacham and Frank E. Bell.

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Cincinnati "Enquirer"
September 19,1913

DISPUTE

In the Coal Mines

Which Threatened a Fuel Famine in Canada

Leads To Framing of the Industrial Act

Said King at the "No-Strike" Banquet.

Workings of the Canadian Law Are Detailed By the Former Minister of Labor.

An address of equal appeal to laborer and employee as a solution of industrial peace, but of greater moment in eventually working out the solution of world peace through the medium of reason as against force, was delivered by W. L. Mackenzie King, former Minister of Labor of the Dominion of Canada, at the "no-strike" banquet at the Sinton last night.

Mr. King detailed the workings of the law as applied to the whole of Canada, and, in comparison, said that the proposed act to be introduced into the Ohio Legislature would solve many other industrial disturbances, of which the Canadian act took no cognizance owing to the wide expanse of territory covered.

Judge James B. Swing, toastmaster, in introducing Mr. King, took occasion to review the action of the Canadian industrial act, complimenting Mr. King highly for his activity in behalf of the third party, the public, and said: "This law is designed, as any law must be, if it is to be of any value whatever, to promote justice in every controversy to which it applies. You will be gratified to learn how the Canadian legislation does make for peace; peace between employer and employee and for the public; peace upon the principle of justice to all."

Faced Fuel Famine.

Mr. King, after expressing appreciation of the invitation to speak here, said that the Canadian act for preventing strikes had grown out of a dispute in the coal mines in the Province of Alberta, which had almost brought the settlers of the Canadian West face to face with a fuel famine. It was claimed by the parties to this dispute that they were but exercising their own rights in thus fighting each other without regard to the effect of their dispute upon the public.

Mr. King contended, however, that in any civilized community private rights mease when they become public wrongs, and that if disputants are unable to amicably settle their own difficulties, in the interest of society as a whole they should be obliged to leave to the arbitrament of such authority as the state may determine the most expedient means of settling them.

He described the provisions of the Canadian act as very simple.

"The act provides that where a strike or lockout is threatened in any one of these industries, before such a strike or lockout can legally take place, the parties must refer their difference to a board for settlement," said he. "The act provides machinery by which they make this reference. Each party, the party about to strike, or the party about to lockout, must serve a notice informing the Government that unless a board is appointed a strike or lockout will take place; that they have exhausted all possible means of arriving at a settlement between themselves, and that they ask the Government to appoint a board.

"The notice served on the Government contains a statement of the differences, and a copy of that statement is required by the act to be sent to the other party to the dispute.

New Members of Board.

"Then the Minister of Labor calls upon each of the parties to name a member for the board. The men who are applying, or the company that is applying, in the first instance, are called upon to name one member; the opposite side are called upon to name a member, and these two chosen in this way meet together, and are given an opportunity to agree upon a chairman.

"If they are unable to agree upon a chairman within a specified time, then the Minister of Labor himself appoints a chairman, or if either party fails to name a member of a board themselves, the Minister of Labor appoints some one to act in the place of the party not making the appointment.

"This board when it is appointed has almost the powers of a Court. It may compel the production of documents; it may subpoena witnesses; it may take evidence under oath, but its duty is primarily that of a conciliation board in the first instance, and a board of mediation, and only secondarily that of a Court.

"Once the parties have been brought before the board in this fashion, if the board, through its good offices, can bring about a settlement by conciliation, it prepares its report and sends it in to the Government. If, however, they are unable to effect any settlement, then the board prepares a report, which is given to the public, and announced through one of the Government organs, given to the press, and sent broadcast throughout the

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land, and that report sets out what in the opinion of the board is the real trouble at issue, and what, in its opinion, ought to be done in justice to the situation to prevent a strike or lockout.

Not Compulsory Arbitration.

"There the functions of the Government ends. There is nothing in the act which compels the acceptance of this particular award. It is not compulsory arbitration. It is simply compulsory investigation. There is no restraint upon the parties. Once they have had this inquiry in the matter of whether a strike or lockout shall take place they may do just as they please about it; but the act has this feature to it—that if the public is subjected to the inconvenience of the cessation of operation in mines or upon railroads, or any of these utilities, the public knows what the trouble is about, and what, in the opinion of men who have been appointed to look into it, appears to be the right and the fair thing to do."

"Though the provisions of the act were very simple, its results were striking. Taking the experience of six full years the law had been the means of preventing all but 18 strikes on the railways, in the mines and on all public service corporations of the Dominion.

"Of the 145 applications for boards received during six years, strikes were averted or ended in all cases save 18; that is to say, in all cases, save, on an average, three in every year. There have been isolated cases where men have struck without knowing that the act was on the books, but in these cases the differences have been settled under the law almost immediately after its provisions became known.

"Of these 145 cases 18 were settled after application had been made for a board, but before a board was actually appointed.

"It is impossible, of course, to assume, with any degree of accuracy, how many disputes have thus been privately settled, which in other years might have become serious. Small disputes, which are perfectly easy to settle in the first place, if not dealt with in time often grow into tremendous battles between capital and labor, where there is no compelling force or power to bring the parties to a dispute together in amicable conference.

Only One Serious Strike.

"Limiting the application of the act to cases where only the operating crews of railroads have been concerned, the record shows that only one strike occasioning any serious interruption to transportation has occurred on the railroads of Canade since the act was placed on the statute books.

"In the street railway field we used to have strikes in Canada every year. Since the passage of this act, for this period of six years we had only one strike on all the street railway systems of Canada. That was a strike that took place in Winnipeg after a board had made an investigation, and that lasted only for a few days, and was then settled on the basis of an award made by the board.

"Formerly our steamships companies were tied up in the seaports almost every spring as the result of industrial disputes. Since the act went into effect we have had little or no stoppage in transportation, either on the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence or ocean ports, due to lockouts or strikes.

"We used to be troubled, also, with strikes of telegraphers and telephone operators. Since this act was passed we have suffered no interruption of these important agencies of communication."

Concluding, Mr. King summed up the reasons why, in his opinion, the Canadian legislation had been successful in the following words, which he said were equally applicable to the law which had been proposed for the state of Ohio; being fundamental considerations, legislation based on them should be equally effective whether under American or British institutions:

Not Dependent Upon Precedent.

"In the carrying out of all legislation men are more important than measures. The Canadian act, by according to each of the parties its own representatives on Boards of Inquiry, and permitting them to appear in person to aid in the work of conciliation and investigation, insures a degree of sympathy with the act and all that takes place under it which would not be possible in the case of a statute more mechanically administered.

"Another truth is that in evoking confidence personality is a more potent element than policy. The Canadian act is not dependent upon precedent in the carrying out of its provisions; on the other hand, it permits a range of the whole Dominion in the selection of the persons best qualified to deal with a particular situation.

"Furthermore, publicity as a means of preventing and redressing wrong is often more effective than penalty. It is a fact of human nature that, however mean and contemptible men may be as individuals, collectively and in the light of day they hesitate to have their actions so appear. The Canadian act, by insuring the widest publicity, prevents the mean man from profiting because of his meanness."

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Cincinnatti Commercial Tribune

September 19, 1913

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CANADIAN LAWS TO STOP STRIKES ARE EXPOUNDED BY ORIGINATOR

William L. McKenzie King Spends Day in City To Aid in Making New Era in Ohio Labor Situation.

REPRESENTATIVE CROWD ATTENDS BANQUET

Judge Swing Presides as Toastmaster—Chamber of Commerce Welcomes Visitor.

WILLIAM L. M'KENZIE KING.

SOME KING-ISMS.

It is up to Ohio to take the lead in making legislation which will be a precedent between employee and employer throughout the States.

The provisions of the no-strike bill for Ohio should be wider than those specified in the Canadian bill, as there is not so much territory to be governed.

Both parties to a disagreement should go willingly to a discussion.

Prevent the strike and the lockout by meeting each other on a fair basis.

Labor strikes only because it is the last resort. This proposed law brings the two elements together without disturbing the procedure of industrial endeavor.

The purpose of this act (the Canadian law on which the Ohio "no-strike" bill is based) is to expose the mean man, no matter on which side he may be.

The men to deal with these questions are more important than the act itself.

Publicity is better than penalty—at any time. Public opinion really rules.

The settlement of industrial differences does not look to the attitudes of men concerned but to the man concerned—whether employe or employer.

All the strikes that Cincinnati has suffered in the last year—if offered to a board of impartial citizens would have resulted in a speedy settlement.

The public will always remedy that in which they are affected.

No one has a right to wish for more than justice. Justice will always equalize all difficulties. Keep 'Justice' as the common watchword of all mankind.

Settle all differences by reason rather than by force. Canada has found this to be the solution of all differences.

Make the amenities of life the real propeller instead of the animosities. On the 4,000-mile border between the Northern line of the United States and the Southern line of the English possession, the Dominion, there is not a soldier, or on the lakes a battle ship to guard the interests of either country.

W. L. MacKenzie King of Ontario, former Minister of Labor of the Dominion of Canada, delivered an address last night before the citizens of Cincinnati in which he called for justice in all labor or industrial difficulties.

Mr. King, who has been the guest of Cincinnati for several days, was the honor person at a banquet in the Sinton Hotel last night under the auspices of the "No Strike Committee of Cincinnati."

Mr. King is the author of the Canadian law which submits to arbitration all industrial disputes. This law has been taken as a model for the "no strike" act which is to be presented to the next Ohio Legislature.

Throughout his address last night Mr. King admonished that justice rather than force, be applied to the adjudication of labor troubles.

Judge James B. Swing, as toastmaster, introducing Mr. King, said in part:

"I am very grateful for the honor conferred upon me by the invitation to preside at this important gathering.

"The occasion is important because of its serious purpose and because of the eminence and true greatness of the gentleman who is to address us. The purpose is that we may consider and learn wisdom touching the question—Is there any way in which the people of this country can secure and enjoy industrial peace, freedom from the lockouts and strikes so common in the relations of capital and labor, employers and employees, to each other?

"I am not without hope that there is a way open to the accomplishment of industrial peace. It is not my purpose to enter into any discussion of the matter. But in Canada they seem to have found that way and to be walking in it. They have a law that seems to open the way. I have looked into that law and its operation and results with some care and have been surprised at the simplicity and wisdom and justice of the law, and surprised to find how universally it is accepted by the people, employers and employees, and all the people, and how effectually it is working out results for the good of all.

"That remarkable legislation is chiefly the result of the thought and labors of one great man; I may truly say, of a great Canadian statesman, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Minister of Labor for the Dominion of Canada, when that great and brilliant man whom all Americans delight to honor, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was Prime Minister. Mr. King highly honors us with his presence tonight."

Speech of Mr. King.

In opening his remarks Mr. King thanked the officers and members of the No Strike Association of Cincinnati for the honor conferred in extending an invitation to him to address such a large gathering of representative citizens in one of the most progressive cities of the historic State of Ohio. He congratulated the association on the work it had undertaken in the interests of industrial peace. If successful in accomplishing its aims it would confer a lasting benefit not on labor and capital alone, but all classes in the community, and the fruit of its labors would not end with the State of Ohio.

In this particular, as in many other times in the past, Ohio would lead the other States of the Union. From its central position it would radiate an influence that would prove beneficent to the whole American Union.

Mr. King said he had not come to point the way to the solution of any problem which Americans had not solved for themselves. He knew only too well how many-sided was the industrial question and the legislation which might work very well in one country, under one act of institutions, might not be wholly suited to the requirements of another country with different conditions. He believed, however, there were enough similarity between the people north and south of the international frontier and the problems confronting each to make the experience of the one country of value to the other, and it was to give for what it was worth Canada's experience under the industrial disputes investigation act that he had gladly accepted the generous invitation extended to address the gathering.

Recalls History of Act.

Mr. King then explained the circumstances which had given rise to the enactment of the industrial disputes investigation act by the Parliament of Canada in the spring of 1907. He touched briefly upon his own experiences as a conciliator in industrial disputes in Canada and of the salient effects which they had revealed. He showed how a lockout or strike, which might effect the participants only slightly, might embarrass other industries and all classes of the community over a very vast area, endangering even the existence of life itself. When there was this possibility of injury to the community as a whole arising from any cause, it was the clear duty of government, whether State or federal, to seek means of prevention in the public interests.

The Canadian act for preventing strikes had grown out of a dispute in the coal mines in the Province of Alberta, which had almost brought the settlers of the Canadian West, on the verge of winter, face to face with a fuel famine. The strike which had occasioned this condition attracted little attention save locally at the outset, but it brought a part of the continent into a position of great peril. It was claimed by the parties to this dispute that they were but exercising their own rights in thus fighting each other without regard to the effect of their dispute upon the public.

Mr. King contended, however, that this was a wrong view and that in any civilized community private rights ceased when they became public wrongs, and that if disputants are unable to amicably settle their own difficulties, in the interest of society as a whole, they should be obliged to leave to the arbitrament of such authority as the State may determine the most expedient means of settling them.

Provisions of Law.

The problem in this connection is to provide a maximum of individual liberty with the minimum of State interference. This he thought the Canadian act had accomplished.

The provisions of the Canadian act were very simple. These he describes as follows:

"The act provides that where a strike or lockout is threatened in any one of these industries, before such a strike or lockout can legally take place, the parties must refer their difference to a board for settlement. The act provides machinery by which they make this reference. Each party, the party about to strike or the party about to lock out, must serve a notice informing the government that unless a board is appointed a strike or lockout will take place; that they have exhausted all possible means of arriving at a settlement between themselves, and that they ask the government to appoint a board.

"The notice served on the government contains a statement of the differences and a copy of that statement is required by the act to be sent to the other party to the dispute.

Powers of Board.

"Then the Minister of Labor calls upon each of the parties to name a member for the board. The men who are applying or the company that is applying, in the first instance, are called upon to name one member; the opposite side is called upon to name a member, and these two chosen in this way meet together and are given an opportunity to agree upon a Chairman.

"If they are unable to agree upon a Chairman within a specified time then the Minister of Labor himself appoints a Chairman, or if either party fails to name a member of a board themselves, the Minister of Labor appoints some one to act in the place of the party not making the appointment.

"This board, when it is appointed, has almost the powers of a court. It may compel the production of documents, it may subpoena witnesses, it may take evidence under oath; but its duty is primarily that of a conciliation board in the first instance, and a board of mediation and only secondarily that of a court.

"Once the parties have been brought before the board in this fashion, if the board through its good offices can bring about a settlement by conciliation, it prepares its report and sends it in to the Government. If, however, they are unable to effect any settlement, then the board prepares a report, which is given to the public, and announced through one of the Government organs, given to the press and sent broadcast throughout the land, and that report sets out what in the opinion of the board is the real trouble at issue, and what, in its opinion, ought to be done in justice to the situation to prevent a strike or lockout.

It Is Not Compulsory.

"There the function of the Government ends. There is nothing in the act which compels the acceptance of this particular award. It is not compulsory arbitration. It is simply compulsory investigation. There is no restraint upon the parties. Once they have had this inquiry in the matter of whether a strike or lockout shall take place, they may do just as they please about it; but the act has this feature to it, that if the public is subjected to the inconvenience of the cessation of operation in mines or upon railways, or any of these utilities, the public knows what the trouble is about, and what, in the opinion of men who have been appointed to look into it, appears to be the right and fair thing to do.

"Though the provisions of the act were very simple, its results were striking. Taking the experience of six full years, the law had been the means of preventing all but eighteen strikes on the railways, in the mines and on all public-service corporations of the Dominion.

"A complete record of its operation from the end of March, 1907, to the end of March, 1913, shows that during that time there have been altogether 145 applications for boards. Of these, 40 have had to do with coal mining, 11 with metal mining, 61 with railroads, 13 with street railways, 7 with shipping, 2 with commercial telegraphers, 2 with telephone workers, 4 with civic laborers and 5 with industries other than mines or public utilities, such as the boot and shoe industry, which may come under its provisions if the parties acquiesce.

Many Strikes Averted.

"Of the 145 applications for boards received during six years, strikes were averted or ended in all cases save eighteen; that is to say, in all cases save in an average three in every year. There have been isolated cases where men have struck without knowing that the act was on the books, but in these cases the differences have been settled under the law almost immediately after its provisions became known.

"Of these 145 cases eighteen were settled after application had been made for a board, but before a board was actually appointed.

"This is an evidence of the restraining effect of such an act. In these cases either one or the other of the parties to the dispute realized that they did not have a good enough case to take before a board, and were prepared, therefore, to make a settlement without further investigation. For the same reason the actual effect of this law is probably very much wider than the figures seem to indicate.

"There were cases in which, under former conditions, strikes or lockouts would have taken place, but which, because of the fear of publicity, through investigation, have been settled and smoothed away by an agreement between the men and the companies without even an application for a board. It is impossible, of course, to assume with any degree of accuracy how many disputes have thus been privately settled, which in other years might have become serious. Small disputes which are perfectly easy to settle in the first place, if not dealt with in time, often grow into tremendous battles between capital and labor, where there is no compelling force or power to bring the parties to a dispute together in amicable conference.

"Limiting the application of the act to cases where only the operating crews of railroads have been concerned, the record shows that only one strike occasioning any serious interruption to transportation has occurred on the railroads of Canada since the act was placed on the statute books. That was the Grand Trunk strike of 1910, which took place after there had been an investigation by a board. It lasted about two weeks and was finally settled very much on the basis recommended by the board.

Only One Strike.

"In the street railway field we used to have strikes in Canada every year. They were among the worst strikes we have had in the country, which I mean that they inconvenienced the public more than other strikes, that they not infrequently led to the destruction of a great deal of property, and that occasionally resulted in the inflicting of permanent injury and in one or two cases, loss of life itself.

"Since the passage of this act, for this period of six years we had only one strike on all the street railway systems of Canada. That was a strike that took place in Winnipeg after a board had made an investigation and that lasted only for a few days and was then settled on the basis of an award made by the board.

"Formerly our steamship companies were tied up in the seaports almost every spring as the result of industrial disputes. Since the act went into effect we have had little or no stoppage in transportation either on the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, or ocean ports due to lockouts or strikes.

"We used to be troubled, also, with strikes of telegraphers and telephone operators. Since this act was passed we have suffered no interruption of these important agencies of communication.

"I have touched here on the main elements that enter into the transportation and communication systems of the country. It is obvious from the records that in Canada, with the exceptions named, we have had for six years what might be called an all but complete immunity from industrial strife on the agencies of transportation and communication in the Dominion. In mines, the record has not been quite so good, though there, also, it has been very favorable.

Maintains Industrial Peace.

"If the Act had done nothing more than perceptibly to minimize the yearly average of industrial disputes it would be deserving of being classed not only as a successful piece of legislation but as a law that had conferred upon the people of the whole Dominion a security in industrial affairs hitherto unknown. But it has done more than this; it has maintained industrial peace to a degree the money value of which it is impossible to estimate."

Having outlined the provisions of the Canadian law and the results achieved under its operation since the time of its enactment, Mr. King then spoke on the bill which had been drafted by Mr. Albert A. Huseman, counsel for the "No Strike" Committee and which had been modelled upon the Canadian act. He congratulated Mr. Huseman and the association on the bill framed and believed that if it were enacted into law by the State it would go a long way toward successfully effecting the end it was intended to serve.

"Its application in one sense was wider than that of the Canadian act in that it covered practically all industries within the State. In another respect its application was not as wide, for while the Canadian act was limited to the industries to which it applied, its application extended to all the Provinces of the Dominion.

"The wider field of application made it necessary to restrict the industries to which it was applicable, to the industries in the nature of public utilities or public service corporations. The more restricted area of the State should make it possible to increase the number of industries to which the measure might apply without enhancing the difficulty of administration.

The Real Test.

"The real test in the matter of application was not so much the extent of area or number of industries as the number of persons likely to be affected by any dispute, and if this were made the criterion he thought the measure should prove as beneficent to any individual State within the borders of the Union as had the Canadian act to the Dominion as a whole."

Concluding Mr. King summed up the reasons why in his opinion the Canadian legislation had been successful in the following words, which he said were equally applicable to the law which had been proposed for the State of Ohio, being fundamental considerations legislation based on them should be equally effective whether under American or British institutions.

"In the carrying out of all legislation men are more important than measures. The Canadian act, by according to each of the parties its own representatives on boards of inquiry and permitting them to appear in person to aid in the work of conciliation and investigation, insures a degree of sympathy with the act and all that takes place under it which would not be possible in the case of a statute more mechanically administered.

"Another truth is that in evoking confidence personality is a more potent element than policy. The Canadian act is not dependable upon precedent in the carrying out of its provisions; on the other hand it permits a range of the whole dominion in the solution of the persons best qualified to deal with a particular situation.

Effect of Publicity.

"Furthermore, publicity as a means of preventing and redressing wrong is often more effective than penalty. It is a fact of human nature that however mean and contemptible men may be as individuals, collectively and in the light of day they hesitate to have their actions so appear. The Canadian act, by insuring the widest publicity, prevents the mean man from profiting because of his meanness.

"Lastly, as Edmund Burke has said, "Justice is the common concern of mankind." The Canadian act, by recognizing the public as a party immediately concerned in the prevention of industrial wrongs, helps to insure that measure of justice in the investigation of industrial differences which makes the verdict of public opinion, or the fear of it, all powerful as an element in the maintenance of industrial peace."

Following Mr. King's address he was beseiged by those who attended the banquet. He spent last night at the Sinton Hotel and will leave this afternoon for his home in Ontario, Canada.

Following is a list of the guests:

Prof. Gale C. Lowrie, Thornton R. Snyder, Charles L. Swain, William G. Beatty, Frank H. Reppert, Robert Black, W. W. Schweikert, John C. Hoffman, Louis H. Cappelle, J. R. Clarke, Theodore S. Jung, Louis P. Cook, Thomas M. Gregory, Gilbert Kuppin, Louis Schulte, Joseph Cappel, M. E. Moch, Sam Berman, A. L. Heidsheimer, George Eustis, Henry Vogel, Edward B. Harris, A. L. Sanford, E. L. Hitchens, Henry Smith, William Ranz, Gebhardt Huelsman, Matt Glaser, Frank E. Tunison, Albert A. Huseman, T. L. Drimmie, R. D. Meacham, F. S. Meacham, James Hamilton, Frank E. Bell, Judge Moses F. Wilson, Gregory Moorman, R. K. LeBlond, F. M. Baggs, Portsmouth; George W. Armstrong, Joseph Sullivan, Henry Casper, Akron; Charles O. Rose, H. George Sickles, D. B. Meacham, Gordon Carew, Charles Herbst, Jr., J. George Jung, Christian J. Goetz, Joseph Zimmerman, William Moerlein, George P. Jung, O. K. Shimansky, Columbus; Edward Bernard, Bert Blume, Wapakoneta, O. Thomas Avery, Youngstown; R. D. Williams, Cleveland; R. D. Jeffry, Columbus; S. R. Richardson, Toledo, O.; C. T. Collins, Findlay; T. Fred Zimmerman, Sandusky; Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, Judge James B. Swing, Campbell Swing Johnston, Walton G. Franz, A. A. Breed and guest, Clifford B. Wright; Jesse R. Clark, Charles P. Taft, James P. Orr, Frank H. Perkins, Braxton W. Campbell, Thomas G. Melish, Dr. A. R. Thrasher, W. A. Julian, Milton Adler, Sol H. Freiberg, Frank A. Lee, Robert J. Patton, S. R. Meyer, Charles Lewis, James J. Heekin, Frank Ramsey, Frank H. Ballman, H. A. Seinsheimer, John S. Storrs, Thomas H. Kelley, Jacob Schimmelman, Griffith P. Griffith, Frank W. Burgoyne, Farny Wurlitzer, Martin Finn, H. C. Yeiser, Albert Muhlhauser, Henry Muhlhauser, Jr., Charles Windisch, William Windisch, Joseph Cox, John Fisk, H. A. Olsson, John Albright, Joseph Sagmeister, J. O. White, R. C. Simmons, John F. Fisk, H. P. Warrener, John W. Langdale, C. A. Bosworth, T. M. Reed, Bellaire, O; John T. Allison, Sidney, O.; Frank J. Zumstein, Charles Rose, C. A. Culbertson and Charles Miller.

CANADIAN VISITOR SPENDS BUSY DAY

Following a rousing reception at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, where he gave a fifteen-minute talk on the Canadian no-strike law, Hon. W. L. MacK. King went into a two-hour conference with the Hamilton County legislative delegation at the Hotel Sinton.

Mr. King explained the Canadian law and the spirit in which it is considered and followed by both the employees and the employers of the dominion.

Members of the delegation asked many questions, which were explained by Mr. King.

According to a canvass of the Hamilton delegation there will be some county changes in the no-strike bill of Ohio. These changes, it is said, will be due to the different attitude of the American people as compared to that of the dominion regarding law. Just what these changes will be is not known by the delegation at this time. Several of the Hamilton County delegation expressed their opinion yesterday following the conference behind closed doors that there will be a merry war at Columbus in January when the bill comes before the Assembly.

Mr. King spent the night at the home of D. B. Meacham and took a tour of the city yesterday morning with his host. At noon he was the guest of the No-Strike Reception Committee at luncheon at the Sinton. The affair was social.

Following the luncheon Mr. King was taken to the Chamber of Commerce, where he made a short address. Only one other speaker on the floor of the Chamber ever drew as large a crowd, according to members of the Chamber. Judge Taft, former President, holds the precedent over Mr. King. The floor was crowded with men, and as Mr. King came into the room he was greeted with cheers.

Acting President of the Chamber Colter introduced Mr. King. Mr. Colter said that something should be done in Cincinnati to end the industrial strife which has been waging for months. He said that it is the hope of the community that some plan where the employer and the employee may meet upon a common and straight forward basis may be attained. Mr. King, he said, was the man who had secured this plan for Canada and that it had worked to the satisfaction of all there. It is to be hoped, he said, that some such plan may be put into legislation in Ohio to prevent such industrial disputes as Cincinnati has suffered during the year.

Following the introduction the chamber was a bedlam of shouts and cheers both for Mr. Colter's introduction and for the speaker. In the short time he allowed himself Mr. King outlined the Canadian law, showing that it is of satisfaction both to the employee and to the employer. He spoke along the same lines as in other speeches which have been reported by The Commercial Tribune.

Following this meeting Mr. King went to the hotel, where he rested until 2 o'clock when he went into session with the Hamilton County legislative delegation. Prof. Gale C. Lowrie of the State Bureau of Legislative Research and the personal representative of Governor Cox at the King meeting last night, was present during the executive session yesterday afternoon. He also attended the banquet.

The members of the King Reception Committee were: Jesse R. Clark, Chairman; Charles P. Taft, Braxton W. Campbell, Thomas G. Melish, James P. Orr, Robert J. Patton, Frank A. Lee, W. A. Julian, Sol H. Freiberg, Dr. A. R. Thrasher, R. D. Meacham and Frank E. Bell.

NOTED ENGINEER DIES.

BEACON, N. Y., Sept. 18.—John Douglas Fouquet, a prominent railroad construction engineer, died today at his home here at the age of 86.

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CANADIAN LAWS TO STOP STRIKES ARE EXPOUNDED BY ORIGINATOR

William L. McKenzie King Spends Day in City To Aid in Making New Era in Ohio Labor Situation.

REPRESENTATIVE CROWD ATTENDS BANQUET

Judge Swing Presides as Toastmaster—Chamber of Commerce Welcomes Visitor.

WILLIAM L. M'KENZIE KING.

SOME KING-ISMS.

It is up to Ohio to take the lead in making legislation which will be a precedent between employee and employer throughout the States.

The provisions of the no-strike bill for Ohio should be wider than those specified in the Canadian bill, as there is not so much territory to be governed.

Both parties to a disagreement should go willingly to a discussion.

Prevent the strike and the lockout by meeting each other on a fair basis.

Labor strikes only because it is the last resort. This proposed law brings the two elements together without disturbing the procedure of industrial endeavor.

The purpose of this act (the Canadian law on which the Ohio "no-strike" bill is based) is to expose the mean man, no matter on which side he may be.

The men to deal with these questions are more important than the act itself.

Publicity is better than penalty—at any time. Public opinion really rules.

The settlement of industrial differences does not look to the attitudes of men concerned but to the man concerned—whether employe or employer.

All the strikes that Cincinnati has suffered in the last year—if offered to a board of impartial citizens would have resulted in a speedy settlement.

The public will always remedy that in which they are affected.

No one has a right to wish for more than justice. Justice will always equalize all difficulties. Keep 'Justice' as the common watchword of all mankind.

Settle all differences by reason rather than by force. Canada has found this to be the solution of all differences.

Make the amenities of life the real propeller instead of the animosities. On the 4,000-mile border between the Northern line of the United States and the Southern line of the English possession, the Dominion, there is not a soldier, or on the lakes a battle ship to guard the interests of either country.

W. L. MacKenzie King of Ontario, former Minister of Labor of the Dominion of Canada, delivered an address last night before the citizens of Cincinnati in which he called for justice in all labor or industrial difficulties.

Mr. King, who has been the guest of Cincinnati for several days, was the honor person at a banquet in the Sinton Hotel last night under the auspices of the "No Strike Committee of Cincinnati."

Mr. King is the author of the Canadian law which submits to arbitration all industrial disputes. This law has been taken as a model for the "no strike" act which is to be presented to the next Ohio Legislature.

Throughout his address last night Mr. King admonished that justice rather than force, be applied to the adjudication of labor troubles.

Judge James B. Swing, as toastmaster, introducing Mr. King, said in part:

"I am very grateful for the honor conferred upon me by the invitation to preside at this important gathering.

"The occasion is important because of its serious purpose and because of the eminence and true greatness of the gentleman who is to address us. The purpose is that we may consider and learn wisdom touching the question—Is there any way in which the people of this country can secure and enjoy industrial peace, freedom from the lockouts and strikes so common in the relations of capital and labor, employers and employees, to each other?

"I am not without hope that there is a way open to the accomplishment of industrial peace. It is not my purpose to enter into any discussion of the matter. But in Canada they seem to have found that way and to be walking in it. They have a law that seems to open the way. I have looked into that law and its operation and results with some care and have been surprised at the simplicity and wisdom and justice of the law, and surprised to find how universally it is accepted by the people, employers and employees, and all the people, and how effectually it is working out results for the good of all.

"That remarkable legislation is chiefly the result of the thought and labors of one great man; I may truly say, of a great Canadian statesman, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Minister of Labor for the Dominion of Canada, when that great and brilliant man whom all Americans delight to honor, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was Prime Minister. Mr. King highly honors us with his presence tonight."

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"Limiting the application of the act to cases where only the operating crews of railroads have been concerned, the record shows that only one strike occasioning any serious interruption to transportation has occurred on the railroads of Canada since the act was placed on the statute books. That was the Grand Trunk strike of 1910, which took place after there had been an investigation by a board. It lasted about two weeks and was finally settled very much on the basis recommended by the board.

Only One Strike.

"In the street railway field we used to have strikes in Canada every year. They were among the worst strikes we have had in the country, which I mean that they inconvenienced the public more than other strikes, that they not infrequently led to the destruction of a great deal of property, and that occasionally resulted in the inflicting of permanent injury and in one or two cases, loss of life itself.

"Since the passage of this act, for this period of six years we had only one strike on all the street railway systems of Canada. That was a strike that took place in Winnipeg after a board had made an investigation and that lasted only for a few days and was then settled on the basis of an award made by the board.

"Formerly our steamship companies were tied up in the seaports almost every spring as the result of industrial disputes. Since the act went into effect we have had little or no stoppage in transportation either on the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, or ocean ports, due to lockouts or strikes.

"We used to be troubled, also, with strikes of telegraphers and telephone operators. Since this act was passed we have suffered no interruption of these important agencies of communication.

"I have touched here on the main elements that enter into the transportation and communication systems of the country. It is obvious from the records that in Canada, with the exceptions named, we have had for six years what might be called an all but complete immunity from industrial strife on the agencies of transportation and communication in the Dominion. In mines, the record has not been quite so good, though there, also, it has been very favorable.

Maintains Industrial Peace.

"If the Act had done nothing more than perceptibly to minimise the yearly average of industrial disputes it would be deserving of being classed not only as a successful piece of legislation but as a law that had conferred upon the people of the whole Dominion a security in industrial affairs hitherto unknown. But it has done more than this; it has maintained industrial peace to a degree the money value of which it is impossible to estimate."

Having outlined the provisions of the Canadian law and the results achieved under its operation since the time of its enactment, Mr. King then spoke on the bill which had been drafted by Mr. Albert A. Huseman, counsel for the "No Strike" Committee and which had been modelled upon the Canadian act. He congratulated Mr. Huseman and the association on the bill framed and believed that if it were enacted into law by the State it would go a long way toward successfully effecting the end it was intended to serve.

"Its application in one sense was wider than that of the Canadian act in that it covered practically all industries within the State. In another respect its application was not as wide, for while the Canadian act was limited to the industries to which it applied, its application extended to all the Provinces of the Dominion.

"The wider field of application made it necessary to restrict the industries to which it was applicable, to the industries in the nature of public utilities or public service corporations. The more restricted area of the State should make it possible to increase the number of industries to which the measure might apply without enhancing the difficulty of administration.

The Real Test.

"The real test in the matter of application was not so much the extent of area or number of industries as the number of persons likely to be affected by any dispute, and if this were made the criterion he thought the measure should prove as beneficent to any individual State within the borders of the Union as had the Canadian act to the Dominion as a whole."

Concluding Mr. King summed up the reasons why in his opinion the Canadian legislation had been successful in the following words, which he said were equally applicable to the law which had been proposed for the State of Ohio, being fundamental considerations legislation based on them should be equally effective whether under American or British institutions.

"In the carrying out of all legislation men are more important than measures. The Canadian act, by according to each of the parties its own representatives on boards of inquiry and permitting them to appear in person to aid in the work of conciliation and investigation, insures a degree of sympathy with the act and all that takes place under it which would not be possible in the case of a statute more mechanically administered.

"Another truth is that in evoking confidence personality is a more potent element than policy. The Canadian act is not dependable upon precedent in the carrying out of its provisions; on the other hand it permits a range of the whole dominion in the solution of the persons best qualified to deal with a particular situation.

Effect of Publicity.

"Furthermore, publicity as a means of preventing and redressing wrong is often more effective than penalty. It is a fact of human nature that however mean and contemptible men may be as individuals, collectively and in the light of day they hesitate to have their actions so appear. The Canadian act, by insuring the widest publicity, prevents the mean man from profiting because of his meanness.

"Lastly, as Edmund Burke has said, "Justice is the common concern of mankind." The Canadian act, by recognizing the public as a party immediately concerned in the prevention of industrial wrongs, helps to insure that measure of justice in the investigation of industrial differences which makes the verdict of public opinion, or the fear of it, all powerful as an element in the maintenance of industrial peace."

Following Mr. King's address he was besieged by those who attended the banquet. He spent last night at the Sinton Hotel and will leave this afternoon for his home in Ontario, Canada.

Following is a list of the guests:

Prof. Gale C. Lowrie, Thornton R. Snyder, Charles L. Swain, William G. Beatty, Frank H. Reppert, Robert Black, W. W. Schweikert, John C. Hoffman, Louis H. Cappelle, J. R. Clarke, Theodore S. Juisg, Louis P. Cook, Thomas M. Gregory, Gilbert Kuppin, Louis Schulte, Joseph Cappel, M. E. Moch, Sam Berman, A. L. Heinsheimer, George Eustis, Henry Vogel, Edward B. Harris, A. L. Sanford, E. L. Hitchens, Henry Smith, William Ranz, Gebhardt Huelsman, Matt Glaser, Frank E. Tunison, Albert A. Huseman, T. L. Drimmie, R. D. Meacham, F. S. Meacham, James Hamilton, Frank E. Bell, Judge Moses F. Wilson, Gregory Moorman, R. K. LeBlond, F. M. Baggs, Portsmouth; George W. Armstrong, Joseph Sullivan, Henry Casper, Akron; Charles O. Rose, H. George Sickles, D. B. Meacham, Gordon Carew, Charles Herbst, Jr., J. George Jung, Christian J. Goetz, Joseph Zimmerman, William Moerlein, George P. Jung, O. K. Shlmansky, Columbus; Edward Bernard, Bert Blume, Wapakoneta, O. Thomas Avery, Youngstown; R. D. Williams, Cleveland; R. D. Jeffry, Columbus; S. R. Richardson, Toledo, O.; C. T. Collins, Findlay; T. Fred Zimmerman, Sandusky; Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, Judge James B. Swing, Campbell Swing Johnston, Walton G. Franz, A. A. Breed and guest, Clifford B. Wright; Jesse R. Clark, Charles P. Taft, James P. Orr, Frank H. Perkins, Braxton W. Campbell, Thomas G. Melish, Dr. A. B. Thrasher, W. A. Julian, Milton Adler, Sol H. Freiberg, Frank A. Lee, Robert J. Patton, S. R. Meyer, Charles Lewis, James J. Heekin, Frank Ramsey, Frank H. Ballman, H. A. Seinsheimer, John S. Storrs, Thomas H. Kelley, Jacob Schimmelman, Griffith P. Griffith, Frank W. Burgoyne, Farny Wurlitzer, Martin Finn, H. C. Yeiser, Albert Muhlhauser, Henry Muhlhauser, Jr., Charles Windisch, William Windisch, Joseph Cox, John Fisk, H. A. Olsson, John Albright, Joseph Sagmeister, J. O. White, R. C. Simmons, John F. Fisk, H. P. Warrener, John W. Langdale, C. A. Bosworth, T. M. Reed, Bellaire, O; John T. Allison, Sidney, O.; Frank J. Zumstein, Charles Rose, C. A. Culbertson and Charles Miller.

CANADIAN VISITOR SPENDS BUSY DAY

Following a rousing reception at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, where he gave a fifteen-minute talk on the Canadian no-strike law, Hon. W. L. MacK. King went into a two-hour conference with the Hamilton County legislative delegation at the Hotel Sinton.

Mr. King explained the Canadian law and the spirit in which it is considered and followed by both the employees and the employers of the dominion.

Members of the delegation asked many questions, which were explained by Mr. King.

According to a canvass of the Hamilton delegation there will be some county changes in the no-strike bill of Ohio. These changes, it is said, will be due to the different attitude of the American people as compared to that of the dominion regarding law. Just what these changes will be is not known by the delegation at this time. Several of the Hamilton County delegation expressed their opinion yesterday following the conference behind closed doors that there will be a merry war at Columbus in January when the bill comes before the Assembly.

Mr. King spent the night at the home of D. B. Meacham and took a tour of the city yesterday morning with his host. At noon he was the guest of the No-Strike Reception Committee at luncheon at the Sinton. The affair was social.

Following the luncheon Mr. King was taken to the Chamber of Commerce, where he made a short address. Only one other speaker on the floor of the Chamber ever drew as large a crowd, according to members of the Chamber. Judge Taft, former President, holds the precedent over Mr. King. The floor was crowded with men, and as Mr. King came into the room he was greeted with cheers.

Acting President of the Chamber Colter introduced Mr. King. Mr. Colter said that something should be done in Cincinnati to end the industrial strife which has been waging for months. He said that it is the hope of the community that some plan where the employer and the employee may meet upon a common and straight forward basis may be attained. Mr. King, he said, was the man who had secured this plan for Canada and that it had worked to the satisfaction of all there. It is to be hoped, he said, that some such plan may be put into legislation in Ohio to prevent such industrial disputes as Cincinnati has suffered during the year.

Following the introduction the chamber was a bedlam of shouts and cheers both for Mr. Colter's introduction and for the speaker. In the short time he allowed himself Mr. King outlined the Canadian law, showing that it is of satisfaction both to the employee and to the employer. He spoke along the same lines as in other speeches which have been reported by The Commercial Tribune.

Following this meeting Mr. King went to the hotel, where he rested until 3 o'clock when he went into session with the Hamilton County legislative delegation. Prof. Gale C. Lowrie of the State Bureau of Legislative Research and the personal representative of Governor Cox at the King meeting last night, was present during the executive session yesterday afternoon. He also attended the banquet.

The members of the King Reception Committee were: Jesse R. Clark, Chairman; Charles P. Taft, Braxton W. Campbell, Thomas G. Melish, James P. Orr, Robert J. Patton, Frank A. Lee, W. A. Julian, Sol H. Freiberg, Dr. A. R. Thrasher, R. D. Meacham and Frank E. Bell.

NOTED ENGINEER DIES.

BEACON, N. Y., Sept. 18.—John Douglas Fouquet, a prominent railroad construction engineer, died today at his home here at the age of 84.

In opening his remarks, Mr.King thanked the officers and members of the "No Strike"Association of Cincinnati for the honour conferred in extending an invitation to him to address such a large gathering of representative citizens in one of the most progressive cities of the historic State of Ohio. He congratulated the Association on the work it had undertaken in the interests of industrial peace. If successful in accomplishing its aims it would confer a lasting benefit not on labour and capital alone, but all classes in the community, and the fruit of its labours would not end with the State of Ohio.

In this particular as in many other times in the past, Ohio would lead the other States of the Union. From its central position it would raidate an influence that would prove beneficent to the whole American Union.

Mr. King said he had not come to point the way to the solution of any problem which Americans had not solved for themselves. He knew only too well how many sided was the industrial question and that legislation which might work very well in one country, under one set of institutions might not be wholly suited to the requirements of another country with different conditions. He believed, however, there was enough similarity between the peoples the North and South of the International frontier and the problems confronting each, to make the experience of the one country of value to the other, and it was to give for what it was worth

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Canada's experience under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act that he had gladly accepted the generous invitation extended to address the gathering.

Mr. King then explained the circumstances which had given rise to the enactment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by the Parliament of Canada in the Spring of 1907. He touched briefly upon his own experiences as a conciliator in industrial disputes in Canada and of the valient effects which they had revealed. He showed how a lockout or strike which might effect the participants but slightly, might embarass other industries and ~~into~~ all classes of the community over a very vast area endangering even the existence of life itself. Where there was this possibility of injury to the community as a whole arising from any cause, it was the clear duty of Government, whether State or Federal to seek means of prevention in the public interest.

The Canadian Act for preventing strikes had grown out of a dispute in the coal mines in the Province of Alberta, which had almost brought the settlers of the Canadian West, on the verge of winter, face to face with a fuel famine. The strike which had occasioned this condition attracted little attention save locally at the outset, but it brought a part of the Continent into a position of great peril. It was claimed by the parties to this dispute that they were but exercising their own rights in thus fighting each other without regard to the effect of their dispute upon the public.

Mr. King contehded further however that this was a wrong

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view and that in any civilized community private rights ceased when they became public wrongs, and that ~~so organized society~~ if disputants are unable to amicably settle their own difficulties, in the interest of society as a whole, they should be obliged to leave to the arbitrament of such authority as the State may determine the most expedient means of settling them.

The problem in this connection is to provide a maximum of individual liberty with the minimum of State interference. This he thought the Canadian Act had accomplished.

The provisions of the Canadian Act were very simple. These he described as follows:

"The Act provides that where a strike or lockout is threatened in any one of these industries, before such a strike or lockout can legally take place, the parties must refer their differences to a Board for settlement. The act provides machinery by which they make this reference. Each party, the party about to strike, or the party about to lockout, must serve a notice informing the government that unless a Board is appointed a strike or lockout will take place; that they have exhausted all possible means of arriving at a settlement between themselves, and that they ask the government to appoint a Board.

"The notice served on the government contains a statement of the differences and a copy of that statement is required by the act to be sent to the other party to the dispute.

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Then the Minister of Labor calls upon each of the parties to name a member for the Board. The men who are applying or the company that is applying, in the first instance, are called upon to name one member; the opposite side are called upon to name a member, and these two chosen in this way meet together, and are given an opportunity to agree upon a chairman.

If they are unable to agree upon a chairman within a specified time then the Minister of Labor himself appoints a chairman, ~~if~~ or if either party fails to name a member of a Board themselves, the Minister of Labor appoints someone to act in the place of the party not making the appointment.

This Board when it is appointed has almost the powers of a court. It may compel the production of documents; it may subpoena witnesses; it may take evidence under oath, but its duty is primarily that of a conciliation board in the first instance, and a board of mediation, and only secondarily that of a court.

Once the parties have been brought before the Board in this fashion, if the Board through its good offices can bring about a settlement by conciliation, it prepares its report and send it in to the government. If, however, they are unable to effect any settlement, then the Board prepares a report, which is given to the public, and announced through one of the government organs, given to the press, and sent

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broadcast throughout the land, and that report sets out what in the opinion of the Board is the real trouble at issue, and what, in its opinion, ought to be done in justice to the situation to prevent a strike or lockout.

There the function of the government ends. There is nothing in the act which compels the acceptance of this particular award. It is not compulsory arbitration. It is simply compulsory investigation. There is no restraint upon the parties. Once they have had this inquiry in the matter of whether a strike or lockout shall take place, they may do just as they please about it; but the act has this feature to it, that if the public is subjected to the inconvenience of the cessation of operation in mines or upon railways, or any of these utilities, the public knows what the trouble is about, and what, in the opinion of men who have been appointed to look into it, appears to be the right and the fair thing to do."

Though the provisions of the Act were very simple its results were striking. Taking the experience of six full years, the Law had been the means of preventing all but eighteen strikes on the Railways, in the mines and on all Public service corporations of the Dominion.

"A complete record of its operation from the end of March, 1907, to the end of March, 1913, shows that during that time there have been, altogether, 145 applications for boards. Of these, 4o have had to dowith coal mining, 11 with metal

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mining; 61 with railroads; 13 with street ra ilways, 7 with shipping; 2 with commerical telegraphers; 2 with telephone workers; 4 with civic laborers; and 5 with industries other than mines or public utilities, such as the boot and shoe industry, which may come under its provisions if the parties acquiesce.

Of the 145 applications for boards received during six years, strikes were averted or ended in all cases save 18; that is to say, in all cases, save, on an average, three in every year. There have been isolated cases where men have struck without knowing that the Act was on the books, but in these cases the differences have been settled under the law almost immediately after its provisions became known.

Of these 145 cases, 18 were settled after application had been made for a board, but before a board was actually appointed. This is an evidence of the restraining effect of such an Act. In these cases, either one or the other of the parties to the dispute realized that they did not have a good enough case to take before a board, and were prepared, therefore, to make a settlement without further investigation. For the same reason, the actual effect of this law is probably very much wider than the figures seem to indicate. ~~I know from personal knowledge of~~ There were cases in which, under former conditions, strikes or lockouts would have taken place, but which, because of the fear of publicity ~~which~~, through investigation, have been settled and smoothed away by an agreement between the men and the companies without even

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an application for a board. It is impossible, of course, to assume, with any degree of accuracy, how many disputes have thus been privately settled, which in other years might have become serious. Small disputes, which are perfectly easy to settle in the first place, if not dealt with in time, often grow into tremendous battles between capital and labor, where there is no compelling force or pwer to bring the parties to a dispute together in amicable conference.

Limiting the application of the Act to cases where only the operating crews of railroads have been concerned, the record shows that only one strike occasioning any serious interruption to transportation has occureed on the railraods of Canada since the Act was place on the statute books. That was the Grand Trunk strike of 1910, which took place after there had been an investigation by an board. It lasted about two weeks and was finally settled very much on the basis recommended by the board. ~~There have been, in all, five other strikes of employees of railroads, but none of these imperceptibly affected the public welfare.~~

In the street realway field we used to have strikes in Canada every year. They were among the worst strikes we have had in the country, by which I mean that they inconvenienced the public more than other strikes, that they not infrequently led to the destruction of a great deal of property, and that they occasionally resulted in the inflicting of permament injury, and in one or two cases, loss of life itself. Since the passage of this Act, for this period of six

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We used to be troubled, also, with strikes of telegraphers and telephone operators. Since this Act was passed we have suffered no interruption of these important agencies of communication.

I have touched here on the main elements that enter into the transportation and communication systems of the country. It is obvious from the records that in Canada, with the exceptions named, we have had for six years what might be called an all but complete immunity from industrial strife on the agencies of transportation and communication in the Dominion. In mines, the record has not been quite so good, ~~xxxxxx~~ though there, also, it has been very favorable.

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Having outlined the provisions of the Canadian Law and the results achieved under its operation since the time of its enactment Mr. King then spoke on the Bill which had been drafted by Mr. Albert A. Huseman, Counsel for the "No Strike" Committee and which had been modelled upon the Canadian Act. He congratulated Mr. Huseman and the Association on the Bill they framed and believed that if it were enacted into law by the State it would go a long way towards successfully effecting the end it was intended to serve.

Its application in one sense was wider than that of the Canadian Act in that it covered practically all industries, within the State. In another respect its application was not as wide, for while the Canadian Act was limited to the industries to which it applied, its application extended to all the Provinces of the Dominion. The wider field of application made it necessary to restrict the industries to which it was applicable, to the industries in the nature of public utilities or public service corporations. The more restricted area of the

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Concluding Mr. King summed up the reasons why in his opinion the Canadian legislation had been successful in the following words which he said were equally applicable to the law which had been proposed for the State of Ohio, being fundamental considerations legisltation based on them should be equally effective whether under American or British institutions

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Another truth is that in evoking confidence, personality is a more potent element than policy. The Canadian Act is not dependent upon precedent; in the carrying out of its provisions, on the other hand, it permits a range of the whole Dominion in the selection of the persons best qualified to deal with a particular situation.

Furthermore, publicity as a means of preventing and redressing wrong is often more effective than penalty. It is a fact of human nature that however mean and contemptible men may be as individuals, collectively and in the light of day they hesitate to have their actions so appear. The Canadian Act, by ensuring the widest publicity, prevents the mean man from profiting because of his meanness.

Lastly, as Edmund Burke has said, "Justice in the common concern of mankind." The Canadian Act, by recognizing the public as a party immediately concerned in the prevention of industrial wrongs, helps to ensure that measure of justice in the investigation of industrial differences which makes the verdict of public opinion, or the fear of it, all powerful as an element in the maintenance of industrial peace."

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25 Nov. 1913

Cleveland, Ohio,
Chamber of Commerce

"INDUSTRIAL PEACE"

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Globe Wednesday Nov 26, 1913

CLEVELAND BUSINESS MEN CHEER MR. KING

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Cleveland, O., Nov. 25.—Nearly four hundred of the leading representatives of the commercial and manufacturing interests of this city, and all of them members of the Chamber of Commerce, arose and cheered Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King at the conclusion of his address to-day on "Industrial Peace." It was a powerful and compelling endorsement of the efficiency of the Canadian industrial disputes investigation act, which has gone so far to settle industrial differences of an extreme sort in the Dominion.

This meeting was a sort of climax to the triumphal campaign which was instituted by the Industrial Peace Association of Cincinnati, following upon the heels of the address by Mr. King there at a banquet on September 18. There is a decided feeling among leading businessmen of this city to-night that if legislation of a similar character is reproduced in Ohio it will be very largely due to the efforts of the distinguished Canadian.

Toronto Star Wednesday

26. 1913.

MACKENZIE KING GETS OVATION AT CLEVELAND

His "Industrial Peace" Address Stirred Hearers—Copy From Canada.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 25.—Four hundred leading representatives of the commercial and manufacturing interests of this city, and all of them members of the Chamber of Commerce, arose and cheered Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King at the conclusion of his address yesterday on "Industrial Peace." It was a powerful and compelling endorsement of the efficiency of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which has gone so far to settle industrial differences of an extreme sort in the Dominion.

There is a decided feeling among leading businessmen of this city today that if legislation of a similar character is reproduced in Ohio it will be very largely due to the efforts of the distinguished Canadian.

...Press of 2000.

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28 Nov. 1913

Toronto: General Reform Assoc.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

General Reform Association for Ontario

DELIVERED AT THE

Ninth Annual Meeting held at Toronto on November 28th, 1913.

To the Members of the General Reform Association for Ontario:

As a preliminary to discussion by members of the Association, a review of the present position of Liberalism in Ontario and the progress of the past year may not be unacceptable. A cheery optimism has declared that "When things are at their worst, they begin to mend." This has proven true of the fortunes of the Liberal party in this Province. We touched bottom in the Autumn months of 1911, not in Federal politics only, but in Provincial politics as well. Since then the rise in the party's fortunes, though gradual, has been sustained, and has been more rapid, perhaps, than at the time we could have ventured to hope.

In actual representation in the Legislature and in Parliament, and in the reduction of the Conservative following in the constituencies, there have been gains. In educational work, in the formation of Liberal Clubs, and in the work of organization, there has been a distinct advance. On every side are evidences of a reaction against Toryism, and a return to Liberal policies and ideals.

The Liberal Information Office at Ottawa has provided a much needed central agency for the preparation and distribution of Liberal literature. During the year, pamphlets and leaflets on current questions have been sent broadcast, free of expense, to the electors in all parts of Canada. During the month of September also, there was issued the first number of the *Canadian Liberal Monthly*, a publication which aims at giving an intelligent appreciation of what the Liberal party has accomplished and its present policies and aims. By comment and cartoon it seeks to record current opinion and events, and to make clear the lines of cleavage between Liberalism and Conservatism, between the present Government and the present Opposition in Parliament. Much the same ends have been served in educational work with respect to Provincial issues by the pamphlets and leaflets sent out from Toronto.

The Liberal Club Federation, an outgrowth of a suggestion made at the last meeting of this Association, has become one of the most promising organizations in the Dominion. Embracing, as it does, nearly fifty Liberal Clubs, and having as a part of its equipment a Speakers' Bureau, it is a hopeful and valuable indica-

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tion of the growing strength of Liberalism among the young men of the Province. The organization of several Women's Liberal Clubs has also been a feature of the year.

In the constituencies much has been accomplished in the way of the revision of the Voters' Lists, and in the selection of candidates, but a more effective organization than exists at present is essential if the party is to make the gains it should make when next an appeal is made on federal or provincial issues. As appears by the reports of our Secretary and Treasurer, there have not been funds sufficient to carry on this work adequately, and this meeting could not devote its time to a service of greater value to the party than that of frankly discussing methods whereby the work of organization may be improved, and the necessary means provided for this purpose. Not less important might be a discussion as to how a more effective distribution of literature may be obtained, and a larger number of the electors reached in this way.

THE POSITION OF THE PARTY IN THE PROVINCE

The representation of the Liberals in the Ontario Legislature prior to the December 1911 elections was 18. This number has been increased by the elections to 23, and material reductions have at the same time been made in Conservative majorities in a very large number of the constituencies. The Provincial bye-elections of the present year also indicate a continuance of the change in public sentiment. Allowing for the loss of North Grey, consequent upon the resignation of Mr. A. G. MacKay, and which exceptional circumstances help to explain, the results in the other bye-elections of the year all indicate a growing confidence in Mr. Rowell and the policies which have been advocated under his able leadership.

The first bye-election during the year was that of South Lanark, on the 19th of March. In spite of a remarkably short campaign, the majority in this Conservative stronghold was held down to 613, whereas in the general elections of 1911 and 1908 the seat had gone to the Conservatives by acclamation, and in 1905 and 1902 by majorities, respectively, of 891 and 897. In the bye-election in East York, held on September 8th, the Conservative majority of 782 was reduced to 702. In Peel on November 3rd, the Conservative majority of 710 in 1911 was reduced to 375. In the Town of Brampton, where the fight was keenest and where the provincial issues were fully presented to the electors on successive nights by Mr. Rowell and Mr. Hanna, the former Conservative majority of 136 was turned into a Liberal majority of 24. In the Township of Chinguacousy, the former Conservative majority of 19 was turned into a Liberal majority of 110. The last bye-election was the one held yesterday in East Middlesex. There the Conservative majority of 539 in the bye-election of 1912 was reduced to 289, a reduction of 250. These results are most encouraging. Grouping together the losses and gains of the year, there is a net gain of 596 votes in five contests. Reductions of Conservative majorities in other constituencies, equivalent to the reduction

obtained in Peel, would change the following ridings from Conservative to Liberal, namely: North Brant, Dufferin, West Durham, North Essex, South Essex, Fort William, Halton, North Huron, Leeds, Lennox, South Wentworth, North Middlesex, South Perth, Centre Simcoe, East Simcoe, Stormont, Temiskaming, West Victoria, North Waterloo and West Wellington, or a total turn over of 21 seats, making a difference of 42 on a division.

In the Legislature, the Liberal opposition made a splendid fight, and have succeeded by persistent attack, and damaging exposure, in shaking public confidence in the Whitney Administration. Despite the efforts of the Premier and his following to block enquiry, the Government was forced to make the humiliating confession that a Minister of the Crown had accepted money from a Government contractor, who had a claim pending against the Government. It was also established that an attempt had been made, by the Prime Minister himself, to unduly influence and corrupt a riding by the sending of a telegram, just two days prior to an election, promising a Government railway to Elk Lake.

The incompetence of the Whitney Administration, in dealing with the affairs of the Province, has been shown in a variety of ways, but notably in the attack upon the Government for its loose methods of financing, and its failure to provide means for the deficits disclosed, as well as in its bungling of the educational interests of the Province. The abandoning of the prosecution of various combines, the wasteful extravagance with respect to a Government House, most unsuitably placed, the inexcusable and prejudicial delays in the work of statute revision, commenced in 1905 and which should have been completed in 1907, are all evidences of official incompetence and neglect which were trenchantly exposed and condemned by the Liberal Opposition.

The granting of 1,000,000 acres of the land of the Province at 33⅓ cents an acre, to the Lake Huron and Northern Ontario Railway was strongly opposed by Liberal members, but their efforts to prevent this sacrifice were unavailing. This manifest abuse by the Whitney Government of the confidence reposed in it recalls the outrageous breach of trust on the part of the same Government in parting, without consideration of any kind, with two million acres of the people's lands to Mackenzie and Mann on the eve of the last Provincial election.

Such progress as was made during the session on measures likely to be of any service to the people was due either to the initiative of the Liberal Leader and members, or to the pressure by them upon the Administration. The introduction of a Bill by the Government extending the advantages of hydro electric power to farms, the building of radial railways, and the enactment of a Factory Law are instances in point. These measures as passed are far from having the value which they would have possessed had the Liberal amendments, rejected by the Government, been accepted. The Factory Law in its essentials is similar to that

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enacted under the Liberal Administration in the eighties. To make it abreast of the times, the Liberal Opposition proposed a large number of amendments including proposals to reduce the hours of labour of women, youths and children, to secure more sanitary conditions of employment, to guarantee the education of working boys and girls, and to protect the health of workers, but their efforts in these very necessary and worthy directions were unavailing against an Administration that has concerned itself but little with the welfare of the masses of the people.

Other evidences of the Government's indifference in this regard were its rejection of the proposal to appoint commissions to look into the causes of rural de-population in old Ontario, and to investigate the causes of the increased cost of living.

On the important issues of Temperance and Tax Reform, which have received from Mr. Rowell an advocacy never surpassed in its lucidity and fearlessness, the Government has taken an attitude amounting to open defiance of public opinion, while on the not less important question of Workmen's Compensation it has dallied along without accomplishing anything for a period of over six years. The Liberals, supported by the Labor member, sought to secure immediate consideration of a draft bill which had been presented by the Commissioner, but the Government deferred action until next session. Should an up-to-date Workmen's Compensation Law ever be enacted, it will be due to the persistent efforts of the Liberals and the Labor member, and not to Sir James Whitney and his time-serving Government.

The same may be said of any legislation likely to be of service in furthering electoral purity. At the last session, bills requiring the publication of campaign contributions, and prohibiting the acceptance of contributions from corporations, were introduced by the Opposition. Sir James asked that these measures should be withdrawn on the understanding that he would support the principles embodied in them if they were brought up again at the following session. It remains to be seen what this promise will amount to.

THE POSITION OF THE PARTY IN FEDERAL POLITICS.

In Federal politics, Liberalism has fast been regaining its own. In the first two years of the Laurier Administration, namely, from 1896 to 1898, there were twenty-one contested bye-elections. In eight of these the Liberals won seats held by the Conservatives; in nine others the Liberal majorities were largely increased. In one case a Patron won a seat from the Conservatives. In one instance only (Centre Toronto) was the Liberal majority, obtained at the preceding general elections, decreased; in but two instances did the Conservatives succeed in holding their seats, and in each of these instances the majorities obtained at the general elections were very greatly reduced. In the first two years of the Borden Administration there have been seven contested bye-elections, and

as a consequence the relative representation of the parties in the House remains unchanged. As a matter of fact, the Liberals to-day are two ahead of what they were immediately after the September, 1911, elections. The constituency of Macdonald, in Manitoba, is unrepresented, the Conservative candidate having been unseated because of admitted corruption, and the vacancy in South Lanark, though occasioned in March last, is still unfilled, owing to bitter dissensions in the ranks of the Conservative party in the riding. In Chateauguay, Quebec, a third Conservative seat is in jeopardy because of an alleged carnival of corruption, a protest having been entered against the elected candidate being permitted to take his seat.

So far as Ontario is concerned the Liberal representation of the Province in the House of Commons on the morrow of the election of 1911 was thirteen. At the time it was thought that the unlucky number bore some relation to the Liberal defeat. Events have proven otherwise. The ill-luck it signified was meant for our opponents, and to-day the Liberal representation of this Province is no longer thirteen, but has been increased by the significant victory in South Bruce, whilst the Conservative representation has been correspondingly reduced. The bye-election record for Ontario for the year stands as follows: Bye-election No. 1—East Middlesex (vacancy June 11), Conservative majority reduced from 611 in 1911 to 385, or a total reduction of 226. Bye-election No. 2—South Bruce (vacancy May 26), Conservative majority of 103 converted into a Liberal majority of 124. Bye-election No. 3—South Lanark (vacancy March 13), the date of the bye-election not fixed till December 13th, owing to dissensions in the Conservative ranks. If there should be a turn-over of votes equal in number to that in South Bruce, in other ridings of the Province, the following seats now held by Conservatives would be won by Liberals, namely: East Algoma, Brant, Brockville, North Bruce, North Essex, North Grey, East Huron, South Huron, West Huron, North Lanark, North Middlesex, Northumberland, South Oxford, South Perth, West Peterborough, North Simcoe, Stormont, North Wellington and North York. This makes a total, counting South Bruce, of twenty seats, more than enough, in the Province of Ontario alone, to drive the present Government out of office.

The past year in the Dominion Parliament has been a memorable one. In administration and legislation, the weaknesses of the Borden Government, its embarrassments and limitations, have been fully disclosed. Compromised by the alliance with the Nationalists of Quebec, controlled by selfish "interests," content to hold power as it was gained, by machine methods and boss rule, the Government has yielded itself, with a sort of abandon, to a wanton extravagance in expenditure, to an ostentatious display of militarism, and to the propagation of a spurious kind of imperialism. Most serious of all is the deliberate attempt on the part of the Cabinet to grasp irresponsible power by having itself

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entrusted with the expenditure of immense sums of money, extending over long periods, without the constitutional safeguards of annual authorizations or scrutiny of these expenditures by Parliament. In other words, a determined effort has been made to free the Executive in these things, just as far as possible, from the legitimate authority and control of Parliament. The Highways Aid Bill, the Government Railway Branch Lines Bill, the Naval Aid Bill, all of which were temporarily abandoned, after exposure by the Opposition of this dangerous purpose, are instances in point. The Aid to Agriculture Act, carrying as it does a vote for the next nine years, the gift of fifteen millions to Mackenzie & Mann, the appropriations amounting to over $250,000,000, might be mentioned as instances where the Government succeeded in accomplishing its purpose. The withholding of redistribution and the adoption of a drastic closure by arbitrary and disgraceful means, have had the same end in view, and are additional examples of a reactionary Toryism which has as its set design the gaining of irresponsible power and the curtailment of popular rights and liberties.

DEFENCE AND TRADE.

The struggle which waged round the "Emergency contribution" proposal is historic. Events have followed each other in quick succession in justification of the stand taken by the Liberals in Parliament. The phantom emergency has so completely disappeared as to be well-nigh forgotten. The contribution idea has been wounded in the house of its friends. New Zealand has abandoned it, and has resolved to have a Naval Service of her own, similar to the Australian Naval Service and the Canadian Naval Service, as agreed upon at the Admiralty Conference of 1909. Admirals Henderson and Fremantle of the British Navy have written to the press endorsing Mr. Richard Jebb, a distinguished political writer and thinker, in declaring that a well organized co-operation among local Naval services has advantages superior to a single Imperial Navy. Even the *London Times* and the *Morning Post* have endorsed the action of New Zealand as being the wisest and best. For a time, the scene of controversy has been shifted from Canada to Britain. Mr. W. H. Massingham, former Editor of the *Chronicle*, and the present Editor of the *Nation*, has stated the true attitude of Liberalism towards Naval defence. He has also distinguished between a policy of co-operation and a policy of contribution, and has claimed for the former "the great advantage of stimulating the affectionate feeling of the younger British Nations for the Motherland, while preserving their constitutional rights and responsibilities and uniting payment and control." He has added what, having respect to continuity in a nation's affairs, is not unimportant, namely, that the policy of co-operation as opposed to contribution "also follows the general line of development of colonial statesmanship in regard to defence."

We shall probably not hear more, for a time, of contribution, and we have certainly heard the last of "emergency" until some new scare may be invented and exploited. It would, however, be a mistake to believe that political parties in Canada are on this account perceptibly nearer an agreement in their respective attitudes towards what is fundamental in the problem. To those who have really looked beneath the surface, the question of the construction, manning and maintenance of ships, the question even of their ownership or location, is quite secondary to the question of control, for in the vital principle of control is epitomized the whole question of the future basis of Empire. "In my own view," says Richard Jebb, "the conception of a centralized Empire, federal or other, is both practically and ideally inferior to that of a well-organized co-operative alliance." Do we agree with Mr. Jebb, or do we not? The *Centralized Empire* is the Tory ideal; the *well-organised co-operative alliance* is the Liberal ideal.

We must be careful not to be led astray by words, and of all words by none more than the words "Imperial" or "Imperialist." Mr. Jebb is an Imperialist, so much of an Imperialist that Colonel Denison, Sir Edmund Osler, M.P., Mr. Samuel Barker, M.P., Hon. Mr. Hanna and others sent the following cable to England during the elections of 1910: "Please convey to Mr. Balfour our conviction that Richard Jebb's services to the Empire and his invaluable first hand knowledge make his presence in the Imperial Parliament most desirable." Mr. Jebb, with his "invaluable first hand knowledge," sees the difference clearly. He points out the distinction between a centralized Empire and a well-organized co-operative alliance, and this is the distinction which will become more and more apparent as marking the line of cleavage in the ultimate aims of the two political parties in Canada, unless the Tory party chooses to wholly abandon its present position and tendencies. It is around the question of control of Naval forces that we may expect the battle to be waged, and it is well that we should at the outset see the issue plainly, and discern its consequences clearly. Contribution is only one method of securing centralization; single continuous control is the essence of it. To Liberals, the glory of the British Empire lies in the pregnant fact that the features which have distinguished it from all Empires that have passed into history, is the right of self-government secured to the several Dominions of which it is composed. The right of control, no less than the right of ownership, is inherent in this right of self-government. It was the recognition of this great principle which led the Fathers of Confederation to retain under the control of the Government of Canada the militia forces of the Dominion, and to reject the overtures of War Office officials for a single imperial control. A like recognition caused them to make provision for the organization, when occasion might arise, of a Naval Service to be under the exclusive authority of the Federal Parliament, as may be seen by reference to section 91, subsection 7, of

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the British North American Act. Antiquated Toryism, a jingo imperialism, in our day, would change all this, and would shape the future of the British Empire on the model of Centralized Empires that have exercised a brief, autocratic and malign sway, and have then disappeared forever.

Were I asked to distinguish between the points of view of the political parties in Canada on the question of the future constitution of the British Empire, I would say that Liberals put the emphasis on the word *British*, and Conservatives the emphasis on the word *Empire*. How true this is becomes apparent the moment we consider their respective policies as at present advocated. *Centralised control* is essentially *Imperial*, but it is not essentially *British*. The right of self-government which unites *payment and control* is essentially *British*, though it may not be essentially *Imperial*.

It is *British* not *Imperial* institutions we must strive for, if the British Empire is to retain its distinctive character, and expand on an enduring foundation. An *Imperial Army* was what the War Office wanted in 1867, but the Fathers of Confederation preferred *British Military Forces*, scattered throughout the Empire and severally, not singly, controlled. An *Imperial Squadron* of an *Imperial Navy* may be the dream of the Admiralty and of those who are seeking to mould the British Empire on an Imperial model, but if, along with the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada are to continue self-governing commonwealths, it will be a *well-organized co-operative alliance* of the several *British Naval Forces* that will go to make up the British Navy of the future.

As to the respective positions of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and the Parliaments of the self-governing Dominions, in the event of war, Mr. Jebb very aptly paraphrases the point of view of the Centralists in the words, "Free choice for Britain, compulsory choice for the Dominions." Admiral Fremantle, agreeing with Mr. Jebb on the superior advantage of local naval forces, but advocating *single and continuous control*, answers, "Certainly." This may be an *Imperial* point of view, but it is not a *British* point of view, as British subjects have come to understand their rights. Let Mr. Jebb give the *British* as contrasted with the *Imperial* point of view. Referring to those who, to use his own words, "like to harp on an alleged doctrine in the Dominions of optional 'neutrality,'" Mr. Jebb says: "If this doctrine, as I suppose, is meant to assert no more than the right of each self-governing part to decide for itself, on the outbreak of war, whether to fight before it is attacked, I would point out to its critics that never until two or three years ago, was repudiation of that claim demanded as a test of loyalty to the Empire. On the contrary, that doctrine alone made possible the great rally of the Dominions in the South African War." And, elsewhere, referring to the discretionary powers reserved to itself by the Government of Australia in the disposition of its naval

forces, which discretionary powers are identical with those reserved to the Canadian Government in the provision in the Canadian Naval Service Act so bitterly attacked by the Tories at the time of its enactment, Mr. Jebb says: "The difference between 'may' and 'shall' is just the difference between the old liberty which made and sustains the present Empire, and the new intolerance which, by an abuse of loyalty would turn the free Dominions into subject countries." This point of view of Mr. Jebb may not be *Imperial*, but it is *British*.

I must ask your pardon, if I appear to have dwelt at too great length on this single feature of a present discussion. If I have done so, it is because I would seek to give to the controversy what seems to be its true perspective and proportions. From the point of view of its significance to the future of the British Empire, to free institutions and to the peace and progress of the world, it is perhaps the most important controversy in which publicists and statesmen in Canada have been privileged to share. It will not soon be ended, and those who are willing to fight, will have to be content to have their motives questioned and their loyalty impugned in the defence of the larger liberties of those they represent. But the cause is great enough to command what sacrifices it may. Evidence has already been given that Liberalism has in the Commons and Senate, supporters who, without exception, see the magnitude of the issue, and who, to the limit of physical endurance, are prepared never to yield the fruits of centuries of struggle to the opportunism and vanities of the hour.

Meanwhile there are domestic problems which press for immediate solution. The high cost of living is making itself felt as never before. No class in the community has escaped some privation in consequence of it, but to the mass of men and women, the ever increasing cost of the barest necessaries of life is coming to mean not privation merely, but downright hardship. Struggle as they may, hundreds of hard-working men and women are unable to earn enough for a decent subsistence. Were this condition likely to be temporary in its effect, it might be endured under protest, but the cruelty of the situation lies in what it involves of sacrifice not for the present only but for the future as well. With the present cost of living it is impossible for men and women to meet the demands that arise from day to day, and at the same time make adequate provision for the future. Nothing can be put aside to provide against possible illness or accident, or towards ensuring a certain competence for old age. Members of families, where the bread-winner is taken away, instead of becoming beneficiary legatees are being saddled with legacies of debt. Everything that prudence and foresight demand is being sacrificed to make ends meet. At the same time, the Government points with triumph to a surplus of millions which, despite most reckless extravagance in expenditures, it has been unable to absorb. All this is wrong, and the people are very properly demanding some action which will afford immediate relief.

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The change in the United States duties under the new Wilson-Underwood Tariff has rendered imperative a change in the Canadian Tariff. The proposed agreement of 1911, whatever might be urged against it, had this merit at least, it involved a consideration by the United States of Canadian interests in regard to both producers and consumers. Every such consideration has been ignored in the shaping of the present American Tariff. The Americans have, as they had a perfect right to do, thought only of themselves in the changes they have made. On some articles, Canadian producers have obtained a wider market, though on a very much larger number of other articles the advantages in this respect which the 1911 agreement would have afforded have been wholly lost. Under that agreement provision was also made for the removal of a certain amount of taxation by both the United States and Canada, for the *mutual benefit* of consumers in the two countries. Now the American consumer alone benefits, and he does so not *in common with* but *at the expense of* the Canadian consumer. The changes in the United States Tariff, whatever effect they may have in other respects, are certain to still further increase the present high cost of living to the people of Canada. Something, therefore, must be done, and that speedily, unless hundreds of thousands of homes are to be subjected to a burden vastly greater than the one they are already obliged to bear.

What ought to be done is perfectly obvious. While the Liberal party must continue its endeavor to secure wider markets for producers, it must also seek wider markets for consumers. Food is the first essential of life. It is in the prices of food that of all commodities the rate of increase has been greatest, and it is through this increase that the higher cost of living has made itself most keenly felt. The country can stand a reduction in its revenues without embarrassment to a single object of national concern. The people have a right to demand that huge surpluses and caution in expenditure should be made a means of escape from an increasing burden of taxation. Necessity and opportunity alike demand that whatever else may be considered, the time has come for the abolition of all duties on the food of the people. "Free food" will injure no one, but will benefit all, and to the obtaining of this boon for the people of Canada, the Liberal party in and out of parliament, must devote its energies and strength, till this, the most necessary, the most beneficial, the most humane of all social reforms is fully accomplished.

A WORD IN CONCLUSION

One word in conclusion. It is impossible for even the onlooker in politics not to discern a marked contrast in the temper and spirit of the two political parties. Is it too much to attribute the difference to the difference in leadership? Compared with the one man Government at Toronto, and the Government of divided counsels at Ottawa, the united and harmonious position of the

Liberals under Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Rowell is marked indeed. In nothing, perhaps, is the party more fortunate than in the men who are at its head. Mr. Rowell has early manhood and vigor on his side and with his moral earnestness will yet carry the banner of Liberalism to victory in this Province. To Sir Wilfrid time has been generous in what she has allotted of life, but it is the wisdom and serenity, not the infirmity, of years that we see in our veteran chief. To-day he stands higher than he ever did in the confidence and affection of the people of Canada, and if a nation's opportunity is to be the measure of a nation's devotion, it will need but the next appeal to put him once more in his rightful place as the head of the Canadian Administration.

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10 Dec. 1913

New York Canadian Society

REPLY TO TOAST TO "CANADA"

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Speech in reply to Toast to Canada
New York Canadian Society Dinner.
December 10, 1918.

To be the guest of fellow Canadians in New York is to be reminded of the inheritance shared in common by the peoples of this continent. Perhaps it is well to have this reminder occasionally. It emphasizes our similarities rather than our differences. It helps to foster the amenities and to lessen the animosities of life. Yet it is only by a recognition of both differences and similarities that the peoples of this continent will gain a true appreciation of the contribution which it may be theirs to make to the civilization of the world. Opportunities and possibilities there are through our different origins and in virtue of our different and separate nationalities which could not arise were we the one community. On the other hand what we inherit and possess in common makes possible a degree of achievement not otherwise to be attained.

Side by side on this continent, the peoples of the United States and of the Dominion are working out problems of modern democracy within national and political frameworks different in origin and to some extent in ideals. The United States originated in separation, on the part of its founders, from British political and social traditions; in separation, for that matter, from the political and social traditions of the whole of Europe at that time. A republican form of

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Government was substituted for a monarchy, and a written constitution and declaration of rights for the institutions which had come into being through centuries of custom and many successive enactments. The origin of Canada as a Nation is quite different. There are no marks of separation. We have chosen to seek the realization of the same dreams of happiness and progress, not without, but within British political and social traditions. It is the unbroken connection with Britain, the maintenance on this continent of British institutions, traditions and ideals that gives to Canada her distinctive character, and to her relations with the United States their true significance. In all that we do, and in all that we may be privileged to share, it is ~~not as~~ a Nation merely, but as part of the British Empire that the far-reaching nature of our opportunities, and, of the consequences of our actions, lies.

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But it is not so much of the advantages which come through our differences, as of the common problems and possibilities which arise out of similarities that I wish to speak to-night. As I have said, in form of government there is no similarity. Our laws are different, and many of our institutions different also. Yet back of our separate nationalities and separate histories, lies the race and a thousand years of common tradition. The one great continent of America carries us both. Whilst the separation which marks the beginning of American history is likely to be enduring, in historical record it is marked by a moment of time. Whilst the boundary which assigns us the respective portions of the continent we share is apparent to all the world, the line which designates it is so fine as to be invisible. Time and geography speak of a common ancestry and a common abode. To be unmindful of this is as serious as to forget all that makes of us distinctive peoples. It is not the breath of the new world, nor its wide expanses which makes the Americans and ourselves, lovers of liberty, that comes in the blood, through centuries of old world struggles. It was not the soil of America that made the United States a Federation of free States, and Canada a self-governing Dominion, it was the spirit that inspired Hampden, Pym and Pitt, which was found in the men who wrested the great charter from John,

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and the Bill of Rights from Charles. A new continent ~~may afford new scenes~~ of action, but the genius of a people is interwoven in the mysteries of race.

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It is in this relationship of a common race to a continent held in common that the perils and possibilities of our joint trusteeship lie. It is here that we may each help the other to realize what are the dangers and what is best in our common inheritance. A material foundation is essential to all development and growth, and in sharing, as we do, the hidden wealth and vast resources of a continent, material prosperity would seem amply assured. But seeing some of the consequences of that development, as yet scarcely begun, the thought suggests itself, are we to surrender ourselves, through the greed of possession and power, to the vulgar conception that material gains and environment are a supreme concern, or are we, in the working out of our respective destinies, to conceive ideas and fashion ideals likely to be of lasting benefit to mankind. That seems to me to be the supreme question for Canada and the United States at this time, and one which, because of our similarities in temperament and possessions is the same for both. If in this New World, with the very wealth which makes possible higher forms of development, we are but to emulate the lust of nations that have exhausted their resources and perished, that have concerned themselves with expansion for the sake of power, with luxury for the few forgetting the well-being of the many, it were better a thousand times for civilization and mankind that this

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continent had remained unknown and unexplored, a wilderness for the savage and his prey, than become, as under a mere materialism it is certain to become, a place of bondage for millions of sensitive hearts.

Is it not true that in the very prosperity which both Canada and the United States enjoy lies the danger of forgetting that it is only in the social, moral and intellectual well-being of its citizenship that the real strength and greatness of a people lie. Labour is essential to all development, labour to noble ends brings freedom, but labour which alone administers to greed, is servitude. Dollars and mileage, acres and bushels, tons and rates, stocks and bonds are all a necessary part of our present day organized industrial and commercial life. But we should never forget that these are but indices of a material foundation, which should not be permitted to obtrude itself, but be made to serve the higher ends of existence. Even in the noblest of utterances, the patriotic, emphasis is all too frequently put on extent of territory, rather than on national character; on the exploits of wars, on the size and strength of armies and navies, as if instruments for the destruction of human life were of more concern than life itself. Whilst it would be unwise to ignore what may be necessary to a nation's expansion and security, it is still more serious to forget that the arts of peace constitute the permanent

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and enduring aids of a nation's progress, and that human life and the realization of its highest possibilities, should ever be the supreme concern of nations and of man.

No where better than in the verse of our own Canadian poet, Wilfred Campbell, do I know words which so beautifully and adequately express what we need constantly to call to mind in the conflict which has arisen in our present day civilization between the driving necessities of economic development and the higher ideals of national life.

"Teach me the lesson that Mother Earth
Teacheth her children each hour
When she keeps in her deeps the basic root
And wears on her breast the flower"

"And as the brute to the basic root
In the infinite cosmic plan
So in the plan of the infinite mind
The flower of the brute is man"

"Man who blossoms in beauty and love
And wisdom's wondrous bloom,
And climbs by spiral stairways dread
To the dawn of the world's great doom"

How are we to keep the purpose of existence - National as well as individual- thus defined, ever clear and present in our minds? How make it the motive of all our policies, the driving force of all our actions? Perhaps the only way is to go back, as our fathers before us want back, to sources of inspiration which have served mankind through the ages. Coming down to us from the ancients, two great streams of

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influence have helped to mould the thought and strengthen the purpose of man. Hellenism and Hebraism, in other words, culture and religion. "Greece has written her spirit in books and on tables of stone which time has spared for our reading." In her architecture, her sculpture, her painting, her prose and her poetry, she has shown us how the love of beauty may be united with the love of truth, how spirit may reign supreme over matter, how mind may control sense, how art may be united with science. She has shown how ~~full and free~~ an untrammelled expression may widen the bounds of freedom. The spirit of the Hebrew is to be found in the writings of the sacred books. Its dominant idea is that of a Divine law of righteousness, of an all pervading spiritual existence, and of a great hope which has sustained the world. To some it has appeared that these two strems of influence are irreconcilable; that the conception of culture of the Greeks, demanding, as it did, full and free expression of all human energies is incompatible with the restrictions of the Hebrew code. Yet in the harmonizing of these two, lies the highest achievement possible to human character.

Similarly in community life, the Greek has taught us that man can only find his true and full expression, as a citizen, sharing in the government

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of his State; the Hebrew that the common people are dear to Jehovah, and should, therefore, be a special concern to those who rule. Here again is conflict, though not at first apparent. For to the Greek, full participation in the affairs of the State presupposed slavery, the mass of men were ignored. The Hebrew thought ever of the poor and oppressed. The harmonizing of these two is necessary. To the conception of civic duty of the Greek, we must add the sense of social justice of the Hebrew, if we would realize the highest that is to be attained in community life. Christianity, as taught by the Founder of Christendom, made these two streams as one, and gave to men and to nations, a veritable river of life. The national was broadened into the universal by imparting a divine conception to the whole of life. To individuals Christ spoke of love, to communities of peace.

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It is at this point I would seek to emphasize the opportunity shared by the two peoples on this continent in the shaping of world ideals. Compared with the Greek city State, what opportunities of expression are to be found in the mighty and complex life of continents as we are privileged to know it to-day. Compared with Israel and her tribes, what obligations are ours in the multitudes that have come from all portions of the globe to our shores, to say nothing of the millions of the Orient to whom, also, we have obligations, albeit seemingly more remote.

It is a Japanese saying that the ordinary man thinks only ih terms of to-day, that the higher man thinks in years, but that the really great man thinks in generations. To the Greek and the Hebrew conception of public duty we may be obliged, if we are to adequately discharge our national obligations, to add a further idea borrowed from a remote Oriental philosophy. As we of Canada and the United States have in the past shared a common back ground, and drawn inspiration from a common source, so as we look into the future and consider its problems, a vision too vast for one people meets our gaze. The horizon ever widens as the centuries unroll. To the new world are coming vaster obligations and opportunities than were ever known to the old. Geography which keeps us side by side, has placed us midway between other

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continents of this earth, and the problems arising for each of us out of the new contacts will be much the same. We do well, as part of one great family, to make our friendships fast and sure. In the fashioning of world ideals, British and American endeavour must go hand in hand. Already something towards this end has been attained.

Our common race inheriting a common continent, has given to the world, a world ideal, embodied in the unprotected frontier of 4,000 miles which separates the United States of America from the part of the British Empire from which we come. This world ideal will be heralded around the world when in little more than the compass of another year, we round out between the British and American peoples, a century of unbroken peace. It is difficult to realize that one hundred years ago these two peoples were at war. In the success which has attended upon conference and arbitration in the interval, we see the triumph of reason over force, in the regulation of world affairs. If to international peace, we, on this continent, can add industrial peace, in the furtherance of which, beginnings have already been made, so that men's minds may be liberated, and men's energies freed to give to the problems of humanity the consideration they deserve, to what joint service

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for mankind may we not yet be called?

Knowing that it is given to Canada to share in such a destiny, shall we not strive as never before, to make her worthy of so high an end. With the Greek, let us measure our contribution to civilization in what we give to the humanities. Whilst developing our industries, let us also develop our men. With the Hebrew, let us believe that God continues to work through the centuries and that He may have work for continents as well as men. With the Founder of our faith, let us believe that all life is sacred, and all human life but the reflected image of the Divine. With national aspiration, finding expression in aims such as these, with possibilities so infinite on the threshold of her young life, with the light of the Great Adventure in her eyes, may we not, trembling at the awful responsibility which hangs upon the choice of nations as of men, utter on behalf of the Canada we love, awakening to herself after her sleep of centuries, the sublime sentiments of our Canadian poet's prayer:-

"And when from the Winter of thy wild death,
Thine angels of sunlight call;
Waken me into my highest, my best,
Or waken me not at all."

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Speech in reply to toast to Canada
New York Canadian Society Dinner
Dec 10th 1913

To be the guest of fellow Canadians in New York is to be reminded of the inheritance shared in common by the peoples of this continent. Perhaps it is well to have this reminder occasionally. It emphasizes our similarities rather than our differences. It helps to foster the amenities and to lessen the animosities of life. Yet it is only by a recognition of both differences and similarities that the peoples of this continent will gain a true appreciationn of the contribution which it may be theirs to make to the civilization of the world. Opportunities and possibilities there are through our different origins ~~and possibilities~~ traditions and in virtue of our distinct and separate nationalities which could not arise were we ~~as~~ the one community. On the other hand what we inherit and possess in common makes possible a degree of achievement ~~possible to a degree~~ not otherwise to be attained.

Side by side on this continent, the peoples of the United States and of the Dominion are ~~work~~ working out ~~the~~ problems of modern democracy within ~~a~~ national and political frameworks different in origin and to some extent in ideals. The United States originated in separation, on the part of its founders, from British political and social traditions; in separation, for that matter, from the political and social traditions of the whole of Europe at the time. A republican form of Government was substituted for a monarchy, and a written con-

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stitution and declaration of rights for the institutions which had come into being through centuries of custom and many successive enactments. The origin of Canada as a Nation is quite different. There are no marks of separation. We have chosen to seek the realization of the same dreams of happiness and progress, not without, but within British political and social traditions. It is the unbroken connection with Britain, the maintenance on this continent of British institutions, traditions and ideals that gives to Canada her distinctive character, and to her relations with the United States their true significance. In all that we do, and in all that we may be privilged to share, it is not as a Nation merely, but as part of the British Empire that the magnitude of our opportunities, and of the consequences of our actions, lies.

But it is not so much of the advantages which come through our differences, as of the common problems and opportunities which arise out of similarities that I wish to speak to-night. As I have said, in form of Government and in political ideals there is no similarity. Our laws are different, and many of our institutions different also. Yet back of our separate nationalities lies the race and a thousand years of common tradition,

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The one great continent of American carries us both. Whilst the separation which marks the beginning of American history is likely to be enduring, in historical record it is marked by a moment of time. Whilst the boundary which assigns us the respective portions of the continent we share is apparent to all the world, the line which designates it is so fine as to be invisible. Time and geography speak of a common ancestry and a common abode. To be unmindful of this is as serious as to forget all that makes of us distinctive peoples. It is not the breath of the New World, nor its wide expanses which makes the Americans and ourselves, lovers of liberty, that comes in the blood, through centuries of Old World struggle. It was not the soil of America that made the United States a Federation of free States, and Canada a self-governing Dominion, it was the spirit that inspired Hampden, Pym and Pitt, which was found in the men who wrested the great charter from John, and the Bill of Rights from Charles. A new continent may afford new scenes of action, but the genius of a people is interwoven in the mysteries of race.

leave extra line

It is in this relationship of a common race to a continent held in common that the perils and possibilities of our joint trusteeship lie. It is here that we may each help the other to realize what are the dangers and what is best in our common inheritance. A material foundation is essential to all development and growth, and in sharing, as we do, the hidden wealth and vast resources of a continent, material

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prosperity would seem amply assured. But seeing ~~in many directions in each of our countries~~ the consequences of that development, as yet scarcely begun, the thought suggests itself, are we to surrender ourselves, through the greed ~~thought~~ of possession and former to the vulgar conception that material gains and environment are a supreme concern, or are we, in the working out of our respective destinies, to conceive ideas ~~ideals~~ and fashion ideals likely to be of lasting benefit to mankind. That seems to me to be the supreme question for Canada and the United States at this time, and one which, because of our similarities in temperament and possessions is the same for both. If in this New World, with the ~~greater opportunities it affords because of~~ the very wealth which makes possible higher forms of development, are but ~~were~~ to emulate the but of ~~greed and gain of~~ nations that have exhausted their resources and perished, that have concerned themselves with such expansion for the sake of power, luxury for the few ~~and forgotten~~ forgetting the well-being of the many, it were better a thousand times for civilization and mankind that this continent had remained unknown and unexplored, a wilderness for the savage and his prey, than become as under a ~~the~~ mere materialism it is certain to become, a place of bondage for millions of sensitive hearts.

Is it not true that in the very prosperity which both Canada and the United States enjoy lies the danger of forgetting that it is only ~~through~~ in the moral and

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intellectual well-being of its citizenship that the real strength and ~~wealth of a nation lies~~ greatness of a people lie. Labour is essential to all development, labour to noble ends brings freedom, but labour which alone ~~satisfies~~ administers to greed, is servitude. Dollars and mileage, acres and bushels, tons and rates, stocks and bonds are all a necessary part of our present day organized industrial and commercial life. But we ~~must~~ should never forget that these are but indices of a material foundation, which should not be permitted to obtrude ~~themselves or be~~ itself, but be made to serve the higher ends of existence. Even in the utterances of the leaders, ~~designed to be patriotic~~ emphasis is all too frequently put on extent of territory, rather than on national character, on the exploits of wars, on the size and strength of armies and navies, as if instruments for the destruction of human life were of more concern than life itself. Whilst it would be unwise to ignore what may be necessary to a Nation's expansion and security, it is still more serious to forget that the arts of peace constitute the permanent and enduring side of a Nation's progress, and that human life and the realization of its highest possibilities, should ever be supreme supreme concern of nations and of man.

No where, better than in the words of our own Laureate poet, Wilfrid Campbell, do I know words ~~that~~ which so beautifully and adequately express what we need constantly to call to mind in the conflict which has arisen in our present day civilization between the driving necessities of economic development and the higher ideals of

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national life, ~~as are to be found in the verses of a poem by Wilfrid Campbell one of our own Canadian poets~~

"Teach me the lesson that mother Earth
Teacheth her children each hour
When she keeps in her deeps the basic root
And wears on her breast the flower"

"And as the brute to the basic root
In the infinite cosmic plan
So in the plan of the Infinite mind
The flower of the brute is man"

"Man who blossoms in beauty and love
And wisdom's wondrous bloom,
And climbs by spiral stairways dread
To the dawn of the world's great doom."

How are we to keep the purpose of ~~acceptance~~ existence — ~~individual or national~~ National as well as individual — thus defined, ever clear and ~~fresh~~ present in our minds? How make it the motive of all our policies, the driving force of all our actions? Perhaps the only way is to go back, as our fathers before us went back, to sources of inspiration which have served mankind through the ages. Coming down to us from the ancients, too great streams of influence have helped to mould the thought and strengthen the purpose of man. Hellenism and Hebraism, in other words, culture and religion. "Greece has written her spirit in books and on tables of stone which time has spared for our reading." In her architecture, her sculpture, her painting, her prose and her poetry, she has shown us how the love of beauty may be united with the love of truth, ~~the supremacy of spirit or mind over sense,~~ how spirit may reign supreme over matter, how mind may control sense, how art may be united with science. She has shown ~~the most perfect~~ full expression

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~~may help to~~ may widen the bounds of freedom. ~~freedom is to be attained through fullest expression.~~ The spirit of the Hebrew is to be found in the writings of the sacred books. Its dominant idea is that of a Divine law of righteousness, of an all pervading spiritual existence, and of a great hope which has sustained the world. To some it has appeared that these two streams of influence are irreconcilable; that the conception of culture of the Greeks, demanding as it did full and free expression of all human energies is incompatible with the restrictions of the Hebrew code. Yet in the harmonizing of these two, lies the highest achievement possible to human character.

Similarly in community life, the Greek has taught us that man can only find his true and full expression, as a witizen, sharing in the Government of his State; The Hebrew that the common people are dear to Jehovah, and should, therefore, be a special concern to those who rule. Here again there is conflict, though not at first apparent. For to the Greek, full participation in the affairs of the State presupposed slavery, the mass of men were ignored. The Hebrew thought ever of the poor and oppressed. The harmonizing of these two is necessary. To the conception of civic duty of the Greek, we must add the sense of social justice of the Hebrew, if we would realize the highest that is to be attained in community life. Christianity, as taught by the founder of Christendom, made these two streams as one, and gave to men and to Nations, a veritable river of life. The National was broadened into the

Hmm! Surprised I said you would have difficulty with this! K.

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universal by imparting a divine conception to the whole of life. To individuals the sphere of home, & communities, nations, peace.

leave up this line of thought

It is at this point, I would seek to emphasize the opportunity shared by the two peoples on this continent in the shaping of world ideals. Compared with the Greek city State, what opportunities of expression are to be found in the mighty and complex life of continents as we are privileged to know it to-day. Compared with Israel and her tribes, what obligations are ours in the multitudes that have come from all portions of the globe to our shores, to say nothing of the millions of the Orient to whom also we have obligations, albeit seemingly more remote.

new paragraph

It is a Japanese saying that the ordinary man thinks only in terms of to-day, that the higher man thinks in years, but the great man thinks in generations. To the Greek and the Hebrew conception of public duty we may be obliged, if we are to adequately discharge our national obligations, to add this further idea borrowed from a remote Oriental philosophy.

As we of Canada and the United States have shared a common back ground, the past and drawn inspiration from a common source, so as we look into the future and consider its problems, a vision too vast for one people meets our gaze. The horizon ever widens as the centuries unroll. To the New World are coming vaster obligations and opportunities than were ever known by the Old. Geography

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which keeps us side by side, has placed us midway between other continents of ~~the Globe,~~ this earth; and the problems arising for each of us out of the new contacts will be much the same. We ~~would~~ do well, as part of one great family, to make our friendships fast and sure. In the fashioning of world ideals, British and American endeavour must go hand in hand. Already something towards this end has been attained.

~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ Our common race inheriting a common continent, has given to the World, a World ideal, embodied in the unprotected frontier of 4,000 miles which separates the United States of America from the part of the British Empire from which we ~~are~~ come. This World ideal will be heralded ~~upon~~ around the world when in little more than the compass of another year, we ~~run~~ round out between the British ~~and~~ American peoples, a century of unbroken peace. It is difficult to realize that one hundred years ago ~~xxxx~~ these two peoples were at war. In the success which has attended ~~upon~~ upon conference and arbitration in the interval, we see the triumph of reason over force, in the regulation of world affairs. If ~~xxx~~ to international peace, ~~we~~ on this continent we can add industrial peace, in the furtherance of which beginnings have already been made, ~~on this continent~~ so that ~~xxxxxx~~ men's minds may be liberated, and men's energies freed to give to the problems of humanity the consideration they deserve, to what joint service for mankind may we not

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yet be called.] [Knowing that it is given to Canada to share in such a destiny, shall we not strive as never before, to make her worthy of so high an end. With the Greek, let us measure our contribution to civilization in what we give to the humantities. Whilst developing our industries, let us also develop our men. With the Hebrew, let us believe that God contnues to work through the centuries and that he may have work for continents as well as men. With the Founder of our faith, let us believe that all life is sacred, and human life but the reflected image of the Divine. With national aspriations finding expression in aims such as these, with possibilities so infinite on the threshold of her young life, with the light of the Great Adventure in her eyes, may we not trembling at the awful responsibility which hangs upon the choice of Nations as of men, utter on behalf of the Canada we love, the sublime sentiments of our Canadian poet's prayer,—

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The angels of sunlight call;
Waken me to my highest, my best,
Or waken me not at all."

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of a British Ministry seeking to superimpose its will on the peoples across the sea, the autocratic jingoism of a Lord North which cost England her American Colonies, all this ~~because~~ became a thing of the past, and in its stead, breathing the new spirit of self government and self development, rose into being a larger and finer conception of government and liberty, the beginnings of imperial unity founded on local autonomy. Its first expression was the British North America Act which united into one Great Dominion its scattered provinces giving to each the management of its own affairs in certain particulars and retaining for a central parliament other matters of general concern.

Reviewing thus the constitutional growth that has taken place under the British flag in Canada we find three outstanding stages of development each marking a larger measure of liberty, the first was the granting of representative government, the next the granting of responsible self-government and the last the granting of federal government. At each stage whilst liberty has broadened for all, to the French Canadians have been maintained the rights secured to them at the time of the conquest. The rights of language, laws and religion. You ask me why I am a British Subject, and why I wish to remain one? I reply that I honour the flag that honours its obligations, that I prize most those institutions that secure me most strongly in my rights and liberties, and I am proud to be a sharer in that great work of advancing peace and progress throughout the world for which the British Empire stands. Gratitude for what has been done for them in the past, contentment in the liberties which they today enjoy, pride in the future greatness of England and her Dominions scattered throughout the whole of the globe, this and much more warms the heart of the French Canadians to the motherland and makes of them loyal subjects second to none under the British Crown, By the vastness of the Empire their imaginations are stirred, by the self-government it ensures their devotion is secured. All that there is of charm in Monarchical form of government is retained, all that

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Introductory { interdependence in common
similarities — differences
commonness — uncommonness
opportunities: possibility thus distinctly

Each & side working out problems of democracy
difficulties, framework and origins

Common problems arising out of similarities
Background of race and continent
separation — boundary
breadth — soil

Material foundation necessary to development
bulgar conception — idiosyncrasies
exhausted resources — ideas: vary
labour — dollars: linings — patriotism
art of peace endeavoring

Campbell's poem

How keep as inspiration — patience: action
2 influences
(1) Fundamental life — grow spiritual
(2) community life — " "
Xity

Jonah Opportunity — shaping world ideals
cf. with great city state
" " Israel of Israels

Johannes arising
past source — future vision — high tradition

A world ideal 100 yrs — peace —

Canada's place in destiny.
with great — democracies
post-centuries
life sacred

Campbell

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there is of democracy in a Republic, is maintained.

In conclusion, let me ask viewing their common origins, viewing their history, is there not a natural alliance between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race? Between the British Empire and the United States? Have they not similar laws, similar liberties, similar ideals, are they not the two great civilizing powers in the world today? And is not Canada in a unique position because of this? By her geographical position she is the next door neighbor of this Republic; by her unbroken connection with Great Britain she is the eldest of her daughters states. Is not our position that of the friendly intermidiary in all matters of common concern. Conditions will change, and new opportunities will bring new obligations, but in all that we do, should not our policies be shaped with a view to fostering between these two great world powers the friendliest of relations, and the best of understandings This I take it is the purpose which you gentlemen have at heart in the work of the Canadian Society, and this purpose, given international expression, is, I believe, the highest destiny which Canada can fill. True to this mission, she will be true to Britain, and true to the United States. In furthering peace and harmony between them, she will be uniting mighty forces, and developing the greatest agency yet known for the advancement of progress, liberty and enlightenment within their respective borders and among the nations of the earth.

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To be the guest of fellow Canadians in New York is to be reminded of the inheritance shared in common by the peoples of this continent. Perhaps it is well to have this reminder occasionally. It emphasizes our similarities rather than our differences. It helps to foster the amenities and to lessen the animosities of life. Yet it is only by a recognition of both differences and similarities that the peoples of this continent will gain a true appreciation of the contribution which it may be theirs to make to the civilization of the world. Opportunities and possibilities there are through our different origins and in virtue of our different and separate nationalities which could not arise were we the one community. On the other hand what we inherit and possess in common makes possible a degree of achievement not otherwise to be attained.

Side by side on this continent, the peoples of the United States and of the Dominion are working out problems of modern democracy within national and political framewroks different in origin and to some extent in ideals. The United States originated in separation, on the part of its founders, from British political and social traditions; in separation, for that matter, from the political and social traditions of the whole of Europe at that time. A republican form of

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Government was substituted for a monarchy, and a written constitution and declaration of rights for the institutions which had come into being through centuries of custom and many successive enactments. The origin of Canada as a Nation is quite different. There are no marks of separation. We have chosen to seek the realization of the same dreams of happiness and progress, not without, but within British political and social traditions. It is the unbroken connection with Britain, the maintenance on this continent of British institutions, traditions and ideals that gives to Canada her distinctive character, and to her relations with the United States their true significance. In all that we do, and in all that we may be privileged to share, it is not as a National merely, but as part of the British Empire that the far reaching nature of our opportunities, and, of the consequences of our actions, lies.

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But it is not so much of the advantages which come through our differences, as of the common problems and possibilities which arise out of similarities that I wish to speak to-night. As I have said, in form of government there is no similarity. Our laws are different, and many of our institutions different also. Yet back of our separate nationalities and separate histories, lies the race and a thousand years of common tradition. The one great continent of America carries us both. Whilst the separation which marks the beginning of American history is likely to be enduring, in historical record it is marked by a moment of time. Whilst the boundary which assigns us the respective portions of the continent we share is apparent to all the world. the line which designates it is so fine as to be invisible. Time and geography speak of a common ancestry and a common abode. To be unmindful of this is as serious as to forget all that makes of us distinctive peoples. It is not the breath of the new world, nore its wide expanses which makes the Americans and ourselves, lovers of liberty, that comes in the blood, through centuries of old world struggles. It was not the soil of America that made the United States a Federation of free States, and Canada a selfgoverning Dominion, it was the spirit that inspried Hampden, Pym and Pitt, which was found in the men who wrested the great charter from John,

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and the Bill of Rights from Charles. A new continent may afford new scenes of action, but the genius of a people is interwoven in the mysteries of race.

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It is in this relationship of a common race to a continent held in common that the perild and possibilities of our joint trusteeship lie. It is here that we may each help the other to realize what are the dangers and what is best in our common inheritance. A material foundation is essential to all development and growth, and in sharing, as we do, the hidden wealth and vast resources of a continent, material propperity would seem amply assured. But seeing some of the consequences of that development, as yet scarcely begun, the thought suggests itself, are we to surrender ourselves, through the greed of possession and power to the vulgar conception that material gains and environment are a supreme concern, or are we, in the working out of our respective destinies, to conceive ideas fashion ideals likely to be of lasting benefit to mankind. That seems to me to be the supreme question for Canada and the United States at this time, and one which, because of our similarities in temperament and possessions is the same for both. If in this New World, with the very wealth which makes possible higher forms of development, are but to emulate the lust of nations that have exhausted their resources and perished, that have concerned themselves with expansion for the sake of power, with luxury for the few forgetting the well-being of the many, it were better a thousand times for civilisation and mankind that this

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continent had remained unknown and unexplored, a wilderness for the savage and his prey, then become as under a mere materialism it is certain to become, a place of bondage for millions of sensitive hearts.

Is it not true that in the very prosperity which both Canada and the United States enjoy lies the danger of forgetting that it is only in the social, moral and intellectual well-being of its citizenship that the real strength and greatness of a people lie. Labour is essential to all development, labour to noble ends brings freedom, but labout wich alone administers to greed, is servitude. Dollars and mileage, acres and bushels, tons and rates, stocks and bonds are all a necessary part of our present day organized industrial and commercial life. But we should never forget that these are but indices of a material foundation, which should not be permitted to obtrude itself, but be made to serve the higher ends of existence. Even in the noblest of utterances, the patriotic, emphasis is all too frequently put on extent of territory, rather than on national character; on the exploits of wars, on the size and strength of armies and navies, as if instruments for the destruction of human life were of more concern than life itself. Whilst it would be unwise to ignore what may be necessary to a nation's expansion and security, it is still more serious to forget that the arts of peace constitute the permanent

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No where better than in the words of our own Canadian poet, Wilfred Campbell, do I know words which so beautifully and adequately express what we need constantly to call to mind in the conflict which has arisen in our present day civilization between the driving necessities of economic development and the higher ideals of national life.

"Teach me the lesson that mother Earth
Teacheth her children each hour
When she keeps in her deeps the basic root
And wears on her breast the flower.

"And as the brute to the basic root
In the infinite cosmic plan
So in the plan of the Infinite mind
The flower of the brute is man.

"Man who blossoms in beauty and love
And wisdom's wondrous bloom,
And climbs by spiral stairways dread
To the dawn of the world's great doom."

How are we to keep the purpose of existence- National as well as individual- thus defined, ever clear and present in our minds? How make it the motive of all our policies, the driving force of all our actions? Perhaps the only way is to go back, as our fathers before us went back, to sources of inspiration which have served mankind through the ages. Coming down to us from the ancients, two great streams of

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influence have helped to mould the thought and strengthen the purpose of man. Hellenism and Hebraism, in other words, culture and religion. "Greece has written her spirit in books and on tables of stone which time has spared for our reading." In her architecture, her sculpture, her painting, her prose and her poetry, she has shown us how the love of veauty may be united with the love of truth, how spirit may reign supreme over matter, how mind may control sense, how art may be united with science. She has shown how full expression may widen the bound of freedom. The spirit of the Hebrew is to be found in the writings of the sacred books. Its dominant idea is that of a Divine law of righteousness, of an all pervading spiritual existence, and of a great hope which has sustained the world. To some it has appeared that these two streams of influence are irreconcilable; that the conepption of culture of the Greeks, demanding as it did full and free expression of all human energies is incompatible with the restrictions of the Hebrew code. Yet in the harmonizing of these two, lies the highest achievement possible to human character.

Similarly in community life, the Greek has taught us that man can only find his true and full expression, as a citizen, sharing in the government

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of his State; the Hebrew that the common people are dear to Jehovah, and should, therefore, be a special concern to those who rule. Here again is conflict, though not at first apparent. For to the Greek, full participation in the affairs of the State presupposed slavery, the mass of men were ignored. The Hebrew thought ever of the poor and oppressed. The harmonizing of these two is necessary. To the conception of civic duty of the Greek, we must add the sense of social justice of the Hebrew, if we would realize the highest that is to be attained in community life. Christianity, as taught by the founder of Christendom, made these two streams as one, and gave to men and to nations, a veritable river of life. The national was broadened into the universal by imparting a divine conception ~~of~~ to the whole of life. To individuals it spoke of love, to communities of peace.

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It is at this point I would seek to emphasize the opportunity shared by the two peoples on this continent in the shaping of world ideals. Compared with the Greek city State, what opportunities of expression are to be found i the mighty and complex life of continents as we are privileged to know it to-day. Compared with Israwl and her tribes, what obligations are ours in the multitudes that have come from all portions of the Globe to our shores, to say nothing of the millions of the Orient, to whom, also, we have obligations, albeit seemingly more remote.

It is a Japanese saying that the ordinary man thinks only in terms of to-day, that the higher man thinks in years, but the really great man thinks in generations. To the Greek and the Hebrew conception of public duty we may be obliged, if we are to adequately discharge our national obligations, to add this further idea borrowed from a remote Oriental philopophy. As we of Canada and the United States have in the past shared a common back ground, and drawn inspiration from a common sourde, so as we look into the future and consider its problems, a vision too vast for one people meets our gaze.. The horizon ever widens as the centuries unroll. To the new world are coming vaster obligations and opportunities than were ever known to the old. Georgrphy which keeps us side by side, has placed us midway between other

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continents of this earth; and the problems arising for each of us out of the new contacts will be much the same. We do well, as part of one great family, to make our friendships fast and sure. In the fashioning of world ideals, British and American endeavour must go hand in hand. Already something towards this end has been attained

Our common race inh eriting a common continent, has given to the world, a world ideal, embodied in the unprotected frontier of 4,000 miles which separates the United States of America from the part of the British Empire from which we come..The world ideal will be heralded around the world when in little more than the compass of another year, we round out between the British and Ameridan peoples, a century of unbroken peace. It is difficult to realize that one hundred years ago these two peoples were at war. In the success which has attended upon conference and arbitration in the interval, we see the triumph of reason over force, in the regulation of world affairs. If to international peace we, on this continent can add industrical peace, in the furtherance of which, beginnings have already been made, so that men's minds may be liberated, and men's energies freed to give to the problems of humanity the consideration they deserve, to what joint service

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for mankind may we not yet be called.

Knowing that it is given to Canada to share in such a destiny, shall we not strive as never before, to make her worth of so high an end. With the Greek, let us measure our contribution to civilization in what we give to the humanities. Whilst developing our industries, let us also develop our men. With the Hebrew, let us believe that God continues to work through the centuries and that he may have work for continents as well as men. With the Founder of our faith, let us believe that all life is sacred, and all human life but the reflected image of the Divine. With national aspiration finding expression in aims such as these, with possibilities so infinite on the threshold of her young life, with the light of the Great Adventure in her eyes, may we not, trembling at the awful responsibility which hangs upon the choice of nations as of men, utter on behalf of the Canada we love, the sublime sentiments of our Canadian poet's prayer:

"And when from the Winter of they wild death,
Thine angels of sunlight call;
Waken me unto my highest, my best,
Or waken me not at all."

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18 Dec. 1913

Ottawa: Edinburgh
University Club

COLLEGES AND CITIZENSHIP

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The Immortality Present Life — Harper — Expression of Character — His views
The Harper Movement

Letter on speech before Edinburgh University Club. Clubs Journals. Dec 18-13.

But because conditions here are not as distressing as they have been and are elsewhere, it is surely no less desirable, with a view to promoting industrial peace and healthy national development, that the men who have opportunity and capacity for the serious study of social and economic problems, should not allow themselves to become fenced off by a wall of indifference of their own creation from those to whom the mass of the people look for direction, inspiration and suggestion. It is reasonable to expect that he who claims to be engaged in the pursuit of truth should not give countenance to what makes for social disorder and national decay..

"Men are as much open to reason, as liable to accept truth, when they have been convinced of it, as when Arnold Toynbee studied, lectured and wrote. They are as prone to prefer what is genuine to what is pretense and dissimulation. Surely a peculiar obligation to see that men think rightly and act sanely, devolves upon those whose vantage ground should enable them to distinguish what is genuine. Sir Alfred Milner, having in mind the earnest friend of his undergraduate days, said six years ago to the members of Toynbee Hall: 'I do not go so far as to say that what Oxford thinks to-day England will do to-morrow, but certainly any new movement of thought at the universities in these days rapidly finds its echo in the press and in public opinion.' Indeed, is there not fair ground for the belief that much of the virtue which has marked the

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conduct of Great Britain's High Commissioner at Cape Town, throughout the South African crisis is due to association with the high-minded student, who, in the congenial atmosphere of Oxford, did not forget that he was a citizen?"

Who was around Toynbee

influence in settlement

Lord Milner's views - influence on his life & social questions

Sir Edward Grey's views - hopefulness & tornado

Toynbee working spiritual influence

The Toynbee spirit

"Estrangement of men of thought from leaders of the people"

The problem of today

The opportunities of today

The fresh views of life

Mackenzie Crawford

"Who the so noble share in the world's toil and tho' so tested hath free

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THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
BORDEN ADMINISTRATION

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Outstanding Characteristics of Administration--summary.

Composition of Cabinet.

The Nationalist Influence and its effects--summary.
The Control of the Interests and its effects--summary.
The Political Machine and its effect--summary.

The Failure of the Government to make good its pledges and promises.

The Navy.
The Farmer's Bank.
The Ne Temeree Decree.
Reinstatement of G.T.R. strikers.
Western Grain Blocade and trade with the U.S.

Incompetence and Inefficiency in Legislation.

1st year's legislative programme---incomplete.
2nd year's legislative programme--incomplete.

The Spoils System.

Dismissals in the inside and outside Civil Service.
Appointment of party workers to office.
The change in the personnel of the Waterways Commission.
The change in the personnel of the Imperial Tariff Commission.
The change in the personnel of the National Transcontinental Commission.
The change in the personnel of the Montreal Harbour Commission.

Appointment of Special Commissions.

30 or more individual Commissions of political partisanship.
The Commission on the National Trancontinental Railway.
The Commission on Inquiry into Government Departments--A.B. Morine (chairman).
The Commission on Civil Service--Sir George Murray.
The Trade Commission--Richard Grigg.
Commissions on Immigration--Arthur Hawkes.
Commission on Immigration--Mr. Olivar Asselin.
Commission on Farmer's Bank--Sir William Meredith.

The Political Machine.

The Highways Bill.
The Naval Act.
The subsidy to the T.& N.O. Railway.
The Tariff Commission.
Other Tariff Changes--reduction of duty on cement.
reduction of duty on steel rails.
The Branch Lines Bill 1912-13.

The "Interests" versus the People.

The Western Lumber Case.

The Curtailment of Popular Liberties and Freedom of Speech.

The closure--an instrument to prevent discussion.
The Coderre charges--and refusal of Committee of Investigation.
The Macdonald by-election--and imprisonment of speakers.
The Imprisonment of R.C. Miller.

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Corruption in by-elections.

South Renfrew, Ontario, by-election.
Macdonald, Manitoba, by-election.
Richelieu, Quebec, by-election.
Hochelaga, Quebec, by-election.
Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Provincial by-election.

Scandals and inefficiency in Administration.

The Department of the Interior.

1. Interference in Manitoba and Saskatchewan by-election.
2. The Prince Albert Land Deal---Donaldson Homestead Episode.
3. Forest Reserves in Manitoba Opened to Assist Government partisans.

Department of Public Works.

1. Bribery in Richelieu and Antigonish.
2. Hon. Robert Rogers' Record.

Department of Railways and Canals.

1. Special Favours to Particular Provinces.
2. Machine Politics in Department of Railways and Canals.
3. De-grading of National Transcontinental Railway.

Department of Finance.

1. The Failure of La Banque Internationale du Canada.
2. Cement Duties reduced to Influence political elections.
3. The Minister of Finance, the Minister for the Big Interests.
4. The Tariff Arranged to Suit the Big Interests.
5. Duties Remitted on Steel Rails.

Department of Customs.

1. Attempted Bribe of the electors of Renfrew.
2. Sale of Starch Works at Prescott to Federal Government.

Post Office Department.

1. Pad-lock Scandal in Post Office Department.
2. The Wholesale Dismissal of Postmasters and Postmistresses.

Department of Militia and Defence.

1. Extravagence in the Department of Militia and Defence.
2. Appointment of majors.

The Secretary of State Department.

1. Racing charters.

Department of Labour.

1. Refusal to Appoint Board to deal with C.P.R. strike.
2. Failure to enforce Strike-Breaking law re Photo Engravers of Toronto.
3. Speech Against Trade Unions.

Agriculture Department.

1. Little Done for Agriculture.
2. The Agriculture Aid Bill.

Records Of Other Ministers.

A Confession of Inefficiency by the Prime Minister.

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Reckless Extravagence in Expenditure.

Absence of Constructive Legislation.

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TORY TENDENCIES IN LEGISLATION

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TORY TENDENCIES IN LEGISLATION.

The third session of the present Parliament is nearing conclusion. The Government professes to have announced all legislation contemplated for the present year. Speaking therefore with reference to legislation, should this Parliament be of the average duration of preceding Parliaments the Borden Administration has run three-quarters of its course, and has afforded ample opportunity for observation of its aims and tendencies.

I would like this evening to see if it is possible by a cursory examination of outstanding features to discern with reference to the sum total of legislation, a line of cleavage between the political parties in Canada sufficiently marked to enable men whose political allegiance is as yet not wholly determined, to definitely decide to which set of principles and views they may desire to give such advocacy as their opportunities and personalities may afford.

Broadly speaking there are two methods by which the work of a Government is to be judged in estimating the degree of public confidence to which it is entitled. (1), What may be referred to as its administrative record, or the manner in which as an executive body it exercises its powers and discharges its duties and (2). The policies which it seeks to further and which find expression in its several legislative enactments. With the former I shall have nothing to say to-night, though by comparison the three years of office with the fifteen years of the Laurier Administration a severe indictment might be brought under this heading against the Borden Administration.

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The ruthless and reckless dismissal of civil servants which has made Civil Service Reform a by-word, the trail of political corruption beginning with the by-election in South Renfrew, and in evidence in Macdonald, Rochelieu, Hochelago and Chateauguay which has put to shame all professions of electoral purity in political elections. The land scandals of Prince Albert, Gimli, Dorval, Levis and other places whereby enormous profits have with the knowledge or connivance of Ministers of the Crown been reaped by party favourites at the public expense. The wanton and reckless extravagences in expenditure of public funds all of which have characterized the work of the Borden Administration constitute the record of administration incapacity and wrong-doing sufficient to justify in the public interest an immediate change of Ministry though as concerns the future welfare of the Dominion their effect is likely to be insignificant in comparison with the inevitable consequences of the various enactments of the present Administration by which they have sought to give expression to their under-lying policies.

With this passing observation to the administrative side I shall leave that part of the Government's record and give exclusive attention to the other and to my mind vastly more important.

In seeking a correct estimate of the objects which the Government has had before it in its legislative programme one may safely premise that so far as both political parties in Canada are concerned each have sought either primarily or secondarily power and the retention of political power. Assuming that the advocacy of ~~truth~~ principle is the motive of power in the case

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of each, an examination of legislation proposed by each would show that the method by which it is hoped to retain its power is vastly different in the case of each. A still deeper examination will show I believe that the end in large measure corresponds with the motive and with the purpose for which power is sought in either case is not unlike the method pursued to bring it into being. In the words of The Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, the principal of Liberalism is trust in the many, qualified by prudence, the principal of Conservatism is Mistrust of the many, qualified by fear. Or to express the same political maxim in terms of method and end rather than principal- The method and end of Liberalsim is freedom. The method and end of Conservatism monopoly and control by the privileged few.

In a country of the vast dimensions and resources of Canada with population distributed as it has come to be through our agricultural and industrial development the relation of the agriculture to the urban population is perhaps a most important factor in the whole of our present economic and political development. Remarkable as it may appear between 60 and 65% of the total population of the Dominion may be described as rural, though what is more remarkable still is the fact that in a long settled Province like Ontario for more than twenty years past the urban population has been growing at the expense of the rural with the result that there are in actual figures fewer number of persons on the land in Ontario to-day than there were twenty years ago, and a vastly larger number in the

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cities. From the very nature of things it is in the cities that the great interests come to have their home. It is manufacturing and commerce which help to create cities in the first instance. The big manufacturing and transportation interests are sooner or later certain to have their home in the same locality and allied with them come the banking and financial interests as well. This means that power as represented by money is certain sooner or later to become concentrated in the cities and once this stage of development has been reached a political party seeking power and the retention of power is certain to ask itself the question whether it is to numbers as they find themselves scattered over vast areas, or itself as it lies concentrated in a few centres that it must look primarily for support.

Liberalism aiming at freedom has always considered the many rather than the few, and its policies where Liberalism has been true to itself have been shaped accordingly. Conservatism mistrusting the many and believing in the power of the few has looked naturally to the few with power and has sought to fashion its policies accordingly.

The charge that I would direct against the present Administration to put it bluntly is simply this; That in the whole of its legislation it has consciously aimed at securing the retention of power through an alliance with the interests at the expense of the people. That it has sought to do this in the first place by gaining for itself the power to act irrespective of Parliament which represents the people as a whole and secondly the power to compel an alliance of the

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interests in a manner best calculated to serve its own ends.

First of all as to the power to control irrespective of Parliament. This under the Borden Government has been self-evident in almost every measure of importantce which the Administration has introduced into Parliament. It was the main feature of the first important measure introduced into Parliament, namely, the Bill to create a permanent tariff Commission which was to have powers to consider what industries were deserving and what not deserving of increased protection at the instance of the Governor-in-Council. When the late Sir Richard Cartwright moved in the Senate that such a Commission should be obliged in the event of an application for increased protection by any industry to inquire into the extent of its watered stock and the wages as well as of the profits it was paying and of the extent of business done by competitors, the Cabinet having intended the measure not as a means of protecting the people but as a means of furthering specially favoured interests refused to accept these amendments which had been added by the Senate and rather than agree to them becoming part of the measure dropped the entire Bill and have never since sought its re-introduction.

This measure occupied more of the time of Parliament at its first Session than any other. The Naval Aid Bill was the outstanding feature of the second Session. Ostensively it was an appropriation of $35,000,000 for the purpose of meeting an emergency. What that emergency was has long since been fully exposed. It was Mr.Borden's own emergency in its efforts to reconcile the jingoes of Ontario

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with the Nationalists of Quebed, to appear to be saving the Empire in the one Province and doing as little as possible or nothing of a permanent value for it in the other. But this measure has other than ~~national~~ pretended patriotic features about it. In the first place it was admitted that it would take at least three years to use up the expenditure of $35,000,000. Yet the Government was unwilling to accept a portion of this amount with appropriations for the balance from year to year but insisted upon the whole sum or nothing, to be voted without further reference to Parliament, thereby making self-evident its desire to render the Executive in the expenditure of these vast sums wholly independent of legislative control. An amendment asking that tenders should be called for in connection with the work of construction to be carried out by this money was voted down, thereby further evidencing the Government's intention to give to the Executive a free hand in the expenditure of this vast sum.

Coupled with the alleged emergency contribution, much of the remainder of time of Parliament at this last session was divided between the Bill to give Aid to the Highways of the Dominion to the extent of $10,000,000 a year and a Bill to enable the Government to construct Branch Lines in connection with the Intercolonial, and do other work incidental to railway construction in the Maritime Provinces. Though different in amount and detail these two measures were identical in one important particular, each were so framed as to render the Executive independent of Parliament in the expenditure of vast sums of money. In the case of the

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Highways Bills the Executive instead of transferring the money voted by Parliament to the proper Department of the Provincial Governments to be spent on the construction of Highways, reserved this right to themselves despite constitutional authority that in these vast expenditures of money the Executive might keep such measure of political control as might result from the distribution of this vast sum in accordance with what it deemed most acceptive method, ~~might be had.~~

The Branch Lines Bill has the same political aim though it violated constitutional procedure, in a manner somewhat similar. Instead of securing in advance the appropriations from Parliament for work to be done, this measure proposed to give to the Executive power of making vast expenditures on its own initiative not subsequent but prior to legislative enactment toward this end.

These are the measure which the Conservative party would have the people believe the Senate killed. As a matter of fact, the Senate as a branch of the legislature did not kill any one of the three but amended each and every one in a manner which would permit of the expenditure for the purpose named, but permitted of it only in accordance with the peoples' will as expressed either by direct voice at the polls or through their representatives in Parliament in accordance with hitherto constituted practice and procedure.

One other feature there was of the second Session of Parliament which is deserving of special mention. It, too, will be found to be a weapon to serve the same purpose and that is the introduction of the closure, as a means of compelling the will of the Executive wherever an Opposition

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formulated to it may appear to thwart the desired end. Like all arbitrary measures this one was put through under the guise of serving a patriotic end. How genuine the alleged end was, may be gaged from the degree to which the Conservative party have since sought to meet it, and the truth as it has come to be known in events that have since transpired. The significance of the closure to-day lies in the circumstance that it is a weapon which the Executive at its own choosing may use as a means of curtailing liberty of speech and freedom of discussion in Parliament whenever a party is opposed to a public need may be served thereby.

Coming now to the present session of Parliament two pieces of legislation there are which disclose the policy of the Administration. The first the amendments to the Tariff as set forth in the budget of the Finance Minister and second the proposed guarantee of $45,000,000 to Mackenzie and Mann for the Canadian Northern Railway system.

For the first time in twenty years, a Government has ventured to revise the tariff of this Dominion upwards instead of downwards, has refused to do aught in the way of alleviating taxation at a time when surplus revenues would appear to justify such a step, and when the cost of living is higher in Canada than it has ever been. It is true that the amount of increase in taxation through the Tariff as altered is not likely to be very considerable, yet such change as there has been is mostly in the direction of fostering monopoly and of giving the Government control over corporate interests, the purpose of which is to say the least questionable and the wisdom of which is doubtful indeed.

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There have been direct concessions to certain manufacturing interests in Canada, the iron and steel industries above all others. These with amazing frankness have been stated by the Minister of Finance to be with the view of assisting the corporations concerned are but something approaching monopolistic control. An increase in the high cost of living must inevitably result. Most vicious of all perhaps is that part of the Government's legislation which proposes to give to the Governor-in-Council the power on its own initiative to say when certain duties shall or shall not be imposed, and to grant bounties if upon inquiry to be undertaken by the Government itself there appears in the case of the iron and flax fibre industry justification for such a step. Had the Government sought an open means whereby it could compel tribute from an industry seeking government favour, no more apparent method could have been found.

But the Government's alliance with wealth and the vested interests is not to be found only in the measures mentioned. It is to be found also in the absence of any constructive legislation calculated to further the interests of either the main body of producers, farmers or workingmen, or the consumer, throughout the country and in the deliberate voting down of a resolution toward this end. One needs to mention only the resolution of Mr.Neely in favour of wider markets for wheat producers in Canada, the resolution of Mr.Loggie for market for potatoes, both of which are possible under the pending reciprocal offer from the United States. The resolution of Mr.Knowles for the abolition of duties on agricultural implements, and the

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resolution of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in amendment to the budget proposals of a change in the tariff which will without doing injustice to any class alleviate the high cost of living by considerate removal of taxation. All these resolutions had been debated during the present session of Parliament. They have with the exception of a single vote on one of them, the vote of Mr.Maclean of South York on the free wheat resolution, been unanimously opposed by the Conservative party in Parliament at the instance of the Ministry. All of them would have given to the people the greater measure of freedom in buying and selling but each might have been at the expense of some existing monopoly and was, therefore, voted down by the party in power.

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Nearing Completion 3rd Session-
Opportunity for observation of Tendencies.

Purpose to discern the line of cleavage between the parties.

2 Methods of judging work of Government.
1. Administrative Record-An executive exercising powers discharging duties.
2. Legislative record-Policies to which expression is given.

Re Administrative record.
Dismissals - Civil Service Reform a by-word.
Political corruption in by-elections - put professions of electoral purity to shame.
Land Scandals.
Wanton Extravagence in expenditures.

Both [illegible] - 1 - [illegible]
2 - [illegible]

Re Legislative Record.—
Legislation has originated from different causes but has had <u>One under-lying idea.</u>

<u>Rendering the Executive independent of parliament and the people.</u>

Sought for in <u>six ways.</u>

1. Giving the Executive exceptional powers by O-in-C, as to control of expenditure of vast sums of monies.
2. Giving the Executive sole powers to determine time and manner in which favours may be conferred on special interests.
3. Giving the Executive control over the proceedings of Parliament.
4. The withholding of redistribution. In furthering this end the Government has been indifferent to both the constitution and the customary procedure of Parliament.
5. By large appropriations for departmental purposes- and special appropriations of a questionable character.
6. By an alliance with the money powers secured through the granting of legislative favours, and public monies and guarantees to special interests.

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Both parties sub from - d - c - confirm [illegible]

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The Six Methods:

1. Giving the Executive exceptional powers by O-in-C. as to control of expenditure of vast sums.

    1. The emergency grant of $35,000,000.

    2. The Highway's Bill.

    3. The Branch Lines Bill.

2. Giving the Executive exceptional powers to determine time and manner in which favours may be conferred on special interests.

    1. Attempted Tariff Commission - 1st Session.

    2. Announcement in budget speech - this session.

        (a) re increased duties by O-in-C.- p.2547

        (b) re possible bounties to iron & steel, and flax fibre industry.-p.2557.

3. Giving Executive control over the proceedings of Parliament.

    The Closure.

4. Giving Executive control over the electorate by the withholding of redistribution and its manipulation.

    The by-election in Chateauguay.

    The delay preventing liklihood of an appeal

    The gerrymander to aid cities.

5. Large appropriations for departmental and other purposes.

    Total Expenditure:

Last complete year (1910-11) Liberal Administration	$122,861,250
Conservative first complete year (1912-13)	$144,200,705
Increase of	$21,339,455.
Total expenditure 1913-14	$183,500,000
Increase over Liberal	$60,738,750
Total appropriations 1914-15 $	= $ 8 per cd / 2 / 16 in 4 yrs / $ 80 per year

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Special Appropriations of a questionable character.

Subsidized press - 1912-13 over	$1,400,000
Fenian Raid Bounties over	1,585,600
Farmers Bank Depositors about	1,200,000

6. Alliance with the money powers, secured through the granting of legislation favours.

1. Banking - Banque Internationale.

2. Manufacturing

Tariff Commission and private inquiry

Tariff changes of budget revision upward first time in 20 years.

Absence of relief to producers or consumers.

3. Railroads:-

Mackenzie and Mann,

First Session over dies.	$10,325,000 in subsi-
Second Session over	15,640,000 in cash.
Third Session guarantees.	45,000,000 in
A total of over than three years.	$70,965,000 in less

This amount equals:

nearly $10.00 per individual of population.

or ~~nearly~~ [illegible] $50.00 per average family.

or ~~nearly~~ ~~$40.~~00 per elector on last voters' lists.

When the Present Session is ended the Borden Government will have been in office about 32 months. This will mean a gift to Mackenzie and Mann at the rate of over $2,212,000 per month, over $522,000 or over one-half million dollars per week, over $73,100 per day and over $3,000 per hour.

over $9.000 per hour on each day [illegible]

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What is the Effect of this line of proceeding?

Monopoly can be fostered only at the expense of freedom. for every right surrednderd, and privilege, several hundreds suffer where one gains:

These are obvious curtailments of rights and liberties.

(a) Parliament loses its control, where legislation can be by order-in-council.

(b) Special interests become subservient where granting of favours rests with the Ministry.

(c) Popular liberty in regard to any question is curtailed where freedom of dicussion and liberty of free speech in parliament is threatened.

(d) Parliament, and consequently all legislation, ceases to be representative of the true will of the people where redistribution is withheld, or unfairly effected.

The complexion of the next Parliament bids fair to sacrifice rural to urban interests.

(e) Taxation is likely to be vastly increased.

Public debt enormously increased.

NET DEBT.		BORROWINGS
1912-13.....	$314,301,625	1913-14
1913-14.....	$333,301,625	Treasury Bills and Loans $77,258,666
Increase.....	$ 19,000,000	

(see also Expenditure)

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(f) Classes other than those represented in the special interests are certain to suffer.

1. The Farmers

Demand wider markets- free Wheat- Neely.

" " " - Free potatoes - Loggie.

Demand free agricultural implements- Knowles

Demand reduction in duties on commodities they buy.

2. Industrial Workers.

The will of capital overrides the voice of labour.

(a) The situation on Vancouver Island. Mines controlled by ~~the~~ Mackenzie and Mann, government refuses to act.

(b) Fair wages clauses omitted from government contract.

(c) Absence of legislation beneficial to industrial classes.

3. Consumers.

Monopolies fostered at expense of producers and consumers alike.

Flour.

Bacon.

Bread.

Cost of living steadily increases-indirect taxation.

Amendment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to budget voted down.

The people for the Tariff. not the ~~tax~~

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tariff for the people.

(G) Social inequalities fostered; a millionaire aristocracy- depletion of the rural population, overcrowding and growth of slums in cities, the land and its blessings made subservient to the Stock Exchange and its demands.

(H) Militarism fostered because a useful ally of wealth.

(I) A jingo imperialism created because concentration of power in wealth and position politically congenial and useful to plutocracy.

(J) The country itself made subservient to a corporation, and brought without investigation into doubtful partnership with speculative enterprise.

The work of Liberalism

(a) to defend popular liberties in and out of Parliament.

(b) to secure greater freedom to producers and consumers in the right to buy and well.

(c) to protect the masses, and increasing general happiness by keeping down taxation, reducing the cost of living, maintaining a rightful balance between town and country.

(d) to make the will of the people supreme

The tariff for the people.
The Railroads for the people.
The Government for the people.

(e) to further the arts of peace and the peace sentiment.

(f) to preserve within the Empire-freedom of national expression, [perhaps: to abrogation of self-government?]

(g) to fight [illegible] privilege, and ever widen the bounds of

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freedom in all that concerns the economic ~~xxx~~ political and social well-being of the many who compose the State.

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CANADA

Re Mackenzie and Mann.

Government a junior partner.

Who are the stockholders

How much paid for

Ben etts charge re corruption and duty imposed on members

Bennett would not take word of Mackenzie & Mann.

" " " " of Government.

35 millions for one company
45 " " another company.

Government and Mackenzie and Mann silent partners in past.

" " " " " a partnership sanctioned by Parliamwnt.

How would such an arrangement in another country look?

G. U.S. England.

What legacy are we laying up for the future.

Refusal to note without an investigation, does not imply unwillingness to meet public necessities, it simply means light for a matter that effects future credit, name and fame of the Dominion.

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CANADA

The Subsidised Press

PUBLIC FUNDS PAID TO FAVOURED PUBLICATIONS IN ONE YEAR.

(From Report of Auditor General of Canada for fiscal year 1912-13

The Gazette, Montreal	$30,234
La Patrie, Montreal	23,408
L'Evenement, Quebec	23,372
The Times, Moncton	21,884
The Telegram, Winnipeg	20,337
The Standard, St. John	16,133
The Herald, Halifax	13,312
The Mail and Empire, Toronto	12,641
The Chronicle, Quebec	10,975
The News, Toronto	10,165
The World, Toronto	9,067
The Free Press, London	7,799
The Standard, Kingston	7,393
The Citizen, Ottawa	6,678
The Telegram, Toronto	3,946
The Journal, Ottawa	3,835
The Nordwesten, Winnipeg	3,051
The Gleaner, Fredericton	2,222
The Hemiskringla News, Winnipeg	2,167
The Province, Vancouver	1,948
The Journal, Edmonton	1,931
The Intelligencer, Belleville	1,571
The Orange Sentinel, Toronto	1,554
The News-Advertiser, Vancouver	1,487
The Catholic Register, Toronto	1,413
The Province, Regina	1,376
Le Devoir, Montreal	1,312
The Times Journal, Fort William	1,242
The Star, Monqreal	1,139
The Herald, Calgary	1,138
The Courier, Brantford	1,081
The Courier, Brandon	1,081
The News, Port Arthur	1,034
The Eye-Opener, Calgary	261

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Mr. King dwelt at some length on the parallel between conditions at the present time and conditions with which Liberalism had been concerned in early struggles. The essence of the fight at the moment was for the preservation in their entirety of self-government and free speech. The Conservatives Party were prepared to send out of Canada a sum amounting to $35,000,000 over the expenditure which representatives of the people of Canada would have no control whatever. In addition to that, the ships when built would be beyond the control of the Canadian parliament and people though nominally, they were owned by Canada. This was doing away with the right of self-government in the matter of defence and was a departure which every one who believes in the right of the people who govern themselves should do the most to prevent.

In the second place, the government were threatening this measure through by means of the closure which meant curtailing the liberty of the Representatives of the pepple to discuss matters freely in parliament. Freedom of speech have been acquired with difficulty and was the last safeguard of the liberties of a free people. Conservatives should be prepared to join with Liberals in an effort to prevent any government from becoming possessed of any weapen of the kind. If closure were used in connection with the Naval Bill, it might be used in connection with the Bank Act, in connection with the Tariff, in connection with legislation against Monopolies and Trusts and in fact all popular measures where it might serve the interest in furthering their selfish ends as against the wellfare of the people at large.

D 3685

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CANADA

Another point on which Mr. King spoke at some length was the mistaken idea of patriotism involved in sending $35,000,000 out of Canada to the ship yards of the old country at a time when they had more orders than it was possible for them to fill when this money might be used in helping to start a shipbuilding industry in Canada which would create a demand for Canadian materials, and be of the greatest value to Canadian labour. $35,000,000 or a part of it paid out on materials required in the work of construction and on the necessary labour would mean that this money would ultimately find ~~itself~~ its way as a demand for all kinds of goods produced in the factories of Canada and all kinds of products raised on farms in Canada. It was an enormous sum of money, but if it had to be paid out, why should not the Canadian people from whose pockets it would have to come in the way of taxes, derive all the benefit possible from the expenditure of it. Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen who had emigrated to Canada in recent years, had come here like the early settlers of this country to improve their conditions. Many of them hoped to be able to send back money to friends and relatives in the old country and later to induce them to migrate to Canada. Was it fair to these men who had left work in the old country to endure privation in this country prior to becoming permanently settled here, to send millions of dollars out of the Canadian treasury to the old land when a purpose equally good could be served by having it spent in large part in the Dominion.

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CANADA

D 3686

Exchange Waterloo
with Bowin

Liberal Reforms for people

Economy locally (preference
South Africa

Settlement of N.W.T.

Exploitation of Alberta - South

Nat'l transcontinental Ry

Panama Portage

Rural mail delivery

Railway Commission

Conservation "

Civil Service "
Trade Education Commission

Labour Dept Estate
Mines - Dept
Internal affairs "

Parliament to England
Commonwealth & Nation
autonomy

Border land ones

The 2 Eros

Lovers	Haters
Economy of Govt. Pr. Prof & Ser of Rev.	Increase of Govt. in 20 yrs
Employment - prosperity	Unemployment increase in cost of living & depression
Immigration - North west peopled	- G.P.R. Empty stock too much
Extension of trade (Removal of preference surtax)	- Refusal to expand trade U.S. offer. Africa unfriendly
Opening of new provinces self govt.	Winning Ulster - siding Unionist to self govt
Govt owned Railway (N.T.C.)	Junior partnership
Africa - Establishment of branches etc.	Refusal of markets
Labour Dept of Labour Department Mercantile	Machine influence in Senate fall of West
Expedition - Economy conducted	Do in Govt. debt
Autonomy Independence	Centralization Nationalization

D 3686

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Long Memorandum

Free independent of people &

Control of expenditure

1 Highways Bill
2 Branch lines Bill
3 Emergency grant
4 Grant of 15 million = 5 m a year
5 Esquimalt [illegible]

Control of taxation

1
2 ——— Adding duties on 6 steel — sugar — bounties & iron & steel industries
3 ——— sugar
4 ——— bounties & iron & steel industries

Control of legislation & procedure

1 Parliament act
2
3

Control of freedom of debate & proceedings in Parl.

1 closure
2 Redistribution included
3 attempt to get in around referendum in senate

Control of electorate — (Mat pol) —
Party absorption — Farmers Banks
Questionable expenditure — 1.600.000 Farmers Bank bonus
1.585.000 Subsidized press
1.200.000

Amount interest
M & M —
Million at [illegible] of Board distributor

D 3689

Expenditure

1900-11 Lib — 122.861.250

1912-13 Con — 183.500.000 = Inc of 60.000.000 in 2 yrs or $8 per head

1913-14 " —

1914-15 — aff one 200,000,000

Exclusive of 45.000 M & M 16.000 to V.P.

Includes alone nearly 15 000 M

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Tory Manifesto

Free independent of people &

Control of expenditure

1 Highways Bill
2 Branch lines Bill
3 Emergency grant
4 Grant of 15 million — 5 M elec
5 Equal rates

Control of taxation

1
2 ——— Adding import duties } 0 - 10 - 6
3 ——— surplus } steel — bros —
4 ——— bounties & iron solid } Underwin
if free fuel

Control of legislation & procedure

1 Referendum — act
2
3

Control of freedom of debate & proceedings in Parl.

1 closure
2 Redistribution included
3 attempt to get in around referendum in senate

Control of electorate — (Not poll) —
Party appropriations — farmers banks
Questionable expenditure — 1 Co op
farmers Land bank
1,585,000
Secondary loans
1,200,000

arrest Internat

M & M —
Unless attention of Board distributor

D 3689

Expenditure

1900-11 Lib — 122,861,250

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1913-14 " —

1914-15 — aff over 200,000,000

Expense of
45,000,000 M & W
16,000,000 JP.

Includes alone
must 15,000,000

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Nearing Completion 3rd Session-
Opportunity for observation of Tendencies.

Purpose to discern the line of cleavage between the parties.

2 Methods of judging work of Government.
1. Administrative Record-An executive exercising powers discharging duties.
2. Legislative record-Policies to which expression is given.

Re Administrative record.
Dismissals - Civil Service Reform a by-word.
Political corruption in by-elections - put professions of electoral purity to shame.
Land Scandals.
Wanton Extravagance in expenditures.

Re Legislative Record.
Legislation has originated from different causes but has had <u>One under-lying idea.</u>

<u>Rendering the Executive independent of parliament and the people.</u>

Sought for in <u>six ways.</u>

1. Giving the Executive exceptional powers by O-in-C, as to control of expenditure of vast sums of monies.
2. Giving the Executive sole powers to determine time and manner in which favours may be conferred on special interests.
3. Giving the Executive control over the proceedings of Parliament.
4. The withholding of redistribution. ~~In furthering this end the Government has been indifferent to both the constitution and the customary procedure of Parliament.~~
5. By large appropriations for departmental purposes- and special appropriations of a questionable character.
6. By an alliance with the money powers secured through the granting of legislation favours, and public monies and guarantees to special interests.

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The Six Methods:

1. Giving the Executive exceptional powers by O-in-C. as to control of expenditure of vast sums.

    1. The emergency grant of $35,000,000.

    2. The Highway's Bill.

    3. The Branch Lines Bill.

2. Giving the Executive exceptional powers to determine time and manner in which favours may be conferred on special interests.

    1. Attempted Tariff Commission - 1st Session.

    2. Announcement in budget speech - this session.

        (a) re increased duties by O-in-C.- p.2547

        (b) re possible bounties to iron & steel, and flax fibre industry.-p.2557.

3. Giving Executive control over the proceedings of Parliament.

    The Closure.

4. Giving Executive control over the electorate by the withholding of redistribution and its manipulation.

    The by-election in Chateauguay.

    The delay preventing liklihood of an appeal

    The gerrymander to aid cities.

5. Large appropriations for departmental and other purposes.

    Total Expenditure:

Last complete year (1910-11) Liberal Administration	$122,861,250
Conservative first complete year (1912-13)	$144,200,705
Increase of	$21,339,455.
Total expenditure 1913-14	$183,500,000
Increase over Liberal	$60,738,750
Total appropriations 1914-15	$ 12,0 etc

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Special Appropriations of a questionable character.

Subsidized press - 1912-13 over	$1,400,000
Fenian Raid Bounties over	1,585,600
Farmers Bank Depositors about	1,200,000

6. Alliance with the money powers, secured through the granting of legislation favours.

1. Banking - Banque Internationale.

2. Manufacturing

Tariff Commission and private inquiry

Tariff changes of budget revision upward first time in 20 years.

Absence of relief to producers or consumers.

3. Railroads:-

Mackenzie and Mann,

First Session over dies.	$10,325,000 in subsi
Second Session over	15,640,000 in cash.
Third Session guarantees.	45,000,000 in
A total of over than three years.	$70,965,000 in less

This amount equals:

nearly $10.00 per individual of population

or nearly $50.00 per average family.

or nearly $40.00 per elector on last voters' lists.

When the Present Session is ended the Borden Government will have been in office about 32 months. This will mean a gift to Mackenzie and Mann at the rate of over $2,212,000 per month, over $522,000 or over one-half million dollars per week, over $73,100 per day and over $3,000 per hour.

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What is the Effect of this line of proceeding?

Monopoly can be fostered only at the expense of freedom. for every right surrednderd, and privilege, several hundreds suffer where one gains:

These are obvious curtailments of rights and liberties.

(a) Parliament loses its control, where legislation can be by order-in-council.

(b) Special interests become subservient where granting of favours rests with the Ministry.

(c) Popular liberty in regard to any question is curtailed where freedom of discussion and liberty of free speech in parliament is threatened.

(d) Parliament, and consequently all legislation, ceases to be representative of the true will of the people where redistribution is withheld, or unfairly effected.

The complexion of the next Parliament bids fair to sacrifice rural to urban interests.

(e) Taxation is likely to be vastly increased.

Public debt enormously increased.

NET DEBT.		BORROWINGS
1912-13.....	$314,301,625	1913-14
1913-14.....	$333,301,625	Treasury Bills and Loans $77,258,666
Increase.....	$ 19,000,000	

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Amendment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to budget voted down. xxx

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D 3697

26 Jan. 1914

Berlin: Laurier Club

RETURN TO PROSPERITY; THE NAVAL ISSUE

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CANADA

D 3698

Toronto Globe

January 27, 1914

GOVERNMENT MIGHT HASTEN BETTER TIMES

Hon. Mackenzie King Speaks at Berlin

BANQUET OF LAURIER CLUB

Warning Given That the Last Has Not Been Heard of the Emergency Cry —Extravagant Expenditures of Borden Administration Denounced

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Berlin, Ont., Jan. 26.—Premier Borden and his Government at Ottawa were roundly scored this evening by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King at a large and enthusiastic banquet of the Laurier Club in Concordia Hall, for neglecting to announce a policy that would hasten the return of the prosperous times that existed during the Liberal administration from 1896 to 1911. Mr. King asked his hearers if they ever heard factory whistles blowing at 4 and 5 o'clock in the day when the Liberals were in power, or if there were as many unemployed in the cities as there are under the Conservative administration.

Liberals' Predictions Verified.

He maintained that while reciprocity was defeated in 1911, the conditions, which the Liberals predicted would result unless a wider market was provided for the farmers of the west, have come about. The inability of the western farmer to ship his wheat to a larger market near at hand has created a congestion, with the result that the trade between the west and the east has been greatly reduced, and there has been an overproduction of manufactured goods in the east. Hon. Mr. King also emphasized the fact that the cost of living has never been as high in Canada as at present, and the Government has done nothing to bring about a reduction in the price of food stuffs.

Wilson Tariff an Example.

The Wilson tariff in the United States was used as an example of what a progressive Government could do to bring about a reduction in the high cost of living. The farmer in Canada has been provided with a wider market for beef, pork, etc., of which he does not produce enough for this country's needs, and the Canadian consumer suffers while the consumer across the line gets the benefit. Hon. Mr. King strongly contended that instead of boasting about a surplus of $50,000,000 the Government should allow the foodstuffs that are not grown in this country to come from the United States free of duty and thus give back to them at least $11,000,000 which was collected in 1913.

Last Not Heard of "Emergency."

Mr. King also spoke on the navy issue at some length, and pointed out that instead of there being an emergency, as was maintained at the last session of the House, it was merely a measure of expdiency. He, however, warned his hearers that the last of the "emergency" cry has not been heard. He deduced from the speech delivered by Mr. Borden in the debate on the Speech from the Throne the other day that some Government representative would go to England and find out from the Admiralty whether the largest Dreadnoughts in the world were still required, and on receiving an affirmative answer will return to Canada, inaugurate another flag-waving campaign, and every Liberal or independent man who will oppose the contribution will be classed as a traitor to the Empire.

Extravagance Denounced.

Mr. King strongly denounced the extravagant expenditures of the Government during the two years it has been in power, and predicted that when the next appeal is made to the people of Canada the Liberal party throughout Canada will be swept into power under the stalwart leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

President R. J. Haley presided, and addresses were delivered by Mayor Euler, Messrs. H. J. Simes, Dr. J. F. Honsberger, Main Johnson, representing the Federated Liberal Clubs in Ontario, Geo. Gibbons, London, and Rev. J. E. Lynn. Music was provided by the Starnaman Orchestra and the Excelsior Quartet.

Over three hundred Liberals, young and old, from all parts of North Waterloo, were in attendance.

Women Will Help Freer Food.

This afternoon a reception was tendered to Hon. Mr. King by the ladies of Berlin and Waterloo, at which over two hundred ladies were in attendance. Mr. King delivered a happy address in which he gave striking examples of the part played by the fair sex in politics although they haven't the right to vote. He predicted that when the issue of freer food comes before the electors during the next campaign, the women of the country will take an important part.

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D 3699

17 Feb. 1914

Detroit Board of Commerce

"THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT"

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Volume D 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

biographical

D 3700

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C. M. G.
OF OTTAWA, CANADA

Guest of the Detroit Board of Commerce at Luncheon

Tuesday Noon, Feb. 17, 1914

Luncheon 11:30 to 12:30 *Speaking 12:45 to 1:30*

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume D 7

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 3701

A Duty and a Pleasure

AS members of the Detroit Board of Commerce we should feel it our duty to be present and to extend to our honored guest from Canada, the Honorable W. L. MacKenzie King, C. M. G. a sincere and earnest welcome when he appears before our Ways and Means Committee next Tuesday.

Aside from the pleasure of acting as hosts to our distinguished guest we shall hear an interesting and scholarly address by one of the most prominent citizens of the Dominion. His work in behalf of both labor and capital in Canada has won for him world-wide distinction and honor.

Every member of the Detroit Board of Commerce will find something in Mr. King's personality and message to make him a bigger and broader-minded man for having met with him and listened to his talk.

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King

C. M. G.

MR. KING was Minister of Labor in Canada in the cabinet of Sir Wilfred Laurier. He has the honor of having been the youngest minister of any Canadian administration.

He is a graduate of the University of Toronto. Latterly, he served with distinction in the Department of Political Science in Harvard University. He left Harvard to assist in the organization of the Department of Labor in Canada.

He was Deputy Minister until 1908 when he resigned to enter the cabinet of Sir Wilfred Laurier. While he was Deputy Minister, and in connection with his work in the Department of Labor, he was largely responsible for the promotion of several Canadian labor laws; the most important of which was the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which law has become internationally famous.

The practical wisdom of this law was made possible only by Mr. King's personal experience as a conciliator in the settlement of industrial disputes in over forty of the most bitterly fought strikes in Canada.

In addition to Mr. King's duties in the Department of Labor he has had intimate association with Canadian Immigration problems. He was appointed by his government as Commissioner to settle claims with the Chinese and Japanese in losses sustained in the Pacific Coast riots in 1908.

Subsequently, he was sent by his government to India, China and Japan to negotiate regulations between Canada and these countries concerning the control of immigration from the Orient to the Dominion.

He was also appointed by the British Goverment as the British delegate to the International Conference on the opium traffic which met at Shanghai in 1909.

In recognition of his services in connection with industrial and immigration problems Mr. King was honored by King George VII by being made a companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. King has deeply interested himself in the relations between Canada and the United States and he was the first to propose the celebration of One Hundred Years of peace between the Dominion and the United States.

At present Mr. King is the President of the General Reform Association of Ontario and as such he identifies himself as being one of the leaders of the Liberal Party in Canada.

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WLMK D 3702 FEB. 17, 1914

Detroit

TRANSCRIPT OF SHORTHAND NOTES OF ADDRESS BY

HON. MACKENZIE KING,

OF OTTAWA, CANADA, FEBRUARY 17th, 1914,

at 12:45 P.M.

in DETROIT

Anglo-American Relations - Centenary of Peace
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907

MR. KING:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: First of all, may I be permitted to thank the President and officers of the Board of Commerce for their courtesy and kindness in extending me this invitation to be present today. I am glad that my friend, Mr. Barbour, mentioned to you that he had been, in the main, responsible for my coming today, because if, before the close of my remarks, you regret the fact, I hope you will attribute it mainly to his generosity of heart. It is, a very great pleasure to have this opportunity of meeting so many of the leading representative and business men of the city of Detroit.

The subject you have asked me to speak on is the CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT. That is the law passed some six or seven years ago to deal with threatened or existing disputes in industries in the nature of public utilities on the railways, the agencies of transportation and communication and disputes in mines. I hope that you will not feel that, in accepting the invitation, I did so with any idea that it might be possible to contribute towards the solution of industrial questions in this country. I know only too well that a law which may work very well in one country may not work as well in another country, and conditions which, in one particular community, may be favorable to one kind of legislation may not be as favorable in another. Nevertheless, conditions in this country

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are very similar to conditions in Canada.

We have a large amount of American capital invested in the Dominion, and nearly all our organized labor belongs to the same international unions as exist in this country, so that labor and capital are relatively in much the same position in the Dominion as here, and, while we have a smaller population, and haven't probably as many complex questions as you have to deal with in the United States, anything in the nature of experimental legislation in the one country is likely to be of some value to the people of the other and it is in this spirit, and from this point of view that I would approach today a consideration of the Canadian method of settling and preventing industrial disputes.

I don't know of a better method of introducing this subject than to say a word or two as to the circumstances which brought about this legislation some six or seven years ago. To rightly appreciate a law it is perhaps necessary to know something of the conditions out of which it may have grown, and, in that way, one is able to tell what was in the mind of the legislature and therefore to ascertain more accurately how effective the measure has been in meeting the original intention.

It was in the summer of 1906 that a strike took place in the Canadian West, which very seriously effected the population in the prairie provinces of Saskatoon and Alberta. The strike had taken place in the early part of the year and the summer having run on, very little notice was taken of it one way or another until the approach of autumn. Finally, when the snow began to fall, the settlers on the plains suddenly became aware that winter was upon them and that they were without coal. As they talked about the matter, one with another, they finally

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found it of sufficient importance to enlist the sympathies of the municipal authorities, and they, in turn, began to enlist the sympathies of the Provincial governments, with the result that pressure was ultimately brought to bear upon the Government of the Dominion to have some intervention in a dispute which was tying up the coal fields on which these two provinces in the West were, in the main, dependent for their supply of winter fuel.

It was, as a result of requests from the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan that the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, sent me out to Alberta at that time to deal with the question. I had endeavored, in a number of industrial disputes prior to that time, to act in the capacity of Conciliator, but we had no legislation on the statutes which gave any power to compel the production of documents or the examination of witnesses, and one's power was accordingly limited practically to what could be done in the way of persuasion, and that was all the power there was in dealing with this particular situation.

I mention this and I trust you will excuse the personal reference for it is only by way of illustration, - I mention this because my experience in dealing with previous strikes, and in dealing with this particular strike, helped to bring into bold relief one or two constantly recurring circumstances in industrial disputes, circumstances which, in the main, seemed to account for the difficulties in the settlement of them.

When I came through the province of Manitoba, and then on to Saskatchewan and then to Alberta, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the snow was well upon the prairies. In traveling down from Medicine Hat towards Lethbridge, the scene of the strike, the weather became wholly different, - summer seemed to be lingering on. Whether it was the effect of the weather, or not, I cannot say but I found both the

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employers and men absolutely indifferent to conditions existing elsewhere throughout the province. They were not thinking about the troubles of the people on the prairies who were in need of coal; they were thinking only of their own miserable quarrel, which had been going on for a period of six or eight months.

I don't know that I can better describe the situation that existed than to read you a letter sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the then Prime Minister of the Dominion, from one of the settlers on the plains, in a village away in the northern part,-

"Nov. 19, 1906.

"Dear Sir Wilfrid:

The hamlet of Bladworth is the supplying point for settlers in approximately 12 townships surrounding.

These townships have approximately 50 settlers each settled therein. The country is open rolling prairie, devoid of trees. The settlers depend for fuel on wood or coal obtained at the nearest railway station - Bladworth. The local dealers secure their wood from the Prince Albert country, and their coal from the Galt mines, Lethbridge. No coal has been obtained from this latter source since April last. One car was obtained from Banff in September last, since which no coal has been received here. Ten cars are under orders from Lethbridge and none delivered. One car is ordered from Estevan and promised by the mine operator for Dec. 17 next.

Wood has been ordered from the Cowan Co., Prince Albert, and their answer is:

We have neither slabs, edgings nor cuttings, and though we have inquired, we are unable to purchase any cord wood as there is none in the city.

Settlers have been burning lumber at $30 a thousand, willow bramble, twisted hay and grain. These sources are well nigh exhausted.

FACING DEATH

Dr. J. Fyfe reports from observation that no fuel is in the settlers' hands, and that suffering

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and perhaps death willensue therefrom. All public schools are closed for want of fuel. The Saskatchewan Hotel, a 30 roomed house, has but one fire.

A blizzard has been blowing on Nov. 15, 16 and 17th, with zero weather. I leave you, sir, to imagine what the condition of your fellow subjects is in the electoral division of Batoche — a name not unknown in history. This condition is not local, but general.

THE RIGHT TO LIVE

We are informed that those persons operating the mines of the people are disputing over their rights, regardless of the right of the people to live. I would respectfully ask, that you, sir, put an end to a dispute that is intolerable, and the maintenance of which endangers the life and happiness (inalienable rights of all free people) of all settlers.

I ask you, sir, on behalf of a suffering people, that by the powers vested in you the right of eminent domain be exercised.

I can assure you, sir, without exaggeration that this matter is one of life and death to the settlers here, one requiring immediate action.

Your obedient humble servant,

Wm. L. Ramsay,

"Chairman of Committee"

Now that letter describes the situation which prevailed over a large section of two entire provinces. Thousands of these people had left their homes in the old world to come and settle in the new, and help to develop it, and yet the needs of these people, requests of the municipalities and governments were all lost sight of simply because two parties to an industrial situation were quarreling over an individual dispute, and, being unable to arrive at some settlement, preferred to keep up the quarrel.

Now, gentlemen, there is such a thing as private rights. Labor has its rights; capital has its rights, but private rights

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cease when they become public wrongs. (Applause) And that is the stage which was reached in this industrial dispute, and that is the stage which is reached at some time or other in most industrial disputes that effect communities in any large number of persons.

When you stop to reflect that neither labor nor capital would be able to carry out its own individual program; that labor wouldn't be able to better its condition through organization, or capital to improve its condition through investment, except through what is done by organized society, and the agencies of government in keeping peace and enforcing the law; through what is made possible by the various agencies of transportation and communication all secured by the state which has helped to bring them into existence; when you stop to reflect that practically all the conditions under which industry is carried on owe their existence to the circumstance that organized society, represented by government, makes them possible, then it seems established that organized society has the right to demand of the parties who take advantage of the conditions which organized society insures, to see that society as a whole does not suffer because of any particular dispute in which they may be involved.

That is the basis on which the Canadian Law is framed. It is nothing other than an acknowledgment that first and foremost the community as a whole is interested in the maintenance of peace. It is nothing more than an acknowledgment that first and foremost labor and capital, alike, owe what is the best in their own development to a continuance of peaceful relations in the community. This particular dispute and other disputes of like nature brought us to consider whether some law could not be put upon the statutes which

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would enforce a recognition of this circumstance upon parties likely to be involved in industrial disputes.

Now this dispute, to come back, brought out two factors that, I might say, are responsible in the main for the continuance of many industrial disputes. I remember spending a week in that place trying to get the two parties together, to meet together. A whole week was taken up in trying to get the representatives of the company to meet with the representatives of the men. Telegrams were coming in by the hundreds from all parts of the prairies and the petition in all those telegrams was the same: "We must have coal"- "We are facing death here because of the absence of any fuel!" Yet, with these facts before them, it seemed next to impossible to get the parties to recognize any obligation to the community as a whole. However, that feature was finally overcome, and a meeting of the two parties was at last affected. We got along fairly well for a time, until one or two questions came up which involved a difference of opinion. And then there was no means of getting at the truth: one man made one statement and another made another. There was no power or authority existing whereby we could put anybody on his oath, or whereby we could compel the production of documents to see exactly what the situation was. So, we had to go on as best we could trying to find out the truth. At the end of a few days that difficulty was overcome and then we got to where the strike was nearly settled; but, as I say, nearly two weeks were lost owing to these two circumstances: first of all, the difficulty of getting the parties together; and second, the absence of machinery for getting at the truth.

When I got back to Ottawa, I saw the Prime Minister, who

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mentioned that we must find some way of ending these difficulties. I remember stating that if he would introduce a bill, which would compel the parties to industrial differences to get together; and in the second place, would provide machinery whereby the truth could be ascertained and make provision for this being done before a strike was allowed, that at least 90% of the industrial disputes of the country would be prevented. The Prime Minister's answer to that was to draft such a law and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is the result of that conversation.

The law is based, in some of its clauses, on existing legislation in different states in this country; on legislation which had been existing in Canada before, and on legislation existing elsewhere; some of its clauses are new. The law, with one or two new features, is a compilation of labor legislation existing in different countries.

The legislation provides for an investigation of existing disputes at the expense of the public, before the public is put to any inconvenience through a cessation of industrial operations. The act is a compulsory investigation act; it is not a compulsory arbitration act. There is nothing in this law that says that when the parties submit their differences to a board that they must accept the findings of the board and be bound under penalty by them. All that the law does say is that before they strike or lock-out, they must submit their differences to a board; if, after they have submitted their differences, they are not satisfied with the findings of the Board, they may immediately take any course they please. The employes may strike or the employer may lock-out. The law does not affect their rights in this respect other than to postpone them until advantage has been taken at the public's expense, of a more effective means for settling disputes.

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Now, just in a word, let me give you the terms of this law.

The Act in question provides that where a strike or lock-out is threatened, in any industry in the nature of a public utility, on any railway, steam or electric, on any agency of communication, telegraph or telephone, transfer or forwarding business, in any mines, or on any public works, that in any and all these cases either of the parties may make an application to the Minister of Labor, informing the Minister that they have differences they are unable to settle, and that a strike or lock-out will occur unless a Board is appointed to investigate the differences. When that request is received by the Minister a copy of it is also sent by the party complaining to the other party to the dispute. The Minister of Labor then calls upon each of the parties to name a member of a Board of Inquiry. Both labor and capital, the parties represented in the dispute, are given the chance to name one representative on the Board to investigate the differences. Then these two select another, and the three selected in this manner become a Board with all the powers of a court. They have the power to compel the production of documents; to summon witnesses and to hear evidence under oath: they have all the powers that a court of law would have. Should either of the parties fail to name a member, or the two members fail to agree upon a Chairman, then the Minister has power to appoint a person in the place of the one not appointed.

After the members of the Board have investigated, if they find they are unable to adjust the differences by talking or conferring with the parties, they they issue a report stating what, in their opinion, should be done to avert a strike or lock-out. This report is then sent to the Minister of Labor and given by the Minister of Labor to the Press, and published in the CANADA GAZETTE, the official record of the government,

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and after being published in this way, the parties are free to strike or lock-out as they see fit.

Now, you ask, what has been the effect of this law? Well, it has been on the statutes for nearly seven years - will have been seven years in March of this present year. So there has been time enough to test its value. I will speak now only of the first six years, confining my statements to the records as they are to be found in the reports of the Department of Labor. During the first six years of the operation of this law, there were altogether something like one hundred and forty different Boards dealing with disputes in the different industries of the Dominion, and out of this number, settlements were effected in all cases, excepting ten. (Applause) In other words, over ninety per cent of the disputes referred under this Act have been settled and strikes thereby averted or summarily ended, during the period of six years.

Now, if you take the record year by year, you will find that brings the average to about three a year; three disputes involving cessation of industrial operations in Canada a year in all the industries to which this act applies. This law is not confined to any particular province - it applies to every province in the Dominion, to Nova Scotia by the Atlantic, as well as to British Columbia by the Pacific. To be sure it applies only to the largest industries, the industries in the nature of public utilities. Let us take the several classes:

The street railways first of all. Prior to this law we were having strikes on the street railways all the time. One would take place in Toronto, or Winnipeg, or Montreal, or Vancouver, or Halifax, somewhere in the Dominion, there were sure to be two, three, four, or five street railway strikes every year; and frequently these strikes were attended with destruction of property and the calling out of the troops; in some cases with loss of life as well as of property.

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Since this Act has passed, we have had only one street railway strike in the whole Dominion. We had a strike which lasted eight or ten days, in the city of Winnipeg, just after a Board had completed its report. The report had been given out, but the findings were not acceptable to one of the two parties. The strike lasted ten days and it was then settled on the basis of the recommendation in the Board's reports.

Then there are the steam railways. In this country, you have the Erdman Act, which applies to the operating crews of railways, to the engineers, the firemen, the conductors, the trainmen, the telegraphers and the switchmen. The Canadian Act embraces these classes but also all other classes of railway employes, as for example, men engaged in the car shops, clerks in the offices, freight handlers and the like. If, however, you limit results to the classes embraced in your Erdman Act, you will find that since the Canadian Act has been in force, there has only been one strike on the railway systems of Canada, which has affected the traveling public, and that was the strike on the Grand Trunk Ry. System which occurred a couple of years ago, and which affected the United States as well as Canada.

The Board investigated the dispute, and gave its finding, but the finding was not accepted by the parties, and a strike took place. Following that strike there was renewed public intervention and the dispute was ultimately settled very much on the basis of the report given out by the Board.

Then, take another class belonging to the agencies of transportation - the shipping concerns. There strikes and lock-outs used to occur regularly between steamship companies and their employes. Since the passage of this Act, there have been none which have tied up transportation by water.

Take the telephone and telegraph companies. We used to have

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strikes of employes of one or the other. We haven't had a single strike in either since the act has been passed.

We have had investigations in all of these classes of disputes, have had something like fifteen or sixteen street railway disputes investigated; we have had twenty or more shipping industry disputes investigated; something like forty or fifty disputes on railway investigated; a couple of telegraphers' disputes; and a couple of telephone disputes; but, taking all the agencies of transportation and communication together the result has been to reduce the number of strikes in the Dominion in all these classes combined to one street railway, and one steam railway strike over a period of six entire years.

In its application to coal mines, the Act has not been as successful in averting strikes, though it has undoubtedly helped to minimize the number. The difference has, I think, been due very largely to a determined effort on the part of certain organizations to gain recognition. As you know, the international unions started on this side, and, in Canada, we have had in some of our mines, the workers organized in unions of their own. In others, there has, during the last few years been no organization. There has been a movement to bring the miners of Canada into the same unions as exist on this side, and this has resulted in prolonged strikes in two or three instances. But, what has been the result? I think the non-acceptance of the findings of the several Boards appointed to deal with these disputes has only helped to demonstrate the wisdom of the value of the legislation, because where Boards have been appointed, and their findings not accepted, in not a single case, has any settlement been ultimately effected on a basis better than what the Board recommended in the first instance, and there have been one or two cases where a settlement much less advantageous has resulted.

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There is one sure way of learning wisdom, and that is by experience, and all experience under this Act thus far has shown the folly of not profiting to the full by its provisions. I have sympathy with the men who strike from a sense of need, but striking simply for the sake of striking is an absolute absurdity. Some say - "You take away the right to strike". I say we do nothing of the kind. We postpone the strike, but we give you in the interval a more effective means of obtaining justice.

Let me ask this question of anyone who is opposed to legislation of this kind? WHAT IS THE STRIKE FOR? WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF IT? The purpose of a strike, and the only purpose that can be put before the public, is that it is a means of obtaining justice when all other reasonable means have failed. There is no one, either on the side of capital, or on the side of labor, who would dare deny that. What could be fairer than this? To say to all men engaged in industry, whether employers or employes, we, the community, make it possible for you to work and earn your wages, earn your profits. We will place at your disposal a tribunal largely of your own choosing. You may choose one member of it, and you may have a voice in the choice of Chairman, and we will allow these men of your own choosing to investigate your differences. We will see that you meet together and will allow you to go fully into all the questions that may concern your business one way or another, and we will do more than that. We will give you the means of having your whole dispute put before the public, so that incidentally there may be public opinion brought to bear and focused on any particular wrong that may be existing. We will do even more than that: We will do this for you at the expense of society as a whole, and, all we ask, in return, is that you continue to earn your dividends; that you continue to earn your wages until that method has been found unsatisfactory as a means of preventing a

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dispute or riot. (Applause) I may say, gentlemen, that I have yet to see any man who has solely at heart the obtaining of justice and fair play for those on whose behalf he is interested, that can put up any argument against that particular method of settlement. You talk of democracy! talk of ideals of democracy! but was there ever a finer example of democratic justice than is afforded by this measure.

Men discuss among themselves their particular affairs; they appoint their own member of a Board; they examine witnesses themselves; there are no penalties attached to the finding. They do as they please respecting the acceptance of the finding. Let me put it in another way. It has been said that "That form of govenment is best which doth actuate and dispose every part and member of the state to the common good". There is an expression of democratic government unsurpassed. Take and apply this to the adjustment of industrial disputes, and how would it run: "That form of solution of industrial differences is best which doth actuate and dispose every part and member of an industrial group to the common good". That is what this method of investigation comes to. All parties are represented and all work together for the common good, and you have a democracy unsurpassed, in that you bring the judiciary, which is the farthest removed of any element in the community from association with men in the mass and you make for the time being the popularly selected individual part of the judiciary for the settlement of differences which affect the parties making the selection.

I think my time is just up, so I shall conclude, -

(Cries of "Go ahead" - "We will stay all day" and great applause).

I assure you, it is very kind - -

I would like to emphasise what I think are the underlying principles of this measure, which make it, or ought to make it, an effective one as a means of preventing and settling industrial disputes.

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In the first place, you take account, in matters dealing with industrial questions, human nature as it is. It is important to remember, in dealing with men, that men are far more important than measures, and that is something that we should keep in mind when talking about legislation respecting industrial disputes. Therefore, if you want to frame a law, which is going to be effective, frame it on a basis which permits of the bringing into service the best men that are available. Human nature is particularly sensitive on two sides: On the side of self-interest and in the matter of self-respect. You can do a great deal with men through courtesy when you can't do anything with them by an opposite method. To my mind, this legislation takes account of both. You allow men to appoint their own investigators, who act for both parties, and have them meet together to discuss affairs of mutual concern;. one side is not placed in the position of a criminal before the Bar. They are equal parties to a contract, who are discussing what they can do in their own interest, and in the interest of the community to prevent a lock-out or strike. Each side selects from all over the country the men it has the greatest faith in, and consequently, a measure of this kind is apt to be of more value than some measure which imposes a permanent board, with a fixed personnel. Once such a Board gives one or two decisions before a certain element in the community, that Board becomes prejudiced. Men go before it but they do so with a prejudice in advance. They say - "We know where you stand; you have decided thus and thus in such a previous case". Nothing like that can be urged against a Board of this kind. There you allow each party to select a particular individual for a special occasion; you have them name the one whom they think will be the best and in whom they have the greatest confidence.

Moreover a permanent Board cannot be everywhere. You might have a street railways strike in Detroit; a mining strike in another part of the state; a railroad strike in another. Now, no individual Board

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could deal with all of these at the same time, but if you have machinery whereby you can establish individual Boards in accordance with individual needs, and choose the men that are best suited for the street railway strike, and the men that are best suited for the mining strike, and the men that are best suited for the railroad strike, you are securing the right individuals for all and by this means you are apt to get more satisfactory results.

That is one thing. Another thing to remember is this, - that personality is a much more important consideration in dealing with a situation than is policy of any kind. You may have a policy as to what should or should not be done but if you don't get the right sort of individuals to act on Boards, you simply have so much letter-made machinery, and not that active, vital force, which after all is the greatest thing in controlling men and human action. Under a law of this kind, you have the opportunity of choosing men with personality. We have had all kinds of men on these Boards. We have had professors; we have had clergymen; we have had lawyers; we have had novelists and we have had business men. We have had a great variety, but I think, in every case, the man who has been Chairman of the Board has been a man of outstanding character and personality, and the personality of the man himself has been one of the greatest factors in helping to bring about a settlement of the differences.

Finally, gentlemen, there is this to be remembered, - that there are certain classes of industrial wrongs, which publicity is more effective as a means of settling, than is a penalty. Penalties are all right enough for certain classes of wrongs and wrong conditions, but there are some things which publicity will effect that a penalty will never effect one way or another.

Men are peculiar in this, that whatever they may be as individuals;

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however mean, however contemptible, however prepared to strike "below the belt" and take unfair advantage of their fellow men, there is no man living who likes to be held up before the public gaze as a mean man, and any measure which helps to expose meanness will do more than anything else in preventing this meanness from having its play. So it is with a view to preventing the mean man from profiting in virtue of his meanness, that this legislation has been drafted. Keep that idea in mind and think it over.

I ask working men and I ask employers, - what is it that makes it difficult to keep up a certain standard? What is it that makes it difficult for the honest employer or the honest employe to do what he wants to do? It is some mean "cuss" who wants, in an underhand way, to do a thing in an unfair way. (Applause)

Now, a law that will help to expose meanness; to show up meanness; a law that will help to hold up to public contempt that one mean individual, or group of individuals, whether they be a corporation, or whether they be a trades union, that is trying to take advantage of any other group of society. I say, that a law which will help to show up meanness of that kind will help to prevent all the consequences that are likely to flow from it and is worthy of support, because the public may be depended upon to find a means of remedying a wrong which is going to affect itself, once it knows what is the particular cause that lies at the root of it.

It has been said that: "Justice is the common concern of mankind". I believe that is another great phrase: "Justice is the common concern of mankind". Take your case, no matter what it is, and lay it before the public, and if you can show that one thing is wrong and the other right, the public is going to stand by the right, and the right will triumph over all. (Applause).

Now, that is what this legislation seeks to do. It tries to pro-

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vide machinery whereby you can bring into the light of day, and focus upon a particular situation, the whole force of public opinion, to bring against a particular evil the force of that opinion is a matter of vital concern to society as a whole.

Those, gentlemen, are the main features of the Act. Let me say this in conclusion. There is a relation, a psychological relation between efforts made in one direction and similar efforts made in another. Accustom men's minds, in the industrial world to remedy industrial wrongs by appealing to reason rather than by appealing to force, and you have helped to create a sentiment which will also play its part in a much larger way in international affairs. If there is one thing above another that working men have everything to gain from, it is the establishment in the community in which they live of a belief in reason rather than in force in industrial and international affairs.

We are about to celebrate one hundred years of peace between the great English speaking peoples. We have brought reason rather than force to bear in the settlement of international differences. We have a boundary line of 4000 miles separating the United States from Canada, connecting us with the Atlantic, which unites us to Europe on the one side, and with the Pacific, which unites us to Asia on the other and along the whole of it there is not a munition of war which is worthy of the name. We have changed our arsenals into granaries and our forts into factories, and, for the animosities of life, we have substituted its amenities. If, at this time, if at the end of a century of peace, we, on this continent are able to add to international peace, industrial peace, may not the industries of this continent, and the men associated with them, whether it be Labor, or whether it be Capital, rise to a position unsurpassed at any period hitherto known. This is the fundamental issue and it is

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much larger than the mere question of the settlement of industrial disputes. It is the question that effects the whole of human life and the whole of human progress and any measure that may assist even remotely towards so great an end is worthy of the highest endeavor of the bravest men. (Great applause)

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18 Feb. 1914

D 3721
Wheeling, W. Va.,
Board of Trade

"INDUSTRIAL PEACE"

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"Industrial Peace" Talk Heard By Large Audience

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING DELIVERS INTERESTING ADDRESS.

Telling Minutely of the Canadian Act Which Has Done Much to Prevent Strikes.

"There is such a thing as private right. Labor has its rights, capital has its rights, but I believe that private rights cease when they become public wrongs." Such was the far-reaching statement of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Minister of Labor for the Dominion of Canada, in an address delivered last night in the Market Auditorium. "Surely in organized society," he continued, "the government representing the people, whether it be state or of the country as a whole, ought to step in and take hold of a situation where parties to a dispute are unable to settle their differences, and the life and happiness of individuals is threatened thereby."

Mr. King is author of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which has proven the most successful law on record in preventing strikes and lockouts. He spoke on the subject of "Industrial Peace," and told in considerable detail of the operation of this measure and of results obtained

It was from the above point of view, Mr. King, said, the Canadian Parliament proceeded in enacting a law. It sought to preserve a maximum of individual liberty and permit a minimum of State interference, as respects both capital and labor, but it proceeded on the assumption that where the rights of the many were jeopardized by the privileges of the few, the State, representing the people as a whole, was entitled to be heard and to have its authority respected.

Board of Trade Active.

Mr. King appeared here under the auspices of the industrial peace committee of the West Virginia Board of Trade, which is working to secure for West Virginia labor legislation along the lines described by the Canadian statesman last night in the working of the Canadian industrial dispues investigation act. This evening he will deliver an address in the armory at Charleston.

Despite the inclemency of the weather the meeting was largely attended. The gathering was a representative one of the city and of this district. Men representing every line of business sat side by side of men representing every trade in this locality. Bankers touched elbows with coal miners, and the audience was made up almost half of employes and of employers.

The meeting was called to order by Roy B. Taylor, secretary of the West Virginia Board of Trade, who introduced C. Burgess Taylor as the chairman of the evening.

In the absence of ex-Governor A. B. White, president of the State Board of Trade, who was unable to attend because of illness, the speaker was introduced by Mr. Taylor. Mr. King is a brilliant talker and delivered a splendid address. He was given the closest attention throughout, and when he had concluded willingly answered several questions as to minute workings of the law.

The Address.

In part his address was as follows:

"Let me say, frankly, I did not accept this invitation of the State Board of Trade with any hope of pointing a way to the citizens of Wheeling to the solution of the labor or any other great problem. I know only too well how varied and different are conditions in different countries and even the different parts of the same countries, or on one part of this continent might not work as well as in another. I know also only too well that the men who have done most of the industrial development of this continent and the solution of its industrial problems, have been men on the this side of the international boundry and not on the side to the north.

"I believe, however, there is enough similarity between the people north and south of the frontier, and the problems confronting each, to make the experience of one country of value to the other, and it is because of the experience of one country may be helpful to another that, when the committee invited me to come here this evening and speak on the workings of one bit of Canadian legislation, it gave me a very special pleasure to accept the invitation, and in the hope that what Canada has gained in the furtherance of industrial peace may be helpful by way of suggestion to you, and it is in this spirit I have pleasure in addressing you this evening.

"It seems to me that I can best further the object we all have in view if, instead of attempting a formal address, I were to speak in a more intimate and personal way, and thereby give, if I can, an insight into the circumstances which led to the introduction of our legislation, and the spirit in which it was enacted. If I adopt this method, I hope you wil pardon what may be necessary personal by way of reference.

"For a number of years Canada had no legislation concerned with the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. The first attempt wa an act passed in 1900, which gave t the Dominion authority the right o intervention in the way of friendl voluntary conciliation. This Act wa copied from a law existing in Eng land, which provided that a conciliator might be sent by the government to confer with contending parties and seek to bring them together. He could use his powers to persuade, but had no power to compel a conference or, in fact, any course of conduct on the part of either of the parties to a dispute. In my work as Deputy Minister of the Department of Labor in Canada, I was sent on a good many of these errands, sometimes to British Columbia, by the Pacific, sometimes to Nova Scotia, by the Atlantic, and to other parts of Canada as well, dealing with disputes in mines, on railways, in factories and other classes of industries.

Little Troubles.

"After a few years' experience in work of that kind it seemed to me there were certain situations continually presenting themselves.

"One in particular was the difficulty of getting the parties together, once a conflict had taken place. Another was the difficulty of getting at the truth. I found, too, that as strikes ran on the original troubles were forgotten and that situations became complicated by a lot of new grievances. We had one strike in 1906 which proved memorable. That strike started early in the year and was in the coal mines of Southern Alberta; but summer intervening, no one had paid much attention to it. Then we got on to the month of November, and suddenly the settlers in the Canadian Northwest realized that they were face to face with winter and that there was very little coal stored for winter use. They discovered then that the mines from which they had been getting their supply of coal had been closed through the whole of that season. Without any provisions in the way of fuel, there was consternation for a moment. Then the different communities made efforts to have the mines opened again.

"I was sent out to deal with that situation. As I went through Saskatchewan and Alberta, past the homes of the settlers, I saw the ground already covered with snow, but turning to the south in the province of Alberta, to where the mines were located, it became warmer, and I found the disputants wholly indifferent to the seriousness of the situation created to the north as a result of these disputes. I spent nearly a week trying to get the parties to this dispute together but the conflict had been on for so long a time, and so much bitterness and hatred had been aroused, that it was next to impossible to compel a consideration of a joint meeting, or of the real questions which occasioned the strike at the outset.

"I want to read to you a short letter, and I do this for the reason that it will give you an idea of the whole situation better, in the picturing of one little incident, than it would be possible otherwise to obtain. In this single letter to the prime minister of Canada from one of the settlers on the plains I think we have as graphic and interesting a picture as it would be possible for any artist to portray. It describes the situation as it was throughout many hundreds of square miles of territory at that time. It was written in November, 1906, to Sir Wilfrid Laurer:

Wheeling Intelligencer,
Feb. 19th, 1914.

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"LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT OF RAMSEY, SASKATCHEWAN, Nov. 14, 1906.—Dear Sir Wilfrid: The hamlet of Bladsworth is the supplying point for settlers in approximately twelve townships surrounding. These townships have approximately fifty settlers each settled therein. The country is open rolling prairie, devoid of trees. The settlers depend for fuel on wood or coal obtained at the nearest railway station —Bladworth. The local dealers secure their wood from the Prince Albert country and their coal from the Galt mines, Lethbridge. No coal has been obtained from this latter source since April 1. One car was obtained from Banff in September last, since which no coal has been received here. Ten cars are under orders from Lethbridge and none delivered. One car is ordered from Evanston and promised by the mine operators for December 17 next.

Wood has been ordered from the Cowan company, Prince Albert, and their answer is:

"We have neither slabs, edgings, nor cuttings, and although we have inquired we are unable to buy any cord wood, as there is none in the city."

Settlers have been burning lumber at $30 a thousand, willow bramble, twisted hay, and gram. These sources are well nigh exhausted.

Dr. J. Fyfe reports from observation that no fuel is in the settlers' hands, and that suffering and perhaps death will ensue therefrom. All public schools are closed for want of fuel. The Saskatchewan hotel, a 30-roomed house, has but one fire.

A blizzard has been blowing on November 15th, 16th and 17th, with zero weather. I leave you, sir, to imagine what the condition of your fellow subjects is in the electoral division of Batoche—a name not unknown in history. This condition is not local, but general.

We are informed that those persons operating the mines of the people are disputing over their rights, regardless of the right of the people to live. I would respectfully ask that you, sir, put an end to a dispute that is intoerable and the maintenance of which endangers the life and happiness (inalienable rights of all free people) of all settlers.

I ask you, sir, on behalf of a suffering people that by the powers vested in you the right of eminent domain be exercised.

I can assure you, sir, without exaggeration, that this matter is one of life and death to the settlers here, one requiring immediate action.

Your obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM L. RAMSEY,
Chairman of Committee.

Alberta Trouble.

"Now I think that you will agree that in that communication you have a graphic description of a terrible situation as it existed in Alberta. What rendered it even more tragic was the cirumstance that the parties who were fighting between themselves seemed wholly indifferent to the effect which their dispute was having upon the hundreds and thousands of people who had recently taken up their homes in that part of Canada.

"There is such a thing as private right! Labor has its rights, capital has its rights, but I believe that private rights cease when they become public wrongs. Surely in organized society the government representing the people, whether it be a state or of the country as a whole, ought to step in and take hold of a situation where parties to a dispute are unable to settle their differences, and the life and happiness of individuals is threatened thereby.

"That is the point of view from which Parliament proceeded in enacting the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It sought to preserve a maximum of individual liberty and permit a minimum of State interference, as respects both capital and labor, but it proceeded on the assumption that where the rights of the many were jeopardized by the privileges of a few, the State, representing the people as a whole, was entitled to be heard and to have its authority respected.

"I do not want to take up time by telling you how that situation was ultimately settled, but I would like to point out that in the endeavor to settle it I encountered the same old difficulty met with in the settlement of other disputes—the difficulty of getting the parties together, and once having them together, the further difficulty of getting accurate information in regard to the facts in dispute. When I returned to Ottawa the Prime Minister said to me that the Government must enact some legislation which would be helpful in preventing a recurrence of troubles of this kind. I remember remarking to Sir Wilfrid that if we could prepare a law which woul compel the parties to come together, and enable the public to ascertain the facts before an open conflict arose, a long step would be taken towards maintaining industrial peace. The Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was the result of that conversation.

"The law in many of its sections is based upon legislation in existence in this country, in Great Britain, in Australia and New Zealand, and in other countries. It was drawn to conform as nearly as possible to the requirements of the situation as it then existed in Canada, but only in one or two particulars is it wholly original. One feature that distinguishes it from other measures is the requirement of an investigation before a strike or lockout takes place. There may be, too, some originality in the methods by which this investigation is obtained and carried out.

"The Act, in a word, provides that employers and employees shall not strike or lock out till after they have met together before a board on which each is represented, and which has full powers to investigate all the differences between them. If a settlement can not be reached as a result of conference and investigation, the relevant facts are given to the public by the board and the parties are then free to strike or lock out, as the case may be; but before a strike or lockout can be legally declared, a Board of Investigation must have been appointed, and efforts made to reach in this way a satisfactory settlement of the questions involved.

"Either side may make an application to the Government for a Board and both parties to the dispute name their own representative on it. The two so chosen meet together and select a chairman. They are allowed three days within which to do this, and failing a selection at the expiration of the three days, the Minister of Labor himself appoints a chairman. The three persons so appointed become a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. They have all the powers of a court of record; they may compel the production of documents, subpoena witnesses, take evidence under oath. The parties may appear in person, or by representatives, before the Board, which is expected to use its best efforts to effect a settlement of differences. If unable to satisfactorily terminate the dispute the Board issues a report setting forth what in its opinion is the cause of the troubles, and the merits of the contentions of the respective parties in the case.

Method Pursued.

"When the report is prepared it is sent to the Minister of Labor and by him handed to the press for publication, and once the report is made public the parties to the dispute are free to do as they please. They may accept or reject the finding in the whole or in part, or they may lock out or strike; but until the report has been made public, work is supposed to continue without interruption.

"And now, you ask me, what has been the result of this method of investigation?—for it is compulsory investigation, not compulsory arbitration, that is the essence of the enactment. First of all, let me mention this: The Canadian Act is restricted to mines and industries in the nature of public utilities. It applies only to public service corporations, to mines, to agencies of transportation and communication; to railways, steam and electric; to gas, electric light and power plants; to telegraph and telephones—to all classes of work carried on by public service corporations. It is not made applicable to all industries, because as a Federal measure its provisions apply to all parts of the Dominion, and there would be difficulty in administering at such long range if all industries were included. The public service corporations employ the largest number of men and are the largest concerns in the country, and, therefore, they are the most difficult to deal with. Cessation of operations on any of these industries are likely to be most serious in their results.

"The act has been force, not only under the old administration, the Liberal, but also under the new, the Conservative, and in March of next year it will have been seven years on the Statutes. At the time of its enactment it received support from both sides, both in the House of Commons and the Senate; and having had the test of two administrations, I think enough time has elapsed for us to know whether the Act has any merits or not. I shall speak of the first six years only as official returns for this period are available in government reports.

Many Applications.

"During the first six years, there were 145 boards applied for. These boards were in different provinces and in different industries. Out of the 145 boards, strikes were, I think, prevented, or summarially ended, in all excepting 18. In other words, if you take the average per years over the six years, there were, over the whole of Canada, but three strikes per annum in all the industries to which the act applied.

"I have here the figures of the disputes dealt with, classified according to the several industries. In connection with coal minng there were 40; with metalliferous mining, 11; in connection with steam railroads, 61; with street railways, 13; with shipping, 7; 2 of the disputes concerned commercial telegraphers, and 2, telephone operators. There were in addition, 5 disputes in industries not included in the term Public Service Utilities. They were disputes in the boot and shoe industry and came under the act through one of its clauses to the effect that by the mutual consent of the parties employers and employes may refer for settlement under its provisions differences between themselves. The employers and employes in the boot and shoe industry of the Province of Quebec have very wisely taken advantage of this provision and where strikes were frequent in boot and shoe factories of that Province before a recognition was gained of the service which the act might render further strikes have been avoided by a reference of threatened difficulties to boards.

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"Now let me speak more specifically by way of illustration. Let me illustrate the bearing of the Canadian Act on street railway disputes. Before the act was passed street railway strikes were common occurrences in the cities of Canada. Hardly a city escaped a strike in the course of every few years and taking the Dominion as a whole the number of these strikes was not inconsiderable. They were usually among the worst classes of disputes being accompanied so frequently by dsorderly conduct riots and the calling out of the militia.

"In the course of the six years following the enactment of this measure we had but one strike on all the street railway systems in the cities of Canada. There were disputes in Halifax ,in St. Johns in Quebec, in Montreal, n Ottawa, in Toronto, in London, in Winnipeg, in Vancouver and in Victoria, all of which cities have important street railway systems, but in every one of these cities, and many more, the disputes were settled through investigations conducted under the act, and with one exception only without the loss of a dollar in wages to a single employe, or a dollar in profit to a single shareholder, or an hour's inconvenience to any member of the community. The one exception was a strike which took place in Winnipeg after a board had been appointed and had investigated the differences between the company and its employes. It lasted only a few days, and was ultimately settled practically on the basis of the finding made by the board.

"Coming next to the great lines of transportation. If we confine the operation of the Act to the classes of employes to which the Erdman Act in this country applies, namely the operating crews, the engineers, firemen, trainmen, switchmen, telegraphers and conductors, the record for the first six years of the operation of the Act will be found to be the same as that on the street railway systems of the Dominion. There has been one strike which to any degree has affected transportation or the inconvenience of the traveling public.

"The Canadian Act is wider in its application than the Erdman Act, and embraces all classes of persons in any way connected with railway companies, as, for example, roundhouse employes, car builders, machinists, freight handlers, teamsters, clerks and other classes. There have been disputes in which all of these classes have been concerned, and while in one or two cases the Act has not completely adjusted all the differences between the employers and the employees, its provisions have prevented these differences from spreading from one class of employees to another, and have been a means of effecting a speedier setlement than would otherwise have been possible.

"Take another industry of vital concern to the public, the shipping industry. Before the Canadian Act was passed, as regularly as the spring rains came strikes of longshoremen at some of the ocean ports, at Quebec, at Montreal, at St. John or at Halifax. Since the Act has been passed, the disputes between longshoremen and the shipping companies have not ceased, but strikes for the most part have. Whereas vessels were formerly held up for weeks at a time, there has not been in water transportation in the Dominion, since the Act was passed, and interruption which has inconvenienced either the traveling public on the shippers of freight. All the disputes have been adjusted under the provision of this Act, either before the season of navigation opened, or while the shipping was actually being carried on.

"Telegraphers and telephone operators are other classes I have mentioned. In the years immediately preceding the passage of the Act, we had strikes of both these classes of employees which very seriously inconvenienced the public. Since its enactment there has not been a single strike of either telegraphers or telephone operators in the whole Dominion, although there have been several disputes which but for the existence of the Act would certainly have resulted in such.

If you except, therefore, the one street railway strike of which I have made mention, and the one strike on the railroads of which I have also spoken, it may be said that during the first six years of the operation of this Act, Canada had an almost complete immunity from industrial strife on all her agencies of transportation and communication. When it is remembered that in a highly organized community these agencies correspond to the arteries in the human system, that upon their continuous and unimpeded operation depends in such large measure the performance of all other functions, some possible appreciation may be had of the service which this Act has rendered to the Dominion of Canada.

"There are two or three alternative methods of dealing with industrial disputes that will surely come up for consideration, and to which it may be as well to gove a moment's attention.

Permanent Board First.

"There is first the alterative of a permanent board, instead of separate individual boards for the several disputes that may arise. It is obvious that a permanent board cannot be in half a dozen different places at one time. This difficulty is overcome in the case of individual boards.

"Another advantage is this: The rulings of a permanent board are apt to become fixed and one or other of the parties or the general public is apt, in consequence, to become prejudiced in its attitude toward the board. I am sure that all of you have seen that kind of thing, time and time again. The ruling is made in one case, another case comes up, and a board which has given a previous decision thinks, for its own reputation if for no other reason, it is necessary to give a similar ruling in the next case, and so on. After two or three decisions, ideas and precedents become pretty well fixed, and prejudice, in consequence, is created at the very outset. In the case of individual boards, their ideas are not known in advance, not indeed until the findings are made.

"Then a permanent board is more likely to be subject to political contral or influence or at any rate to be believed possibly subject to such. Where a board is chosen by the parties to the difficulty themselves there is not the same possibilty.

"There is too a great advantage in leaving it to the disputants themselves to say who are to represent them on a board. You give to the workers who are concerned the right to choose their representative and to the employer the right to choose his representative and if these two are able to agree upon a third the board then is almost wholly of their own choosing. The parties as a consequence are more likely to accept with good grace any decision that may be given.

The Alternative.

"Another alternative to the methods of investigation by individual boards, as the means of preventing and settling industrial disputes, is that commonly referred to as compulsory arbitration. In compulsory arbitration the findings of the boards are made binding upon the parties. Doubtless there are some advantages in such a method, and if a court could be found which could be allwise, and be relied upon to give decisions that could work injustice to none, there would be every advantage in compelling, on pain of penalty, an acquiescence by the parties to an industrial dispute in the findings of such a court. But there is nothing more variable than industrial conditions. We are living today in an age of competition. It is not competition as between industry and industry in one locality alone, nor competition between the industries of one continent and the industries of another continent. Under these conditions, it is almost impossible to expect any tribunal to be able to do adequate justice to both labor and capital, and the play of economic forces is more likely to determine in the long run what is possible than the momentary decision of any particular court. Where the main business of a tribunal is that of investigation and is known by both arties to be such, the findings of such a tribunal are more likely to be acceptable and accepted, based as they are upon truths, os they have been revealed, and the disclosure of conditions as they are, than are the decrees of a court imposed by law upon the parties, and enforced by penalties imposed by the state.

"It is much easier too, to have the parties submit their differences to a tribunal for adjustment, when it is known to them that they are not bound for all time by a decision which to them may appear either inadequate or unjust. Experience under the Canadian act has shown that once the stage of investigation has been entered upon, the main purpose of the tribunal has been served. The truth once disclosed and all conditions known makes the settlement of a difference in most cases a comparatively easy matter. The threat of compulsion, before conditions or findings are known, tends often to irritate rather than modify a situation.

"To show the benefits of investigation, one has but to ask the question: Why do men go on strike? Do men strike for the pleasure of striking? Do they strike in order that their wages may cease and that they may run their families into debt Or do they strike because they believe this is the only weapon left to them for obtaining what is, in their opinion, justice in an industrial situation? It must be apporent to all that the latter reason alone accounts for action which means so much in the way of privation to those who enter upon it.

"Now the Canadian act affords to workingmen a new method of obtaining justice, a method which they have not hitherto had. It gives to them the right of a full inquiry into their grievance. It gives to them the right of having this inquiry made by a tribunal which is, in part, of their own choosing. It gives to them an opportunity to lay the justice of their own case before the public as a whole, and it does all of this at the expense of the state, and without causing them to incur the loss of a single dollar in wages, to say nothing of possible permanent loss of position. Finally, it leaves them still the weopon of strike as the last resort, if after inquiry has taken place they still feel that justice has not been obtained. And what is true of the workman seeking justice through the medium of a lockout or strike. So long as these weapons are left as a last resort, there is surely the strongest reason why any course which may obviate their use and which may better serve to secure the end they are intended to meet should be taken advantage of before they are employed. e

Statistics Can't Tell.

"Now just let me say this further word in reference to the results obtained under a measure of this kind. Statistics may tell one story, but they can never tell the whole story. We all know that a very small fire extinguished may mean the avoidance of a great conflagration. What is true of the possible consequences of a single occurrence in the case of loss occasioned by fire is equally true of the possible destructive consequences of industrial strife once commenced in a single industry and limited at the outset to a comparatively small number of persons. In dealing with prevention, statistics are wholly inadequate to convey an impression of the extent of the service rendered, and this must be kept in mind in estimating the true value of a measure of this kind.

"Let me cite one or two cases which came under my notice in the course of inquiries into certain disputes in Canada before the industrial disputes investigation act had become law in the Dominion.

"A few yeors ago a newly formed railway brotherhood began the organization of local unions among the employes of one of the transcontinental railways The organization of the unions was followed by a demand for an increase of wages; this demand being refused, a strike was ordered, but the strike proving ineffective, the leaders fell back upon the device of crippling the railway in another direction. By collusion with

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leaders of another organization in this country, they succeeded in stopping work in the mines from which the company was accustomed to obtain coal for its engines, with the result that instead of obtaining its fuel from the mines in British Columbia, the company was obliged to send to Japan for coal. Now the men who struck in the coal mines had no idea that they were in any way involved in a sympathetic strike; but an investigation revealed beyond the shadow of a doubt that but for the collusion referred to the strike in the coal mines would never have taken place. Once they were convinced through the production of telegrams and other communications that they had been deceived in this particular, the strike in the mines was speedily ended by the men who were involved. But the situation of the strikers in the newly formed brotherhood on the railway was more exasperating still. Investigation revealed the fact that the mae who had organized the brotherhood was at the time of his service in this connection also in the employ of the railway company as a secret service spy, and was reporting to the company the names of the persons becoming members of the lodges which he was helping to form.

Brotherhood Vanished.

"Once this circumstance became known to the members of the organization they speedily withdrew their membership, the strike was declared at an end, and the Brotherhood vanished. Now all of these unfortunate occurrences which involved thousands of men, accasioned the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages, in profits and in business generally, might ,nay, rather, cetainly would have) been averted had there existed prior to the calling of the strike on the railway or the strikes in the mines a law such as the present act, which would have compelled and afforded means for a complete investigation into the actual cause of the dispute and the merits of the contentions of the respective parties.

"What has happened in one case is likely to happen again, and this not once, but many times. In the saving, therefore, of one dispute, a state may be saved a loss far outrunning any estimate that might reasonably be assumed, and this a loss not merely to be measured in dollars and cents, but the possible loss of human lives as well.

"Let me say just one word in conclusion as to the principles which underlie this act, which seeks to prevent industrial waste and industrial loss by investigation and publicity.

"The first is that in dealing with conditions which affect human life, men are more important than measures, and that as a consequence it is all-important that in whatever legislation may be enacted scope should be afforded for the widest possible range of choice in the selection of the persans who are to deal with particular situations. Under the Canadian Act, the parties are free to choose as their representatives on board any persons from the Atlantic to the Pacific, provided they are not personally interested in the outcome of the issue. They may even go beyond the boundaries of the Dominion in choosing some one who n their opinion will make a compent member of a board.

"We have had acting in this capacity all classes of citizens, college professors, judges, lawyers, clergymen, business men, even novelists. Ralph Connor has acted as chairman of two or three boards, and the original of the Sky Pilot in his novel by that name has acted in the same capacty. The act has helped to disclose men who are specially qualified to render useful service in adjusting industrial differences, and by the confidence established in individuals in this way, their selection in repeated instances to deal with other disputes has gone a long way toward securing a ready acceptance of findings ultimately reached.

"The next principle, and it is closely akin to the first, is that personality s a more important factor than policy. It is the letter that killeth, but the spirit that maketh whole, and nowhere is this truer than in dealing with problems which affect men in their business and personal relations. To give scope for the play of personality, to permit of this in the powers accorded a board of investigation, is to go a long way toward assuring the success of the object desired.

"Thirdly, experience has shown that for the remedying of certain classes of evils, and this is particularily true in the case of industrial wrongs, publicity is a more effective remedy than penalty. It is a fact of human nature, that however mean and contemptible a man may be at heart, or in his intentions, he hesitates to so appear in the public regard. Discreditable and unworthy conduct which some men are prepared to regard as smart or shrewd, provided the results only any not the methods become public would never be attempted were it known that the whole of the transaction might sooner of later be exposed to the light of day. To prevent the mean man profiting in virtue of his meanness, that is what should be aimed at above all else in any endeavor to terminate industrial wrong. Publicity even more than penalty is likely to affect this end.

"Lastly, as Edmund Burke has said, it is to be remembered that 'justice is the common concern of mankind.' It is this which makes public opinion once intelligently formed, such a powerful factor in preserving right and redressing wrong. Compulsory investigation is the one available means of securing an intelligently organized public opinion. Once the public has gained an intelligent appreciation of a situation by which it is itself affected, it is likely to find if there are necessary devices adequate to its own protection. It is in this compulsory making of every man his brother's keeper that organized public opinion comes to be the most powerful agency yet known, for maintaining and furthering industrial peace."

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Charleston, W. Va.,
Chamber of Commerce

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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THE MACKENZE KING ADDRESS.

COMPULSORY investigation, not compulsory arbitration, of industrial strife leading up to strikes or lockouts, was the theme of the MacKenzie King lecture at the Armory in Charleston last evening—and a great theme it was, too, handled as only an able man can handle a subject of the kind after years of actual and active experience and study along the lines upon which he spoke so entertainingly, intelligently and convinceingly. Even without the oratorical ability that is so distinguishing an asset of the visitor, the lecture would have been classed in the column of "events of importance" of the biggest and best dailies of the biggest cities of the country, upon hearing Mr. King.

In explaining the Canadian Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, Mr. King employed only the simplest language, so that all who heard could in no wise fail to grasp his full meaning and the full text of the law of which he is the author. This act, in the settling of disputes that arise between employer and employe, recognizes three quantities—the employer, the employe and the public. It does not recognize unions, brotherhoods, associations, or organizations of any kind. It is a clear medium between the man who labors and the man who pays the laborer, with a protecting arm thrown about the great general public, whose interests, in the final analysis, come first and are paramount to all other interests where industrial disputes are concerned.

As stated, the Canadian act does not require compulsory arbitration, but it does require compulsory investigation. In time of strife between employer and employe, under this act it is illegal for the employer to lock out his employes, and illegal for employes to go on strike, before a thorough investigation is had by a board made up of one representative of the employer, one of the employe and a third chosen by the two so selected. Should either of the parties refuse to select a representative to sit on this board, or the two selected be unable to choose a third, then the government performs that office, making the selections and delegating to such representatives the power they would have had were they selected by either of the parties and by the two.

After due investigation the board makes a report. If it finds that the employer is at fault and the employes should be given their demands; or if it finds the employe at fault and the employer justified in taking a position of denial or antagonism, it so reports to the government; and the whole findings of the board are published throughout the Province in which the trouble has occurred, or throughout the entire Dominion; should a strike or a lock-out then follow, public sentiment becomes such that it is at least hard for the aggressor to maintain his position, and almost invariably a strike or a lock-out would die of inanition.

This act has been found to very greatly minimize labor troubles in the Dominion. After seven years usage of the law, strikes have been reduced nearly eighty per cent. The law takes in all public service corporations and all companies employing labor, including mining, railway service, shipping, gas and electric companies—in a word every line of trade in which men find a vocation in large numbers.

Mr. King, who was for a number of years Minister of Labor of the Dominion and who for years past, both prior to and after the enaction of the law, has been closely concerned in the settlement of labor disputes, is of full opinion and belief that an act of like nature would prove highly beneficial to this country.

Charleston Mail,
Feb.20th, 1914.

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Certain it is that, as the vast audience at the Armory last evening sat and listened to Mr. King, there were many who were convinced that, had we had a law of the nature of the Canadian Disputes Act here in West Virginia a couple of years ago the late strike in the Cabin and Paint Creek coal fields would have been settled long before it was and with a saving to the state of many, many thousands of dollars.

On another page of today's Mail we are publishing as much of Mr. King's address as our columns will accommodate, and we hope that all within whose hands a copy of this number will fall will give it a careful perusal. While it is not generally known, it is nevertheless a fact, that there was up before the last session of West Virginia legislature an act patterned after the Canadian act, looking to the compulsory investigation of labor troubles, but it, along with other important legislation, was forgotten or neglected in the excitement that attended the session over the election of a United Staes senaor, the charges of bribery and corruption and the several other incidents that served to prevent the enactment of needed legislation. The time, however, has come when West Virginia must have laws that will mitigate the evils of labor troubles within the state, and that the coming of Mr. King to Charleston will help interest legislativemen in formulating legislation that will do for this state what the Canadian act has done for the Dominion we doubt not at all. So great a speech could not fall upon barren ground.

The Mail heartily congratulates the State Board of Trade and the local Chamber of Commerce upon bringing Mr. King to West Virginia.

Charleston Mail,

Feb. 20th. 1914.

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28 Feb. 1914

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Newmarket: North
York Reform Assoc.

POLITICAL ISSUES

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Toronto Sunday World

March 1, 1914

MACKENZIE KING IN CRITICAL MOOD

Belabors Government at Meeting of North York Liberals.

North York Liberals were a little disappointed Saturday afternoon that the only speaker who was present at Newmarket to address them after the business of the meeting had been disposed of was their candidate for the division, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. W. Proudfoot, M. L. A., and others were billed to speak, but apologies were received regretting their inability to be present, and so it was up to their candidate to entertain them for the whole afternoon.

In a satirical speech the Borden administration was severely criticized on its different policies in governing the Dominion, especially in regard to the naval policy.

Mr. King, who was received with prolonged applause, commenced by referring to the political rumor that there was a possibility that the riding of North York would be wiped out. With a show of loyalty he said, "Even if they do wipe out the riding, the fighting spirit of the Liberals of North York, which has been so prominent during the past years, would not be done away with."

The candidate laid great stress on the importance of the decrease in the Conservative vote in the recent by-elections, both federal and provincial. In the provincial by-elections, he said that the Tories had been fighting among themselves, and that was the whole trouble, they were not at unity among themselves.

The legislative measures passed by the government were next dealt with by Mr. King and condemned one after another.

The speaker produced the Liberal-Conservative handbook, and after dwelling for a considerable time on the part devoted to the naval policy, proceeded to the summary of legislative measures which had been passed by the government. With the exception of the parcel post bill and the agricultural bill, each measure, according to the speaker, was really of no consequence, or else was simply a following on by the Tories in the affairs which had been commenced by the Liberals during their term of office.

At the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following were elected: Honorary president, H. W. Fleury, Aurora; president, W. C. Widdifield, Newmarket; first vice-president, F. Underhill, Aurora; second vice-president, Herbert Winch, Belhaven; secretary, J. M. Walton, Aurora; treasurer, Eugene Rowan, Mount Albert.

A resolution was passed that the executive of North York Reform Association place themselves on record as being confident in Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and to further the return to parliament of their candidate, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

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Toronto Star

March 2, 1914

NORTH YORK LIBERALS' ENTHUSIASTIC RALLY

Support for Laurier, Rowell, King, and "Abolish the Bar."

FIGHT THE FOOD TRUST

Col. Hughes' Militarism Is Condemned by Mr. King in Strong Terms.

Newmarket, March 2.—Unity and enthusiasm were the notable features of the annual meeting of the North York Reform Association on Saturday afternoon. From all parts of the riding came young men and old, to show their zeal for their candidate, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. The hall was crowded, and many were turned away.

Two resolutions were passed unanimously and with great cheering—one pledging loyalty and support to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. King, and the other voicing its faith in Mr. N. W. Rowell and the policy of "Abolish the Bar."

Fight Food Monopoly.

Mr. King declared his intention to fight the food monopolists. "We must have wider markets for the farmer and cheaper food for the consumer," he declared amid applause. "The Federal coffers do not need the assistance of a high tariff on table commodities because, despite the reckless extravagance of the present Administration since its inception into power, there is a surplus of $50,000,000, and this money should be utilized towards the alleviation of the high cost of living."

"Tory militarism" next claimed the attention of the speaker. He severely criticized the present Minister of Militia for his "wanton waste of public funds by the increase of the department's expenditure from $7,000,000 to $14,000,000 in two years."

"Spend, Spend, Spend."

"Col. Hughes' policy is to spend, spend, spend," declared Mr. King. "The present Administration aims at getting rid of the present surplus, because it wants to blind the people to the necessity for any reduction of the tariff and bind the country to a policy of centralized naval and military power in Europe. The present Government is aiming at privileges for the few and absolute power for the Cabinet when no interests should be paramount to those of the people. Its expenses have jumped from an annual combined capital account and current expenditure of $123,000,000 to the total appropriation last year of $250,000,000. This does not include the proposed $35,000,000 naval grant. The Cabinet at Ottawa is trying to generate an Imperialistic sentiment which would destroy any Canadian sentiment. Do you think our relations with Great Britain would be happier than they are had she received that $35,000,000, and knowing that thousands are now walking the streets of Canadian cities looking for work? Mr. Borden said that an emergency existed. But the Empire is still existent, and its future does not depend upon a Canadian naval grant." (Applause.)

The Parcel Post.

"The time is opportune for a parcel post system," Mr. King declared, "but not the attempt for which Mr. Pelletier claims so much credit. Of what use is a system which limits the weight of parcels to six pounds, or eleven pounds at the most? In the United States the limit is fifty pounds. If the limit was extended it would be a service worth while." (Applause.)

The new officers elected were: Hon. President, H. W. Fleury, Aurora; President, W. C. Widdifield, Newmarket; First Vice-President, F. Underhill, Aurora; Second Vice-President, Herbert Winch, Belhaven; Secretary, J. M. Walton, Aurora; Treasurer, Eugene Rowan, Mount Albert.

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Toronto Globe

March 2, 1914

NORTH YORK LIBERALS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

Great Rally at Newmarket for Annual Meeting

MACKENZIE KING SPEAKS

Standard-bearer Trenchantly Deals With Tariff, N.T.R. Report, Militarism, Extravagance and Parcel Post Questions.

"The North York Reform Association places on record its confidence in its honored Chief, the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and assures him of its continued support, and its earnest desire that he may long continue as leader of the Liberal party and that at the next general election he may be triumphantly returned as Premier of the Dominion of Canada. It also pledges itself to do all in its power to return to the Parliament of Canada as its member Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King."

"The North York Reform Association places on record its concurrence in the policy of "Banish the Bar" and of Social Betterment of the People," as outlined by the leader of the Liberal party in the Provincial Legislature, Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.P.P., and assures him of its determination to assist him in every way possible, and to return as its representative the Liberal candidate of this association."

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Newmarket, March 1.—With the unanimity of feeling and determination of purpose characteristic of the stalwarts of this, one of the most historic ridings in Upper Canada, the above resolutions were adopted by the members with ringing cheers at the annual meeting of the North York Reform Association, held in the Town Hall yesterday, Mr. W. Widdifield presiding, when almost unprecedented crowds surged around the doors and on the stairways, seeking an opportunity to take part in a demonstration and to pledge allegiance to their leaders.

Hardly ever before has the feeling been so strongly manifested. York pioneers drove from all parts of the riding to rally around their chosen standard bearer. Every seat in the hall was occupied and the aisles were crowded, many ladies being present.

The new officers elected were: Hon. President, H. W. Fleury, Aurora; President, W. C. Widdifield, Newmarket; First Vice-President, F. Underhill, Aurora; Second Vice-President, Herbert Winch, Belhaven; Secretary, J. M. Walton, Aurora; Treasurer, Eugene Rowan, Mount Albert.

Must Fight Food Monopolists.

Hon. Mr. King reiterated eloquently the declarations of his great political Chieftain regarding administrative economy for adjustment of the tariff. He announced his determination to help fight the food monopolists. "We must have wider markets for the farmer and cheaper food for the consumer," he declared amid applause. "The Federal coffers do not need the assistance of a high tariff on table commodities because, despite the reckless extravagance of the present Administration since its inception into power, there is a surplus of $50,000,000, and this money should be utilized towards the alleviation of the high cost of living." (Cheers.)

Close attention was given to his remraks anent the Gutellus-Staunton National Transcontinental Railway report. He declared that the two Commissioners were appointed with a view to trying to create a scandal, "but there they failed hopelessly," said he. "It is an extraordinary thing if by going over such a great project with a fine tooth comb investigators can find nothing wrong. Anybody can say money would have been saved if this or that had been accomplished or done in a different manner. After a search from one end of the report to another I have failed to find one name of any man who can be adjudged guilty of receiving a five-cent piece he did not deserve.

Real Economy Practised.

"The report simply states that if there had been sharper curves, wooden trestles, and momentum grades millions would have been saved. The Canadian railways are now spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on the substitution of steel bridges for wooden, and the general improvement of their permanent ways, and the former N. T. R. Commission only took time by the forelock. Had it constructed wooden bridges and a slipshod track it could be accused of wasting public money, because it would have to accomplish in years to come what the railways are doing now. Rather than be wasteful the Commissioners practised real economy in every sense of the term."

He declared that much criticism had been launched at the construction of the Quebec-Moncton branch, and in answer to this stated that the G. T. R. wanted to ship most of its freight from American ports, whereas Sir Wilfrid Laurier demanded a united Canada, and the rapid despatch of all western Canadian products to Canadian ports.

"Tory militarism" next claimed the attention of the speaker. He severely criticized the present Minister of Militia for his "wanton waste of public funds by the increase of the department's expenditure from $7,000,000 to $14,000,000 in two years."

Policy of Spending.

"Col. Hughes' policy is to spend, spend, spend," declared Mr. King. "The present Administration aims at getting rid of the present surplus, because it wants to blind the people to the necessity for any reduction of the tariff and bind the country to a policy of centralized naval and military power in Europe. The present Government is aiming at privileges for the few and absolute power for the Cabinet when no interests should be paramount to those of the people. Its expenses have jumped from an annual combined capital account and current expenditure of $123,000,000 to the total appropriation last year of $250,000,000. This does not include the proposed $35,000,000 naval grant. The Cabinet at Ottawa is trying to generate an Imperialistic sentiment which would destroy any Canadian sentiment. Do you think our relations with Great Britain would be happier than they are had she received that $35,000,000 and know that thousands are now walking the streets of Canadian cities looking for work? Mr. Borden said that an emergency existed. But the Empire is still existent, and its future does not depend upon a Canadian naval grant." (Applause.)

The handbook of Conservative political achievements was next the subject of discussion by Mr. King. He ridiculed the Government for claiming credit for the readjustment of Provincial boundaries and placing the onus on the Senate for the alleged rejection of the highways bill. "The latter would have been passed had they allowed its administration by the Provinces, but no, the Borden Government aims at placing as much money as possible in the hands of its cohorts, who would make this country so corrupt that there would be no chance of a fair and square political fight," said he.

Real Parcel Post Needed.

"The time is opportune for a parcel post system," Mr. King declared, "but not the attempt for which Mr. Pelletier claims so much credit. Of what use is a system which limits the weight of parcels to six pounds, or eleven pounds at the most? In the United States the limit is fifty pounds. If the limit was extended it would be a service worth while." (Applause.)

Mr. J. M. Walton of Aurora and Mr. W. C. Widdifield of Newmarket delivered short addresses. They both complimented the association on its choice of a standard-bearer.

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7 March 1914

New York Republican Club

"A CENTURY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN AND PRESENT WORLD CONDITIONS ON INTERNATIONAL UNREST"

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Non-Partisan Saturday Discussions

FIFTH SEASON

JANUARY—MARCH, 1914

SEE LAST PAGE

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB
of the City of New York
54 AND 56 WEST 40th STREET

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Informal Table D' Hote Luncheon, 1 to 2 P. M.

Discussions Commencing at 2 P. M.

If you cannot come to the Luncheons, come to the Discussions.

The topics which were discussed in January, 1914:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10th

"Federal Aid to Good Roads"

Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., former U. S. Senator from Oregon and Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House on Federal Aid in the Construction of Post Roads.
Mr. E. A. Stevens, Commissioner Department of Public Roads, State of New Jersey.
Mr. John N. Carlisle, Commissioner of Highways, State of New York.
Mr. Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City, recently President American Road Building Association.
Mr. A. G. Batche'der, Chairman Executive Board, American Automobile Association.
Mr. R. D. Chapin, Detroit, Michigan, Chairman National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. Henry Joy, President Lincoln Highway Association.
Rev. M. R. Boynton, Chaplain.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17

"How Can Race Prejudice be Dispelled and the Spirit of Brotherhood be Made to Prevail in America?"

All of the speakers are Graduates of Universities and "Honor Men."
Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Rabbi Temple Beth El.
Mr. Thomas Hughes, General Secretary of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club.
Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, Professor of History, University of Chicago.
Prof. H. C. Mei, B.S.L.L.B., Secretary of China Society of America.
Rev. William Carter, Chaplain.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24

"Encroachments Upon the Rights of the People"

Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman, the newly elected U. S. Senator from Illinois.
Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. Arthur Brisbane, Editor.
Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, former U. S. Senator.
Rev. Charles C. Albertson, D.D., Chaplain.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31

"Should the Federal Government add the Telegraph and Telephone Business to the Post Office Department?"

Congressman David J. Lewis, of Maryland. He is the "Father" of the bill introduced in Congress in favor of this plan.
Hon. Samuel L. Powers, of Boston, Mass., formerly member of Congress.
Mr. B. G. Hubbell, Buffalo, N. Y., President, Independent Telephone Systems of America.
Mr. D. A. Reynolds, Atlantic Telephone Co.
Mr. J. W. Ellsworth, Coal Operator.
Hon. Frank I. Cohen, recent Master of Works, City of Glasgow, Scotland.
Former Mayor Magee, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Congressman William M. Calder.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Chaplain.

The Topics which were Discussed in February, 1914:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7

"One Rest Day in Seven"

Hon. John Mitchell, Second Vice-President American Federation of Labor.
Hon. Channing H. Cox, Republican Floor Leader of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.
Mr. James L. Gernon, Chief Mercantile Inspector Department of Labor, State of New York.
Mr. L. J. Wehbring, Secretary Retail Grocers Association, Inc., of the State of New York.
Mr. Timothy Healy, President International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.
Mr. James Beggs, President Musical Mutual Protective Union.
Canon William Sheafe Chase, Chaplain.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14

"Immigration Policies"

Hon. W. P. Dillingham, U. S. Senator from Vermont.
Mr. Cyrus J. Sulzberger, of New York City.
Mr. W. W. Husband, Secretary of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. He has made a recent trip in Europe, including Russia.
Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman.
Former Congressman William S. Bennet.
Former Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott.
Prof. Vittorio Racca, Doctor of Jurisprudence and Economics, University of Rome, Italy.
J. P. Santa Marina, former Consular Agent of Argentine Republic.
Rev. Medford L. Brown, Chaplain.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21

"Are Art, Literature and the Drama Declining in Character and Influence?"

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, General Director, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Mr. William M. Chase, Artist.
Mr. J. A. Stenhouse, of London, Architect.
Mr. Gutzon Borglum, Sculptor.
Prof. John Erskine, Professor of English Literature, Columbia University.
Rev. Walter Laidlaw, of Church Federation.
Mr. Hermon MacNeil, Sculptor.
Mr. Benjamin P. DeWitt, representing New York University.
Rev. C. L. Goodell, Chaplain.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28

"Development of Our Foreign Commerce"

Hon. Theodore E. Burton, U. S. Senator, from Ohio.
Mr. Alba B. Johnson, President Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia.
Hon. Dudley Field Malone, Collector, Port of New York.
Hon. Lewis Nixon, Engineer and Shipbuilder.
Mr. R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner.
Mr. A. P. Farquahar, of York, Pa., Vice-President Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.
Mr. Welding Ring, Chairman Committee on Foreign Commerce of the Chamber of Commerce, City of New York.
Mr. F. W. Conn, President Merchants' Association of Brooklyn.
Prof. Sidney L. Gulick, of Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan, and Lecturer at Imperial University.
Mr. Julian S. Ulman, of New York.
Rev. J. F. Carson, D.D., Chaplain.

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Programme

[King - speeches]

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Incomplete Program for March:

SATURDAY, MARCH 7

"A Century of Peace Between the United States and Great Britain and Present World Conditions of International Unrest"

Hon. William L. Mackenzie-King, Ottawa, Canada, former Member Canadian Cabinet. One of Canada's ablest and most eloquent speakers.
Miss Mabel T. Boardman, representing the American Red Cross Society.
Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Member of Cabinet in two administrations, former Ambassador, and now a member of the "Hague Court."
Hon. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York.
Mr. Andrew Carnegie.
Bishop David H. Greer, chaplain.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, "BOROUGH DAY"

"Plans for the Five Boroughs"

Mr. Marcus M. Marks, Manhattan.
Mr. Lewis H. Pounds, Brooklyn.
Mr. Douglas Mathewson, The Bronx.
Mr. Maurice E. Connolly, Queens.
Mr. Chas. J. McCormack, Richmond.

Open discussion with a five minute rule.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21

"How Can Latin America and the United States be Drawn Into Closer Relations?"

Hon. John Barrett, Director-General Pan-American Union.
Hon. Fedrico Alfonso Pezet, Minister from Peru.
Hon. Joaquin P. Calvo, Minister from Costa Rica.
Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, former Minister to Argentina.

Invited guests who will be invited to speak in the open discussion.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28

"Are the Legislative Branches of Government in this Country Declining in Influence and Power as Compared with the Executive and Judicial?"

NATIONAL { Hon. Albert B. Cummins, U. S. Senator from Iowa.
Hon. William M. Calder, Congressman from New York

STATE { New York State Senator.
New York State Member of Assembly.

CITY { Hon. George McAneny, President Board of Aldermen.
Rev. H. A. Stinson, D.D., Chaplain.

Open discussion with a five minute rule.

Chairmen of Committees of Arrangements for the several Meetings.

JAN. 10th—MR. E. C. MILLER
JAN. 17th—MR. E. W. HARRIS
JAN. 25th—MR. J. HENRY SMYTHE, JR.
JAN. 31st—HON. R. BONYNGE
FEB. 7th—MR. JAMES YEREANCE
FEB. 14th—MR. JNO. A. DUTTON
FEB. 21st—MR. P. P. DURYEA
FEB. 28th—MR. F. J H. KRACKE
MAR. 7th—MR. A. B. HUMPHREY
MAR. 14th—MR. A. E. OMMEN
MAR. 21st—MR. F. F. JUDD
MAR. 28th—MR. MARTIN SAXE

MR. EDWARD F. CRAGIN, *Chairman*

MR. E. C. MILLER, *Vice-Chairman*

MR. ELY ROSENBERG, *Secretary*

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Happily in the affairs of men, there are movements which through their import to humanity transcend the differences of party, and the detaching influences of nationality. Such a movement is the proposal to celebrate between the English-speaking peoples of the world a century of unbroken peace. To those who appreciate its spirit aright, the political camp of an enemy becomes for such a purpose the sanctuary of his adversary, and foreign territory, common ground. It is in appreciation of this that I recognize in the invitation which as members of the Republican Club of New York, you have so kindly extended to one who is in no way identified with your politics or country; a catholicity of purpose and opportunity so wide that it permits the humblest to share with the most distinguished in furthering the highest end of our human existence - the promotion of peace on earth and goodwill towards men.

I shall not on this occasion, attempt aught in the way of personal contribution to a subject on which I recognize all present are better informed than myself. With your permission, however, I would like to apply the observations of a great scientist, who was also one of the great human benefactors, to the opportunity of world service afforded the New World in the proposed celebration of 100 years peace.

Among the greatest men of modern times, as he was the

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most illustrious, perhaps, among the members of his profession in his day was the French scientist Pasteur. With mind intent upon the alleviation of human suffering his thought was ever directed in mortal challenge against those agencies which are the destroyers of life, and the silent procurers of death. With the aid of the microscope Pasteur was able to reveal to the world the unseen and hitherto unknown myriad invaders which work silent destruction in human lives. But his survey of life did not end there. With eyes lifted from this examination of the infinitely minute, he viewed the spectacle which humanity affords, and there he saw writ large upon its face, the same struggle the molecule had revealed. Here are Pasteur's words:

"Two contrary laws seem to be wrestling with each other nowadays; the one, a law of blood and of death, ever imagining new means of destruction and forcing nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield; the other, a law of peace, work and health, ever evolving new means of delivering man from the scourges which beset him."

"The one seeks violent conquests, the other the relief of humanity. The latter places one human life above any victory; while the former would sacrifice hundreds and thousands of lives to the ambition of one."

Those words would arrest attention no matter by whom uttered. When they come to us from one to whom all mankind is a

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debtor, from one who has revealed the forces of life and death as they war with each other in human lives, they command reflection and demand action.

The movement to celebrate 100 years of peace may seem to many a matter of small concern. By some it will be decried, for there are "two contrary laws wrestling with each other nowadays," and those who are seeking to further "new means of destruction" will not be eager to promote means, however slight, of "delivering man from the scourges which beset him." Yet it is precisely because this movement has in it the possibility of disclosing such a means, because it is in accord with that law which wrestles against blood and death, and which works for peace and health and deliverance, that it is deserving the highest efforts of the noblest minds, and should know no limitation of party, race, creed or nationality.

We, on this continent have worked out an achievement, unparalleled hitherto in the history of the world. We hold in common an international frontier approaching 4,000 miles in length along the whole of which on land, or lake, or river scarcely an instrument of war is stationed, or sentry placed on guard. During the years from 1812 to 1814 this frontier was a reflection upon civilization itself; the scene of enmity and hate between men who though of the same origin and blood, were yet participators in one of the great moral conflicts of the world. To-day the same frontier is the crowning glory of this continent, for with its absence of the

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parapharnalia of war and the interlude of a century of Peace, it marks the adjustment of differences in international affairs.

It cannot be too often repeated that in that little agreement following the conclusion of the war - the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1818, whereby the naval force to be maintained by each Government on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence was limited to four vessels of 100 tons burden, and armed with not more than one 18 pound cannon each, was found, to use the words of Dr. Eliot of Harvard, "a means of escape from competitive arming" - "competitive arming", which above all else is the self-imposed scourge under which the peoples of Europe, and to some degree the peoples of the world, labour to-day.

In the affairs of nations, as in the lives of men, one example, one achievement in the realm of the actual, is worth a multitude of hopes and prophesies respecting the possible and the ideal, and it is the supreme distinction of this continent that despite all else there may be of unfulfilled hope and aspiration, this one thing is an accomplished fact, the joint heritage of the American and British peoples on this continent of North America. An unprotected international frontier of 4,000 miles and a century of peace! — no monument human ingenuity could devise or the skill of man erect can equal this spectacle of which Time and Space are the silent witnesses, and which is the most eloquent expression yet found of the genius of the peoples whose prudence, whose forbearance and whose

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wisdom have accomplished this result, and made of it an international possession.

Pasteur has revealed to us a law of blood and death, wrestling against a law of peace and of health in our individual lives, his observations have disclosed a similar law in the lives of nations. an illustration of the great truth that unity pervades all life! It is for us who believe in human progress, who have ceased to believe in Chance, and look to the recognition of law for guidance in the direction of human affairs, to say on which side we stand. Whether it is conquest we seek, or the relief of humanity. Whether we will further in our aims new means of destruction, or seek the further deliverance of man from the scourges which beset him.

This celebration of 100 years of peace affords an opportunity for a continent to place itself on record before the world, and if the peoples, whose privilege it is to share in this mighty project will but rise to the high level of this sublime occasion, the celebration will not be a series of perfunctory addresses on the horrors of war and the glories of peace, but a proclamation of achievement in human progress and international good-will which will fire the imagination of the entire globe.

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Happily in the affairs of men, there are movements which through their import to humanity transcend the differences of party and the detaching influences of nationality. Such a movement is the proposal to celebrate between the English-speaking peoples of the world a century of unbroken peace. To those who appreciate ~~this~~ its spirit aright, the camp of a political enemy becomes for such a purpose, the sanctuary of his adversary, ~~for the time being,~~ and foreign territory, common ground. It is an appreciation of this ~~catholicity of aim and opportunity~~ that I recognize in the invitation which as members of the Republican Club of New York, you have so kindly extended to one who is in no way identified with your politics or country; a catholicity of purpose and opportunity so wide that it permits the humblest to share with the most distinguished in furthering the highest end of our human existence,—the promotion of peace on earth and good-will towards men.

I shall not, on this occasion, attempt aught in the way of personal contribution to a subject on which I recognize all present are better informed than myself. With your permission, however, I would like to apply the observations of a great scientist, who was also one of the greatest of human benefactors, to the opportunity of world service afforded the New World in the proposed celebration of 100 years of peace.

Among the greatest men of modern times, as he was the most illustrious, perhaps, among the members of his profession in his

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day was the French ~~physician~~ scientist Pasteur. With mind intent upon the alleviation of human suffering his thought was ever directed in mortal challenge against those agencies which are the destroyers of life, and the silent procurers of death. With the aid of the microscope Pasteur was able to reveal to the world the unseen and hitherto unknown unsuspected invaders which work silent destruction in human lives. But his survey of life did not end there. With eyes lifted from this examination of the infinitely minute, he ~~surveyed~~ viewed the spectacle which humanity ~~at large affords~~, and there he saw writ large upon its face, the same struggle the molecule ~~microscope~~ had revealed. Here are Pasteur's words:

"Two contrary laws ~~Pasteur says~~ seem to be wrestling with each other now-a-days; the one, a law of blood and of death, ever imagining new means of destruction and forcing nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield, the other, a law of peace, work and health, ever evolving new means of delivering man from the scourges which beset him."

"The one seeks violent conquests, the other the relief of humanity. The latter places one human life above any victory; while the former would sacrifice hundreds and thousands of lives to the ambition of one."

These words would arrest ~~the~~ attention, no matter by whom uttered ~~were they but the observations of any student of affairs~~. When they come to us from one to whom all mankind is a debtor, from one who has revealed ~~discovered~~ the forces of life and death as they war with each other in human life, they command reflection, and demand action.

The movement to celebrate 100 years of peace may seem to many a matter of small concern. By some it will be decried, for there are "Two contrary laws wrestling with each other now-a-days," and

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those who are seeking to further "New means of destruction" will not be eager to promote means, however slight, of "delivering man from the scourges which beset him." Yet it it precisely because this movement has in it the possibility of disclosing such a means, because it is in accord with that law which wrestles against blood and death, and which works for peace and health and deliverance, that it is deserving the highest efforts of the noblest minds, and should know no limitations of party, race, creed or nationality.

We, on this continent have worked out an achievement, unparalleled hitherto in the history of the world. We hold in common an international frontier approaching 4,000 miles in length, along the whole of which on land, or lake, or river scarcely an instrument of war is stationed, ~~and~~ or ~~no~~ sentry ~~keeps the~~ placed on guard. During the years from 1812 to 1814 this frontier was a reflection upon civiliation itself; the scene of enmity and hate between men who trough of the same origin and blood, now ~~yet~~ participators in one of the great mortal conflicts of the world; to-day, the same frontier is the crowning glory of this continent, for ~~with the interlude of 100 years of peace it marks~~ with the absence of the particularities ~~munitions~~ of war, and the interlude of a century of peace, it marks the triumph of reason over force, ~~and~~ the adjustment of differences in international affairs. It cannot be too often repeated that in that little agreement following the conclusion of the war, the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1818 whereby the naval force to be maintained ~~armaments~~ on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence ~~were~~ was limited to ~~the~~ four vessels of 100 tons burden, ~~carrying~~ and armed with not more than one 18 pound cannon each, was found, to use the words of Dr. Eliot of Harvard, "A means of escape from competitive arming"- "competitive arming", which above all else is the self-imposed scourge under which the peoples of Europe, and to some degree ~~of~~ the peoples of the world, labour to-day.

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In the affairs of nations, as in the lives of men, one example, one achievement in the realm of the actual, is worth a multitide of hopes and prophesies respecting the possible and the ideal, and it is the supreme distinction of this continent that despite all else there may be of unfulfilled hope and aspiration, this one thing is an accomplished fact, the joint heritage of the American and British peoples on this continent of North America. An unprotected international frontier of 4,000 miles and a century of peace!-- no monument of human ingenuity could devise or the skill of man erect can equal this spectacle of which Time and Space are the silent witnesses, and which is the most eloquent expression yet found of the genius of the peoples whose prudence whose forbearance and whose wisdom has accomplished this result, and made of it an international possession.

Pasteur has revealed to us a law of blood and death, wrestling against a law of peace and of health in our individual lives, his observations have disclosed a similar law in the lives of nations; an illustration of the great truth that unity pervades all life. It is for us who believe in human progress, who have ceased to believe in Chance, and look to the recognition of law for guidance in the direction of human affairs, to say on which side we stand. Whether it is conquest we seek, or the relief of humanity. Whether we will further in our aims new means of destruction, or seek the further deliverance of man from the scourges which beset him.

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13 June 1914 Newmarket

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THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

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KING - SPEECHES

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Toronto Globe

June 16, 1914

LIQUOR CAMPAIGN AID FROM THE OLD LAND!

English and Scotch Distillers Show Their Interest

N. YORK LIBERALS READY

J. M. Walton of Aurora Unanimously Selected as Standard-bearer — A Stirring Address by Hon. Mr. King —Will Tories Defend Barroom ?

(Staff Correspondence of The Globe.)

Newmarket, June 14.—No more enthusiastic meeting was ever held in the old town of Newmarket than the one held Saturday afternoon, when Mr. J. M. Walton, banker, of Aurora, was unanimously selected as the Liberal standard-bearer in North York. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, a feature of the meeting being the large number of women present. The stirring address of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will not soon be forgotten, and the addresses by the other speakers were listened to with the keenest interest.

Mr. King, during the course of his address, told the audience that a statement had been made to a Montreal man to the effect that the distillers and brewers of England and Scotland had intimated that they could be drawn upon for campaign funds. "They know full well," said the speaker, "that if the campaign is successful in this Province it will succeed in other Provinces and in the British Empire, and, consequently, the liquor interests will suffer. If that is true, these are the forces we are up against, and it is worth while to go into it with all the manhood we can command. Why? Because if we succeed here, not only Canada but the British Empire will follow. (Loud cheers.) Was there ever a nobler cause to fight for? How often does it come to you to have such a chance? You women have no means of defeating it at the polls, but you have a chance in a contest like this Every woman who values childhood can do something with her neighbors to return Mr. N. W. Rowell to power on the 29th." (Great applause.)

The One Great Issue.

"There is one great main issue in this contest," said Mr. King; "that question is whether the barrooms shall remain as they have in the past or whether they shall be wiped out. Some people have said that it would not do the party any good; that you cannot have such a question in politics. But here is a question which touches the lives of men. Are you going to stand in the way of manhood by political expediency? Militarism, which is altogether too strong in this country, takes away the fruits of the industry of the people, and takes humanity down, and the liquor traffic is a foe which undermines society just as much as war. Where can you get one single argument in support of the bars of this country? I see Conservatives in this audience, and I would ask them to tell the people of York and the people of Ontario what are the arguments in support of the bar. I heard one man say: 'You are going to take away the workingman's club.' Surely he does not want to insult the workingmen of this country with that kind of argument. The liquor traffic does not affect one class alone, it affects all classes, and takes away from the poor man his last cent. Where is the man who was ever brought into a barroom for health or a nobler position? I ask my Conservative friends to come out and tell us if the barroom is a good thing; they have made it the theme of this fight."

Why an Election Now?

"Why have we an election at this time?" asked Mr. King. "Sir James Whitney made an appeal after the last Dominion election. What is the reason? There is no question which he has placed before the people. What is the explanation? Disintegration has come into the ranks of the Ministers at Toronto. They say, 'We must go to the people with Sir James Whitney at our head; we will not be able to do much without him.'"

Reckless Financing.

Mr. King said that many of the Ministers thought they were the most suitable to succeed Sir James. "How much ability is there among these men? Look at their records. Take the finances; they have been managed in the most reckless way. In 1904 the expenditure was $5,267,000; last year the figure was $16,000,000, and this year the expenditure will be $22,000,000, an increase of four times since they came into office. Do you think Mr. Rowell will carry on the affairs of the Province in this way? I venture to say that he would cut the expenditures in half and still give the country better government than we have had. (Loud cheers.)

Agriculture and Education.

"What are the farmers getting out of the Province in the way of efficient legislation? Of all the problems of to-day the greatest is the welfare of the men upon the farms. The number of people on the farms of Ontario to-day is smaller than when Sir James Whitney went into power. Is that good administration? Mr. Rowell pointed out in the House the need of more technical instruction improvements in rural districts and Hydro-radials. All these should be investigated by a Commission. By improving the condition of the people on the farms you improve that of the people in the cities. With regard to education, is it not a fact that the Government have cut down the vote 28 per cent., and they come now and ask you to return them to power?" In conclusion, the Hon. Mr. King asked those present to support the candidature of Mr. Walton, a candidature which meant much for the future of the home. "The moral force has not gone out of the heart of the people of this Province," said the speaker. "They will, I am confident, support the cause which means righteousness and advancement in the affairs of our fellow-men." (Loud cheers.)

Other Speakers.

Mr. J. M. Walton in a bright speech dealt with the temperance question, the Department of Agriculture, tax reform, equal suffrage and workmen's compensation. Addresses were also given by Mr. S. W. Corner, Pefferlaw; Mr. P. W. Pearson, Newmarket; Mr. T. Urquhart, Aurora, and Mr. C. D. Daniels of Georgina.

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18 June 1914 Barrie D 3750

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

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Toronto Globe

June 19, 1914

BUT ONE WAY TO VOTE FOR TEMPERANCE PEOPLE

HON. W. L. M. KING SPEAKS OF GREAT MORAL ISSUE IN CENTRE SIMCOE.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Barrie, June 18.—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King addressed a large meeting here to-night in the Opera House in favor of Mr. H. E. Jory, the Liberal candidate in Centre Simcoe. Mr. King dwelt largely on the abolish-the-bar policy, declaring it to be a great moral issue, which the people must carefully judge and vote as their consciences dictated. In this event, he said, there was but one way to vote, and that was for Mr. Rowell and his policy. Mr. King's address on the temperance issue was very much to the point, and showed distinctly where people advocating temperance could take no other way in this election but to follow Mr. Rowell.

The speaker also referred to the extravagance of the Government, the weaknesses in the Agriculture and Education Departments, and faulty administration in the development of New Ontario.

Mr. E. C. Drury, the well-known Grange man, and Mr. Jory also made fighting addresses. Prospects are bright in Simcoe, and the Liberals and temperance people are fighting with a determination that gives good promise of success on June 29.

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27 Nov. 1914

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Toronto: General
Reform Assoc.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

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MR. KING PROUD OF LAURIER POLICIES

Hopes for Toleration and Less Bitterness in Party Politics

HE ADHERED TO THE TRUCE

All Canadians May Join Hands in Assisting the Belgians

That out of the experiences and sacrifices of war there would come greater toleration and less bitterness between the political parties in Canada was the wish expressed by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, president of the General Reform Association of Ontario in his annual address delivered to the association in the Temple building to-day. Throughout his remarks Mr. King observed the truce to party strife, pointing out that in adopting that course Liberalism in Canada is not abandoning in any particular any of its policies, whether of trade, tariff, or defence, which it sought to enforce while in power. On the contrary, he believed that existing conditions have shown, as nothing else could possibly have done, the wisdom and patriotism of these policies. Neither could it be assumed that the present administration has so improved as to be above criticism in its management of the nation's affairs.

Proud of Policies.

The president was proud of the party's far-sighted policies of statesmanship which were calculated to strengthen materially the bond of friendship with the United States, and thus gain for consumers and producers alike the widest possible markets. That had been the policy of Liberalism. But in an even more pointed way the present emergency has disclosed the service to the British Empire (to say nothing of the senses of security and pride of home) which a Canadian-owned fleet might have rendered, a fleet which might have been controlled on principles identical with those set forth in the Liberal resolutions in 1909. The present has shown, Mr. King added, especially to those who were strong in their denunciation of the Liberal Government at the time, the great wisdom and patriotism of their policies with respect to Japan and Canadian-Japanese relations (in the far east generally.

Help the Belgiums.

There was one place ,the president declared, where all Canadians may join hands, and that is in extending sympathy and help to destitute Belgians.

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Toronto Star

November 27, 1914

WAR HAS JUSTIFIED LAURIER'S POLICIES

W. L. Mackenzie King Addresses Ontario Reform Association.

NO CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT

Party Truce Emphasized by Mr. King—Jap Friendship Was Fostered.

There is a truce to party strife. That was the point which the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, president of the General Reform Association for Ontario, emphasized in his annual address delivered to the association at Toronto to-day, and after repeating that declaration, which had been made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the name of the Liberal party of Canada, Mr. King wished to make it perfectly plain just what that implied, so far as the party in Ontario is concerned.

After recalling that the policy agreed upon at the outset of the war had stipulated that nothing would be done calculated to excite partisan discussion, or to embarrass the Government at an hour of supreme moment to Canada, the president pointed out that in adopting this course Liberalism in Canada is not abandoning in any particular any of its principles, whether of trade, tariff, or defence, which it sought to enforce while in power. On the contrary, he believed that existing conditions have shown, as nothing else could possibly have done, the wisdom and patriotism of these policies. Neither could it be assumed that the present administration has so improved as to be above criticism in its management of the nation's affairs. It is simply that Canadians will everywhere recognize that this is no time for party divisions, party debates, and party struggles, which, Mr. King hinted, could be taken up with propriety later on.

The president was proud of the party's far sighted policies of statesmanship which were calculated to strengthen materially the bond of friendship with the United States, and bring gain for consumers and producers alike the widest possible markets. That had been the policy of Liberalism. But in an even more pointed way the present emergency has disclosed the service to the British Empire (to say nothing of the senses of security and pride at home) which a Canadian-owned fleet might have rendered, a fleet which might have been controlled on principles identical with those set forth in the Liberal resolutions in 1909. The present has shown, Mr. King added, especially to those who were strong in their denunciation of the Liberal Government at the time, the great wisdom and patriotism of their policies with respect to Japan and Canadian-Japanese relations in the far east generally.

Mr. King hinted that out of the experiences and sacrifices of war there would come greater toleration and less bitterness between the political parties in Canada, each respecting the other's opinions on domestic matters, and as regard international relations and obligations. Agreement among all parties in Canada is what is demanded by the terrible condition of affairs in Europe, so that, as citizens of the British Empire, we may more effectively assist in meeting the needs of the Empire in its crisis, and substantially lessen the ever-increasing burden.

There was one place, the president declared, where all Canadians may join hands, and that is in extending sympathy and help to destitute Belgians. For the hosts of men sacrificed, there would be even greater hosts of women and children left to wander in exile, homeless, in distress. Canada is a broad country. Why cannot homes be found for those exiles here? Is it fair to England, endangered as she is, to allow her to bear this burden of human life alone? A further obligation devolving upon Canadian public men is to immediately effect closer trade relations between Canada and the mother country. German patents are no longer protected in the United Kingdom. Reconstruction is on the way. Let Canada boom.

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THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Delivered at The Tenth Annual Meeting *of the* General Reform Association *for Ontario* :: ::

Held at Toronto on November 27th
1914

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THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Members of the General Reform Association for Ontario:

In previous years, as a preliminary to discussion at this annual meeting, I have endeavoured to review the position of Liberalism in Ontario, the events of political significance during the year, and the attitude of the party on subjects of controversy in provincial and federal politics. This year, the European war raises for consideration questions of national and imperial concern, so much more vital than any of a purely party nature, that in the present address I shall, with your permission, forego the custom previously adopted and allow my remarks to accord with the "truce to party strife" proferred at the outbreak of European hostilities, in the name of the Liberal party of Canada, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, its venerable and chivalrous leader.

CONSIDERATIONS IMPOSED BY THE WAR

In adopting this attitude, I should like to make perfectly plain what it may imply so far as the Liberal party is concerned. Perhaps I cannot do this better than to quote from the August number of *The Canadian Liberal Monthly*, the statement of policy agreed upon at the outset of the war, with respect to the subject matter of that publication. After mentioning that nothing would be published calculated to excite partisan discussion, or to embarrass the Government at an hour of supreme moment to Canada and the world, the *Liberal Monthly* goes on, with respect to the Liberal attitude, to say:

> "It must not be assumed that in adopting this course, Liberalism in Canada is abandoning in any particular any of the policies, whether of trade, tariff or defence, which it sought to enforce while in power, and for which it has strenuously contended in opposition. On the contrary, existing conditions have, it is believed, shown as nothing else could possibly have done the wisdom and patriotism of these policies, and may yet lead to their general acceptance. Neither is it to be assumed that the Administration has so improved as to render its conduct above criticism in its present management of the country's affairs. It is simply that it is thought fair-minded Canadians everywhere recognize this is not a time for party divisions, party debate and party struggle, and will agree that comment which might otherwise very properly be made, may with propriety and without loss, be withheld until a later time."

If these words were true at the outbreak of the war in August last, events since have certainly helped to throw into relief, so far

as Canada and the Mother Country are concerned, the wisdom and far-sighted statesmanship of policies calculated to materially further the friendly relations existing between the United States of America and the British Empire, and of policies which, with regard to all possible contingencies, seek to gain for consumers and producers alike, the widest markets in which to buy and sell. They have, in an even more pointed way, disclosed the service to the British Empire in time of war, to say nothing of the sense of security and source of pride afforded thereby to its Dominions, of naval services owned and controlled on principles identical with those set forth in the unanimous resolution of the Parliament of Canada of March, 1909, and embodied in the Canadian Naval Service Act passed by the Liberal Administration in 1910. They have revealed, too, especially to those who were strong in their denunciation of the Government at the time, the great wisdom and patriotism of the Liberal policies with respect to Japan and Canadian-Japanese relations, and with respect to relations with the Far East generally. Let us hope that out of the experience and sacrifices of this war will come hereafter more toleration and less bitterness between the political parties in Canada as respects each other's opinions on matters of domestic concern; and, as regards international relations and obligations, a larger vision and a broader humanitarianism on the part of Canadians generally. At the moment, agreement, if possible, among men of all parties in Canada is what is demanded by the terrible condition of affairs in Europe; that as citizens of the British Empire we may the more effectively assist in meeting its needs in the present crisis, and help, in particular, to substantially lessen the ever-increasing burden which proximity to the scene of conflict is placing in a variety of directions upon the people of the Motherland.

Among many subjects that might be mentioned, there are at least three deserving of earnest consideration in this connection. With respect to each it would seem that the leaders of the two political parties might, to the honour of Canada, and infinite credit to the parties they represent, join in a common accord.

AGREEMENT AS TO ABSENCE OF PARTY CONFLICT

The first is a frank, open and public avowal that until the war is ended, except as may be occasioned by constitutional requirements, no effort will be made to precipitate a party conflict in the Dominion, save on grounds of the highest public necessity. Financial, commercial and industrial conditions are at the moment sufficiently abnormal and strained to make it imperative that the uncertainties surrounding them should not be heightened by misgivings as to the probabilities and possibilities of political contests. Vital considerations of national and imperial significance demand that false impressions be not created abroad by a course of action that, save for party political considerations can have no possible shadow of excuse.

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It is not fear of the outcome of such a contest, but a sense of what patriotism demands, that prompts this suggestion. With members of parliament and the sons of members serving at the front, with continuous recruiting a necessity, with contingent following contingent across the seas, with conditions what they are known to be in the world to-day, the Canadian people would be the first to discern the sinister motive actuating any party that might attempt such a course, and would not hesitate to give expression to a just resentment at the polls. The mere act of dissolution, however, to say nothing of the verdict of a general election, whatever it might be, would, at a time like the present, be susceptible of misrepresentation abroad, and might be fraught with results exceedingly grave to Canada and the Empire.

The war, as respects Canadian politics, has relegated to the background, for the time being, all questions other than those of meeting its obligations and aiding its prosecution to a successful and speedy termination. As to the justice of the cause of the Allies, and the necessity of their ultimate victory in the interests of higher civilization and the liberties of mankind, there is but one opinion in Canada,—but one opinion, it might be said, on this continent. How better could the prevailing sentiment have been expressed than in the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the opening of the special session of Parliament in August last, words which not alone epitomized the Liberal point of view, but, as the proceedings of that remarkable gathering disclosed, the single thought of the entire country as well!

> "It is our duty," said Sir Wilfrid, "more pressing upon us than all other duties, at once, on this first day of this extraordinary session of the Canadian Parliament, to let Great Britain know, and to let the friends and foes of Great Britain know, that there is in Canada but one mind and one heart, and that all Canadians stand behind the Mother Country, conscious and proud that she has engaged in this war, not from any selfish motive, for any purpose of aggrandizement, but to maintain untarnished the honour of her name, to fulfill her obligations to her Allies, to maintain her treaty obligations, and to save civilization from the unbridled lust of conquest and power."

How more splendidly could the Opposition have displayed its loyalty and sincerity than in the policy it adopted and followed throughout, and which found such noble expression in these further words of the Liberal Leader!

> "Speaking for those who sit around me, speaking for the wide constituency which we represent in this House, I hasten to say that to all these measures we are prepared to give immediate assent. If, in what has been done, or in what remains to be done, there may be anything which in our judgment should not be done, or should be differently done,

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> we raise no question, we take no exception, we offer no criticism, and we shall offer no criticism so long as there is danger at the front."

This being the attitude which, under Sir Wilfrid's leadership, Liberals expect their representatives in Parliament to maintain, it is well, perhaps, that men of all parties, and men of no party in Canada should know that Section 50 of the British North America Act provides:

> "Every House of Commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the House (subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General), and no longer."

This being the language of the constitution, there is imposed on the ministry by it, no necessity for a dissolution earlier than September, 1916. Surely we may hope that before that time the war in Europe will have run its course, and our minds be so at rest that a consideration worthy of their importance may be given domestic policies and problems. Meanwhile, all the country will expect of the Administration is efficiency, economy and honesty in the exercise of the latitude thus accorded, that Canada's name may gain added respect abroad, and the vast opportunities and responsibilities of public service be rendered more attractive to men of character at home.

THE CARE OF BELGIAN REFUGEES.

A second necessity arising out of the war on which Canadian statesmen might seek to evolve a common policy, concerns the present and future well-being of destitute Belgian refugees. Whilst here there is an obligation which Canada holds in common with all nations that cherish freedom, it comes with peculiar directness to us when consideration is taken of the immensely increased obligation placed upon the families of the British Isles, through the flight of countless numbers to their shores, and the comparative immunity from danger and discomfort enjoyed by the people of this Dominion through the security which British protection affords. It is not sufficient to send men to fight, that involves a sacrifice which falls almost exclusively on those who go, and on those who spare them from their homes; it is not sufficient to send money and clothes, that occasions sacrifices mostly of an impersonal kind, and, in many instances, sacrifices that are but little felt. As a people we must be prepared to do our share in caring for human life itself, sacrificing the personal pleasures and feelings, and incurring the discomforts and heartaches incident to witnessing loneliness and dependence, wherever seen, or providing for allman suffering, wherever found. Belgium will doubtless wish to rupatriate her surviving sons, and the nations of the world that comprehend the meaning of justice, will yet unite in seeing that he who may escape the carnage and devastation of war, are given

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back their country with such restitution as may be possible, once aggression and arrogance are overthrown. But of the host of lives sacrificed, no restitution will be possible, and there will be left to wander in exile, or homeless, and in distress, women and children in numbers many fold. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the vast expanses of this country, in the valleys of the Maritime Provinces, in the settled and unsettled portions of Ontario and Quebec, on the prairies of the West and amid the mountains of British Columbia, cannot homes by the thousands be found where these orphaned children and unprotected women may find shelter for the remainder of their lives? Is it fair to England and the families of England, that with her own shores endangered, with the sacrifices she is making by land and sea, this burden of human life should be left to be borne by her alone? Belgian blood may rightly be regarded an asset to the nation that may come to possess it in its veins, and it may well be that should the defence of her liberties ever so demand, Canadian generations yet unborn may find repayment many times in what Canadian statesmen of to-day may have vision and courage enough to undertake. Patriotism, humanity and the love of liberty unite in proclaiming some action by the Canadian Government an immediate and imperative duty. Let men of all parties unite, that so splendid an opportunity may not be lost through the fear of party contention, or the baser fear of party loss.

CONSIDERATION OF TRADE RELATIONS

Yet one other obligation would seem to devolve upon Canadian public men, and might well afford material for consideration by parliament, or a special committee of parliament at its next session, and that is the possibility of immediately effecting closer trade relations between Canada and the Mother Country which changed conditions produced by the war would seem to render possible. Trade between England and Germany, trade between Canada and Germany, has for months past been completely destroyed and will remain so as long as the war lasts. German patents are no longer protected either here or in the United Kingdon. Reconstruction all along the way is possible, and while the war presents opportunities to the Dominion to discover new channels of trade, it might well be made the occasion of deepening for all time the established channels between Canada and the Motherland. This, above all times, would appear to be the moment for a fresh consideration of the British Preference and all that such a consideration might mean to British industry, in an hour of trial, to producers and consumers in Canada, and to the permanency of British connection. That no Canadian interest might suffer, and that no political party might seek to reap a party advantage through the adoption of an exclusive policy in this regard, men of both parties might unite in an earnest consideration of this opportunity, and see if the art of statesmanship is not equal to discovering in the elimination of the competition

of rival nations, in the free use of previously protected patents and in an aroused patriotic fervour, the key to a readjustment that without injury to any interest may bring new advantages to Canadian producers, much needed relief to Canadian consumers, and a lasting benefit to relations between this country and the Motherland. The opportunity is now at hand; it only requires that the parliament of Canada rise to the occasion.

THE POSITION OF THE PARTY IN PROVINCIAL POLITICS

In provincial politics the year has been a significant one. To the principles advocated under Mr Rowell's leadership and to his personality as a leader, the political contest of June last was a tribute in itself, as were also the circumstances which occasioned it, and its results. The election was precipitated a year and a half before the required time, and after the government had enjoyed its new tenure of office for a period of only two and a half years. The premature appeal was not because of constitutional necessity or reasons of public policy, but solely because it was recognized the administration was rapidly disintegrating, and that one more session of the Legislature would so establish Mr. Rowell's ascendancy, that its fate on a subsequent appeal would be sealed. Throughout the contest it was Mr. Rowell and his policies, not the policies of the Conservative party that were the theme of public discussion. The results, though a victory for the Conservative party, were more significant in what they revealed of an aroused interest in public issues, of the reviving strength of Liberalism, and of growing confidence in the leadership of Mr. Rowell. The total vote polled was approximately 462,450 as compared with 355,738 in the provincial general election of 1911, and 480,572 in the federal general elections three months earlier in that year. Instead of eighteen acclamations as in 1911, there were only four, and these were divided between the parties. The number of acclamations doubtless affected the vote of 1911, but recalling that there was but one acclamation in the province in the federal elections, it was by far the largest vote ever polled in any provincial election. Of the total votes polled, the Government candidates received 248,166 or less than 54 per cent. of the total. If the representation in the House were to-day divided between the parties in proportion to the votes cast, the Government would have 59 members instead of 84; the Liberals (including Temperance) would have 48 instead of 25 and Independents 4 instead of 2. The present representation of 25 is an increase of 6 over the Liberal representation at the time of dissolution, and an increase of 7 over the representation in the Legislature at the time Mr. Rowell assumed the leadership. Thus, Liberalism in Ontario is gradually but surely regaining its former place in the confidence of the people. There is scarcely a political prophet of either party who would not hazard the forecast that there will be no haste in bringing on the next provincial campaign, and that when it is over Mr. Rowell will succeed to the premiership of the Province.

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REPRESENTATIVE LIBERALS WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY

I should like, before concluding this address, to make mention of the names of one or two Ontario Liberals, whose lives were given in whole-hearted and unselfish devotion to the public affairs of our country, and who have been taken from us since we last assembled here. Sir George Ross, at successive intervals, Minister of Education, Premier of Ontario, and Leader of the Liberal party in the Senate of the Dominion, and the Hon. William Paterson, for many years member of the Dominion Parliament and Minister of Customs in the Federal Cabinet, were men of such high and unimpeachable character, and so marked in ability and individuality that their long association with the political life of Canada has made them a part of its history. Gilbert McIntyre of St. Marys, for a short period member and Deputy Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, was as splendid a citizen, as high-minded and conscientious a statesman as Canada's parliament has known. Senator George Cox of Toronto, Senator William Gibson of Beamsville, and Senator Thomas Coffey of London, were Liberals whose honourable record in the service of their country and party will long be remembered. Other names might well be referred to here, but these, for prominence attained through the worthy fulfillment of opportunities of public service enjoyed, are deserving, perhaps, of special mention.

May I again express appreciation of the confidence shewn by the members of the General Reform Association in having honoured me with its presidency during three successive years. In asking that the office be now allowed to pass to another, may I assure my successor and fellow-members of an abiding interest in the Association's affairs, and a ready and active co-operation in its work whenever occasion may require and opportunity permit.

W. L. Mackenzie King,
President.

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See Ont Rason

The Position of the Reform Association.

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A final word. In the three years I have had the honour of occupying the presidency of this Association, I have been privileged to see something of its workings from within, and to hear something of criticism concerning it from without. The reflection most often expressed, if reflection it be, is that the affairs of the Liberal party in Ontario are altogether too much in the hands of a few men; To be precise:- too much in the hands of two or three individuals who are either in parliament or the legislature at the present time, or have been fortunate in enjoying positions of confidence or prominence in the past. May I, ~~it~~ either rightly

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or wrongly, be permitted to include myself as a member of the group thus criticized. and say that with the justice of the criticism, and all that it implies, I am in entire accord. Let me point out, however, that fully comprehended, it is more a criticism of the many who are indifferent than of the few who may be seeking control. It is natural that members of parliament, members of the legislature and their intimate associates should feel a special concern for the welfare of Liberalism in the Province, ~~but~~ It is not less apparent that a parliamentary representation which ~~embraces~~ includes in the Federal Parliament but fourteen out of ~~a total of~~ 86 seats and in the Legislature but 27 out of ~~a total of~~ 111, and much less a fraction of this combined representation, however zealous and important a part of the party it may constitute, can hardly be regarded as in any respect entitled to a monopoly of the direction of the party's policies or the management of its affairs. What the Liberal party in Ontario needs most is a recognition of this truth, both by Liberals in parliament and by Liberals out of it, and a greater readiness on the part of both to concede and accept responsibility in all that pertains to the party's well-being ~~of the party~~ and the spread of Liberal principles. If Liberalism is to come into its own in this Province, it will only be by ~~members of the party~~ Liberals from all portions of the province, and especially the younger public-spirited men who have as yet had little to do with its affairs, being brought into the party's councils, and not alone ~~being~~ given, but willingly accepting a wider measure of responsibility than has ~~hereto-~~ hitherto been enjoyed. Within the four corners of the Association, there is ample room and equipment for the attainment of this object, and the place and time

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to make the necessary beginning is here and now. These are days of reflection and re-construction with respect to world affairs. In a much humbler way, they might with infinite profit be made days of reflection and reconstruction with respect to the party's affairs in this province, and, in many particulars, days of profitable reflection and reconstruction with regard to politics in Canada generally.

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1915?

"UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES
IS WAR JUSTIFIABLE?"

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Under what circumstances is war justifiable:

a principle we are discussing — not any particular war.

: if tonight the circumstances which present conflict is seen to a person to consider is likely to lend too ready an acceptance of the principle which are debating, the accounts which we are daily receiving of the horrors of war, the destruction of lives and property, and the loss of friends dear to many and the possible loss of others, with all of the saddened of heart & home which must follow in its train, — these should produce a sobering effect upon our words and give ~~a more serious~~ ~~thought effect~~ to our thoughts & conclusions a more serious turn than another occasion might demand.

Now and I remind you that it is not war in general that we are called upon to defend, nay at the outset we may, we must and we willingly & concede that there are, I know how many wars which we would hesitate to justify, nay that we would wholly condemn. War is a horrid tragedy, describe it as you will you cannot paint its horrors too blackly, picture it as you may and you have still failed to take account of all the pain & suffering it may entail, and justify it as you can it still remains a record of destruction — devastation a dark page forever in ~~a nation's~~ the history of a nation. Can war then be justified at all, — this is the principle we have to discuss and understanding the magnitude of it we should seek to do so in none but the solemnest & most thoughtful way.

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In the first place let me say that strange as the proposal may sound it is more the less true that the end of war is peace, and war for this end alone, ~~for the peace of~~ which can be any attempt to justify. The solution is to be found in the motive, and the longer which seeks to justify trial that good may result must and less condemn the evil which comes from an opposite source. ~~[illegible]~~ Moreover so long as other means of redress lie open, so long as by pacific or less severe means this end of peace may be achieved, so long will the use of extreme measures such as war be unchristian palliation or excuse. Lois & Abel — Cain & Abel — Pluto & Damel. Any contention broadly in this, that the end being peace, — ~~from which should only be this side of Eden~~ ~~from~~ freedom ~~from~~ fear, ~~freedom from wrong — oppression, from fear from within as well as from without, the absence of oppression and~~ sought only by the absence of oppression from without — oppression from within, that peace so sought, and unattainable by less severe — extraordinary means, gives justifiability to the most extreme of all untoward measures, the existence of war.

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It cannot be well at the outset to state in what form war may occur for there are 3 forms, differing some from the 2nd of relations that wins 1 each of which may require its own justification.

1st, what will jurists call, Intervention. —

(2nd) — . ——— Interposition

(3) ——— we will call Insurrection & Civil War.

History has furnished us with examples where war has been resorted to under each of these heads in some cases wrongly I believe, but in other wrongly justifiably.

It is well to ~~state~~ understand clearly at the outset the position of nations. No doctrine of Int'l Law is more clear, than that as regards each other all nations stand on a footing of equality & independence. — that the right to manage their own internal affairs is the most sacred, etc.

There is only one right which of not part of the same kind deeper: that is the right of self preservation. — a duty not only to other states but to their members. — how non-intervention is a rule which admits of no exception, so long etc.

——— — — — ought act outside — justifiable act of war. for then the preservation of other nations is endangered & a fundamental right has been violated.

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so too is the admitted right of self defence.

how this right has not always been observed

by Greek & Roman mass.

~~Interference~~ Spain. — re Mex & Peru.

Russia & Prussia & Austria in internal affairs

of Poland —

mass declared v. all monarchical forms of

govt by the rulers during early stages of Revolt —

But — there have been justifiable instances

~~the~~ numerous ~~of~~ examples of mass or inter-national

seven years war. —

2nd class. armed interventions

Turkey & Greece 1827. — Eng. Fr. & Russia allies of Greek

(1) estabt of peace called for by interests of Europe —

no less than humanity.

evel. indep of Greece.

on grds of humanity — intervention re Armenians, —

In 1832 Turkey & Egypt.

Sultan's ill-advised & Eng refused — had been

been to Russia — Russ. fleet to Dardanelles. —

Russian force sent to Bosphorus.

Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi

1840 Eng interfered in Egypt — stern logic of facts,

(Lord Palmerston — adm —

1850 (1854) Crimean War — Italian

Debate re Church

Emperor of Fr. anti-Catholic

Lord Clarendon —

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Seven years war. 1756–63

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French tendency to spread themselves in planning an empire
In India — the British, planning expulsion of French elements from place
In America
not only claimed the valleys of the Mississippi & Canada, but forbade the Colonists to cross the Alleghanies & planted a fort on the waters of the Ohio.

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almost unanimous war.
begin with stating the equality & unity of nations
right to manage own affairs.

Cost of war in peace.

Remarks all wars of conquest merely or dominate & celebrate Greeks & Romans.

Proof

Interference of Russia, Prussia & Austria in the internal affairs of Poland - Oldenburg &c.

wars formulated or declared against all monarchical forms of government by the rulers during early stages of Revolt.

(war by - intermediate - or interposition)

"the peace & tranquility of the world" - Congress Aix-la-Chapelle 1818 & Troppau 1820

From time

Affairs in Greece - Revolt of.

for 400 yrs Greece lamented the yoke of Turkey - & many of Mooslem rulers.

driven in despair to insurrections - 1821

long revolt - six years

after 6 yrs of insurrection, characterized by successes & reverses, in its defeat on land was almost counterbalanced by victory at sea & when the power of Turkey was by the superiority of its Egyptian forces on the point of being established, the Cause of Greece was recognized by Europe as worthy of protection & treaty signed between Eng. Fr. & Russia bringing these 3 powers as allies of the Greeks.

In the document the 3 powers.

(1) announced desire to put an end to sanguinary struggle going on for 6 yrs, to consequent anarchy & piracy resulting from destructive powers of land & sea, on earnest invitation of the Greeks — declared their object the

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1. the reestablishment of peace, which was called for by the interests of Europe, no less than by humanity – demanded an armistice such if refused they would allay with the Greeks.

reply of Porte – no business to interfere. – where as Sovereign authority

a fleet of allied powers, defeat of Turkish fleet – enrollment

independ of Greece.

note 1st. The contest was one caused by the revolt of subjects on Sovereign State

2nd Not contest carried on as actual belligerents not a civil war

3rd that Sovereign state had restored (not abandoned) struggle for suffering

humanity. – only possible ground for forcible intervention when remonstrance failed.

Next the commerce of neutrals was so seriously endangered by the piracy resulting from the disputed sovereignty of the Levant, & the general anarchy consequent upon the protracted contest, as to require more vigorous measures of repression – Hence the Porte was invited

Intervention of 3 powers based on 3 grounds

(1) request of one party

(2) ground of humanity to stay effusion of blood

(3) to stop piracy & anarchy.

Turkey & Egypt. 1832.

Struggle between the Porte & its too powerful subject, Mehemet Ali, the viceroy of Egypt & the Sultan compelled to apply to Sup. for assistance – It came at a time when we did not find a favourable. – So Sultan left to himself & inverse defeat followed, without an army, without resources & with

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enemy perceived of the enemy making his appearance at Constantinople there was nothing left but a fresh appeal to foreigners. — & then he went to Russia who was only too glad to interfere. — just at time when peace about to be settled & Egyptian trouble settled a Russian fleet was moved off towards the Dardanelles. & Russ. force sent to Varna & shores of the Bosphorus.

A treaty of Unkiar Skelessi concluded — its object being the protection of the 2 contracting parties against all attacks each engaging to give the other effective aid & assistance, & a secret article (not communicated to Eng. for more than 6 mos.) further stipulating when required to close the straits of the Dardanelles to all foreign vessels save Russian. Still unfriendly & Fr. express in despatches at such results. Say the Treaty appears to produce a change in the relations between Turkey & Russia to wh other European states are entitled to object" & with reason did they declare, "that if the treaty should hereafter lead to the armed interference of Russia in the internal affairs of Turkey they would hold themselves at liberty to act in any manner wh circumstance might appear to require, — a sentiment which bore fruit 20 yrs later.

Again in 1840. When Great Britain Government meets Russia in Egypt — a time when theory & doctrine are displaced Eastern topic of facts. & ∴ the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi the

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actual knowledge of Russian intriguers secretly but unfavourably at work to secure such a hold upon Turkey as might lead the Wordsworth into a Russian harbour, & the imminent danger to Turkey, & consequent imminent prospective gain to Russia — are cogent reasons for Lord Palmerston's policy of rapid effective action (to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Porte)

In 1850. An obscure dispute in 1850 between the French & Count Oloucher re. the guardianship of the Holy Places in Palestine led to the interference of Russia in the internal affairs of Turkey to the armed interposition of Eng. & Fr. in behalf of the latter Power: a war that ended most disastrously to the ~~Russian~~ Russian influence & material progress of Russia.

The claim of Russia amounted to a protectorate over a large no. of subjects of another sovereign, & an interference of the most audacious kind in the internal affairs of another State. In addition to an add. of troops to the Moldavian frontier — a Russ. Plenipotentiary sent to Constantinople charged with a secret treaty, wh had it been accepted wd have settled the fate of Turkish indep. — Turkey refused to treat, — communication between Russia & Turkey cut off. — & an armed interference on behalf of Russia by the occupation of the Danubian principalities, followed by a treacherous & cruel assault upon the Turkish fleet at Sinope. —

Oct 29 Jany 1853 The Emperor writes an autograph letter to the Emperor of Russia

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Lord Clarendon, a few days later that a duty had been im-
posed upon her Majesty's fleet by Russia.

Turkey was the assumed aggressor, a portion of her territory had been forcibly occupied & retained, while military preparation of most magnitude going on in them.

In defending Turkey from the immediate danger that threatened her – H.M. Govt upheld the fundamental principle involved in the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire.

12 March 1854 treaty of alliance between Eng. & Fr. in aid of Turkey
request for assistance

Main objects of armed assistance thereby declared to be
(1) the integrity of Ottoman rule
(2) maintenance of the European Equilibrium endangered by the attempts of Russia to absorb a part of European Turkey.

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of the absolute rights of states, – most essential, Right of self Preservation
& duty not only to other states, but to its own members.
Other rights involves are other mediate rights, essential as
means to give effect to the principal end.
Among these the right of self defence.–

Note balance of power theory.–
When a very great increase of power is compared
with the ambitions & aggressive policy in any one State
the others should combine & take measures to restrain.
"Until human nature is changed, & aggrandisement & extension
of territory & influence cease to be the objects of desire
it is hard to see how Europe can dispense with a balance
of power."

The policy that brought about the Crimean War,
importance of keeping Constantinople & the Straits of the
Bosphorus & Dardanelles in the hands of a non aggressive
State, & from preventing Russian planting authority there
& converting the Black Sea into an ~~exclusive~~ Russ. Lake.

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Re Russia extending empire. –

Non-Intervention is a rule of no exception. so long as state confines its energies & its reforms w̄in the limits of its own territory.

– When once those limits are transgressed – an overt act is committed – or when "attempts to propagate 1's. bad principles – affect her dominion & the award, or encourages the subjects of another & foreign authority, or assists rebellious projects. – then a hostile attitude on the part of the state so injured is justified – a justifiable act of war. – "every circumstance which gives a state a just cause of war, gives it at the same time a just cause of intervention.

Offences against the law of nations –

Abrogation of treaty = a breach of public faith

No nation can violate public law – without but a punishment inflicted in open – solemn war & the injured party.

1. violation of rights of ambassadors

" of safe conduct

piracy – every nation has a right to attack & exterminate them without decl. of war. – not considered a nation only

slave trade – condemned by the gen. principles of justice & humanity, openly proscribed & declared by the powers of Europe

– it is declared to be piracy by the statute laws of Eng. & U.S.

U.S. slavery & bent war.

" so the first end for wh the war was fought is accomplished "

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Revolt of 1688.

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parliament of Jas II lost claim on a supposed indefeasible right of kings. derived from a supposed divine institn. of monarchy.

every man puts up his actual power to the community, but not absolutely, but for particular & limited purposes.

"Society is limited to the ends for which it was conferred" - like a corporate joint stock Co.

men have estabd govts not to control their lives altogether, but "for the mutual preservatn of their lives, liberties & estates."

Forms of govt may be various but the fundamental principles are the same

no right to take away property, by taxn or otherwise without consent.

"Under every form of govt the community retains a supreme power of self-preservation, a power wh underlying all positive institutns & not being bound to any of them, "can never take place till the govt be dissolved"

Framers of Bill of Rights were convinced not only of the justice of policy but of the abject legality of these proceedings.

Justify Revolt of 1688,
American Revolt - 1776.

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Equity, as contrd. of Ottoman civilis –
" maintenance of European Equilibrium.
Slave or Saxon –

3rd class.
Democratic
basis of Govt
Theories of Hobbes & Locke – social contract.
Divine right of Kings. Jas II
Limited monarchy
Revolt of 1688.
American Revolt – of 1776.
Civil war. –

4th class. – Public faith.
~~Force~~ Trade & Treaty –
violation – of rights of Ambassadors
Prince
Stanislaus –

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powers - Cons: A.

Hobbes & Locke.

to resist oppression. - Court Hist Eng. American Colonies.

" " union -

unless a nation's own security is menaced.

for liberty & freedom - Court Hist U.S.

for sake of humanity —

for the maintenance of the peace of empires.

to resist aggression, e.g. Russian domination.

Slav or Saxon

re straits at Dardanelles.

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1 July 1915

East Northfield, Mass.: Christian Student Movement

THE WAR AND THE FUTURE

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Address of W. L. Mackenzie King

On the occasion of the Patriotic Celebration of Dominion Day and July the Fourth at the international gathering of the Christian Student Movement of the United States and Canada at East Northfield, Mass. July 1st, 1915.

This is an international gathering. In accordance with the custom of previous years, this evening has been set apart for ~~the~~ a patriotic celebration, the observance of Dominion Day and Independence Day, of July 1st and of July 4th, in one celebration; and this in the centennial year of unbroken peace between the nations of the New World, whose different birthdays, in the spirit of the Christian Student Movement of the United States and Canada, you are glad to celebrate as one.

What a contrast with conditions in the Old World: on this continent there is, as between the countries here represented, and whose territories stretch conterminously from sea to sea, peace and security; good-will is cherished, international amity and concord prevail. Never before in the history of the world was the face of a continent so scarred as is the face of Europe to-day. Think of those miles and miles of trenches filled with the living, the dying, and the dead, supplanting the invisible frontiers of states! Never before in the history of the world were the foundations of nations riven and racked, and their populations battered and shattered as they have been in Europe for a period now of nearly a year. How explain the contrast? Europe, the older, the experienced, repeating on an appalling scale the tragedy of a hundred years ago; America, the younger, with decades of

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history where Europe has centuries, celebrating between its peoples the completion of 100 years of unbroken peace! How explain this contrast? That is the theme I should like to propose as singularly appropriate to this occasion.

There must be an explanation, and if the right explanation can be found there must be in it something of untold value for the world. Perhaps the theme is too great for an address; for, if not an attempt to solve the riddle of existence, it is at least an effort to appreciate the fundamentals of civilization. There is nothing civilized in the condition of Europe to-day. It is the negation of civilization, on a scale unparalleled in history. It is civilization reeling back into the beast, reverting to a worse than barbarism. Refined, sensitive, brave, honest, upright men are being exterminated by devices of which barbarians never dreamed, and from which savages would have shrunk. Extinction, and that not alone of the higher possibilities of life, but of life itself, in appalling measure, is the outstanding feature. Peace, not war, is the end and aim of civilization, and the essential basis of it. Peace alone makes possible the civilization we here and now enjoy. How comes it then that in Europe, the so-called older civilization, there is scarcely a nation that does not mourn as it numbers the multitude of its slain, whilst as between the United States and Canada as a part of the British Empire, we in America are privileged to celebrate the completion of one hundred years of unbroken peace?

Many are the answers that will be made to this question. They will differ as the sympathies of men differ, as their race and their

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nationality differs, and yet there must be some explanation more profound than sympathy or race or nationality,for elsewhere in the world men of wholly different sympathies, different races, different nationalities, are at peace with each other, and on this very continent men of corresponding sympathies and of like origins in race and country to those of the contending forces, live as one, whilst in Europe it is sympathy and race and nationality that create the distinctions of war.

I shall not attempt to answer this question myself, but shall give to this gathering a thought from the mind of one to whom all mankind is a debtor. It will answer, I believe, the question asked. At the same time, it will throw a flood of light upon the ills of humanity and the conditions that underlie progress, and may help to reveal more clearly to each of us his individual responsibility in national and international affairs.

The name of Louis Pasteur does not require a biography to explain its significance. Men looked differently upon disease when his work was ended than before he came upon the scene. Assisted by the microscope,this great scientist interpreted bodily ills in terms of living agencies and forces scarcely known, and, where spoken of mostly scoffed at, until then. A new epoch in the history of medicine was marked when the living germ theory of disease became an established and an accepted fact.

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But Pasteur's laboratory had also windows which looked out upon the world. Lifting his eyes from conflicts the microscope had disclosed, and looking out upon humanity, his mind discerned the same laws and forces at work in the world of men, as his scientific insight beheld contending within the human frame. Appearing before an audience of distinguished scholars and public men of France, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Pasteur Institute in 1888, Louis Pasteur, overcome with emotion at the reception accorded, asked his son to read for him from a manuscript he had prepared. In that address were the following memorable words:

> "Two contrary laws seem to be wrestling with each other nowadays; the one, a law of blood and of death, ever imagining new means of destruction, and forcing nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield - the other, a law of peace, work, and health, ever evolving new means of delivering man from the scourges which beset him. The one seeks violent conquests, the other the relief of humanity. The latter places one human life above any victory, while the former would sacrifice hundreds and thousands of lives to the ambition of one."

This was in 1888. Over a quarter of a century ago! It was unheeded prophecy then. To what degree that prophecy is being fulfilled, all the world is a witness to-day. But this inspired passage is more than prophecy. It is a great truth given the world by a great man to lighten its darkness amid the gropings of humanity for an understanding of the ways of men and the purposes of ~~Good~~ God in the world. Pasteur concluded: "Which of those two laws will ultimately prevail, God alone knows." Might he not have said,- "It is for ~~man~~ mankind to decide"?

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This passage, I think, answers the question I have asked, Why are the nations of Europe at war while those of America are at peace? It is not necessary to say which of the countries was the aggressor. These contrary laws wrestle within the confines of every state. The difference is that in some the forces that work for blood and for death, the forces that seek violent conquest, have been permitted to gain control, while in others they have been held in check. Once in control, they bend the innocent to their all-powerful will. It is not sympathy, it is not race, it is not even nationality which creates war. These may hinder as well as foster war. It is that some men, by nature, or by the fortunes good or ill of life, become hardened, become ambitious, become despotic, and human life to them loses all its value in their lust of power. To such men sympathy,and race, and nationality, are instruments for the outworking of their devilish wills. The purer the instinct, the nobler the purpose of another, the more they see in it of value to themselves. And so it is that "ever imagining new means of destruction", they force other nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield; and once entering upon "violent conquest", compel those who would further the law of "peace and work and health" to rise as men and as nations to defend and maintain, regardless of the sacrifice, these sacred blessings of mankind.

In the many epochs of the world's history, the working of these two laws has found ample expression. Historians have characterized them differently as their vision or their interest has inclined them. In the realmof political organization, to Sir John Seeley, to Goldwin Smith, and to John Fiske, it was in the centralization of

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military power in the hands of a few, seeking the expansion of that power in empire by force, they saw at work the law of blood and death. In the acquisition by, and the extension of, the right of self government to free communities and the development of the idea of representation they saw the law of peace and work and health cherishing and preserving the common weal.

Of empires founded on military prowess, the world in its pre-Christian era witnessed the rise and the fall of the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Persian, the Turkish, the Roman. The historians I have mentioned would find their survivals in some of the military systems of Europe to-day. They would find on this continent, in self-governing Canada as a part of the British Empire, and the free self-governing Federation of the United States, the conception of commonwealth that cherishes the other ideal.

In terms even wider, applicable within or without the confines of a single state to any aspect of its affairs, Mr. Lowes Dickinson, one of the far-seeing and least prejudiced writers of our times, finds in the contrast between "domination" and "freedom" the expression of these contrary laws. By "domination" he means the imposition of rule, by force, upon unwilling subjects; by freedom, the power and right of individuals and nations to live their own lives and unfold their own capacities.

So here, it would seem, is to be found the answer to the question as between Europe and America to-day. A part of the peoples of Europe have never enjoyed freedom as we on this continent have known it. Domination, the powerful control of a few over many, of a military cast

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over the mass of the people, has fettered a free expression by those who love peace and work and health. The many have become subjected to the control of a few who care more for blood and for death, and who have been permitted to gain the upper hand.

In the knowledge of the existence of these two contrary laws, there is a warning that should be a guide to men in national and international affairs. The warning, as respects international relations, lies in what they teach of the possibilities of dangers from without. With forces furthering destruction, and seeking conquests, active or latent in the world, no nation can afford to be indifferent to its own security, or the security of other nations that cherish ideals of peace and of freedom similar to its own. The cause of humanity is one. Let the forces of blood and of death have their way in one quarter of the globe, and the forces that make for peace and for work and for health are everywhere threatened. The warning, as respects national affairs, lies in what the existence of these contrary laws teach of possible dangers from within. If by indifference or neglect, we allow our political system to become so changed, or manipulated, that power passes into the hands of those who are eager for the destruction of others, who prefer to play upon the passions and prejudices, rather than appeal to just sentiments in the breasts of men, we can hope for but one consequence. The law of blood, be it the blood of innocent beings at home, or of those of whom we make enemies abroad, will supersede the law of peace and work and health; the law of death, of death to liberty and life alike, will override the law that seeks the relief of humanity from the scourges that beset it.

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Here, then, is our great responsibility. With which of these contrary forces is each in his life allied? We may serve abroad, or we may serve at home; but serve how or where we will, we cannot escape from the responsibility to ourselves and others, either as individuals or as nations, which an application of the truth revealed by this great scientist fixes upon us.

New occasions bring new duties. At the moment, hundreds, yes, thousands, of young men of high ideals and noble aspirations, have left the shores of Canada prepared to lay down their lives that, as they see it, the law of peace and of work and of health may prevail over the law of blood and of death. Nearly 70,000 have already crossed the ocean, and are upon the battlefields of Europe or approaching them; nearly 150,000 Canadians in all, are in arms; nearly 10,000 have already been numbered among the wounded or slain. Among the nations of Europe it is the same on a vaster scale. Peace-loving, hard-working, earnest men are laying down their lives that the higher ends of existence may be thereby served. To some, duty has called in some other way. Some have seen the dragon to be slain lying at their own doors. In times of crisis such as this, and indeed at all times, each must determine for himself, each nation for itself, the course it is right to follow. In the redressing of human wrongs, there is plenty of work to do, and Sir Galahad the Knight, not less than Arthur the King, has his part to play. It is for no man and no nation to judge its neighbour. The motive governing the action in the heart of each will determine the degree of honour when the roll called is sounded on this side and beyond the grave. But it is for us to remember

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that, in national and international affairs alike, the forces of blood and of death, and the forces of peace and work and health, are wrestling with each other, even here and now. We ourselves are the agents of the one or of the other. In every thought, in every action, we consciously or unconsciously take sides, and which is ultimately to prevail will depend in some part on each of us. Not to act, and to act heroically, valiantly, continually, in all that pertains to our social, industrial and political life, is to forsake the forces that are seeking to relieve mankind from the scourges that beset it, and to stand arrayed with the forces of destruction and death.

May it not well be that in the economy of God, the course and outcome of the wrestling of these contrary forces on this globe may be helping to determine also the fate of other worlds; that each planet in the vast system that comprehends the universe is playing its part in the progress of the eternities, and that, in the plan of the Infinite Mind the stars do fight in their courses for or against the children of men? This may be only a vision, but it enlarges and ennobles the significance of the part we are called upon to play. It gives a wider meaning, too, to the promptings of sacrifice in the human heart, and an added value to lives that are nobly lived, and to those other lives that have heroically died.

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Address of W. L. Mackenzie King

on the occasion of the Patriotic Celebration
of Dominion Day and July the fourth
at the international gathering of the Christian
Student Movement of United States and Canada,
at East Northfield, Mass., July 1st, 1915.

This is an international gathering. In accordance with the custom of previous years, this evening has been set apart for a patriotic celebration, the observance of Dominion Day and Independence Day, of July 1st and July 4th, in one celebration; and this in the centennial year of unbroken peace between the nations of the New World, whose different birthdays, in the spirit of the Christian Student Movement of the United States and Canada, you are glad to celebrate as one.

What a contrast with conditions in the Old World! On this continent there is, as between the countries here represented, and whose territories stretch conterminously from sea to sea, peace and security; good-will is cherished, international amity and concord prevail. Yet never before in the history of the world was the face of a continent so scarred as is the face of Europe to-day. Think of those miles and miles of trenches, filled with the living, the dying, and the dead, supplanting the invisible frontiers of states! Never before in the history of the world were the foundations of nations riven and racked, and their populations battered and shattered as they have been in Europe for a period now of nearly a year. How explain the contrast? Europe, the older, the experienced, repeating on an appalling scale the tragedy of a hundred years ago; America, the younger, with decades of

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history where Europe has centuries, celebrating between its peoples the completion of 100 years of unbroken peace! How explain this contrast? That is the theme I should like to propose as singularly appropriate to this occasion.

There must be an explanation, and if the right explanation can be found, there must be in it something of untold value for the world. Perhaps the theme is too great for an address; for, if not an attempt to solve the riddle of existence, it is at least an effort to appreciate the fundamentals of civilization. There is nothing civilized in the condition of Europe to-day. It is the negation of civilization on a scale unparalleled in history. It is civilization reeling back into the beast, reverting to a worse than barbarism. Refined, sensitive, brave, honest, upright men are being exterminated by devices of which barbarians never dreamed, and from which savages would have shrunk. Extinction, and that not alone of the higher possibilities of life, but of life itself, in appalling measure, is a~~lready seemingly the one and only hope of a termination~~ the outstanding feature. Peace, not War, is the end and aim of civilization, and the essential basis of it. Peace alone makes possible the civilization we here and now enjoy. How comes it then that in Europe, the so-called older civilization, there is scarcely a nation that does not mourn as ~~they~~ it numbers the ~~millions~~ multitudes of ~~their~~ its slain, whilst as between the United States and Canada as a part of the British Empire, we in America are privileged to celebrate the completion of 100 years of unbroken peace?

Many are the answers that will be made to this question. They will differ as the sympathies of men differ, as their race and their

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nationality differs, and yet there must be some explanation more profound than sympathy or race or nationality, for elsewhere in the world men of wholly different sympathies, different races, different nationalities, are at peace with each other, and on this very continent men of corresponding sympathies and of like origins in race and country to those of the contending forces, live as one, whilst in Europe it is sympathy and race and nationality that create the distinctions of war.

I shall not attempt to answer this question myself, but shall give to this gathering a thought from the mind of one to whom all mankind is a debtor. It will answer, I believe, the question asked. At the same time, it will throw a flood of light upon the ills of humanity, and the conditions that underlie progress, and may help to reveal more clearly to each of us his individual responsibility in national and international affairs.

The name of Louis Pasteur does not require a biography to explain its significance. Men looked differently upon disease when his work was ended than before he came upon the scene. Assisted by the microscope, this great scientist interpreted bodily ills in terms of living agencies and forces scarcely known, and, where spoken of, mostly scoffed at, until then. A new epoch in the history of medicine was marked when the living germ theory of disease became an established and an accepted fact.

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But Pasteur's laboratory had also windows which looked out upon the world. Lifting his eyes from conflicts the microscope had disclosed, and looking out upon humanity, his mind discerned the same laws and forces at work in the world of men, as his scientific insight beheld contending within the human frame. Appearing before an audience of distinguished scholars and public men of France, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Pasteur Institute in 1888, Louis Pasteur, overcome with emotion at the reception accorded, asked his son to read for him from a manuscript he had prepared. In that address were the following memorable words:

> "Two contrary laws seem to be wrestling with each other nowadays; the one, a law of blood and of death, ever imagining new means of destruction and forcing nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield - the other, a law of peace, work, and health, ever evolving new means of delivering man from the scourges which beset him. The one seeks violent conquests, the other the relief of humanity. The latter places one human life above any victory; while the former would sacrifice hundreds and thousands of lives to the ambition of one."

This was in 1888. over a quarter of a century ago! It was unheeded prophecy then. To what degree that prophecy is being fulfilled, all the world is a witness to-day. But this inspired passage is more than prophecy. It is a great truth given the world by a great man to lighten its darkness amid the gropings of humanity for an understanding of the ways of men and the purposes of God in the world. Pasteur concluded:— "Which of those two laws will ultimately prevail, God alone knows." Might he not have said,—"it is for mankind to decide"?

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This passage, I think, answers the question I have asked, Why are the nations of Europe at war while those of America are at peace? It is not necessary to say which of the countries was the aggressor. These contrary laws wrestle within the confines of every state. The difference is that in some the forces that work for blood and for death, the forces that seek violent conquest have been permitted to gain control, while in others they have been held in check. Once in control, they bend the innocent to their all powerful will. It is not sympathy, it is not race, it is not even nationality that creates war. These may hinder, as well as foster war. It is that some men, by nature, or by the fortunes good or ill of life, become hardened, become ambitious, become despotic, and human life to them loses all its value in their lust of power. To such men sympathy, and race, and nationality, are instruments for the outworking of their devilish wills. The purer the instinct, the nobler the purpose of another, the more they see in it of value to themselves. And so it is that "ever imagining new means of destruction", they force other nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield; and once entering upon "violent conquest", compel those who would further the law of "peace and work and health" to rise as men and as nations to defend and maintain, regardless of the sacrifice, these sacred blessings of mankind.

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Of Empires founded on military prowess, the world in its pre-Christian era witnessed the rise and the fall of the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Persian, the Turkish, the Roman. The historians I have mentioned would find their survivals in some of the military systems of Europe to-day. They would find on this continent, in the self-governing Canada as a part of the British Empire, and the free self-governing Federation of the United States, the conception of Commonwealth that cherishes the other ideal.

In terms even wider, applicable within or without the confines of a ~~single~~ state to any aspect of its affairs, Mr. Lowes Dickinson, one of the far-seeing and least prejudiced writers of our times, finds in the contrast between "domination" and "freedom" the expression of these contrary laws. By domination, he means the imposition of rule, by force, upon unwilling subjects; by freedom, the power and right of individuals and of nations to live their own lives and unfold their own capacities. ~~"In the relation of man to man", he says, "the simplest form of domination is slavery, in that of State to State, its form is Empire, using this term in the sense of a system in which one state or nation imposes its power by force on other States or nations."~~

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So here, it would seem, is to be found the answer to the question as between Europe and America to-day. A part of the peoples of Europe have never enjoyed freedom as we on this continent have known it. Domination, the powerful control of a few over many, of a military cast over the mass of the people, has fettered a free expression by those who love peace and work and health. The many have become subjected to the control of a few who care more for blood and for death, and who have been permitted to gain the upper hand.

In the knowledge of the existence of these two contrary laws, there is a warning that should be a guide to men in ~~their~~ national and international affairs. The warning, as respects international relations, lies in what they teach of the possibilities of dangers from without. With forces furthering destruction, and seeking conquest, active or latent in the world, no nation can afford to be indifferent to its own security, or the security of other nations that cherish ideals of peace and of freedom similar to its own. The cause of humanity is one. Let the forces of blood and death have their way in one quarter of the globe and the forces that make for peace and for work and for health are everywhere threatened. The warning, as respects national affairs, lies in what the existence of these contrary laws teach of possible dangers from within. If by indifference or neglect, we allow our political systems to become so changed, or manipulated that power passes into the hands of those who are eager for the destruction of others, who prefer to play upon the passions and prejudices rather than appeal to just sentiments in the breasts of men, we can hope for but one consequence. The law of blood, be it the blood of innocent beings at home or of those

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of whom we make enemies abroad, will supersede the law of peace and work and health; the law of death, of death to liberty and life alike, will override the law that seeks the relief of humanity from the scourges that beset it.

Here, then, is our great responsibility. With which of these contrary forces is each in his individual life allied? We may serve abroad, or we may serve at home; but serve how or where we will, we cannot escape from the responsibility to ourselves and others, either as individuals or as nations, which an application of the truths revealed by this great scientist fixes upon us.

New occasions bring new duties. At the moment, hundreds yea thousands, ~~yea~~, ~~millions~~, of young men of high ideals and noble aspirations, have left the shores of Canada prepared ready to lay ~~and~~ peace-loving, hard-working, earnest men ~~of middle age~~, are laying down their lives that, as they see it, the law of peace and of work and of health may prevail over the law of blood and of death. To ~~others~~ some, duty has ~~not~~ called in ~~the same~~ some other way. ~~To~~ Some ~~of them~~ have seen the dragon to be slain ~~lying~~ at their own doors. In times of crises such as this, and indeed, at all times, each must determine for himself, each nation for itself, the course it is right to follow. In the redressing of human wrongs, there is plenty of work to do, and Sir Galahad, the Knight, not less than Arthur, the King, has his part to play. It is for no man and no nation to judge its neighbour. The motive governing the action in the heart of each will determine the degree of honour when the roll-call is sounded on this side and beyond the grave. But it is for us to remember that, in national and international affairs alike, the forces of blood and of death, and the forces of peace and work and health are wrestling with each other

Among the nations throughout Europe it is the same in a certain mode

Upon their lives that the higher ends of existence may be thereby served.

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May it not well be that in the economy of God, the course and outcome of the wrestling of these contrary forces on this globe, may be helping to determine also the fate of other worlds; that each planet in the vast system that comprehends the universe is playing its part in the progress of the eternities, and that in the plan of the Infinite Mind the stars do fight in their courses for or against the children of men? This may be only a vision, but it enlarges and ennobles the significance of the part we are called upon to play. It gives a wider meaning, too, to the promptings of sacrifice in the human heart, and an added value to ~~the~~ lives that are nobly lived and to those other lives that have heroically died.

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on the occasion of the Patriotic Celebration
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This is an international gathering. In accordance with the custom of previous years, this evening has been set apart for a patriotic celebration, the observance of Dominion Day and Independence Day, of July 1st and July 4th, in one celebration; and this in the centennial year of unbroken peace between the nations of the New World, whose different birthdays, in the spirit of the Christian Student Movement of the United States and Canada, you are glad to celebrate as one.

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~~that the working of these contrary laws was made apparent.~~ In the centralization of military power in the hands of a few, seeking ~~in empire~~ the expansion of that power in empire by force, they saw at work the law of blood and death. In the acquisition by, and the extension of, the right of self-government to free communities and the development of the idea of representation, they saw the law of peace and work and health cherishing and preserving the common weal.

Of Empires founded on military prowess the world in its pre-Christian era witnessed the rise and the fall of the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Persian, the Turkish, the Roman. The historians I have mentioned would find their survivals in some of the military systems of Europe to-day. They would find on this continent, in ~~the~~ self-governing Canada as a part of the British Empire, and the free self-governing Federation of the United States, the conception of Commonwealth that cherishes the other ideal.

In terms even wider, applicable within or without the confines of a single state to any aspect of its affairs, Mr. Lowes Dickinson, one of the far-seeing and least prejudiced writers of our times, finds in the contrast between "domination" and "freedom" the expression of these contrary laws. By domination, he means the imposition ~~of~~ rule, by force, upon unwilling subjects; by freedom, the power and right of individuals and of nations to live their own lives and unfold their own capacities. ~~"In the relation of man to man", he says, "the simplest form of domination is slavery, in that of State to State, its form is Empire, using this term in the sense of a system in which one state or nation imposes its power by force on other States or nations."~~

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So here, it would seem, is to be found the answer to the question as between Europe and America to-day. A part of the peoples of Europe have never enjoyed freedom as we on this continent have known it. Domination, the powerful control of a few over many, of a military cast over the mass of the people, has fettered a free expression by those who love peace and work and health. The many have become subjected to the control of a few who care more for blood and for death, and who have been permitted to gain the upper hand.

In the knowledge of the existence of these two contrary laws, there is a warning that should be a guide to men in ~~their~~ national and international affairs. The warning, as respects international relations, lies in what they teach of the possibilities of dangers from without. With forces furthering destruction, and seeking conquest, active or latent in the world, no nation can afford to be indifferent to its own security, or the security of other nations that cherish ideals of peace and of freedom similar to its own. The cause of humanity is one. Let the forces of blood and death have their way in one quarter of the globe and the forces that make for peace and for work and for health are everywhere threatened. The warning, as respects national affairs, lies in what the existence of these contrary laws teach of possible dangers from within. If by indifference or neglect, we allow our political systems to become so changed, or manipulated that power passes into the hands of those who are eager for the destruction of others, who prefer to play upon the passions and prejudices rather than appeal to just sentiments in the breasts of men, we can hope for but one consequence. The law of blood, be it the blood of innocent beings at home or of those

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of whom we make enemies abroad, will supersede the law of peace and work and health; the law of death, of death to liberty and life alike, will override the law that seeks the relief of humanity from the scourges that beset it.

Here, then, is our great responsibility. With which of these contrary forces is each in his life allied? We may serve abroad, or we may serve at home; but serve how or where we will, we cannot escape from the responsibility to ourselves and others, either as individuals or as nations, which an application of the truth revealed by this great scientist fixes upon us.

Now ~~[illegible]~~ occasions bring new duties. At the moment, hundreds ~~yes~~ thousands, ~~yes, millions,~~ of young men of high ideals and noble aspirations, ~~and peace-loving, hard-working, earnest men of middle age, are laying down their lives that, as they see it, the law of peace and of work and of health may prevail over the law of blood and of death.~~ To ~~others~~ some, duty has ~~not~~ called in ~~the same~~ some other way. ~~To~~ Some ~~of them~~ have seen the dragon to be slain ~~lies~~ lying at their own doors. In times of crisis such as this, and indeed at all times, each must determine for himself, each nation for itself, the course it is right to follow in the redressing of human wrongs. There is plenty of work to do, and Sir Galahad the Knight, not less than Arthur the King, has his part to play. It is for no man and no nation to judge its neighbour. The motive governing the action in the heart of each will determine the degree of honour when the roll-call is sounded on this side and beyond the grave. But it is for us to remember that in national and international affairs alike, the forces of blood and of death, and the forces of peace and work and health are wrestling with each other

(of young men of high ideals and noble aspirations have left the shores of Canada prepared to lay down their lives that, as they see it, the law of peace and of work and of health may prevail over the law of blood and of death (over)

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Nearly 70,000 have already crossed the ocean, and are upon the battle fields of Europe or ~~[illegible]~~ approaching there, nearly 150,000 Canadians in all, are in arms, nearly 10,000 have already been numbered among the wounded or slain. Among the nations of Europe it is the same on a vaster scale, peace loving, hardworking, earnest men are laying down their lives that the higher ends of existence may be thereby served.

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even here and now. We ourselves are the agents of the one or of the other. In every thought, in every action, we consciously or unconsciously take sides, and which is ultimately to prevail will depend in some part on each of us. Not to act, and to act heroically, valiantly, continually, in all that pertains to our social, industrial and political life, is to forsake the forces that are seeking to relieve mankind from the scourges that beset it, and to stand arrayed with the forces of destruction and death.

May it not well be that in the economy of God, the course and outcome of the wrestling of these contrary forces on this globe, may be helping to determine also the fate of other worlds; that each planet in the vast system that comprehends the universe is playing its part in the progress of the eternities, and that in the plan of the Infinite Mind the stars do fight in their courses for or against the children of men? This may be only a vision, but it enlarges and ennobles the significance of the part we are called upon to play. It gives a wider meaning, too, to the promptings of sacrifice in the human heart, and an added value to ~~the~~ lives that are nobly lived and to those other lives that have heroically died.

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Address of W. L. Mackenzie King

on the occasion of the Patriotic Celebration
of Dominion Day and July the fourth
at the international gathering of the Christian
Student Movement of United States and Canada,
at East Northfield, Mass., July 1st, 1915.

This is an international gathering. In accordance with the custom of previous years, this evening has been set apart for a patriotic celebration, the observance of Dominion Day and Independence Day, of July 1st and July 4th, in one celebration; and this in the centennial year of unbroken peace between the nations of the New World, whose different birthdays, in the spirit of the Christian Student Movement of the United States and Canada, you are glad to celebrate as one.

What a contrast with conditions in the Old World: On this continent there is, as between the countries here represented, and whose territories stretch conterminously from sea to sea, peace and security; good-will is cherished, international amity and concord prevail. Yet never before in the history of the world was the face of a continent so scarred as is the face of Europe to-day. Think of those miles and miles of trenches, filled with the living, the dying, and the dead, supplanting the invisible frontiers of states! Never before in the history of the world were the foundations of nations riven and racked, and their populations battered and shattered as they have been in Europe for a period now of nearly a year. How explain the contrast? Europe, the older, the experienced, repeating on an appalling scale the tragedy of a hundred years ago; America, the younger, with decades of

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history where Europe has centuries, celebrating between its peoples the completion of 100 years of unbroken peace! How explain this contrast? That is the theme I should like to propose as singularly appropriate to this occasion.

There must be an explanation, and if the right explanation can be found there must be in it something of untold value for the world. Perhaps the theme is too great for an address; for, if not an attempt to solve the riddle of existence, it is at least an effort to appreciate the fundamentals of civilization. There is nothing civilised in the condition of Europe to-day. It is the negation of civilization on a scale unparalleled in history. It is civilization reeling back into the beast, reverting to a worse than barbarism. Refined, sensitive, brave, honest, upright men are being exterminated by devices of which barbarians never dreamed, and from which savages would have shrunk. Extinction, and that not alone of the higher possibilities of life, but of life itself, in appalling measure, is already seemingly the one and only hope of a termination. Peace, not War, is the end and aim of civilization, and the essential basis of it. Peace alone makes possible the civilization we here and now enjoy. How comes it then that in Europe, the so-called older civilization, nations mourn as they number the millions of their slain, whilst as between the United States and Canada as a part of the British Empire, we in America are privileged to celebrate the completion of 100 years of unbroken peace?

Many are the answers that will be made to this question. They will differ as the sympathies of men differ, as their race and their

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nationality differs, and yet there must be some explanation more profound than sympathy or race or nationality, for elsewhere in the world men of different sympathies, different races, different nationalities, are at peace with each other, and on this very continent men of corresponding sympathies and of like origins in race and country to those of the contending forces, live as one, whilst in Europe it is sympathy and race and nationality that create the distinctions of war.

I shall not attempt to answer this question myself, but shall give to this gathering a thought from the mind of one to whom all mankind is a debtor. It will answer, I believe, the questions asked. At the same time, it will throw a flood of light upon the ills of humanity and the conditions that underlie progress, and may help to reveal more clearly to each of us his individual responsibility in national and international affairs.

The name of Louis Pasteur does not require a biography to explain its significance. Men looked differently upon disease when his work was ended than before he came upon the scene. Assisted by the microscope, this great scientist interpreted bodily ills in terms of living agencies and forces scarcely known, and, where spoken of mostly scoffed at, until then. A new epoch in the history of medicine was marked when the living germ theory of disease became an established and an accepted fact.

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But Pasteur's laboratory had also windows which looked out upon the world. Lifting his eyes from conflicts the microscope had disclosed, and looking out upon humanity, his mind discerned the same laws and forces at work in the world of men, as his scientific insight beheld contending within the human frame. Appearing before an audience of distinguished scholars and public men of France, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Pasteur Institute in 1888, Louis Pasteur, overcome with emotion at the reception accorded, asked his son to read for him from a manuscript he had prepared. In that address were the following memorable words:

> "Two contrary laws seem to be wrestling with each other nowadays; the one, a law of blood and of death, ever imagining new means of destruction and forcing nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield - the other, a law of peace, work, and health, ever evolving new means of delivering man from the scourges which beset him. The one seeks violent conquests, the other the relief of humanity. The latter places one human life above any victory; while the former would sacrifice hundreds and thousands of lives to the ambition of one."

This was in 1888. It was unheeded prophecy then. To what degree that prophecy is being fulfilled, all the world is a witness to-day. But this inspired passage is more than prophecy. It is a great truth given the world by a great man to lighten its darkness amid the gropings of humanity for an understanding of the ways of men and the purposes of God in the world. ~~And~~ Pasteur concluded: "Which of those two laws will ultimately prevail, God alone knows." Might he not have said, "it is for mankind to decide"?

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This passage, I think, answers the question I have asked, Why are the nations of Europe at war while those of America are at peace? It is not necessary to say which of the countries was the aggressor. These contrary laws wrestle within the confines of every state. The difference is that in some the forces that work for blood and for death, the forces that seek violent conquest have been permitted to gain control, while in others they have been held in check. Once in control, they bend the innocent to their all powerful will. It is not sympathy, it is not race, it is not even nationality that creates war. These may hinder as well as foster war. It is that some men, by nature, or by the fortunes good or ill of life, become hardened, become ambitious, become despotic, and human life to them loses all its value in their lust of power. To such men sympathy, and race, and nationality, are instruments for the outworking of their devilish wills. The purer the instinct, the nobler the purpose of another, the more they see in it of value to themselves. And so it is that "ever imagining new means of destruction", they force other nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield; and once entering upon "violent conquest", compel those who would further the law of "peace and work and health" to rise as men and as nations to defend and maintain, regardless of the sacrifice, these sacred blessings of mankind.

In the many epochs of the world's history, the working of these two laws has found ample expression. Historians have characterized them differently as their vision or their interest has inclined them. In the realm of political organization, to Sir John Seeley, to Goldwin Smith, and to John Fiske, it was in "Empire" as contrasted with "Commonwealth"

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that the working of these contrary laws was made apparent. In the centralization of military power in the hands of a few, seeking in Empire the expansion of that power by force, they saw at work the law of blood and death. In the acquisition by, and the extension of, the right of self-government to free communities and the development of the idea of representation, they saw the law of peace and work and health cherishing and preserving the common weal.

Of Empires founded on military prowess the world in its pre-Christian era witnessed the rise and the fall of the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Persian, the Turkish, the Roman. The historians I have mentioned would find their survivals in some of the military systems of Europe to-day. They would find on this continent, in ~~the~~ self-governing Canada as a part of the British Empire, and the self-governing Federation of the United States, the conception of Commonwealth that cherishes the other ideal.

In terms even wider, applicable within or without the confines of a single state to any aspect of its affairs, Mr. Lowes Dickinson, one of the far-seeing and least prejudiced writers of our times, finds in the contrast between "domination" and "freedom" the expression of these contrary laws. By domination, he means the imposition of rule, by force, upon unwilling subjects; by freedom, the power and right of individuals and of nations to live their own lives and unfold their own capacities. "In the relation of man to man", he says, "the simplest form of domination is slavery, in that of State to State, its form is Empire, using this term in the sense of a system in which one state or nation imposes its power by force on other States or nations."

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So here, it would seem, is to be found the answer to the question as between Europe and America to-day. A part of the peoples of Europe have never enjoyed freedom as we on this continent have known it. Domination, the powerful control of a few over many, of a military cast over the mass of the people, has fettered a free expression by those who love peace and work and health. The many have become subjected to the control of a few who care more for blood and for death, and who have been permitted to gain the upper hand.

In the knowledge of the existence of these two contrary laws, there is a warning that should be a guide to men in ~~their~~ national and international affairs. The warning as respects international relations lies in what they teach of the possibilities of dangers from without. With forces furthering destruction, and seeking conquest, active or latent in the world, no nation can afford to be indifferent to its own security, or the security of other nations that cherish ideals of peace and of freedom similar to its own. The cause of humanity is one. Let the forces of blood and death have their way in one quarter of the globe and the forces that make for peace and for work and for health are everywhere threatened. The warning, as respects national affairs, lies in what the existence of these contrary laws teach of possible dangers from within. If by indifference or neglect, we allow our political systems to become so changed, or manipulated that power passes into the hands of those who are eager for the destruction of others, who prefer to play upon the passions and prejudices rather than appeal to just sentiments in the breasts of men, we can hope for but one consequence. The law of blood, be it the blood of innocent beings at home or of those

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of whom we make enemies abroad, will supersede the law of peace and work and health; the law of death, of death to liberty and life alike, will override the law that seeks the relief of humanity from the scourges that beset it.

Here, then, is our great responsibility. With which of these contrary forces is each in his life allied? We may serve abroad, or we may serve at home; but serve how or where we will, we cannot escape from the responsibility to ourselves and others, either as individuals or as nations, which an application of the truth revealed by this great scientist fixes upon us.

New ~~responsibi~~ conditions bring new duties. At the moment, thousands, yes, millions, of young men of high ideals and noble aspirations, and peace-loving, hard-working, earnest men of middle age, are laying down their lives that, as they see it, the law of peace and of work and of health may prevail over the law of blood and of death. To others, duty has not called in the same way. To some of them the dragon to be slain lies at their own doors. Each must determine for himself, each nation for itself, the course it is right to follow. In the redressing of human wrongs, there is plenty of work to do, and Sir Galahad the Knight, not less than Arthur the King, has his part to play. It is for no man and no nation to judge its neighbour. The motive governing the action in the heart of each will determine the degree of honour when the roll-call is sounded on this side and beyond the grave. But it is for us to remember that, in national and international affairs alike, the forces of blood and of death, and the forces of peace and work and health are wrestling with each other

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May it not well be that in the economy of God, the course and outcome of the wrestling of these contrary forces on this globe, may be helping to determine also the fate of other worlds; that each planet in the vast system that comprehends the universe is playing its part in the progress of the eternities, and that in the plan of the Infinite Mind the stars do fight in their courses for or against the children of men? This may be only a vision, but it enlarges and ennobles the significance of the part we are called upon to play. It gives a wider meaning, too, to the promptings of sacrifice in the human heart, and an added value to the lives that are nobly lived and to those other lives that have heroically died.

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Newmarket Era

July 9, 1915

LIBERTY IS THE CURE OF INTERNATIONAL ILLS.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Delivers Stirring Address at Endeavor Gathering.

East Northfield, Mass., July 2—. "There is nothing civilized in the condition of Europe to-day. It is the negation of civilization, on a scale unparalleled in history. It is civilization reeling back into the beast, reverting to a worse state than barbarism. Refined, sensitive, brave, honest, upright men are being exterminated by devices of which barbarians never dreamed and from which savages would have shrunk." In these words Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, head of the Industrial Department of the Rockafeller Foundation, and former Canadian Minister of Labor, indicates how completely the world's central continent had reverted to the status of darkest Africa or worse, addressing the international gathering of the Christian Student Movement of the United States and Canada here yesterday on the occasion of the patriotic celebration of Dominion Day and July the 4th.

Hon. Mr. King said in part as follows :

"It is not necessary to say which of the countries of Europe was the aggressor. Those contrary laws wrestle within the confines of every State. The difference is that in some the forces that work for blood and for death, the forces that seek violent conquest have been permitted to gain control, while in others they have been held in check. Once in control, they bend the innocent to their all-powerful will. It is not sympathy, it is not race, it is not even nationality which creates war. It is that some men, by nature, or by the fortunes good or ill of life, become hardened, become ambitious, become despotic, and human life to them loses all its value in their lust for power.

"A part of the peoples of Europe have never enjoyed freedom known it. Domination, the powerful control of a few over many, of a military caste over the mass of the people, has fettered a free expression by those who love peace and work and health. The many have become subjected to the control of the few who care more for the blood and for death and who have been permitted to gain the upper hand.

"If by indifference or neglect we allow our political system to become so charged or manipulated that power passes into the hands of those who are eager for the destruction of others who prefer to play upon the passions and prejudices rather than appeal to the just sentiments in the breasts of men, we can hope for but one consequence."

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Ottawa Citizen

July 2, 1915

A PATRIOTIC ADDRESS BY HON. W. L. KING

Ex-Minister of Labor Speaks to Delegates to the International Christian Student Movement.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 1.—The Hon. Mackenzie King, of Canada, was one of the principal speakers today on the occasion of the patriotic celebration of Dominion Day and July the Fourth at the international gathering of the Christian Student movement of the United States and Canada. In his able addres he said:—

"This is an international gathering. In accordance with the custom of previous years, this evening has been set apart for a patriotic celebration, the observance of Dominion Day and Independence Day, of July 1st and of July 4th, in one celebration; and this in the centennial year of unbroken peace between the nations of the New World, whose different birthdays, in the spirit of the Christian Student movement of the United States and Canada, you are glad to celebrate as one.

PEACE AND SECURITY.

"What a contrast with conditions in the Old World: on this continent there is as between the countries here represented, and whose territories stretch conterminously from sea to sea, peace and security; good-will is cherished, international amity and concord prevail. Never before in the history of the world was the face of a continent so scarred as is the face of Europe today. Think of those miles and miles of trenches filled with the living, the dying, and the dead, supplanting the invisible frontiers of states! Never before in the history of the world were the foundations of nations riven and racked, and their populations battered and shattered as they have been in Europe for a period now of nearly a year. How explain the contrast? Europe, the older, the experienced, repeating on an appalling scale the tragedy of a hundred years ago; America, the younger, with decades of history where Europe has centuries, celebrating between its peoples the completion of 100 years of unbroken peace! How explain this contrast? That is the theme I should like to propose as singularly appropriate to this occasion.

"Of empires founded on military prowess, the world in its pre-Christian era witnessed the rise and the fall of the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Persian, the Turkish, the Roman. The historians I have mentioned would find their survivals in some of the military systems of Europe today. They would find on this continent, in self-governing Canada, as a part of the British Empire, and the free self-governing Federation of the United States, the conception of commonwealth that cherishes the other ideal.

DOMINATION AND FREEDOM.

"In terms even wider, applicable within or without the confines of a single state to any aspect of its affairs, Mr. Lowes Dickinson, one of the far-seeing and least prejudiced writers of our times, finds in the contrast between "domination" and "freedom" the expression of these contrary laws. By "domination" he means the imposition of rule, by force, upon unwilling subjects; by freedom, the power and right of individuals and nations to live their own lives and unfold their own capacities.

"So here, it would seem, is to be found the answer to the question as between Europe and America today. A part of the peoples of Europe have never enjoyed freedom as we on this continent have known it. Domination, the powerful control of a few over many, of a military cast over the mass of the people, has fettered a free expression by those who love peace and work and health. The many have become subjected to the control of a few who care more for blood and for death, and who have been permitted to gain the upper hand.

TWO CONTRARY LAWS.

"In the knowledge of the existence of these two contrary laws, there is a warning that should be a guide to men in national and international affairs. The warning, as respects international relations, lies in what they teach of the possibilities of dangers from without. With forces furthering destruction, and seeking conquests, active or latent, in the world, no nation can afford to be indifferent to its own security, or the security of other nations that cherish ideals of peace and of freedom similar to its own. The cause of humanity is one.

"Let the forces of blood and of death have their way in one quarter of the globe and the forces that make for peace and for work and for health are everywhere threatened. The warning, as respects national affairs, lies in what the existence of these contrary laws teach of possible dangers from within. If by indifference or neglect, we allow our political system to become so changed, or manipulated, that power passes into the hands of those who are eager for the destruction of others, who prefer to play upon the passions and prejudices, rather than appeal to just sentiments in the breasts of men, we can hope for but one consequence. The law of blood, be it the blood of innocent beings at home, or of those of whom we make enemies abroad, will supersede the law of peace and work and health; the law of death, of death to liberty and life alike, will override the law that seeks the relief of humanity from the scourges that beset it.

THE GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

"Here, then, is our great responsibility. With which of these contrary forces is each in his life allied? We may serve abroad, or we may serve at home; but serve how or where we will, we cannot escape from the responsibility to ourselves and others, either as individuals or as nations, which an application of the truth revealed by this great scientist fixes upon us.

"New occasions bring new duties. At the moment, hundreds, yes, thousands, of young men of high ideals and noble aspirations, have left the shores of Canada prepared to lay down their lives that, as they see it, the law of peace and of work and of health may prevail over the law of blood and of death. Nearly 70,000 have already crossed the ocean and are upon the battlefields of Europe or approaching them; nearly 150,000 Canadians in all, are in arms; nearly 10,000 have already been numbered among the wounded or slain.

"Among the nations of Europe it is the same on a vaster scale. Peace-loving, hard-working, earnest men are laying down their lives that the higher ends of existence may be thereby served. To some, duty has called in some other way. Some have seen the dragon to be slain lying at their own doors. In times of crisis such as this, and indeed at all times, each must determine for himself, each nation for itself, the course it is right to follow. In the redressing of human wrongs, there is plenty of work to do, and Sir Galahad the Knight, not less than Arthur the King, has his part to play. It is for no man and no nation to judge its neighbor. The motive governing the action in the heart of each will determine the degree of honor when the roll call is sounded on this side and beyond the grave. But it is for us to remember that, in national and international affairs alike, the forces of blood and of death, and the forces of peace and work and health, are wrestling with each other, even here and now. We ourselves are the agents of the one or of the other. In every thought, in every action, we consciously or unconsciously take sides, and which is ultimately to prevail will depend in some part on each of us. Not to act, and to act heroically, valiantly, continually, in all that pertains to our social, industrial and political life, is to forsake the forces that are seeking to relieve mankind from the scourges that beset it, and to stand arrayed with the forces of destruction and death.

MR. KING'S VISION.

"May it not be well that in the economy of God, the course and outcome of the wrestling of these contrary forces on this globe may be helping to determine also the fate of other worlds; that each planet in the vast system that comprehends the universe is playing its part in the progress of the eternities, and that, in the plan of the Infinite Mind, the stars do fight in their courses for or against the children of men? This may be only a vision, but it enlarges and ennobles the significance of the part we are called upon to play. It gives a wider meaning, too, to the promptings of sacrifice in the human heart, and an added value to the lives that are nobly lived, and to those other lives that have heroically died."

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Springfield
Republican

July 2, 1915

HIGH JINKS AND BONFIRE

AT STUDENT CONFERENCE

CELEBRATION AT NORTHFIELD

Striking Costumes and Stunts—Addresses by W. L. MacKenzie King and Raymond Robbins.

From Our Special Reporter.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Thursday, July 1.

A celebration and bonfire made night gorgeous at the student conference this evening, although rain put off the field day program until to-morrow. Combinations of noises and colors a little more intense and jubilant than anywhere else on earth have always characterized the celebration of the students at the conference; and experienced committeemen made it their business to see that this year's jubilee was like the others, but a lot more so. All day the rumor was afloat that President Wilson was coming down to be the evening speaker, but conservative opinion had it that W. L. Mackenzie King, former cabinet minister of Canada, and considered a possibility as premier, would be the man.

At 7 o'clock the campus began to ring with college yells and songs as the students lined up by colleges outside the auditorium. At the word of the marshal, A. Corbett of McGill, they marched in. Delegations represented by more than five students gave a cheer and those with more than 10 a song and cheer. When they were all seated they made a noise like a political convention when the man of the hour is nominated. They had more science, too, and college yells bumped together and rebounded, crashing, from all corners of the hall. The pillars supporting the balcony were draped in maple leaves where the Canadian delegations sat; and all about the railing of the balcony were banners of red and blue and white and yellow and lilac, with the names of the schools and colleges. The color scheme resembled nothing so much as a vorticist painting of sunlight on a petunia bed. All the delegations wore marvelous costumes of their colors.

The Costumes of the Students.

The Dartmouth men were Indian braves in scarlet blankets and gave the war-whoops as they marched into the auditorium. The Exeter costume included a huge straw hat. The big Yale delegation, in blue and white, marched in lockstep, singing "Boola." The Rochester university men had bright mandarin costumes of yellow, black and white. The Hill school boys wore white bakers' aprons and caps. Choate school had one of the most striking costumes, blue coats and yellow costumes.

The West Point men marched in in their spotless white uniforms. They were closely followed by a blood-thirsty crew of Mexican revolutionists in sombreros and purple sashes, carrying guns and a Williams banner. The Japanese students wore white costumes with pointed white hats decorated with orange suns. The Mount Hermon boys came in last and filled the seats for the class. They were in white uniforms with half-white and half-red. The white sides faced the front when they came in, but at a signal three double lines of them turned the red sides to the front forming the letter "H."

The Program of Stunts.

Mr King was the speaker and he told of the rival tendency which makes for war and for peace. At the close of his address two students of the university of Toronto ran to the platform and hung a Toronto pennant about his shoulders.

Then specially favored delegations marched to the platform and gave stunts with C. B. Randall as chairman. The elect were Dartmouth, the theological students, Yale, the Japanese students, Wesleyan, the Canadian delegation, Harvard, Amherst and the Latin-Americans. There was a living "movie" full of heart-throbs; spelling of the word "Harvard" in acrobatic human letters; a parade and song by some "Northfield girls" of the new woman type. The Japanese students sang a song of the university of Tokio in which occurred a wonderful word whose meaning is threefold—Descartes, Kant, Schopenhauer. The Latin-Americans had one of their number tell of his experiences on arriving in New York. The audience insisted on laughing at his "grammar English," but he gave good imitations of stenographers, subway guards and policemen.

When Mount Hermon was called up for a song the audience seemed to empty upon the platform as so many Mount Hermon boys joined those in uniform. The "theologs" gave a "sky-pilot" yell. Then they put on tall hoods slit like organ pipes. They formed a keyboard of hands. One of them pumped the instrument while H. E. Leiper of Union theological seminary played "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "Tipperary." The final stunt was Yale's, "Charlie Chaplin at Yale." There was a true Charlie Chaplin fight between a huge bruiser in a Princeton sweater and an acrobatic little Chinese student in Harvard colors. Then entered "Charlie," who was being worsted in a fight with the bruiser until the latter looked at a wrist watch. Then Charlie took a pie which he had been eating and smeared it over the bruiser's face. A placard assured the audience that this film had been passed by the national board of censorship.

The Bonfire.

All day a gang of men with block and tackle were piling board and barrels and kerosene into a tower of wooden scaffolding over 50 feet high. In the dark, after the ceremonies were over, this was lighted, and the flames rose in a flaring column that lit up the low-hanging clouds and did queer things with the lights and shadows on the white and blue and red costumes and colored sashes of the students who danced around it.

Address by Raymond Robins.

Ways and means of reforming politics in working for the new social control which alone can secure health and morality under modern living conditions, were described by Raymond Robins at the morning service in the Auditorium. To illustrate his points he continued the fascinating story of his life from where he left off in his other address at the conference, telling this time of his political battles in Chicago. He began with the statement that the old individual control of the home is gone, and a new social control is necessary to secure air, light and health in the homes of to-day. If children are not given a place to play in the cities, they will play in the only place left open to them—the street; and they will acquire there the morality of the street. In the same way a new social control of industry is coming, and is necessary in order to insure justice to producers and consumers. There is a great strain in the world to-day incident to the breaking down of the old order and the rebuilding of society.

In hastening this development our task is not one of condemnation. The only way to overcome present evil is to combat it with good. We cannot put the responsibility for political corruption solely on the "boss." He partly makes the situation, but partly is made by it, and there is no boss with power over men who is wholly bad or wholly responsible for the corruption through which he works. A fight against such a system in Chicago, which was neglecting the necessary care of health and morals in a tenement district, was described by Mr Robins from his own experience. Babies were dying in this tenement ward and the doctors who worked with the boss ascribed it to the water supply. But on Lake Shore drive, where the water came from the same source, there was no such rate of infant mortality. Tests of the milk sold in the tenement district showed that much of it was poisoned with formalin. The meat was often tainted, because an inspector was bribed to allow condemned meat to be taken from the yards at night and sold for food instead of being rendered into fertilizer. The garbage was not collected, because the contract for collecting it had been let to a friend of the boss, who tried to exact payment from the ignorant tenement dwellers for removing the garbage and did not remove it when they were unwilling or unable to pay.

The Battle in Chicago.

The situation was treated by the citizens with whom Mr Robins worked according to his principle of overcoming evil with good. They secured indictments of a number of criminals, but they saw that this was not enough. You can't get all the crooks in jail, said Mr Robins, and you must be careful not to use all your energy condemning one set of crooks while another set slips into their places. The first step was to establish a pure milk station. The returning health of their babies interpreted in 22 languages the fact that the milk station men were workers of good. The next step was to clean the streets, which had to be done on Sundays, as only then could they secure the teams and men. And in spite of these improvements they lost on election day.

They went out to discover why. In searching for facts in such a case, said Mr Robins, go to folks; and in searching for folks in such a district, go to saloons; after a search he found a lieutenant of the "boss" who was loquacious from a long celebration. Mr Robins called this the only time he ever found "booze" on the side of the Lord. The result of his crowing was the discovery that money had been given to the boss by the traction company. Mr Robin found the bands in which it had been wrapped. This led to further prosecutions. But he saw that it was impossible to teach the majority of the ignorant foreigners not to take money for their votes, under the persuasion of the "organization's" able workers.

He went to his farm in Florida, and there, looking up through the pine trees, he received a "hunch from the Lord." This was that he might be able to teach the foreigners, before they learned the treason of bribery, to vote against the "organization" in spite of taking its money. He went to their leaders and showed them how they were destroying the health of their children by taking the money of corporations who did not serve them properly with the necessities of life. When they had public opinion going their way, the boss offered Mr Robins everything up to a seat in Congress if he would join the organization. But even Congress had little appeal, as compared with the project of cleaning up his ward; for Mr Robins was a democrat, and Joe Cannon, then speaker of the House, was a republican, who would take at least two years to see a new congressman of the opposite party

Mr Robins appealed to the good in the boss, in an effort to win him over; but he failed, and the issue had to be fought at another election. "The organization," seeing that public opinion was against it, tried to block the polls with a line of "Indians," who would stand in line without voting at the time between 6 and 8 o'clock, when the workingmen must vote if they are to vote at all. The organization had the police with them. Mr Robins described vividly the only possible means of clearing the way to the polls, which resulted in "some of our fellows going to jail and some of the others to the hospital." But they won the election, and have won it every year since. By this illustration Mr Robins brought home his point that in order to win through the vote the necessary social control which will do away with the vice and unhealthy living conditions of a crowded city district, we must work with "ordinary folks" and must combat evil with good.

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Ottawa Journal

July 2, 1915

WILL WAR AFFECT FATE OF UNIVERSE ?

Hon. Mackenzie King Has Vision of Other Stars Fighting in Their Courses.

East Northfield, Mass., July 2.—"Never before in the history of the world were the foundations of the nations riven and racked and their populations battered and shattered as they have been in Europe now for nearly a year." So spoke Hon. Mackenzie King, formerly Canadian Minister of Labor, one of the speakers here yesterday on the occasion of the patriotic joint celebrations of Dominion Day and the Fourth of July at the international gathering of the Christian student movement of the United States and Canada.

He had been contrasting the conditions in the "Old World" and in the "New World." He pointed out how the two countries on this continent had thousands of miles of border unprotected, of the international good-will and the national amity which existed between the two nations.

The contrast was marked more now than ever before. On one continent international boundaries were torn and twisted by war, and on the other continent peace and harmony prevailed as between the two nations. What was the cause? He explained it by domination and freedom. In Europe a few dominated the many, while on the North American continent it was quite the reverse. The peoples of both countries enjoyed freedom. Thus democracy had triumphed where autocracy had failed.

In conclusion he said: "May it not be well that in the economy of God the course and outcome of the wrestling of these forces on this globe may be helping to determine also the fate of other worlds; that each planet in the vast system that comprehends the universe is playing its part in the progress of eternities, and that in the plan of the Infinite Mind the stars do fight in their courses for or against the children of men?"

The speaker stated that this might only be a vision, but it enlarged and ennobled the significance of the part which mankind is called upon to play.

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12? Aug. 1915 Montreal?

GERMAN AND BRITISH IDEALS
COMPARED

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Freedom vs Absolutism

Germany - 17th cty, idea of conquest & empire
into arena of European thought

development of.
Prot Church
Prot W.A.
" " — Silesia
Emperor W. I - Bismarck — Germany United
German Confederation, Austro-Prussia

Concord & Brandenburg
Prussian Reformation

Middle ident Friedrich — Cf Frederick Barbarossa
The Rebels of 1837 - Papineau Mackenzie.
concerned with forms of government — Principles of Liberty
Baptist idea, " idea of Freedom & Responsibility
of people - Mission to humanity
into arena of world thought

Wilson appeal - to Saxon days.
Magna Charta
Petition of Right - Charles
Bill of Rights - James.
Fundamental Law - William
— to Parliament - Hampden - Eng. Pitt
" " Grey & Reform Bill
Concerned with Brandenburg
International Government
Shaftesbury - Labor Legislation.
free nations of Commonwealth

The conflict of ideals — conflict of Nations

The meaning of Existence of German ideal
(Cross Seas -
The meaning of Existence of British ideal
(growth of Democracy in Europe)

Poetry - 2 contrary laws.
Why fence lovers should half leave
Prayer - Free the world Jesus
responsible Federal
Freedom of the Spirit of man
(1) Freedom of man - on land - on sea,
(nothing to do with

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(2) The British peoples
footpaths under different ways
Dominions.
Crown
commonwealth (Commn)

(3) Belgium
Independence of Congo

(4) The rise of the free nations of the world
Canada -
Australia
New Zealand
South Africa
India.

Botha & S. Africa
(a conquered colony - a conquered leader.

Laurier & Sir Wilfrid
Lived 1841 - 1919 & in Quebec & French
French Canadians, a people in America
Laurier 40 years Premier of Canada
Justice Sovereign Independence
Race - Race
Religion & Religion
Class & Class - unity.

at age of 74 assuming
(Romanes lecture not first world or Imperial
Imperial occasion

Tennyson "Ring out the bells

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D 3828

Frederick the great Elector, the real founder of the Prussian monarchy (1619-1640)

no superfluity with constitutional forms.

The establishment of a strong central power

His first act was the formation of a standing army

levy taxes on towns, deprived towns of political independence.

Created an absolute rule, close to him

Frederick Wm I. (1688-1713) obtained the title of King of Prussia 1700

Chief attention given to military affairs

In the former training of a large standing army - compulsory service

was a despot to the core

Frederick Wm II. (the great)

Carried on his father's policy of increasing the army

maintained absolute supremacy over every department

Silesia from the Austrians - an act of unjustifiable oppression

To Bismarck: Fra: ~~blood~~ 'Blood'. - Schleswig Holstein

Contest over Austria - The confederation of Germany

Austria understood to admit Holstein

Prussia .. .. .. Schleswig — taken from Denmark

Port of Kiel occupied by Prussia which began fortifications

later Austria too weak: Holstein was annexed to Schleswig

under Prussian rule.

Prussia arranged the new constitution for Germany.

1867 - same year as Canadian confederation

Note → Executive Government entrusted to the Prussian king

assisted by a Federal council presided over by a Chancellor

appointed by Prussia

Legislation in the hands of the Reichstag

Military service organized on the Prussian system

and made compulsory on every citizen over 17

Bismarck the 1st Chancellor

The whole of Germany became subject to Prussian Sovereignty

Franco-Prussian war - Alsace & Lorraine 1870. Extended German

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2.

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Confederation over the 4 States of Southern Germany.
established mainly under Prussian leadership
1871. King of Prussia was formally proclaimed German

Emperor

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understand image

Conquest based on conquest
" " liberty

D 3830

understand ~~[illegible]~~ complete or visionless truth
transplantation of government would afford
Germany

demonstration of an authoritarian succession

The cause of the war - a pebble thrown in a pond
thrown into the arena of European thought
} contrary implications
radiating circles
Then which concerned & troubled
forth the ~~[illegible]~~ development of Indian
as we know it in Europe before the war

The British Empire
self government. -
— free democracy.

As the circles only of the concentric so German aggression refers to the land of world conquest.

The mark of Mackenzie & Papineau was to set the Canadian
pioneer of an irresponsible executive

Borden's remark that grandson of Papineau fighting side side with
grandson of Durham.
might have said had he known that ~~grandson~~ descendants of
Mackenzie & Papineau were fighting side side
in the trenches of the old world to help to gain
for the people there freedom from a yoke their
ancestors had helped to throw off here.

Rebellion of '37 not against British connection.
It was against a system of government which was an
alien of all we understand as British

Rules of liberty. It was
concerned & troubled
not against British Empire
for an international
Commonwealth
but a free

Had the German Reichstag assembled as the British
parliament assembled to ~~consider~~ hearken to the voice of the people there
would have been no war in Europe today. Germany would have
gone on in her peaceful development, and the remaining nations
of the world have been permitted to do the same - if
Germany were allowed to win it would mean the further
development of militarism. The German Empire would become
the one mark cart wheel. The Kaiser would be the centre from
whence would radiate agencies of communication and
transportation to the frontiers of every free state in Europe
Gradually ~~[illegible]~~ further to the confines of Europe the free and
independent ~~[illegible]~~ & liberty loving peoples, and substituting a

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military aggression which menaced become the menace of all free peoples of the world. — This would mean the forcing of other nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield — the withdrawal in self defence of men and money from productive industry, and transforming of industry — the overland forces and organization as well as the minds ideal of our new world civilization. It would mean the revolution of militarism for industrialism, of autocracy for democracy, an ideal of might in all things for an ideal of right.

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I a symbol of the irresistible unrising of thought & freedom & of thought

Mr Elliott 1900 —

There that note sets the centre of European thought it goes on sounding — thought & blood.

In ~~Shakespeare~~ it was
In ——— a "
In — "
Now it has taken —— Hegel, Germany & Prussia.

—

Thank God another note — sets the centre back of world thought

where the Prodigal play has gone it has gone
& can come so a. Milton — his

The Puritan said with Prudence of Hampden
but with the honour which marked his character
from Cromwell. etc — Hampden Pym & Vane.

These two notes have clashed. & in the deep & roar
of cannon we hear the discords
which shall ultimately triumph —

"Jesus fits the man down hard-and-fast
Parliament — 2 contrary laws —
Go on & on & on till one conquers

The law of force & of character & quiet

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1655

Frederick Wm, the Great Elector, and the real creator of the Prussian monarchy
the first act formation of a standing army.

Frederick I (Grandson) successor. became King of Prussia (1700)
Army came in contact with Europe in wars of Spanish succession
Chief attention to a standing army

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Montreal Gazette

August 13, 1915

...ng English.

Hon. Mackenzie King, who delivered the most eloquent speech of the evening followed, making an interesting comparison between German ideas of military despotism and the British system of constitutional freedom. He said that the Kaiser had been blamed for the present war, but the present military system dated back to Frederick the Great. Bringing up Canadian history and its deductions, the ex-Minister said that Mr. Asquith had referred to the presence in the trenches of grandsons of Papineau and Durham and he could also name the great grandson of William Lynn MacKenzie. These young heroes, said the speaker, were in their proper place for their forefathers had not fought for separation from Great Britain, but that liberty and freedom should prevail in every part of the Empire. Had such principles as those champions by the men of 1837-38 prevailed in Germany forty years ago the present war would have been an impossibility.

Short and vigorous speeches were also delivered by Hon. Walter H. Mitchell in French and the Hon. Sydney Fisher and Mr. E. W. Tobin, M.P., in English.

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August 1915

L'HONORABLE W. L. M. KING

L'orateur suivant fut l'honorable M. King, ancien ministre du Travail. De l'admirable plaidoirie faite par M. King, en faveur de la participation de tous les Canadiens à cette guerre, plaidoirie qui a profondément ému l'assistance, nous donnerons la substance.

Comme Sir Wilfrid, M. King dit que la présente lutte est celle de la liberté contre l'absolutisme. Et en historien averti, il fait remonter aux sources mêmes de la dynastie des Hohenzollern, les causes de la guerre actuelle. Il rappelle le fondateur de cette race, l'électeur Frédéric, qui posa comme axiome: la domination par la force. Il détesta souverainement les libertés populaires et s'employa à les faire disparaître les unes après les autres. Son fils fut encore plus implacable tyran. Il alla jusqu'à exercer cette tyrannie contre son propre fils qui regimbait contre sa discipline de fer. Ce fils, qui devait laisser un grand nom dans l'histoire, c'était Frédéric le Grand, roi-philosophe, qui commença à donner les plus belles espérances d'un régime tolérant et qui écrivit même des livres prêchant cette doctrine. Cependant, digne héritier d'une race implacable, il devait finir pour magnifier leur doctrine de fer et de sang. Provinces après provinces, furent enlevées à ses voisins, et devaient former plus tard cet empire d'Allemagne, réalisé par le chancelier de fer Bismarck. Que disait ce dernier ? La force prime le droit. Que fait son élève, Guillaume II ? Il met cet axiome en pratique, en recourant aux plus odieuses violations du droit des gens pour assurer la réalisation de son rêve : la domination de l'Allemagne sur l'Empire.

Aujourd'hui, cette doctrine de fer et de sang est venue en conflit avec la doctrine de la justice et de la liberté, défendue par l'Angleterre, la France et les autres alliés.

PAPINEAU ET MACKENZIE

Au cours d'un dernier discours en Angleterre, Sir Robert Borden s'applaudissait du fait que dans les tranchées de France combattaient côte à côte l'arrière-petit-fils de Papineau et l'arrière-petit-fils de Lord Dufferin. Il aurait pu ajouter un autre nom à ceux-là, c'est celui de l'arrière-petit-fils de William Lyon MacKenzie, et je dirai que ce fait n'a rien de surprenant. Ayant combattu en 1837 pour obtenir le régime de liberté dont nous jouissons, il n'est rien que de plus naturel, de voir les descendants de Papineau et de Lyon MacKenzie combattre aujourd'hui pour la conservation de précieux héritage transmis par leurs pères.

"Car," dit M. King, "il ne faut pas se faire d'illusion, le Canada est directement intéressé dans cette lutte. Si, par impossible, l'Allemagne triomphait sur l'Europe liguée contre elle, on peut être sûr que notre pays devra supporter son odieux régime. Il faut que tous les Canadiens se rendent compte de ces choses, afin d'être prêts à sacrifier leur vie, si nécessaire, pour assurer la défaite de l'odieux ennemi, l'Allemagne.

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4 Dec. 1915

Newmarket: Patriotic and recruting meeting

AN END TO WAR

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PATRIOTIC SPEECHES.

I.At Newmarket,Dec.4,1915.

2.At Newmarket Demonstration,July 15, 1916.

3.Canadian Liberal Monthly,Jan.,1917.

3. At Renfrew Hotel,Jan.25,1917.

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Address at Newmarket, Ont.,
December 4, 1915 – Patriotic and recruiting meeting.

As we approach another Christmas season, and its message of peace on earth, goodwill towards men makes an appeal such as it never before ~~it~~ has made to the nations of the world, the man who counsels a continuance of conflict lays upon his life a responsibility that is vast indeed. After a year and a half of war, when the supposed glory of it has dimmed and paled before its sacrifice and its horrors; when tragedy, indescribable tragedy, alone suffices to express the feelings uppermost in every human heart, it requires something more than courage to go on recruiting regiment after regiment, and watch them leave our shores for the battlefields of Europe in the very vessels that bring back the surviving maimed and wounded to their Canadian homes again. Men are asking themselves today, with a searching of heart deeper than ever before, if their efforts should not now be directed towards a cessation of hostilities rather than a prolongation of them, towards peace rather than a continuance of war.

The answer to this question will depend upon the understanding we have of the issues that are fundamental in this war, of the causes of the war, and of its significance in the history of mankind. Of these, happily, we have a fuller knowledge and a wider vision than we had when the war commenced.

If we were ever in doubt as to what the issue is, the experiences of a year and a half, and our knowledge of the present, are surely sufficient to show that the war is to decide whether nations may enjoy Liberty though small, whether peoples may be free other than by sufferance of an arrogant autocracy, and whether the world is to be ruled by might and fear, or governed by principles of honor and right. If there was ever misgiving ~~imagining~~ as to the

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cause of the war, the history of Prussian militarism, and the effects of the growth of that curse in the heart of Europe as they have come to be known, has long since removed it. If the significance of the struggle is not yet wholly apparent, it is because its proportions are so vast and our vision so limited that its meaning lies beyond us. It is the significance of the struggle that we have most to consider in attempting to decide whether the time has come to talk of peace, or whether our duty is to go on recruiting.

No one, I think, will accuse me of being a jingo, of advocating extreme measures, of preferring bloodshed to tranquillity. My sympathies are all the other way. So far as I have been privileged to share in the public life of this country, to pursue, wherever opportunity offered, the work that lies closest to my heart, it has all been in alliance with those forces that are working for peace, industrial peace and international peace. I believe in peace as the only real basis of progress, and enlightened development, as the only condition of society under which men can truly prosper and share the happiness that mankind has a right to seek; and it is because ~~for these very reasons~~ I believe in peace, that, knowing the issues and the causes of this war to be what they are, I not less strongly believe that this is the time to go on recruiting and not the moment to call a halt.

For, look at the significance of the struggle and what is involved in the outcome! Two centuries ago Prussia introduced into Europe the system that has brought death and desolation to Europe today. It had small beginnings then, the compulsory military service, the standing armies, the autocratic executive, seemed innocent enough while the country

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was small, and the liberties of men were being safe-guarded by the ever-widening bounds of liberty in other lands. So it was allowed to grow. At the outset, it developed strength through its very obscurity, a principality here, and a petty kingdom there, fell a prey to its rapacity, and became in time a part of the very instrument that cost them their identity. Unlike the story of the expansion of the English-speaking peoples in America and throughout the British Empire, the story of the German confederacy and the growth of the German Empire is not one of liberty expressing itself in ever-widening areas, but one of a military despotism, under the guise of national organization, repressing the free expression of democracy, and making of the many not a great and free people, but a vast and powerful military machine. Whether that expansion is to go on, whether Prussian militarism is to threaten more than ever the liberties of mankind, whether instead of the development of the arts of peace we are to witness on an unparalleled scale the curse of competitive arming and a further growth of militarism throughout the world, must be decided by the present war. For the liberty loving nations to cease this struggle short of compelling Germany to restore the freedom she has taken away from the smaller countries, and to yield up the instruments of destruction with which she has wrought such havoc in the world, would not be to further peace; it would be to banish further than ever from the minds of men the hope of peace in international affairs. A supreme effort must now be made to free the world from this curse of Prussian militarism.

There are two ways to end the war with hope of ultimate peace, and the progress that makes peace possible. The one is to overwhelm the fighting forces of the enemy by superior fighting forces in the field, ~~and the~~

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and the other to overwhelm the arrogant Prussian spirit by all the influence that can be arrayed against it throughout the world. As a means of hastening peace and of bringing to the world the blessings of peace, the latter method will prove the only enduring one, and the individuals who desire Peace, and the nations that are solicitous of preserving it throughout the world, will do well to grasp this truth. And so we say to all who are anxious for peace, who are ready to make sacrifices for it, if it is Peace you wish do not ask us to let this vast engine of destruction be silenced only until it can be repaired, do not ask us to let this Prussian monster rest only until with renewed vitality it can destroy the better myriads of innocents still unborn, but help us now forever to rid mankind of so unnatural a curse, that the freedom you seek may be made possible, and the peace you desire a reality and not a dream.

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Continued on Reel D- 4.

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END OF

REEL

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