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W.L.M. King Speeches Series MG 26 J5

INTRODUCTION

The W.L.M. King Speeches series contains speech notes, drafts, printed copies, newspaper reports and comments on speeches. The material is arranged chronologically. A list giving the subject, date and place of each speech is available in the King finding aid, number 502. The arrangement of the speeches reflects the way the papers came to the National Archives in several series of overlapping files. The Bound Volumes contain mainly typewritten speech notes and speech material. The Chronological files consist mainly of clippings reporting on speeches as well as some typewritten material. The St-Laurent files (so-called because they were received from the Prime Minister`s Office when Louis St-Laurent was in office) contain both clippings and typewritten material.

W.L.M. King, Série des discours, MG 26 J5

INTRODUCTION

La série des discours du fonds W. L. M. King comprend des ébauches de discours, des textes manuscrits et imprimés des discours, des coupures de presses et des commentaires au sujet des discours. Les documents sont classés en ordre chronologique. On peut trouver dans l'instrument de recherche numéro 502 (King) une liste indiquant le sujet, la date et le lieu de chaque discours. Le fait que les discours sont parvenus aux Archives nationales en différentes séries se chevauchant se réflète dans leur classement. Les volumes reliés contiennent principalement des textes dactylographiés de discours et des documents de référence. Les dossiers chronologiques contiennent surtout des coupures de presse relatives aux discours et des documents dactylographiés. Les dossiers St-Laurent (ainsi nommés parce qu'ils ont été transférés du Bureau du premier ministre lorsque Louis St-Laurent était en poste) comprend également des coupures de presse et des documents dactylographiés.

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MG 26
J

King, William Lyon Mackenzie. (1874-1950). Prime Minister of Canada.

William Lyon Mackenzie King fonds
Original, 1641, 1703, 1815-1950, 252.710 m. Photocopy, 1908-1950, 5.000 m. Transcript, 1893-1950, 15.000 m. Finding Aid No. 502.

1996-02-02
7-2061

William Lyon Mackenzie King, a grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, was born in Kitchener (then Berlin), Ontario, 17 December 1874. He attended the University of Toronto (B.A., LL.B., M.A.), the University of Chicago, and Harvard University (M.A., Ph.D.). His field of study was Political Economy, with labour problems as his special interest. In 1900, he was appointed the first Deputy Minister of Labour and editor of the *Labour Gazette*. In 1908, he resigned to enter the House of Commons and in 1909 he entered the cabinet as the first Minister of Labour. He left politics after his defeat in the election of 1911 and from 1914 to 1917, he worked for the Rockefeller Foundation investigating industrial relations. He re-entered politics in 1919 after he was chosen leader of the Liberal Party. At the end of 1921, he became Prime Minister and held the post (with the exception of three months in 1926) until his party's defeat in the election of 1930.
He was Leader of the Opposition until October 1935 when the Liberals came back into power. From that time he was Prime Minister until he retired on 15 November 1948. He died 22 July 1950 at his Kingsmere estate.

The William Lyon Mackenzie King Papers were deposited in the Public Archives of Canada by the terms of Mr. King's will. The papers were the property of his literary executors until 22 July 1975 when they became the property of the Crown. The final transfer occurred 30 June 1977.

Access is Restricted.

For the series which are available in microform, the originals have been removed from circulation. Researchers must use the microform. In the case of the Diaries (J13), transcripts are also available.

Some type of finding aid exists for each series in the King Papers. The description of each series includes a note about that series' finding aid(s). Consult the Prime Ministers and Ministers Archives for any possible finding aids in process.

Two original master moulds, recordings of the Carillon Bells and King's speech on 1 July 1927, transferred to the appropriate division in 1995.

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The following portions of the King Papers are available in microform: Primary Series Correspondence (J1), Memoranda and Notes Series (J4), Volumes 1-409, Speeches (J5) 1899-1932, Volumes 1-34, Family Papers (J7) and the Diaries (J13). The finding aid for each of these series includes a microfilm conversion list.

Public papers, 1876-1950, 208.400 m.; personal papers, 1641-1969, 48.602 m.

Public Papers.

Primary Series Correspondence, J1 Series. Original, 1889-1950, 44.700 m. (Vol. 1-447).

This series consists of the important correspondence both from the Prime Minister's Office and from Laurier House. The correspondence is arranged alphabetically by author within each year, with enclosures and any replies kept together. The pages of the entire series are numbered consecutively. For the correspondence up to 1921, there are both subject and author indexes. The subject index is an alphabetical list of subjects. The author index consists of index cards. The subject index is also available on microfilm reels C-4591 to C-4593. For the 1922-1950 correspondence, a detailed letter by letter index is available on the Prime Ministers CD-ROM. A microfilm conversion list for the whole series is available in the finding aid and on microfiche. Because the 1922-1932 J1 correspondence in Volumes 69-193 (reels C-2242 to C-2331) was reboxed after it was microfilmed, the volume numbers on the targets and running heads with the reels are incorrect.
Check the conversion list for the correct volume number. Also available on microfilm, reels C-1901 to C-1952, C-2242 to C-2331, C-3672 to C-3695, C-3723 to C-3751, C-4566 to C-4576, C-4860 to C-4872, C-6804 to C-6814, C-7034 to C-7060, C-9871 to C-9887, C-9166 to C-9181, C-11035 to C-11055, C-4632.

Prime Minister's Office Correspondence, J2 Series. Original, 1921-1930, 1935-1948, 52.000 m. (Vol. 1-520).

This series consists of the subject files remaining after the Primary Series correspondence was selected. A file list is available in two separate bound volumes and on microfiche.

General Correspondence, J3 Series. Original, 1915-1950, (Vol. 1-161). 15.200 m.

This series consists of personal letters which were kept at Laurier House. These letters were left after correspondence was selected for the Primary Series (J1), the Family Papers (J7), and the Personal Correspondence Series (J8). A box list is available in the finding aid and on microfiche, a more detailed author list is available in the Political Archives Service.

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Memoranda and Notes, J4 Series. Original, 1887-1950, 43.800 m. (Vol. 1-432).

Memoranda, notes and some correspondence are found in this series, arranged in subject files within four chronological periods (1887-1921, 1922-1932, 1933-1939 and 1940-1950), with additional material at the end. A complete file list is available in a separate bound finding aid, on microfiche and on the Prime Ministers CD-ROM.

Volumes 1-409 are also available on microfilm, reels C-1953 to C-1983, C-2475, C-2475A, C-2476 to C-2480, C-2575 to C-2576, C-2622 to C-2626, C-2693 to C-2731, C-4253 to C-4289, H-1471 to H-1562.

Speeches, J5 Series. Original, 1899-1950, 10.600 m. (Vol. 1-105).

This series contains speech notes, drafts, printed copies, newspaper reports and comments. The material is arranged chronologically. A list giving subject, date and place of each speech is available in a separate bound finding aid and on microfiche.

The speeches from 1899-1932 are also available on microfilm, reels C-1984 to C-1988, C-2788 to C-2800

Pamphlets and Clippings, J6 Series. Original, 1876-1950, 42.100 m. (Vol. 1-245).

This series consists of clippings, pamphlets, obituaries and brochures arranged alphabetically in subject/nominal files. This series is divided into two parts: pre-1921 and 1921-1950. A file list is available in the finding aid and on microfiche.

Personal Papers.

Family Papers, J7 Series. Original, 1880-1950, 6.100 m. (Vol. 1-31).

This series consists primarily of King's correspondence from members of his family. The letters are arranged chronologically up to the end of 1917 and after that by name of correspondent. A file list is available in the finding aid and on the Prime Ministers CD-ROM.

Also available on microfilm, reels H-2244 to H-2270

Personal Correspondence, J8 Series. Original, 1897-1950, 4.000 m. (Vol. 1-41).

This series includes the personal correspondence received by King between 1897 and 1950. This correspondence was from friends rather than from acquaintances or the general public. A file list is available in the finding aid and on microfiche.

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Spiritualism, J9 Series. Original, 1919-1950, 1.400 m. (Vol. 1-7).
This series includes correspondence, publications and memoranda arranged in subject files.

Laurier House and Kingsmere, J10 Series. Original, 1919-1950, 2.800 m. (Vol. 1-28).
This series includes financial, property, hospitality and job application files relating to King's two residences. A file list is available in the finding aid.

Finances, J11 Series. Original, 1907-1950, 1.600 m. (Vol. 1-16).
This series includes annual statements, material on investments, etc. arranged in subject files.

Personal Miscellaneous, J12 Series. Original, 1905-1950, 2.100 m. (Vol. 1-21).
This series consists of subject files on personal matters such as cars, church, health, insurance and staff.

Diaries, J13 Series. Original, 1893-1950, 7.420 m. (Vol. 147-209). Transcript, 1893-1950, 10.760 m. (Vol. 1-118, 127-129, 132-146). Microfiche, 1893-1946, 1949, 492 fiches. T-1 to T-275, M-1 to M-217. Photocopy, 1947-1948, 1950, 1.110 m. (Vol. 119-126, 130-131).
A list of the diaries and a microfiche conversion list is available in the finding aid and on microfiche.

King Family Papers, J14 Series. Original, 1840-1950, 2.000 m. (Vol. 1-20).
This series consists of correspondence of members of the King family with persons other than W.L.M. King. Included are the papers of John and Christina King, Mr. and Mrs. John King, Isabel King, Dr. and Mrs. Macdougall King, Mr. and Mrs. H.M. Lay, and the Lindsey family. A file list is available in the finding aid and on microfiche.

Souvenirs, J15 Series. Original, 1641, 1703, 1815-1950, 7.250 m. (Vol. 1-18).
This series, rearranged in 1981, contains a wide variety of material including programmes, historical documents and memorabilia collected by Mackenzie King. It is organized by type of document. A file list is available with the finding aid and on microfiche.

Election Campaign Posters, J16 Series. Original, 1940, 0.002 m.
These posters are in horizontal storage, 6 pages.

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Literary Executors of the King Estate, J17 Series. Original, 1938-1969, 1.800 m. (Vol. 1-9).

Included is the correspondence of the Literary Executors, 1950-1958, relating to the writing of the W.L.M. King biography and the placement of the King Papers in the Public Archives. Also included are financial records of the Rockefeller Foundation grant for the W.L.M. King memoir project, 1950-1957. A file list is available with the finding aid and on microfiche.

McGregor, F.A., J18 Series. Original, 1950-1956, 0.100 m. (Vol. 1).

F.A. McGregor: Secretary to Deputy Minister of Labour, 1909-1910; teacher at Woodstock College, 1913-1914; assisted King in his studies in industrial relations under the Rockefeller Foundation, 1914-1919; private secretary to Leader of the Opposition and to the Prime Minister of Can^Aada, 1919-1925; Registrar, Combines Investigation Act, 1925-1937; Commissioner, Combines Investigation Act, 1937-1949; member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, 1939-1950, and enforcement administrator, 1941-1946; literary executor and a trustee of the estate of W.L.M. King. The papers were presented in 1980 by Mr. A.N. McGregor.

Correspondence between F.A. McGregor, the literary executors and others involved in the estate and in the biography of King, as well as personal correspondence. A file list is available with the finding aid.

Royal Trust Estate Papers. J19 Series. Original, 1950-1960, 0.160 m. (Vol. 1-2).

This series consists of the Royal Trust Company files relating to the W.L.M. King estate. File list.

Card Indexes, J20 Series. Original, n.d., 1919-1945, 9.300 m. (Vol. 1-31).

Comprises fourteen separate card indexes: Mackenzie King Papers (nominal), vols. 1-4; Liberal candidates, 1940 and 1945 elections, vol. 5; birthday and Christmas (nominal), vols. 6-8; biographical, vol. 9; birthday and Christmas acknowledgments - subjects, vols. 10-11; speeches, vols. 12-13; King's papers D-U, vol. 14, papers 1880-1919, vols. 15-16; war records, vols. 17-18; autograph letters, invitations, photographs, correspondence - British, U.S., Foreign A-Z, vol. 19; Canada correspondence (nominal), vols. 20-22; Mackenzie King papers F-Z, vols. 24-25; Mackenzie King papers 1922-1925, vols. 26-30; nominal, A-6, vol. 31.

Political Archives Section.

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MG 26
J

King, William Lyon Mackenzie (1874-1950). Premier ministre du Canada.

Fonds William Lyon Mackenzie King
Original, 1641, 1703, 1815-1950, 252.710 m. Photocopie, 1908-1950, 5.000 m. Transcription, 1893-1950, 15.000 m.
Instrument de recherche no 502.

1996-02-02

William Lyon Mackenzie King, petit-fils de William Lyon Mackenzie, est né à Kitchener (alors Berlin), Ontario, le 17 décembre 1874. Il étudie aux universités de Toronto (B.A., LL.B., M.A.), de Chicago et Harvard (M.A., Ph.D). Il se spécialise en économie politique et s'intéresse particulièrement aux problèmes ouvriers. En 1900, il est nommé premier sous-ministre du Travail et rédacteur de la Gazette du travail. Il démissionne en 1908 pour entrer à la Chambre des communes; en 1909, il devient le premier ministre du Travail. Il quitte la politique après sa défaite aux élections de 1911 et de 1914 à 1917, il étudie les relations industrielles à la Rockefeller Foundation. Il revient à la politique en 1919 après avoir été élu chef du parti Libéral. En 1921, il devient premier ministre et conserve ce poste (sauf pour quelques mois en 1926) jusqu'à la défaite de son parti aux élections de 1930.
Il est chef de l'Opposition jusqu'à la reprise du pouvoir par les Libéraux en 1935. Il réintègre alors son poste de premier ministre qu'il conservera jusqu'à sa retraite en novembre 1948. Il meurt le 22 juillet 1950 dans son domaine de Kingsmere.

Les papiers W.L. Mackenzie King furent déposés aux Archives publiques du Canada conformément au testament de M. King. Les papiers sont demeurés la propriété de ses exécuteurs littéraires jusqu'au 22 juillet 1975, date à laquelle ils sont devenus celle de la Couronne. Le dernier transfert eut lieu le 30 juin 1977.

Accès contrôlé.

Les originaux pour les séries aussi disponible sur microforme ont été retirés de la circulation. Les chercheurs doivent consulter le microforme. Les Journaux intimes (J13) sont aussi disponible comme les transcriptions.

Les instruments de recherche des papiers King ne sont pas encore tous terminés. La description de chaque série comprend une note explicative sur son (ses) instrument(s) de recherche. Consultez les archives des premiers ministres et ministres pour les instruments de recherche en préparation.

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Deux matrices originales des enregistrements du Carilon de la Paix et du discours de King, 1er juillet 1927 ont été confiées à la division appropriée.

Les séries suivantes sont disponibles sur microformes : Première série de correspondance (J1), Mémoires et notes (J4), Volumes 1-409, Discours (J5), 1899-1932, Volumes 1-34, Papiers de famille (J7), et Journaux intimes (J13). L'instrument de recherche de chacune de ces séries comprend une liste de conversion des microfilms.

Papiers publics, 1876-1950, 208.400 m; papiers personnels, 1641-1969, 48.602 m.

Papiers publics. Original,

Première série de correspondance. Série J1. Original, 1889-1950, 44.700 m. (Vol. 1-447).

Cette série comprend un choix des lettres les plus importantes des dossiers du cabinet du premier ministre et des dossiers de la maison Laurier. La correspondance est classée par ordre alphabétique d'auteur pour chaque année avec pièces jointes et réponses réunies à la lettre principale et numérotées consécutivement. Il existe un index des auteurs et des matières pour la correspondance antérieure à 1921. L'index des auteurs est sur fiches et l'index des matières consiste en une liste alphabétique des sujets. L'index des matières est également sur microfilm (bobine C-4591 à C-4593). Pour la période 1922-1950, un index détaillé est disponible sur le CD-ROM des premiers ministres.
Une liste de conversion des numéros de bobines de la série est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiches. Parce que la correspondance de la série J1 pour les années 1922 à 1932, volumes 69-193 (bobines C-2242 à C-2331) a été reboîtée après le microfilmage, les numéros de volumes apparaissant dans les entêtes des microfilms sont inexacts. Il faut donc vérifier la liste de conversion pour avoir le bon numéro de volume.
Aussi disponible sur microfilm, bobines C-1901 à C-1952, C-2242 à C-2331, C-3672 à C-3695, C-3723 à C-3751, C-4566 à C-4576, C-4860 à C-4872, C-6804 à C-6814, C-7034 à C-7060, C-9871 à C-9887, C-9166 à C-9181, C-11035 à C-11055, C-4632.

Correspondance du Cabinet du premier ministre. Série J2. Original, 1921-1930, 1935-1948, 52.000 m. (Vol. 1-520).

Cette série comprend les dossiers-matière non compris dans la première série de correspondance. La liste des dossiers est disponible dans deux volumes reliés séparément ainsi que sur microfiches.

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Correspondance générale. Série J3. Original, 1915-1950, 15.200 m. (Vol. 1-161). Photocopie, 8 pages.

Cette série comprend des lettres personnelles que King conservait à la maison Laurier et qui n'ont pas été retenues dans la première série (J1), dans la série des papiers de famille (J7) ni dans celle de la correspondance générale (J8). Une liste des boîtes est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche. Une liste des auteurs est disponible au Service des archives politiques.

Mémoires et notes. Série J4. Original, 1887-1950, 43.800 m. (Vol. 1-432).

Les mémoires, notes et quelques lettres qui n'étaient pas inclus dans la correspondance se trouvent dans cette série et sont classés en quatre périodes chronologiques : 1887-1921, 1922-1932, 1933-1939 et 1940-1950 avec matériel additionnel à la fin. Une liste complète des dossiers est disponible dans un volume relié, sur microfiche et sur le CD-ROM des premiers ministres.

Les volumes 1-409 sont aussi disponibles sur microfilms, bobines C-1953 à C-1983, C-2475, C-2475A, C-2476 à C-2480, C-2575 à C-2576, C-2622 à C-2626, C-2693 à C-2731, C-4253 à C-4289, H-1471 à H-1562.

Discours. Série J5. Original, 1899-1950, 10.600 m. (Vol. 1-105).

Cette série comprend des notes de discours, des brouillons, des copies imprimées, des commentaires et comptes rendus de journaux classés par ordre chronologique. Une liste donnant le sujet, la date et l'endroit de chaque discours se trouve dans un instrument de recherche relié séparément et sur microfiche.

Les discours de 1899-1932 sont aussi disponibles sur microfilm, bobines C-1984 à C-1988, C-2788 à C-2800

Brochures et coupures de journaux. Série J6. Original, 1876-1950, 42.100 m. (Vol. 1-245).

Cette série contient des coupures de journaux, des dépliants et des brochures qui sont classées alphabétiquement dans des dossiers de noms et de sujets. Cette série est divisée en deux parties : les documents antérieurs à 1921 et ceux de 1921 à 1950. Une liste est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiche.

Papiers personnels.

Papiers de famille. Série J7. Original, 1880-1950, 6.100 m. (Vol. 1-31).

Cette série contient des lettres écrites à King par des membres de sa famille. La correspondance est en ordre chronologique jusqu'à la fin de 1917; après cette année, elle est classée par correspondant. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche et sur le CD-ROM des premiers ministres.

Aussi disponible sur microfilm, bobines H-2244 à H-2270.

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Correspondance personnelle. Série J8. Original, 1897-1950, 4.000 m. (Vol. 1-41).

Cette série comprend la correspondance reçue par King entre les années 1897 et 1950. Cette correspondance provenait de ses amis plutôt que de ses connaissances ou du public en général. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiche.

Spiritisme. Série J9. Original, 1919-1950, 1.400 m. (Vol. 1-7).

Cette série comprend des lettres, des publications et des mémoires classés par matière.

Maison Laurier et Kingsmere. Série J10. Original, 1919-1950, 2.800 m. (Vol. 1-28).

Cette série comprend des lettres ayant trait à des plans, des meubles, etc., des résidences de King. Elle est organisée en dossiers-matière. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche.

Finances. Série J11. Original, 1907-1950, 1.600 m. (Vol. 1-16).

Cette série comprend des états annuels, des documents relatifs à des placements, etc., organisés en dossiers-matières.

Papiers personnels divers. Série J12. Original, 1905-1950, 2.100 m. (Vol. 1-21).

Cette série comprend des dossiers-matières sur des affaires personnelles (voitures, église, clubs, santé, assurances et personnel).

Journaux intimes. Série J13. Original, 1893-1950, 7.420 m. (Vol. 147-209). Microfiche, 1893-1950, 492 fiches. T-1 à T-275, M-1 à M-217. Transcription, 1893-1946, 1949, 10.760 m. (Vol. 1-146). Photocopie, 1947-1948, 1950, 1.110 m.

Une liste des journaux intimes et une liste de conversion de ces journaux sur microfiche, sont disponibles dans l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiche.

Papiers de la famille King. Série J14. Original, 1840-1950, 2.000 m. (Vol. 1-20).

Cette série comprend la correspondance des membres de la famille King avec d'autres personnes que W.L.M. King. On y trouve des lettres de John et Christina King, M. et Mme John King, Isabel King, Dr. et Mme Macdougall King, M. et Mme H.M. Lay et la famille Lindsey. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiche.

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Souvenirs. Série J15. Original, 1641, 1703, 1815-1950, 7.250 m. (Vol. 1-18).
Cette série ré-organisée en 1981, comprend une variété de documentation y compris des programmes, des documents historiques, des souvenirs collectionnés par Mackenzie King. Elle est organisée par type de document. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiche.

Affiches de la campagne électorale. Série J16. Original, 1940, 0.002 m.
Ces affiches sont dans le classeur horizontal, 6 pages.

Exécuteurs littéraires de M. King. Série J17. Original, 1938-1969, (Vol. 1-9).
Cette série comprend de la correspondance des exécuteurs littéraires, 1950-1958, au sujet de la biographie de W.L.M. King et les documents sur le dépôt des papiers de M. King aux Archives publiques. Il y a aussi des dossiers financiers ayant trait à la fondation Rockefeller et au don de celle-ci au projet des mémoires de King, 1950-1957. Une liste des dossiers est disponible à l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiche.

McGregor F.A. Série J18. Original, 1950-1956, 0.100 m.
F.A. McCregor; Secrétaire du sous-ministre du Travail, 1909-1910; professeur au Collège Woodstock, 1913-1914, assista W.L.M. King lorsqu'il fit des études en relations industrielles grâce à une bourse de la fondation Rockefeller, 1914-1919; secrétaire particulier du chef de l'opposition et du Premier ministre du Canada, 1919-1925; greffier, Loi relative aux enquêtes sur les coalitions, 1925-1937; commissaire, Loi relative aux enquêtes sur les coalitions, 1937-1949; membre de la Commission des prix et du commerce en temps de guerre, 1939-1950, et agent d'exécution, 1941-1946; l'un des exécuteurs littéraires et des fiduciaires de la succession de W.L.M. King. Les papiers ont été présentés aux Archives en 1980 par A.N. McGregor.
Correspondance entre F.A. McGregor, les exécuteurs littéraires et les diverses autres personnes concernées par la succession et la biographie de W.L.M. King. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche.

Trust Royal. Série J19. Original, 1950-1960, (Vol. 1-2).
Cette série comprend les dossiers de la compagnie Trust Royal concernant la succession de W.L.M. King.

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Fichiers index. Série J20. Original, n.d., 1919-1945, 9.300 m. (Vol. 1-31).

Les quatorze fichiers, comprennent un index nominatif, vols. 1-4; les candidats Libéraux, les élections de 1940 et 1945, vol. 5; les cartes de souhaits - nominatif, vols. 6-8; un index biographique, vol. 9; les réponses des cartes de souhaits - sujets, vols. 10-11; les discours, vols. 12-13; les papiers de King, D-U, vol. 14; les papiers 1880-1919, vols. 15-16; les archives de guerre, vols. 17-18; les lettres signées, les invitations, les photos, la correspondance - anglaise, américaine, étrangère, vol. 19; Canada - la correspondance - nominative, vols. 20-22; les papiers de Mackenzie King F-Z, vols. 24-25; les papiers de Mackenzie King 1922-1925, vols. 26-30; un fichier nominatif A-6, vol. 31.

Section des archives politiques.

FILE BEGAN ON PREVIOUS REEL

LE DOSSIER A DEBUTE SUR LA BOBINE PRECEDENTE

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
41	154	Chronological Files	Sept.-Dec. 1934	D 23865 - D 24123	
41	155	Chronological Files	Jan.-July 1935	D 24124 - D 24479	
42	156	Chronological Files	Aug. 1935	D 24480 - D 24636	
42	157	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24637 - D 24738	
42	158	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24739 - D 24862	
43	159	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24863 - D 24943	
43	160	Chronological Files (Error in numbering, 161-169 skipped)	Oct. 1935	D 24944 - D 25065	
43	170	Chronological Files	Oct. 1935	D 25066 - D 25172	
43	171	Chronological Files	Jan.-Mar. 1936	D 25173 - D 25298	
44	172	Chronological Files	Apr.-June 1936	D 25299 - D 25655	
44	173	Chronological Files	July-Sept. 1936	D 25656 - D 25729	

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FEAR 500 DEAD IN FLORIDA

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

THE HALIFAX CHRONICLE

Vol. 91.—No. 213 PRICE 3 CENTS HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1935 14 PAGES

Nova Scotia Active In L... Saving At Sea

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Cameraman Chambers attended the Liberal rally at the Arena last night and snapped this picture of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader, during Mr. King's address. Picture shows Mr. King facing a group of microphones and standing in the centre of admirers and supporters from many sections of the province.

KING PLEDGES STAUNCH FIGHT FOR PROSPERITY

Cheering Crowd Of 6,000 Hear Liberal Leader

Staunch and Experienced Liberalism Will Raise Banner of Economic Liberty in Canada Says Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King — Will Open Wide Channels of Commerce for Nova Scotia He Says

By KINGSLEY BROWN

A more prosperous Nova Scotia within the bosom of a happier Canada was pictured by Liberal Leader Mackenzie King last night when he addressed a cheering crowd of 6,000 gathered in the Halifax Arena.

GREATER FREEDOM OF TRADE

Staunch and experienced Liberalism, he said, would raise the banner of economic liberty in Canada, would fight for a greater freedom of trade and if elected to power would open wide those channels of commerce which mean so much to Maritime Nova Scotia.

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The strangling high-tariff policies of the Bennett Government, said Mr. King, would under a Liberal regime give way to a gradual downward revision of tariffs by which, while no legitimate industry would be injured, the volume of the nation's trade would once again increase.

"No one knows better than those of you who live here in an Atlantic port that the high-tariff policies of Mr. Bennett have failed," said Mr. King. Only a generous exchange of the world's goods can bring to this Province and its ports the prosperity which they deserve.

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Gordon B. Isnor, M.L.A., and one of the Liberal candidates in Halifax county was the first speaker called. The occasion recalled for him, he said, a similarly enthusiastic meeting in August of 1933. If

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Major Douglas To Advise Aberhart

EDMONTON, Sept. 4—Major C. H. Douglas, the Scottish engineer who founded Social Credit, will play an important part in establishing the system in Alberta it became apparent today. He holds a retainer as financial adviser to the province and is expected here shortly.

At the conclusion of the first real cabinet session of the Aberhart government the premier announced today he had cabled Douglas, asking if he had all the information he

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Reserves Complete Liberty of Action to Do as He Pleases Whatever League Decides — Italy Denounces Ethiopia as Unfit for League Membership — Ethiopia Says Italy's Grounds for War Removed

(By Canadian Press.)

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OTTAWA, Sept. 4—Finance Minister Rhodes announced today the government had raised a loan of $20,000,000 in New York for five months bearing the lowest interest rate ever obtained on dominion administration borrowings

The loan, running from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1, 1936, bears interest of three quarters of one per cent. It was obtained from a group of Canadian and United States banks and will be used to retire Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada seven-per-cent debentures due Oct. 1 which are payable in New York.

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In his first Quebec speech of the present campaign Mr. Stevens again attacked Canadian banking and financial interests. He hit out at "St. James street" in the city where the famous street is located. A handful of men were throttling Canadian industry through their control of credit, he said. "I have their names right here," he added striking the brief case containing his material, "but you could name 10 out of the dozen."

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Ethiopian, Nine, Pleads For Cause

"Please Give Us Guns", Says John Martin

LONDON, Sept. 4—A nine-year-old Ethiopian stood on a table to address the grown-up members of the Nile society last night.

They listened, amazed, as the child, John Martin, the son of the Ethiopian minister to London, pleaded:

"I am told a naughty Italian wants to kill my people, take our country, and make us his slaves—because he is greedy and not a good Christian.

"Dear laides and gentlemen, please stop this man from being so cruel. But if you won't stop him, please give us guns and we'll fight him."

Aberhart Plans To Drop Coal Inquiry

EDMONTON, Sept. 4—The Aberhart government does not intend to proceed with the Barlow coal inquiry at the present time, it was learned definitely today from an official source. Sir Montague Barlow, chairman of the commission, is expected here Sunday. He is now in Eastern Canada en route from England.

It was understood the Aberhart government decided the province already possessed the information which the Barlow commission was to gather.

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A government spokesman in Rome said the world should understand "No sanction of any sort or any nature will divert Italy from her course" and "There should be complete understanding everywhere that Italy is not bluffing."

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AS SECURITY.

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Planter Accused Of Murdering Four

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, Sept. 4—The thick woods about this seaside resort were searched tonight for Benjamin Williams, aged planter accused of murdering four relatives who sold some land against his wishes.

Armed with a revolver, Williams took to the forests, according to police, after shooting down a brother, niece, nephew and cousin and wounding a second nephew. One of his victims was three months old—the niece he killed while her mother hid fearfully in a locked bedroom.

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But Mayors Houde and Bullbrook Oppose Move

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The executive was authorized by the association to place before the dominion government a resolution passed at the Montreal conference last March asking the government to assume total cost of direct relief.

Starvation Faces Labrador People

Fisher Folk In Dire Need Says Bishop

QUEBEC, Sept. 4—The fisher folk of Labrador are in need of provisions to carry them through the winter months, Bishop Philip Carrington of the Anglican diocese of Quebec stated today following his return from an observation visit into that section of his vastly spread diocese.

Bishop Carrington said the cod catch, the principal means of livelihood of the fishermen and their families along the bleak coast, has been an almost complete failure this season and there will be a serious lack of food.

Deaths Reported

George Franklyn, Middleton.
Mrs. Ambrose Melanson, Corberrie.
Mrs. James Thompson, Halifax.
Cecil Sheppard, Halifax.
Samuel Eisenhauer, Hammonds Plains.
Mrs. M. A. Sutherland, Fairhaven, Vt.

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premier of Nova Scotia, whose presence at the rally for the Rt. Hon. Mr. King last night recalled to many a scene of similar enthusiasm in 1933 when Mr. Macdonald addressed a mass meeting in the same auditorium during the provincial election campaign. Last night's meeting gave Premier Macdonald a hearty reception.

Major Douglas To Advise Aberhart

EDMONTON, Sept. 4—Major C. H. Douglas, the Scottish engineer who founded Social Credit, will play an important part in establishing the system in Alberta it became apparent today. He holds a retainer as financial adviser to the province and is expected here shortly.

At the conclusion of the first real cabinet session of the Aberhart government the premier announced today he had cabled Douglas, asking if he had all the information he desired before leaving for Canada. If Douglas has the information, he will leave for Alberta immediately, if not, he will be supplied with facts and figures, Aberhart said. In any event he will come to Alberta as soon as possible.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4—The governor general and Countess of Bessborough arrived at Government house today after an extended stay at the citadel in Quebec. They were attended by A. F. Lascelles, the earl's secretary, and Capt. D. Fisherrowe, aide-de-camp.

Reject Resolution Against War, Fascism

MARGATE, England, Sept. 4—The trades Union congress meeting here today refused to pass a resolution urging a united front against war and Fascism.

The proposed resolution would have had the congress recognize that "powerful financial interests are behind the two evils," the resolution also called on the International Federation of Trades Unions to join in an international meeting with Communists to discuss joint action.

Florida Frequently Is Stricken By Hurricanes

(By the Associated Press)

Several disastrous hurricanes have ripped through Florida in recent years, taking a huge toll of lives and causing great property damage.

Most of them struck the state in September.

The more important:

September, 1919 — Struck Key West—no loss of life reported — property damage estimated at $2,000,000.

September, 1921—Roared inland at Tampa bay—four lives lost — property damage estimated at $1,000,000.

September, 1926—Blasted Miami with greatest property loss ever recorded—estimates on death toll run to 300; property loss $40,000,000. Also caused death and damage at Pensacola.

September, 1928—Howled through Palm Beach and over edge of Lake Okeechobee to deal death to between 2,000 and 2,500 persons.

September, 1933—The "Labor Day storm"—cut through state after entering near Fort Pierce—no lives lost but property damage reached almost $5,000,000.

September, 1935 — Demolished parts of Florida keys Death total estimated up to 500 persons. Property damage unknown.

Drink the Best Tea
"SALADA"
TEA

Speed King Advocates Safe Driving On Roads

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 4—Sir Malcolm Campbell, the only man ever to travel on land at the rate of five miles a minute, expressed the hope today that his tests would result in the construction of safer motor cars.

"I do not advocate a speed of 90, 80 or even 70 miles an hour on the public highways," said the nerveless Englishman who yesterday boosted his own land speed record to 301.1292 miles an hour.

"Tests reveal many machines are not safe to drive even 40 miles an hour, yet the owners send them wobbling along at nearly twice that speed. I hope my tests and drives result in perfection of cars to such an extent they will withstand the severest strain in an emergency."

The speedy Briton, looking forward to returning to England with his record-breaking Bluebird racer, has no immediate plans for further speed tests.

"I may quit the sport and then again I may not," he said. "Only the future can tell. I have not decided whether to rebuild the Bluebird, construct an entire new car, or quit entirely."

Sir Malcolm said reports he already had ordered the construction

(Please turn to Page 4 Col. 2)

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LINER DORIC IN COLLISION OFF OPORTO

The Weather

TORONTO, Sept. 4 — Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson 40-64, Winnipeg 46-56, Toronto 60-72, Montreal 55-62, Saint John 48-68, Halifax 52-70, Charlottetown 46-66.

A moderate disturbance, moving eastward across Northern Ontario, has caused fresh to strong winds with rain over Ontario and Quebec while high pressure and fair weather cover the Maritime provinces.

The weather has been fair in the Western provinces, cool in Manitoba and moderately warm farther west. The tropical storm now appears to be moving northward over the east portion of the Gulf of Mexico with somewhat diminished intensity.

American Ports: Fresh to strong southerly to westerly winds; unsettled with occasional rain and probably some fog.

Maritime: Fresh to strong southwest and south winds; unsettled with occasional rain and probably some fog.

Throng Listens To Liberal Chief

(Continued From Page One)

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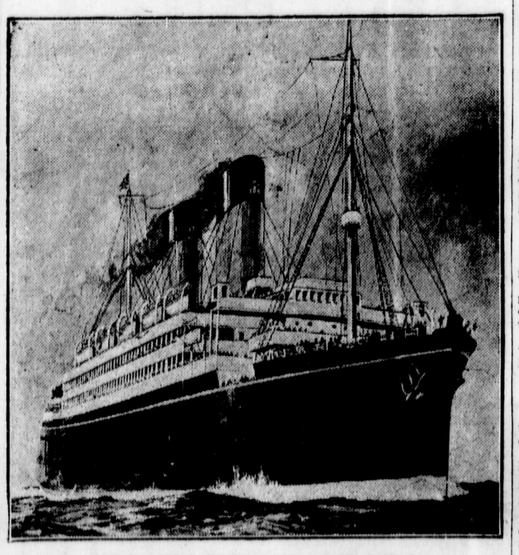
IN COLLISION AT SEA



THE CUNARD-WHITE STAR LINER DORIC.

to support this political party. It has not been called into being at the last moment since prorogation. It is an organization that will help to have problems solved,—not by the genius of any one individual, but by the collective wisdom of this great group of men and women."

During the past few weeks, said the Liberal Leader, he had spoken to, and had received assurances of support from, the Liberal premiers of other provinces in Canada. He paid high tribute to the "brain and heart" of Premier Angus L Macdonald, whom he described as one of the foremost Liberal leaders in Canada.

"ONE OF THE BEST"

"He's one of the best!" shouted a voice in the crowd.

"So far as the people of Canada are concerned, they have spoken unmistakably of their desire to have principles of Liberalism prevail. In the various provincial elections, he said, not only local issues, but federal issues of the greatest importance were discussed.

"Today we have in every province but one Liberal governments. What a prospect to know that one can depend upon such co-operation in meeting the problems of the day!"

"If I had not had in the past so great an experience, if I had not had the privilege of sitting at the council chamber with Laurier, if I had not the assurance that I would have the support of Liberal leaders in the provinces, a support upon which I can count, then I should hesitate to ask for the confidence of the Canadian people as I do now! But when I see all this co-operative effort coming forth, when I see this great company all dedicated to the job of bettering conditions of their fellow men, then I have confidence that we have the united strength, the ability and the numbers to serve you better than any administration you could have!"

"PERSONAL FRIENDS"

"I believe that those who have been selected as Liberal candidates in the various constituencies are men, who, if elected to Ottawa, will prove to be men that I can trust, come what weather there may. They are all men whom already I count among my personal friends. They are men who have the backing that Liberal policies deserve, and I have no doubt but what they will be returned, one and all, when the country goes to the polls on October 14."

Mr. King told his audience that he was not going to make any "specific promises of breakwaters, bridges, roads, public buildings or wharves."

The promises of Liberalism, he said, had been presented in a little pamphlet issued in February of 1933 —"just about half-way between the time Mr. Bennett came in and the time he is going to go out."

"That program was not drawn up on the eve of an election. It was not designed to catch votes. It was not prepared to apply to any particular province."

Unlike the Bennett party—and the Stevens party—the Liberal platform was not based on "promises made but never kept.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Liberal leader warned his audience of the propaganda in favor of "National Government." "Already the advance guard of the National Government group are abroad But what do they promise? Will they guarantee the integrity of the Canadian National Railways?"

There are those who think that "trade is in the nature of

had the tariffs within the empire lowered, but would not have had the tariffs against other nations raised.

"To this view Mr. Bennett was diametrically opposed," said Mr. King. "He dominated the conference, which was rather bad taste, considering that he was playing the host to the British delegation. But Mr. Bennett had his way, and the tariffs were raised against other nations outside the empire."

In this manner foreign nations had been discriminated against, and in return they had retaliated with increased tariffs.

FIGHT FOR CHANGE

Since that time the Liberal Party in both Houses at Ottawa, had fought for a change in this policy of trade. Support for this policy had been a deciding factor not only in the by-elections held in the past few years, but also in some measure in the various provincial elections.

It was not necessary for him, said the Liberal leader, to tell his audience, as Mr. Bennett had told them in 1930, that "unemployment is our first consideration."

"And it is not necessary for me to give figures to show how unemployment has grown since 1930. It has been an experience in which, to some degree, you all have shared."

The Liberal party's approach to the problem of unemployment, he declared, was through its policy of trade.

"Our purchasing power lies in our trade. There is no place where that may be seen so plainly as here in this Atlantic port. Trade has been strangled by the high tariff policies of the Bennett government. Shipping has dwindled, too, and gradually trade and industry becomes stagnant."

The Liberal Party will apply two policies to the problem of unemployment. In the first place, unemployment must be considered as a national problem. It must be considered in the light of the national welfare as a whole. It must not be considered from a provincial or municipal standpoint. Bennett's "blank cheque," said Mr. King, hand bankrupted many municipalities.

The unemployment problem, said the Liberal leader, should occupy the attention of "a great national committee, — representing trade, industry, social service, government, and religious groups.

PURELY ADVISORY

The committee which he envisioned, said the Liberal leader, would be responsible to Parliament. He did not want to give the impression that it would be like so many of the groups created by the Bennett administration, which were beyond the powers of the Parliament. The committee would act in an advisory capacity only, devoting all its ability and energy to the task of dealing with the great problem of unemployment.

"But it is not solving the problem of unemployment to keep on dipping into the treasury. We must find some permanent cure. We must realize that unemployment is the result of wrong trade policies and must apply ourselves to the task of creating new policies which will remove the barriers to trade, which will establish trade with all countries that wish to trade with us on a reciprocal basis, which will open

Cruise Ship Sends Out S.O.S. Call

LONDON, Sept. 5. — (Thursday) — An S. O. S. call was flashed from the Cunard-White Star liner Doric today, saying the vessel had been in collision with the 2,160-ton French steamer Formigny.

FROM GIBRALTAR

The Doric was on a cruise, en route from Gibraltar to London.

The British vessel, of 16,484 tons, messages that it was in collision at 41.19 degrees north, 9.34 degrees west.

The distress call was picked up by the Lands End wireless station, Lloyds said.

OFF PORTUGAL

The scene of the crash was off the Portuguese coast, about 70 miles off Oporto.

The Formigny, registered from Rouen, was bound from Dunkirk, France, to Oran, a seaport in North West Algeria.

The liner Doric, a British ship out of Liverpool, has a tonnage of 16,484. She has often called at Halifax.

Lloyd's Register lists a French vessel, Formigny of 2,166 tons, out of Rouen. It is owned by the Compagnie de Transportation Maritime et Fluviaus (Heuzey and Chastellain, managers.)

The Doric was launched at Belfast, Northern Ireland, Aug. 9, 1922.

The Formigny was built in 1915 at Stettin, Germany.

Oporto, off which the ships were reported to have collided, is a seaport in North West Portugal.

trade agreement with the United States. When the Reciprocity plan had been defeated in 1911, he said, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had remarked that another chance for such a measure might not come for many years.

"And it did not come for many years," said the Liberal leader, "it did not come again until only a few years ago, when President Roosevelt came into office in the United States. At that time Roosevelt expressed his readiness to negotiate trade treaties on a reciprocal basis with all those countries who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity. But how is it that Canada, in the face of this willingness to negotiate on the part of Washington, failed to make any agreement?"

The answer rested primarily, thought Mr King, in the manner in which Mr. Bennett had tied his own hands by the Empire agreements made at the Ottawa Conference in 1932. He had agreed that against countries outside the empire he would not reduce tariffs below a certain point; he had pegged the tariffs. In this way he had "bound and shackled his country. The 1932 agreements have stood in the way of any reciprocal agreement with the United States."

"We have on the platform this evening my friend Mr. Duff, who not only on behalf of his own constituency and province but in the interests of the whole of Canada has taken a very keen interest in this matter of reciprocity with the United States," said Mr. King. He went on to read the resolution, urging reciprocity, which Mr. Duff had moved in the House of Commons two sessions ago. This resolution had been amended by Mr. Bennett in such a manner as to leave the impression that the Bennett government was already considering the matter and had already been in negotiation with Washington.

"That was in 1933. Two years have passed. In that time Sweden has negotiated an agreement with the United States. Belgium has negotiated an agreement, and Cuba along with several other countries. But Canada has made no move. Can we assume, in face of this, that Mr. Bennett was really in earnest in 1933 when he said that he was negotiating an agreement at that time? Or was he planning to wait until immediately before an election before announcing a measure which he had postponed in his own interests and to the sacrifice of his country in the hour of her need?"

The presidential election in the United States next year might conceivably place new difficulties in the way of a trade agreement at the present time, said Mr. King. Any failure to reach a reciprocal treaty now, after the many opportunities afforded by Washington, must be held against Mr. Bennett. The Liberal party, he said, was pledged if elected to form a government, to enter into immediate negotiations with Washington to the end that a treaty advantageous to the people of both nations might be effected as early as possible.

The Liberal leader then switched to the topic of Canada's foreign policy.

PEACE OR WAR

ARE WARMLY RECEIVED



R. E. FINN, K. C.



GORDON B. ISNOR, M. L. A.

Liberal candidates in Halifax county, who were warmly applauded when they spoke at the rally in Halifax for the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King last night.

proper selection for Mr. Bennett to have made.

"There is another thing of which I would speak, and that is of the manner in which Mr Bennett has pushed aside Parliament and has endeavored to make himself a dictator. He has brought about a situation in which the great acts of state are done not by the representatives of the people but by the executive, by order-in-council."

Despite the fact that Parliament is now dissolved, said Mr King, the present prime minister has at his disposal an "open treasury from which he can take whatever amount of money he pleases so long as he

(Please turn to Page 5, Col. 7)

Nova Scotian Is On Rescue Vessel

Continued From Page One)

office here," drew the Chronicle correspondent aside and smilingly said, "I've known Captain Bornholdt, (master of the Limon) and Mr. Newcombe for many years and they're just about the two best seamen you can find on any ship.

"Nova Scotia has given the sea many fine men and Mr. Newcombe is one of them." Captain Baldwin declared as he left to "get my rubbers and go home."

(Early today, The Halifax Chronicle learned at Windsor that Everett Newcombe is more probably a native of Hantsport. There are several families of that name there, Hantsport for generations has been the home of many families closely associated with the sea.)

FIGHT STORMY SEAS.

From Massachusetts to Cuba ships last night fought the stormy Atlantice.

Darkness and wind halted transfer of 384 persons aboard the coral-bound liner Dixie off the lower Florida coast after 164 passengers had been put aboard rescue ships.

The Leise Maersk, Danish freighter, was aground on Alligator reef, 20 miles south of the Dixie. The crew, reporting no danger, awaited coast guard assistance.

The Ward liner Oriente, Capt. J. C. Jones, Liverpool, N.S., en route from New York to Havana, proceeded slowly through the tropical storm area off the Florida coast.

TO AID TUG.

A Coast Guard cutter steamed out of St. Petersburg, Fla., to aid the tug John Watson, anchored at Anclote Key on the West Florida coast.

With coast guard aid, the 65-ton schooner Edith T., aground off Lynde point near Saybrook harbor, Conn., was refloated and put into harbor. Twelve men were aboard.

Disabled Tuesday night, the British tanker Capulet was able to proceed along the East Florida coast.

The British motorship Marinette, towed to Vineyard Haven, Mass., from Pollock Rip south of Cape Cod, was also ready to resume its voyage.

RESCUE HALTS

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 4. — (AP). — A rising sea and rain halted rescue tonight of passengers from the Morgan liner Dixie, aground on treacherous French reef, with 164 out of a total of 384 persons saved, the owner's agents reported.

The report, from H. S. Hebble, supervising engineer of the line at Miami, was made to the Morgan

was every indication the sturdy liner, although taking some water, was holding her own.

The passengers were being taken off the Dixie's lee side, pulled around the bow and out into the open sea where other ships were standing by, Brown reported.

From a fan-like circle of rescue ships began an epic struggle late today to rescue the 384 passengers and crewmen from the Morgan liner Dixie, aground on jagged French reef.

Boats swung from davits into an ocean still churned by the squally aftermath of a hurricane that swept the linen on the reef at midnight Monday, and at mid-afternoon a Pan American airways pilot who skimmed over the Dixie reported four of nine steamers were taking off passengers.

Only a few minutes earlier the master of the United Fruit liner Limon reported by Tropical Radio: "Passenger transfer commencing immediately."

Along the line of rescue craft other steamers swung into action. As the Limon prepared to launch four boats, two other United Fruit boats began operations.

The Atenas wirelessed she "will stand by the Dixie" and that the San Benito, like the Limon, was "preparing to launch life boats immediately."

ROUGH SEAS HANDICAP

Rough seas were hampering the rescue efforts, Pilot Roy Keeler, pilot of the American Airways amphibian, reported.

However, the Atenas' skipper wirelessed that Captain E. W. Sundstrom of the Dixie "wants us to send motor boat and life boats" and that "sea is moderating."

All day the anxious rescuers had waited, only to be held from attempting the rescue by intermittent squalls that lashed the sea, infested by sharks and barracuda.

Davits swung outward on these vessels and eager seamen were waiting at their stations when the word came to launch their boats and pull away for the Dixie, leaking and listing on the reef for 40 hours.

Aboard the Dixie the 253 passengers and 131 members of the liner's crew awaited with apparent confidence and calm. Their captain reported the water in two of the Dixie's holds had been pumped down from 10 to eight feet despite the pounding of the breakers.

Duce Refuses To Budge One Inch

Continued From Page One)

York broker, as security for an American loan of $1,000,000.

Withdrawal of Standard Vacuum Oil corporation of the United States, after discussion with the American state department, has put a damper on the huge concession Emperor Haile Selassie signed last Friday with F. M. Rickett, British promoter acting on behalf of the African Exploration and Development corporation, a Standard Vacuum subsidiary.

But it was understood here that if a million dollar loan is forthcoming from New York brokers the other concession reported from London would be granted. The territory chosen for the latter however is likely to be no more than an area of 170 square miles held by Martin himself, for a period of 50 years.

READY TO SAIL

ing events. But Italy had said her last word.

The Paris peace proposals—which Britain hoped to press again — Aloisi dismissed as totally inadequate in their present form.

DO NOT AGREE

"Mr. Eden (Anthony Eden, British delegate and minister for League affairs) considers them generous," Aloisi said. "We do not."

"But were they not submitted as a basis for discussion?" he was asked

"What is the basis of discussion?" retorted Aloisi. "If they are intended as an end of the concessions they are unacceptable. If they are intended as a beginning, they might form a program. I asked for both political and economic concessions. The proposals were purely economic."

"Could you say what political concessions you asked?"

Aloisi returned he could not reveal their nature, as they were confidential discussions

The Italian delegate's declaration to the council was accompanied by the submission of a long memorandum, charging Ethiopia through the retention of slavery and acts of barbarism had violated engagements made when she entered the League. Therefore she was not entitled to remain in the league. Italy claimed she was not violating the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact because in signing it she made the same reservations as made by Britain.

"VITAL INTERESTS"

Concluding his address to the council, Aloisi said: "It is a question of vital interests, of primordial importance for the security and civilization of Italy. The Italian government would be wanting in its most elementary duty if it did not withdraw its confidence was regard to Ethiopia and if it did not reserve full liberty of action in order to adopt any measures necessary for the security of her colonies and the safeguarding of her own interests."

Horror Widespread In Hurricane Area

Continued From Page One)

the tracks from around it and beneath it and the coaches toppled over into the mud and water, a twisted mass of wreckage. The crew was reported safe

RUSH SUPPLIES

storm-ridden keys late today reported by wireless that all except 11 persons at Veterans' Camp No. 5 had perished. Relief headquarters previously had stated 192 veterans had been stationed at that camp but that it was possible a number of them were away on leave of absence.

Camp No. 5 and Camp No. 3, located farther south on lower Matecumbe key have not been reached by foot by rescuers, who have been halted by washouts just south of Camp No. 1, to the north. Relief officials had estimated that 250 veterans were originally located at Camp No. 1; 192 at Camp No. 5, and 241 at Camp No. 3.

"Survivors of Camp Five numbering 11 are at Camp Three. All others perished. At Camp Three are 45 known dead, 25 wounded and 75 refugees. Plenty of food and water, Coast Guard cutter just arrived," Stewart reported.

Pilot Foy Keeler, flying the survey plane also reported to Pan American:

"Conditions on keys from Tavernier to Matecumbe most serious. Many dead laid out. Great many people walking around without any shelter at present Waiting for Red Cross party to return medicine to Lower Matecumbe."

LOST IN RUINS

Heart-rending tales of horror and suffering were brought out of the wind-wracked keys today by survivors. Typical of them was that told by Dr. Lasser Alexander, medical examiner at one of the veterans' camps on Matecumbe key.

"I was at Snake Creek hotel, which was used as a hospital. This collapsed about 10 p. m., with many persons under the ruins There were about 40 patients in this building, about half of them women and children. Out of this number, there were only seven men and three or four of the women saved.

"When the building toppled over, I was able to walk out through a hole in the wall into about three or four feet of water filled with floating timbers and debris. The wind was about 50 or 60 miles an hour and carried flying timbers that caused most of the casualties.

ONLY SURVIVOR

Joseph Factsau, timekeeper at Camp No. 3, was the only known person to have escaped alive from the camp. He was taken to a Miami hospital for treatment to an injured spine, and told a graphic story of how he saw his wife, two daughters and two grandchildren perish in the storm.

"The building we were placed in lasted only an hour," said Factsau, a former army aviator " I tried to make a human chain from the building to the railroad track to get all the women and children to safety.

A Foundation for Every Figure In WOODS Fall Showing of LADY MAC Underfashions!

NOW . . . we're going to be personal about the Modes of Autumn . . . we have to if we're to turn you out with that sleek, finished look of Autumn 1935. Your foundation must create exactly the right smooth curved lines without the tiniest protrusion. These "invisible" aids to clothes success are now ready . . . and we have a garment for every figure type, and expert Corsetieres to fit you properly. Following are the LADY MAC garments we have to show you:



Side Hook Combinations, $3.50 to $13.00

Step-in Combinations $8.50 to $16.00

Side Hook Girdles $1.95 to $9.00

Step-in Girdles $2.95 to $12.00

Front Clasp Girdles $3.50 to $10.00

Front Lace Corsets $2.95 to $9.00

Miss Betty Thompson

Special Representative OF LADY MAC Corsets Here Today, Friday, and Saturday Morning

The Wood Bros. Co., Ltd.

"Where You Shop For Better Merchandise"

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"NEXT PRIME MINISTER."

Mr. Mackenzie King was then introduced to the audience as the "next prime minister of Canada!"

Mr. King opened by relating something of his recollection of great political struggles in Canada in which he had taken part. All of these great struggles had come to the mind while sitting on the platform, and he had noticed in the audience, he said, an interest and an enthusiasm which he could not recall having ever watched before.

There was a reason for this, he said. "Perhaps there is not one of you here tonight who has not in the past five years, experienced some privation, some suffering, or some difficulty in making a living."

This thought, he said, provided an inspiration for a Liberal Leader, for one who during the past five years of the Bennett regime had witnessed the most reactionary government that Canada had ever known.

COLLECTIVE WISDOM

"There you have a picture of a political party, "said Mr. King, in speaking of the Liberal candidates on the platform, the members of the Nova Scotian Legislature, and the men and women workers he had met. "That is why you are asked



THE CUNARD-WHITE STAR LINER DORIC.

to support this political party. It has not been called into being at the last moment since prorogation. It is an organization that will help to have problems solved,—not by the genius of any one individual, but by the collective wisdom of this great group of men and women."

During the past few weeks, said the Liberal Leader, he had spoken to, and had received assurances of support from, the Liberal premiers of other provinces in Canada. He paid high tribute to the "brain and heart" of Premier Angus L Macdonald, whom he described as one of the foremost Liberal leaders in Canada.

"ONE OF THE BEST"

"He's one of the best!" shouted a voice in the crowd.

"So far as the people of Canada are concerned, they have spoken unmistakably of their desire to have principles of Liberalism prevail. In the various provincial elections, he said, not only local issues, but federal issues of the greatest importance were discussed.

"Today we have in every province but one Liberal governments. What a prospect to know that one can depend upon such co-operation in meeting the problems of the day!"

"If I had not had in the past so great an experience, if I had not had the privilege of sitting at the council chamber with Laurier, if I had not the assurance that I would have the support of Liberal leaders in the provinces, a support upon which I can count, then I should hesitate to ask for the confidence of the Canadian people as I do now! But when I see all this co-operative effort coming forth, when I see this great company all dedicated to the job of bettering conditions of their fellow men, then I have confidence that we have the united strength, the ability and the numbers to serve you better than any administration you could have!"

"PERSONAL FRIENDS"

"I believe that those who have been selected as Liberal candidates in the various constituencies are men, who, if elected to Ottawa, will prove to be men that I can trust, come what weather there may. They are all men whom already I count among my personal friends. They are men who have the backing that Liberal policies deserve, and I have no doubt but what they will be returned, one and all, when the country goes to the polls on October 14."

Mr. King told his audience that he was not going to make any "specific promises of breakwaters, bridges, roads, public buildings or wharves."

The promises of Liberalism, he said, had been presented in a little pamphlet issued in February of 1933 —"just about half-way between the time Mr. Bennett came in and the time he is going to go out."

"That program was not drawn up on the eve of an election. It was not designed to catch votes. It was not prepared to apply to any particular province."

Unlike the Bennett party—and the Stevens party—the Liberal platform was not based on "promises made but never kept.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Liberal leader warned his audience of the propaganda in favor of "National Government." "Already the advance guard of the National Government group are abroad But what do they promise? Will they guarantee the integrity of the Canadian National Railways?"

There are those who think that "trade is in the nature of exchange." That is the Liberal view. There are others, he said, who believe that "trade is in the nature of war," who believe that one nation cannot benefit by trade except to the detriment of some other nation or nations. This view is the typical Conservative one, that "trade is in the nature of war."

Mr. Bennett, however, had come into office on a promise to find markets and end unemployment. "I want to say this: I am not attacking Mr. Bennett personally, nor any member of his government; but I do believe that Mr. Bennett thought that by an application of high tariff policies he could provide a protected market at home and thus give employment to Canadians."

TARIFF POLICIES FAIL

"Unfortunately, Mr. Bennett did not know enough about economics, he did not know enough about social problems. The past five years have demonstrated to us all to what an extent his high tariff policies have failed," said Mr. King.

Mr King spoke of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932. Mr. Baldwin, representing the British delegation, had very plainly posed this issue of trade. "There were two methods: one by lowering the tariffs within the empire; the other by increasing the tariff against countries outside the empire."

This had been Baldwin's statement, and Mr. Baldwin had favored an empire trade scheme based on the first plan. He would have had the tariffs within the empire lowered, but would not have had the tariffs against other nations raised.

"To this view Mr. Bennett was diametrically opposed," said Mr. King. "He dominated the conference, which was rather bad taste, considering that he was playing the host to the British delegation. But Mr. Bennett had his way, and the tariffs were raised against other nations outside the empire."

In this manner foreign nations had been discriminated against, and in return they had retaliated with increased tariffs.

FIGHT FOR CHANGE

Since that time the Liberal Party in both Houses at Ottawa, had fought for a change in this policy of trade. Support for this policy had been a deciding factor not only in the by-elections held in the past few years, but also in some measure in the various provincial elections.

It was not necessary for him, said the Liberal leader, to tell his audience, as Mr. Bennett had told them in 1930, that "unemployment is our first consideration."

"And it is not necessary for me to give figures to show how unemployment has grown since 1930. It has been an experience in which, to some degree, you all have shared."

The Liberal party's approach to the problem of unemployment, he declared, was through its policy of trade.

"Our purchasing power lies in our trade. There is no place where that may be seen so plainly as here in this Atlantic port. Trade has been strangled by the high tariff policies of the Bennett government. Shipping has dwindled, too, and gradually trade and industry becomes stagnant."

The Liberal Party will apply two policies to the problem of unemployment. In the first place, unemployment must be considered as a national problem. It must be considered in the light of the national welfare as a whole. It must not be considered from a provincial or municipal standpoint. Bennett's "blank cheque," said Mr. King, hand bankrupted many municipalities.

The unemployment problem, said the Liberal leader, should occupy the attention of "a great national committee, — representing trade, industry, social service, government, and religious groups.

PURELY ADVISORY

The committee which he envisioned, said the Liberal leader, would be responsible to Parliament. He did not want to give the impression that it would be like so many of the groups created by the Bennett administration, which were beyond the powers of the Parliament. The committee would act in an advisory capacity only, devoting all its ability and energy to the task of dealing with the great problem of unemployment.

"But it is not solving the problem of unemployment to keep on dipping into the treasury. We must find some permanent cure. We must realize that unemployment is the result of wrong trade policies and must apply ourselves to the task of creating new policies which will remove the barriers to trade, which will establish trade with all countries that wish to trade with us on a reciprocal basis, which will open the channels of transportation and once again set the wheels of industry turning."

TO CONTINUE SAFEGUARDS

In its policy of tariff revision, said Mr. King, it was not the policy of the Liberal party to make of Canada any sort of international dumping ground. The same principles of safeguarding Canadian industry which had been applied by Fielding and Dunning in previous Liberal administrations would continue to guide the Liberal party if elected to office at the next election.

"All that was done by former Liberal administrations for the good of our industries will be preserved, not destroyed. All due care would be exercised in the process of changing the country's trade policy and there would be no precipitate action which might in any way injure a legitimate Canadian industry. But what the Bennett government had done, through its high tariffs, to strangle industry, would promptly be undone, Mr. King said.

"I believe that what Canada needs more than anything else," said Mr. King, "is the sympathetic physician's touch. It is from the lack of such consideration that Canada has been suffering."

RECIPROCITY

A storm of cheers met Mr. King's announcement that a Liberal government was prepared to enter into a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States. When the Reciprocity plan had been defeated in 1911, he said, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had remarked that another chance for such a measure might not come for many years.

"And it did not come for many years," said the Liberal leader. "It did not come again until only a few years ago, when President Roosevelt came into office in the United States. At that time Roosevelt expressed his readiness to negotiate trade treaties on a reciprocal basis with all those countries who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity. But how is it that Canada, in the face of this willingness to negotiate on the part of Washington, failed to make any agreement?"

The answer rested primarily, thought Mr King, in the manner in which Mr. Bennett had tied his own hands by the Empire agreements made at the Ottawa Conference in 1932. He had agreed that against countries outside the empire he would not reduce tariffs below a certain point; he had pegged the tariff. In this way he had "bound and shackled his country. The 1932 agreements have stood in the way of any reciprocal agreement with the United States."

"We have on the platform this evening my friend Mr. Duff, who not only on behalf of his own constituency and province but in the interests of the whole of Canada has taken a very keen interest in this matter of reciprocity with the United States," said Mr. King. He went on to read the resolution, urging reciprocity, which Mr. Duff had moved in the House of Commons two sessions ago. This resolution had been amended by Mr. Bennett in such a manner as to leave the impression that the Bennett government was already considering the matter and had already been in negotiation with Washington.

"That was in 1933. Two years have passed. In that time Sweden has negotiated an agreement with the United States. Belgium has negotiated an agreement, and Cuba along with several other countries. But Canada has made no move. Can we assume, in face of this, that Mr. Bennett was really in earnest in 1933 when he said that he was negotiating an agreement at that time? Or was he planning to wait until immediately before an election before announcing a measure which he had postponed in his own interests and to the sacrifice of his country in the hour of her need?"

The presidential election in the United States next year might conceivably place new difficulties in the way of a trade agreement at the present time, said Mr. King. Any failure to reach a reciprocal treaty now, after the many opportunities afforded by Washington, must be held against Mr. Bennett. The Liberal party, he said, was pledged if elected to form a government, to enter into immediate negotiations with Washington to the end that a treaty advantageous to the people of both nations might be effected as early as possible.

The Liberal leader then switched to the topic of Canada's foreign policy.

PEACE OR WAR

"At Geneva today," he said, "the League of Nations Council is sitting on one of the most momentous issues in its history. All of us are most anxious to see the morning papers and find out what transpired today at Geneva, for it may be that upon the outcome of that meeting hangs the great issue of Peace or War.

"It may be that within the next two weeks we shall see the beginning of a war between two nations, a war which may very well bring into its ambit the British Empire—even Canada. Yes, we may be drawn into it

"Where does Canada stand?" asked Mr. King. "It will be October the fourteenth before the election takes place. It will be even later before a Parliament is assembled and a government formed. But during this most critical moment We are without a parliament to consider so momentous a matter. And who have we as Canada's representatives at the League of Nations? They are three individuals who, so far as I know, have not had even county council experience."

SHOULD SEND MINISTERS

Mr. Bennett, he said, should have sent to Geneva "at least two of his cabinet ministers. But he needs them at home to help him conduct the election campaign. And Mr. Bennett is the man who speaks of putting country before party!" The government should have sent to Geneva men with authority to speak for the Government of Canada. A man of the type of Sir Robert Bordon, Mr. King suggested, might have been a more

The distress call was picked up by the Lands End wireless station, Lloyds said.

OFF PORTUGAL

The scene of the crash was off the Portuguese coast, about 70 miles off Oporto.

The Formigny, registered from Rouen, was bound from Dunkirk, France, to Oran, a seaport in North West Algeria.

The liner Doric, a British ship out of Liverpool, has a tonnage of 16,484. She has often called at Halifax.

Lloyd's Register lists a French vessel, Formigny of 2,166 tons, out of Rouen. It is owned by the Compagnie de Transportation Maritime et Fluviaus (Heuzey and Chastellain, managers.)

The Doric was launched at Belfast, Northern Ireland, Aug. 9, 1922.

The Formigny was built in 1915 at Stettin, Germany.

Oporto, off which the ships were reported to have collided, is a seaport in North West Portugal.





R. E. FINN, K. C. GORDON B. ISNOR, M. L. A.

Liberal candidates in Halifax county, who were warmly applauded when they spoke at the rally in Halifax for the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King last night.

proper selection for Mr. Bennett to have made.

"There is another thing of which I would speak, and that is of the manner in which Mr Bennett has pushed aside Parliament and has endeavored to make himself a dictator. He has brought about a situation in which the great acts of state are done not by the representatives of the people but by the executive, by order-in-council."

Despite the fact that Parliament is now dissolved, said Mr. King, the present prime minister has at his disposal an "open treasury from which he can take whatever amount of money he pleases so long as he

(Please turn to Page 5, Col. 7)

Nova Scotian Is On Rescue Vessel

Continued From Page One)

office here," drew the Chronicle correspondent aside and smilingly said, "I've known Captain Bornboldt, (master of the Limon) and Mr. Newcombe for many years and they're just about the two best seamen you can find on any ship.

"Nova Scotia has given the sea many fine men and Mr. Newcombe is one of them." Captain Baldwin declared as he left to "get my rubbers and go home."

(Early today, The Halifax Chronicle learned at Windsor that Everett Newcombe is more probably a native of Hantsport. There are several families of that name there, Hantsport for generations has been the home of many families closely associated with the sea.)

FIGHT STORMY SEAS.

From Massachusetts to Cuba ships last night fought the stormy Atlantice.

Darkness and wind halted transfer of 384 persons aboard the coal-bound liner Dixie off the lower Florida coast after 164 passengers had been put aboard rescue ships.

The Leise Maersk, Danish freighter, was aground on Alligator reef, 20 miles south of the Dixie. The crew, reporting no danger, awaited coast guard assistance.

The Ward liner Oriente, Capt. J. C. Jones, Liverpool, N.S., en route from New York to Havana, proceeded slowly through the tropical storm area off the Florida coast.

TO AID TUG.

A Coast Guard cutter steamed out of St. Petersburg, Fla., to aid the tug John Watson, anchored at Anclote Key on the West Florida coast.

With coast guard aid, the 65-ton schooner Edith T. aground off Lynde point near Saybrook harbor, Conn., was refloated and put into harbor. Twelve men were aboard.

Disabled Tuesday night, the British tanker Capulet was able to proceed aolng the East Florida coast.

The British motorship Marinette, towed to Vineyard Haven, Mass., from Pollock Rip south of Cape Cod, was also ready to resume its voyage.

RESCUE HALTS

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 4. — (AP). — A rising sea and rain halted rescue tonight of passengers from the Morgan liner Dixie, aground on treacherous French reef, with 164 out of a total of 384 persons saved, the owner's agents reported.

The report, from H. S. Hebble, supervising engineer of the line at Miami, was made to the Morgan line offices in New York almost 48 hours after a hurricane had swept the big ship on the jagged reef.

At the time the weather halted rescue efforts, 110 passengers and 54 crewmen had been transferred from the Dixie to six other ships, Hebble asserted.

"Had to stop transfer account rising seas and rain," his report stated.

He listed the following passengers and crewmen aboard rescue ships, most of which, he said, were proceeding to Miami, 60 miles north of the scene of their stirring fight with the elements:

United Fruit liner Atenas: 20 passengers.

Morgan liner El Occidente: 36 passengers, 14 crew.

Morgan liner El Mundo: 20 passengers.

U. S. Coast Guard cutter Carrabassett: 24 passengers.

Tanker Reaper: 10 passengers.

United Fruit liner San Benito: 40 members of crew.

The cutter Carrabassett, in a wireless message to Jacksonville Coast Guard headquarters, said a stiff southwest gale halted the lifeboats from the fleet of rescue craft with their task of rescuing the the Dixie's passengers and crew from jagged French reef less than half completed.

HOLDING OWN

While definite information was lacking, it was believed the remaining passengers aboard the Dixie were in no immediate danger. There was every indication the sturdy liner, although taking some water, was holding her own.

The passengers were being taken off the Dixie's lee side, pulled around the bow and out into the open sea where other ships were standing by, Brown reported.

From a fan-like circle of rescue ships began an epic struggle late today to rescue the 384 passengers and crewmen from the Morgan liner Dixie, aground on jagged French reef.

Boats swung from davits into an ocean still churned by the squally aftermath of a hurricane that swept the liner on the reef at midnight Monday, and at mid-afternoon a Pan American airways pilot who skimmed over the Dixie reported four of nine steamers were taking off passengers.

Only a few minutes earlier the master of the United Fruit liner Limon reported by Tropical Radio: "Passenger transfer commencing immediately."

Along the line of rescue craft other steamers swung into action. As the Limon prepared to launch four boats, two other United Fruit boats began operations.

The Atenas wirelessed she "will stand by the Dixie" and that the San Benito, like the Limon, was "preparing to launch life boats immediately."

ROUGH SEAS HANDICAP

Rough seas were hampering the rescue efforts, Pilot Roy Keeler, pilot of the American Airways amphibian, reported.

However, the Atenas' skipper wirelessed that Captain E. W. Sundstrom of the Dixie "wants us to send motor boat and life boats" and that "sea is moderating."

All day the anxious rescuers had waited, only to be held from attempting the rescue by intermittent squalls that lashed the sea, infested by sharks and barracuda.

Davits swung outward on these vessels and eager seamen were waiting at their stations when the word came to launch their boats and pull away for the Dixie, leaking and listing on the reef for 40 hours.

Aboard the Dixie the 253 passengers and 131 members of the liner's crew awaited with apparent confidence and calm. Their captain reported the water in two of the Dixie's holds had been pumped down from 10 to eight feet despite the pounding of the breakers.

Duce Refuses To Budge One Inch

Continued From Page One)

York broker, as security for an American loan of $1,000,000.

Withdrawal of Standard Vacuum Oil corporation of the United States, after discussion with the American state department, has put a damper on the huge concession Emperor Haile Selassie signed last Friday with F. M. Rickett, British promoter acting on behalf of the African Exploration and Development corporation, a Standard Vacuum subsidiary.

But it was understood here that if a million dollar loan is forthcoming from New York brokers the other concession reported from London would be granted. The territory chosen for the latter however is likely to be no more than an area of 170 square miles held by Martin himself, for a period of 50 years.

READY TO SAIL

News of the reported Chertok concession was heard after the huge Rickett negotiation The Ethiopian legation in London confirmed that Chertok had been offered territory as a concession for a million dollar loan and said the money was not put up and therefore the agreement was not signed. Chertok in New York contends he is ready to sail for London and put up the money before the offer expires, Oct. 17.

The Martin territory is in Wallega province, richest platinum and gold bearing area in Ethiopia. It is understood here Martin intends to hand over the money to Emperor Haile Selassie to help finance the probable war with Italy.

Other similar concessions are held by several foreigners, including a French syndicate.

By GEORGE HAMBLETON
Canadian Press Staff Writer

GENEVA, Sept. 4. — Benito Mussolini declines to budge. He reserves complete liberty of action either to remain in the League of Nations, to leave it, or to declare war against Ethiopia. And his decision is final and irrevocable.

In a press interview tonight, Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italian delegate to the League Council meeting which began today, added a sting to the pungent statement he made to the council earlier It was not his statement, Aloisi declared, but that of the Italian government. He personally would remain at Geneva, playing a passive part and watching events. But Italy had said her last word.

The Paris peace proposals—which Britain hoped to press again — Aloisi dismissed as totally inadequate in their present form.

DO NOT AGREE

"Mr. Eden (Anthony Eden, British delegate and minister for League affairs) considers them generous," Aloisi said. "We do not."

"But were they not submitted as a basis for discussion?" he was asked

"What is the basis of discussion?" retorted Aloisi. "If they are intended as an end of the concessions they are unacceptable. If they are intended as a beginning, they might form a program. I asked for both political and economic concessions. The proposals were purely economic."

"Could you say what political concessions you asked?"

Aloisi returned he could not reveal their nature, as they were confidential discussions

The Italian delegate's declaration to the council was accompanied by the submission of a long memorandum, charging Ethiopia through the retention of slavery and acts of barbarism had violated engagements made when she entered the League. Therefore she was not entitled to remain in the league. Italy claimed she was not violating the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact because in signing it she made the same reservations as made by Britain.

"VITAL INTERESTS"

Concluding his address to the council, Aloisi said: "It is a question of vital interests, of primordial importance for the security and civilization of Italy. The Italian government would be wanting in its most elementary duty if it did not withdraw its confidence with regard to Ethiopia and if it did not reserve full liberty of action in order to adopt any measures necessary for the security of her colonies and the safeguarding of her own interests."

HorrorWidespread In Hurricane Area

Continued From Page One)

the tracks from around it and beneath it and the coaches toppled over into the mud and water, a twisted mass of wreckage. The crew was reported safe

RUSH SUPPLIES

Trucks loaded with medical supplies, food, and clothing supplied by the Red Cross, National Guard, and volunteer groups, rumbled southward from here on errands of mercy to the injured and those left homeless by the storm's fury.

President Roosevelt personally ordered all available federal forces to render aid and Coast Guard ships were dispatched to act as hospital bases in the isolated keys.

Confronting the rescue workers was the gruesome task of removing to Miami the bodies of all those who perished on the keys, some of which are reachable now only by boat since highways and railroad beds were washed out.

Some rescuers reported bodies could be seen pinned under the wreckage of their homes and others were strewn out about in the open. Belief was expressed that some of the bodies may have been washed out to sea by the high tidal wave that struck the keys.

SCENES OF MISERY

Scenes of death, misery, and destruction greeted the eyes of those who journeyed today to the rugged keys to lend a helping hand to the hurricane victims.

Until rescue workers can reach the ragged keys farther south, belief was expressed by many of them that the heaviest loss of life probably was felt on Matecumbe keys and fishing villages on the Plantation key and Key Largo.

Dr. Joe Stewart, who flew in a Pan American survey plane over the storm-ridden keys late today reported by wireless that all except 11 persons at Veterans' Camp No. 5 had perished Relief headquarters previously had stated 192 veterans had been stationed at that camp but that it was possible a number of them were away on leave of absence.

Camp No. 5 and Camp No. 3, located farther south on lower Matecumbe key have not been reached by foot by rescuers, who have been halted by washouts just south of Camp No. 1, to the north. Relief officials had estimated that 250 veterans were originally located at Camp No. 1; 192 at Camp No. 5, and 241 at Camp No. 3.

"Survivors of Camp Five numbering 11 are at Camp Three. All others perished. At Camp Three are 45 known dead, 25 wounded, and 75 refugees. Plenty of food and water, Coast Guard cutter just arived," Stewart reported.

Pilot Foy Keeler, flying the survey plane also reported to Pan American:

"Conditions on keys from Tavernier to Matecumbe most serious. Many dead laid out. Great many people walking around without any shelter at present Waiting for Red Cross party to return medicine to Lower Matecumbe."

LOST IN RUINS

Heart-rending tales of horror and suffering were brought out of the wind-wracked keys today by survivors. Typical of them was that told by Dr. Lasser Alexander, medical examiner at one of the veterans' camps on Matecumbe key.

"I was at Snake Creek hotel, which was used as a hospital. This collapsed about 10 p. m., with many persons under the ruins There were about 40 patients in this building, about half of them women and children. Out of this number, there were only seven men and three or four of the women saved.

"When the building toppled over, I was able to walk out through a hole in the wall into about three or four feet of water filled with floating timbers and debris. The wind was about 50 or 60 miles an hour and carried flying timbers that caused most of the casualties.

ONLY SURVIVOR

Joseph Factsau, timekeeper at Camp No. 3, was the only known person to have escaped alive from the camp. He was taken to a Miami hospital for treatment to an injured spine, and told a graphic story of how he saw his wife, two daughters and two grandchildren perish in the storm.

"The building we were placed in lasted only an hour," said Factsau, a former army aviator " I tried to make a human chain from the building to the railroad track to get all the women and children to safety, but I was washed into the gulf by a high wave, I swam back as quickly as I could and reached shore just as the hospital (the Snake Creek hotel) collapsed. I heard my wife calling my name but I was not able to get to her in time. They were all killed under the ruins."

LONDON, Sept. 4 — The News Chronicle said today the United States magazine "Time" has been censored for the second week in succession, a page understood to refer to a visit by the Prince of Wales to the Riviera being torn out of all copies sold in Great Britain.



Step-in Combinations
$8.50 to $16.00

Side Hook Girdles
$1.95 to $9.00

Step-in Girdles
$2.95 to $12.00

Front Clasp Girdles
$3.50 to $10.00

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$2.95 to $9.00

Miss Betty Thompson

Special Representative OF LADY MAC Corsets Here Today, Friday, and Saturday Morning

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BACKACHE

Flush Kidneys of Waste Matter, Poisons and Acid and Stop Getting Up Nights

When your kidneys are clogged and your bladder is irritated and passage scanty and often smarts and burns you need Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules, a fine harmless stimulant and diuretic that always works and costs but 40 cents at any modern drug store. It's one good, safe way to put healthy activity into kidneys and bladder—you'll sleep sound the whole night through. But be sure and get GOLD MEDAL—right from Haarlem in Holland—you are assured of results.

Other symptoms of weak kidneys and irritated bladder are backache, puffy eyes, leg cramps, moist palms, burning or scanty passage. (Advt)

2 of/de 2

since 1931.

* * * *

RATHER TO OUR SURPRISE we find the St. Louis Cardinal baseball club is NOT a two-man team.

From reading the newspaper despatches we had formed the opinion that Dizzy and Paul Dean were teh Cardinals.

* * * *

Without great outfielding, steady infielding, s[illegible] catching, the base running of Pepper Martin, and the batting of Ducky-Wucky Medwick the Deans would be just two ball players, we learn.

* * * *

The Deans are good but one of the reasons they are so good is because the Cardinals as a team are on a par with any in the league.

* * * *

COUNT GEORGE ZARYNOFF'S record in Halifax is one hundred per cent.

Without the aid of silly acrobatics, funny faces and grotesque mannerisms, the rolly-poly Ukranian has wormed his way into the hearts of the wrestling-loving populace of this fair city.

* * * *

Against the rough and ready Gus Sonnenberg, Zarynoff was at his best. He scintillated against clever Henry Piers and outsmarted the human dynamo, Tommy Rae, here Tuesday night.

Much has been written concerning the honesty of wrestling but in fairness it must be said that modern wrestling has produced many fine characters, many unique personalities and many sterling performers.

* * * *

One of the greatest performers now making the circuits is undoubtedly the Count. He has something none of the others seem to have, his work is cleanly and cleverly done and his personality is really a rare thing.

Main Street Hawks Win Protest Over Pirates

Travelling six hundred miles to lodge a protest with the Nova Scotia softball association officials of the Main Street Hawks of Glace Bay were heard by a sub-committee of the association last night. The Hawks were protesting the decision of the base umpire, made in their final game with the Pirates for the junior softball championship of Glace Bay.

The wire which came to J. Elliott Hudson from Glace Bay read "Play-off game betwen Hawks and Pirates protested on umpire's decision at third base. Declared runner safe. The Glace Bay sofeball commission upheld the umpire's decision that the fielder's foot was off the base when the play was made. Losing team still protects. Give decision by wire." John Dick, president, commission.

The return wire read "Umpire's decision final."

But the sub-committee, comprising J. Elliott Hudson, J. E. Ahearn Frank Martin, and Vince McSweeney, reversed their decision when they heard testimony from umpire-in-chief Izzy Hyiski, that the fielder's foot was on the base.

SEEKS CONTROL



COLONEL HAMMOND

president of the New York Rangers hockey club who is seeking control of Madison Square Gardens.

Gateways Off For Tilt In Dominion

YARMOUTH, Sept. 4—The Gateways in all their glory set off for Dominion tonight in a gaily decked bus which drew a crowd of fans sufficient to block Main street for some time as the lads were given best wishes.

The entire team will make the trip and they will be accompanied by Charles Pettit, treasurer of the Y.A.A.A. The local fans are keen for the opening of the series with Dominion and still hold confidence that the Gateways will take the miners. Arrangements have been completed for an inning by inning bulletin report from the Domnion park which will be relayed by wire to Yarmouth and then broadcast via CJLS, local radio station.

A number of Yarmouthians will attend the game at Dominion and some of the enthused followers of the game have already shoved off on the start of the long drive down to Cape Breton.

QUARTET OF REDS

LEXINGTON, Ky.—When coach Chet Wynne of the University of Kentucky calls for "Red" he may find himself surrounded by fiery-thatched football players. There are four "Reds" on the Wildcat squad.

Detroit Gripped By Series Fever

DETROIT, Sept. 4—Manager Mickey Cochrane and his Detroit Tigers may not know it, but real world series fever gripped their home field today.

"Yeah—this is for the series," grinned head groundkeeper Ned Conway, as he directed half a hundred workmen laying 2,000 feet of new sod in the infield. From the heights of the press box came the ring of hammers as carpenters reinforced the section which last fall seated more than 500 writers.

A gigantic derrick towered beyond the left field wall, lifting sections of the electrically operated scoreboard, which will be moved to right field. Bleachers which will seat 17,500 persons will be built this year the same as last. The new stands will increase the park's seating capacity to about 47,000.

Warrington Loses In Rugby Contest

LONDON, Sept. 4. — In English Rugby League games played today Huddersfield playing at home defeated Warrington 6-4 and Leigh won from Wigan 12-10 on the latter's grounds.

FISH TAKE THE JUMPS

TOPEKA, Kas.—Harry E. Gavitt has some trained blue gills. He ties bread to the top of a wire hoop and holds it just above the water. The fish jump eight to 10 inches in order to hit the bread and go through the hoop.

gage of the 12 people in it, and porters yell and snatch until two of our fellow passengers, the chief customs inspector and the chief of railway police in the territory from Awash to the border, make order out of chaos and we file behind a safari of 17 porters, carrying trunks and grips on their heads, toward the hotel where Bollolakoses runs. I am not quite sure yet whether there are five Bollolakoses or whether Bollolakos has five hotels, but if you go into any Abyssinian town the keyword for lodging seems to be Bollolakos.

VISITOR

We get a room, finally, and the porters are paid and shoved off the porch. Then I try to sleep. At four I am to be awakened by the hotel boy, but at three thirty I am awakened by a bedbug that starts at my right shoulder and criss-crossing down to my left hip before departing. The welts, like silver dollars across my back, go quickly and I sleep again.

Then the nightmare of getting porters again and re-entering the train. Our customs and police inspectors do wonders, with courtly courtesy to us and howls of Amharic to the porters, inspectors and train guards. We are off again. At the start the square wattle huts of the lower regions have changed to almost clean round tukuls of the plateau that are thatched with dura corn. Then comes another strip from Dante's notebook—a lava plain that no tank could ever pass, no foot soldiers cross without previous engineering provisions and full consolidation of each camp into a supply system. Over this lava bed of black rock knife-edges and mountain chasms, we reach the Awash bridge.

It is a thin steel span over a chasm in the black rock beneath which the Awash river runs toward the Danakil desert—losing itself in the hot sands of the country where the natives mutilate their enemies in a way that cannot be mentioned.

Italy could bomb this bridge, easily. It would cut off Abyssinia's train connection with the outside world. But what matter to Abyssinia at war for its hearths? The world has turned its back on Abyssinia for centuries and Abyssinia can lose its railroad without worry if the nations have already stopped trade with her.

Then the lava gives away and again is the mimosa and the thorn tree, with grasses rising thicker and thicker, and occasionally a baobab with the weaver birds working at their nests. We pass the down-bound train, and this letter heads back to Djibouti while I enter the farm lands of the domains of His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie First, by the Grace of God King of Kings of Ethiopia, Lion of Judah—and his capital, Addis Ababa, where hotel clerks and goat herders are drilling ready for war.

(Copyright 1935)

Throng Listens To Liberal Chief

D24679

(Continued from Page 2)

does it in the name of unemployment relief." The "peace, order and good government," legislation, he added, also gives Mr. Bennett full power to dictate what Canada shall do or not even in matters of so grave a nature as war.

TOWARDS DICTATORSHIP.

These were only indications of the direction in which the country was tending under Conservative rule. The country was heading towards dictatorship in which all the affairs of the people would come beneath the control of a single individual.

The time had come, said Mr. King, when Canadians must decide what the course of the next few years should be. The Liberal party, he said, was not a "one-man party"; nor was it a "one-ism" party, not standing "only for social credit or only for reconstruction." The Liberal party did not move in the direction of dictatorship; it moved rather in the direction of a greater freedom for the mass of mankind. Even as Liberalism in the past had fought for civil liberty, for political freedom, for religious liberty, so today it was fighting for "economic liberty."

In this struggle for economic liberty, said the Liberal Leader, the party had behind it all the finest traditions of militant Liberalism. It was a party with experience, like a great river nearing the sea. Its rich store of experience enabled it to deal with the present situation with those measures best suited to the hour. He felt confident, he said, that with this background and with the vitality and enthusiasm which the younger generation of workers were bringing to the Liberal party, he could rely upon a measure of popular support which would ensure that a Liberal victory in the coming elections would mean better and more prosperous days ahead.

WELL KNOWN LIBERALS THERE

Among the large group of well known Liberals who occupied seats on the platform at last night's meeting were the following:

Miss Marjorie Dunsworth, president, 20th Century Liberal Club; Mrs. R. K. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. George Farquhar, Mr. and Mrs. Goffrey Stevens, Dartmouth; Hon. L. C. Gardner, Yarmouth; A. T. Logan, Pictou; Mr. J. Murray Logan, Hon. Michael Dwyer, Hon. A. S. and Mrs. MacMillan, Dr. M. E. McGarry, Inverness; Don. F. Fraser, M. L. A., New Glasgow; John Murphy, Halifax; William C. Wickwire, Halifax; Hon. C. W. Comeau, Comeauville; J. S. Smiley, K. C., Amherst; George E. Hagen, M. L. A., Halifax; H. B. McColough, Pictou; J. D. Collins, Amherst; Robert E. Finn, K. C., Halifax; Gordon B. Isnor, M. L. A., Halifax; J. D. McKenzie, M. L. A., Middleton; J. J. Kinley, Lunenburg; J. L. Ilsley, M. P. Kentville; Hon. and Mrs. J. H. MacQuarrie, Halifax; Senator Hance Logan, Miss Annie Stuart, president of Nova Scotia Women's Liberal Association; W. E. Donovan, president Halifax City and County Liberal Association; Premier and Mrs. Angus L. Macdonald, Donald MacLennan, K. C., Inverness; William Duff, M. P., Lunenburg; Dr. D. J. Hartigan, New Waterford; Kenneth J. Cochrane, Cumberland.

The band of the Princess Louise Fusiliers, under the direction of Russell Ward, provided the meeting with some excellent musical selections during intervals.



The recipe for refreshment whenever you're thirsty or tired—is a long, cool, stimulating drink of Sussex Ginger Ale, the buoyant beverage. Cooling and energizing, it lifts you up when you feel down and starts you off again invigorated. Buy it by the case—in this 28 oz. economy-size bottle . . . Your dealer has it.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21680

Office of the Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Star.

Date September 5th 1935.

Subject

High Tariffs Go, Says King

But Legitimate Industry Will Not Be Injured

Halifax, Sept. 4 (CP).—High tariffs imposed by the Bennett Government will be removed gradually under a Liberal regime, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said in a speech here tonight. A Liberal Government, however, would "not injure any legitimate industry" by lowering tariffs, and would not take away any of the protection given Canadian industry prior to 1930.

"So far as duties were imposed under Sir Wilfrid Laurier's regime and under the other Liberal Governments," said Mr. King, "all that was done for the good of industry will be preserved, and will not be destroyed. But so far as new, excessive and arbitrary tariffs have been imposed, we will look at what has been done since 1930 and we will undo what has been done by the present Government in that direction."

Proceed Gradually.

The Liberals might have to proceed gradually in lowering tariffs, he warned. They did not intend "at one fell swoop to wipe away all that the present Government has done," nor to place any Canadian industry at the mercy of world competition under new conditions which had grown up in the last five years.

Canadian trade needed a physician. When a physician was called in and found a patient was getting wrong treatment he changed the treatment gradually to avoid shock and disturbance. A Liberal Government would act as a physician and would go carefully in applying its new tariff treatment.

Bennett's Big Mistake.

Mr. King charged the Bennett Government with neglecting opportunities to negotiate a trade treaty with the United States. President Roosevelt had issued what amounted to an open invitation to Canada to negotiate a treaty two years ago. Other countries, Sweden, Belgium, Brazil, Haiti among them, had obtained treaties and Canada could have done the same.

The Empire trade pacts had "bound and shackled" Canada in negotiations with the United States by pegging the tariff. Mr. Bennett also had sought to drag out the negotiations to serve his purpose in the election campaign rather than push them forward to serve the interests of Canada.

The Liberal policy was to abolish all excessive and unwarranted increases in the tariff and the fixing of tariffs and values for duty by Order-in-Council. There were dumping duties before the Bennett Government came on the scene and a Liberal Government would not expose Canadian producers to dumping from all quarters. Dumping duties would be retained.

But the arbitrary method of fixing values for duty by executive action made for uncertainty

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24681 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Montreal Gazette.

Date September 5, 1935.

Subject (Halifax, N.S. September 4, 1935.)

KING DECLARES HIGH TARIFF TO GO IF ELECTED

Imposts to Be Gradually Removed Under Liberals

INDUSTRIAL SAFEGUARDS

No Legitimate Business to Suffer—Protection Stands on 1930 Basis

Halifax, September 4.—(CP)—High tariffs imposed by the Bennett Government will be removed gradually under a Liberal regime, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said in a speech here tonight in support of Halifax candidates. A Liberal Government, however, would "not injure any legitimate industry" by lowering tariffs, and would not take away any of the protection given Canadian industry prior to 1930.

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But the arbitrary method of fixing values for duty by executive action made for uncertainty and hampered business. This uncertainty would be done away with, and excessive and prohibitory tariffs would be abolished.

Aided by Premier Angus Macdonald, the Liberal Leader carried his election appeal into Nova Scotia when he spoke at a meeting here in support of Halifax Liberal candidates.

Liberalism in the past has fought and won political liberty, said Premier Macdonald, but it was now fighting for economic liberty, fighting the shackles of trade and the privilege of great interests. He said he would support Mr. King fully in the campaign.

Mr. King said he found a greater intensity of interest in political meetings this year than in any previous general election. The reason was the difficulty thousands of people were experiencing in making a living, and the suffering which followed the erroneous policies pursued by the Bennett Government in its five years of office.

"This country is in the midst of difficult times," said Mr. King. "Within the next five years it will be confronted with the most difficult problems in its history. If those problems are to be solved it will not be by the genius of any one individual who calls himself a leader and gets together a party, but by the collective wisdom of a great body of men and women, schooled in experience and fortified by traditions such as the Liberal party."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

D24682

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

In dealing with national problems a Liberal Government at Ottawa would be fortunate in having the co-operation of Liberal Governments in eight of the nine provinces, said Mr. King. Application of Liberal policies simultaneously in both federal and provincial spheres would make the solution of constitutional and social problems much easier.

Had he not had long years of experience and were he not sure of the co-operation of the Liberal Governments in the provinces, he would hesitate to ask the people to place the control of the Government in his hands. This was because of the great responsibility thrust on any political leader now. With it in mind he would make no promises of bridges or wharves or docks or of sudden prosperity. He could say, however, that by the application of Liberal principles prosperity would be restored slowly but surely.

Promises galore had been made by Prime Minister Bennett in 1930 and none had been fulfilled, said Mr. King. Now Mr. Stevens was making more promises, but had no more assurance of ability to fulfil them. Mr. Stevens represented the views of no party but his own small circle, and when Mr. Bennett made promises they were his own. He never discussed them with his party and had no authority to make them.

Now it was rumored a new party would make an appeal for a National Government. But its spokesman would not say what it stood for, high tariffs or low tariffs, unification of railways or maintenance of the Canadian National, a publicly owned Central Bank or a privately owned Central Bank.

"They want to get a Parliament away from the people," he said, "they want members of Parliament free to do something after they are elected which they would never dare to advocate on the public platform in an election."

BENNETT POLICIES WRONG.

When Mr. Bennett made his election appeal he would speak with a different note than the one with which he spoke five years ago. His policies were wrong and he knew it now. He was now leaning a little towards greater freedom of trade, but he still believed in economic nationalism, in making Canada an economic unit cut off from the rest of the world. But no nation could prosper and keep to itself.

Mr. Bennett stood for encouraging Empire trade by high tariffs against foreign countries. The Liberal party believed in accomplishing the same object by lowering tariffs within the Empire. This would give no offence to foreign countries.

All Mr. Bennett had done for unemployment was spend money under a blank cheque, said Mr. King. The Liberal party believed unemployment should be dealt with in a scientific way by a national commission. Under the present hit-or-miss scheme provinces and municipalities had been forced into debt and some of them were bankrupt.

A commission would formulate policies based on actual knowledge of conditions and would recommend policies to Parliament. The authority of Parliament would be restored and not left in the hands of the Government.

That would only meet the temporary difficulty. Permanent policies of trade expansion would be inaugurated to provide employment.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24683 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Halifax Herald.

Date September 5, 1935.

Subject (Halifax, N.S. September 4, 1935.)

Stevens Party Scored

Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King Attacks Reconstruction Party in Halifax Address

By FRANK W. DOYLE
Staff Writer, The Halifax Herald

HON. H. H. STEVENS and his Reconstruction Party were analyzed critically by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, in his address to a Halifax audience numbering between 3500 and 4000 last night. The new party was portrayed as having been formed after prorogation, headed by a man who had appointed himself leader, then drafted the party's policy and picked the candidates, and was now making promises he could not fulfill because they lacked even the endorsation of that party itself.

Similar shafts were shot at the new grouping by R. E. Finn, Liberal candidate in Halifax, who, with his colleague, Gordon B. Isnor, and Premier Angus L. Macdonald, also addressed the meeting which was held in the Arena. Mr. Finn asked how Mr. Stevens could have sat in the same cabinet under Premier Bennett for four years and seven months and then have resigned to lead a party of his own unless there had been "an understanding through an intermediary".

IS CRITICAL

THE Liberal Leader also was critical of any suggestion of a National Government for Canada, declaring its components were unknown, and its supporters proposed to get the Government as far from the people as possible, then to enact legislation it dared not advance on the public platform during the campaign.

The bulk of the address was confined to review of the policies of the Bennett Administration, Mr. King taking exception to the Premier's methods of expanding Empire trade, handling the unemployment and relief problems, and condemning failure of negotiations with the United States to bear fruit in a reciprocal agreement.

WILL BE REMOVED

TARIFFS imposed by the present administration would be removed gradually, the Liberal leader said, after he had attacked them for their height. They would not be swept away "at one fell sweep", but improvement in trade and industry, which he foresaw as a result, would provide more jobs, he anticipated. As a temporary relief in the unemployment situation, the speaker advocated a national commission, comprising governmental, social service and other representatives who would report to Parliament on the proper spending course to pursue.

This plan, a declaration in favor of unemployment insurance, and a promise to seek wider markets for Canadian products through negotiation with any country anywhere, were the chief policies of his party outlined by the leader, who referred the audience for details to the program he had enunciated in Parliament in February 1933.

GREATER FREEDOM

GREATER freedom for the individual in the economic arena was pledged by Mr. King, who said the Bennett administration tended toward the dictatorial because it had assumed, under emergency legislation, powers usually held by Parliament.

Trouble might be encountered in securing a trade treaty with the United States, the Opposition leader said, in a reference to the negotiations under way at Washington, the difficulties arising from the holding of a presidential election in the country to the south next year, but he would take up where Mr. Bennett left off, he declared, and carry the conference through to a successful conclusion if that were possible.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24684
Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

ON PLATFORM

AMONG those present on the platform were, besides Premier Macdonald and the Liberal candidates in Halifax, Hon. Michael Dwyer, Hon. Lindsay Gardner, Hon. A. S. MacMillan, Hon. J. A. MacDonald, Hon. J. H. MacQuarrie, Hon. J. W. Comeau, Col. J. Welsford Macdonald, J. D. MacKenzie, Peter Jack, George Farquhar, Geoffrey Stevens, George Redmond, Dr. Murray Logan, Alderman R. W. Hendry, William Wickwire, Dr. M. E. McGarry, John Murphy, Don Fraser, J. S. Smiley, George Hagen, Alderman W. E. Donovan, William Duff, J. L. Ilsley, K.C., J. J. Kinley, Senator H. J. Logan, Donald MacLennan, K.C., Dr. D. J. Hartigan, New Waterford, K. J. Cochrane, Cumberland, H. B. McCollough, Pictou; Mrs. R. K. Kelley, president of the Halifax County Liberal Women's association; Miss Marjorie Dunsworth, president of the 20th Century Club; Miss Annie Stewart, president of the Nova Scotia Liberal Women's association; the wives of many of the ministers and others.

GREATER INTEREST

INTEREST in the present election was greater than any in which he had participated, beginning in 1908, declared Hon. Mr. King, and the reason for it was that in all periods of difficulty and hardship the people called upon the Liberal leaders to bring about a change in conditions and grant a larger measure of freedom, liberty and happiness in their homes. Hence he was more proud today than ever, to be a Liberal and the leader of the Liberal Party. After a period of Conservative Government, the most reactionary, he believed, since Confederation, the opportunity and need was such as never before.

Problems confronting Canada today, he continued, were not such as could be solved by the genius of any individual or any group but only by bringing to bear upon them the collective wisdom of a great political party. Here the Opposition Leader pointed out the Premiers of all the provinces save one today were Liberal; that the Liberal Party was not represented, as was another, by men called together since prorogation, not by a man who had named himself leader, picked his own candidates, and selected his own policies, but it consisted of men and women who had made some contribution to the country and to drafting the Liberal policies put before the people at present.

BY PREMIERS

HON. MR. KING said in Ontario he had been introduced by Premier Hepburn, in New Brunswick by Premier Dysart and in Nova Scotia by Premier Macdonald, and they, and the others whom he would meet in all provinces except Alberta, signified that, so far as the people of Canada were concerned, they had spoken unmistakeably in endorsation of Liberal policies. If he had not had men with him who in the past had had many years of experience in the public life of the country and the Liberal Governments in the provinces, coupled with his own training under Laurier and at the Council Board, he would hesitate to ask, he said, the people of Canada to entrust to his hand the affairs of the country.

"It is not my intention to make specific promises of wharves, docks, lighthouses, pensions or bridges and what not," the Opposition leader asserted, "but with the people of this party consecrated to improving the lot of their fellow men, I look forward to the day, when as in the days of Sir Wlifrid Laurier, the Liberal party brought the country from a period of depression into a time of prosperity, again the way will be led to prosperity." The party was united in its policy, its strength, its intention and its ability and was in a position better to serve the people than any other government which could be put into office.

REFERS TO POLICY

AFTER paying tribute to the candidates, all of whom were friends he was prepared to trust in "any weather," Hon. Mr. King referred to the policy he had advanced in the Commons February 27, 1933, after consultation with all Liberal members and which since had been agreed upon, he said, by Liberal associations and societies in all parts of the country. In addition it had been an issue in ten by-elections, nine of which had been won by the Liberals, and had played its part in provincial general elections in which Liberal governments had been returned.

He warned that, though only a few days were allowed to select the party to form the government it took five years to reflect the results of the support given on polling day.

Premier Bennett, the speaker asserted, had gone from one end of the country to the other in 1930, making all kinds of promises, none of which had been fulfilled. Promises were not sufficient. They must have back of them the support of the party, and Mr. Bennett had not had this. From whom had he secured his authority to make them? the audience was asked.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24685 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

WHERE IS AUTHORITY?

IT is worth keeping this in mind when Mr. Stevens comes along and holds up all the things he is going to reconstruct and to say to him 'where do you get your authority?'", declared the speaker. Mr. Stevens was making more such promises and he had no more power than Mr. Bennett had had to fulfill them.

National Government would be advocated by others, but its spokesmen, affirmed Mr. King, would not say for what it stood, high tariffs, or low, for the unification of the railways or the preservation of the identity of the Canadian National system, or whether the Bank of Canada would be publicly or privately-owned and controlled. It would say nothing about great questions affecting the big interests and would wait until it got Parliament away from the people altogether to present policies it was not prepared to advocate on the public platform before the election.

WAS RECOGNIZED

WHEN the Government of which he had been head had appealed to the country in 1930, said Mr. King, the fact that hard times were at hand had been recognized together with trade-restricting, nationalistic trends in other nations Canada's policies had been shaped in a way to meet that situation. The Government had not said it would blast down the walls and break its way into the markets of these countries, but had endeavored to secure them by setting an example, first through arrangements with England.

Hon. Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways, had stated trade was in the nature of a war, but he contended, said the Opposition Leader, that trade, to exist, must be mutually beneficial.

Mr. Bennett had said he would end unemployment, provide work and wages, not the dole, that farmers would have markets, and, if need be, a way would be blasted into the markets of the world. Hon. Mr. Bennett believed in those policies and had pursued them since, thinking that high tariffs would bring about development of home markets sufficient to absorb production and make everyone prosperous. If the Premier had known more about economics and trade from a political standpoint, he would not have so consistently applied these policies, adapted, the speaker said, in the last few months, toward the Liberal view. The Government's policies had isolated Canada, embodying the nationalistic idea of making her self-contained when Nature no more intended a nation should live to itself than that a family should do so.

OUTLINES CONFERENCES

THE Imperial Conferences were outlined by Hon. Mr. King, who asserted the British view, as expressed by Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, then Lord President of the Council, had been to encourage trade within the Empire by lowering inter-Empire tariffs rather than by heightening them against other nations. Hon. Mr. Bennett had opposed this and enforced his own view, dominating the conference, "which I thought in pretty bad taste."

This was in direct contradiction of British Preference policies adopted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, under which, in the unit the world recognized as the Empire, duties were lowered, at the same time not operating adversely against other nations.

Here the speaker again said nation-wide endorsation had been given the Liberal program as set forth, in Parliament. It was now advanced not as an appeal to localities or local groups but because it was something he knew would be supported from Atlantic to the Pacific.

Ending of unemployment, Mr. King stated, the Liberal party believed a matter of most urgent concern and to this end it proposed measures to revive trade and industry and to introduce unemployment insurance.

ON UNEMPLOYMENT

THERE was no need, he said, to emphasize growth of unemployment in the last five years, continued the Opposition Leader, and with it the necessity for relief. He contrasted this with what he said was the situation in Australia and South Africa, where conditions for recovery had not been so good, and with those in Britain where not a traveller but said prosperity was returning.

Wrong policies had been adopted by the Bennett Government with respect to trade and these had had the effect not of expanding industry but of strangling trade, said the speaker.

This was known in the Maritime Provinces ports, for instance, because purchasing power must come from the sale of primary products not in Canada, but in all countries of the world. Shipping was hit first, then the railways carried less tonnage, unemployment grew, wholesale and retail trade, all the great commercial houses began to feel the shrinkage and so it came eventually to be felt in the little shops no matter how small or obscure.

Unemployment insurance would be provided, Mr. King said, to care for those who lost positions through inevitable changes in industry, but unemployment at times became a great national problem, as at present, when thousands, millions, were seeking work in vain.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24686 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

NATIONAL PROBLEM

THAT situation should be dealt with as a national problem and not left to the locality or to the province to handle. There must be a larger view, a co-relation of all agencies, but all that had been done so far had been to ask Parliament for the right to draw from the treasury whatever money was needed. This was sent to the provinces on the understanding that they should pay half. In turn the burden was shared by the municipalities, many of which had been forced into debt and bankruptcy. There should be something in the way of a national commission to deal with the situation, along the lines of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Committee during the Great War, representative of governments and social agencies, reporting direct to Parliament, which would have control over the money, but guided in its spending by this special body. At the close of the war there had been a Soldiers' Re-establishment organization. Surely, he said, there was need of something like it today to take hold of this problem.

TEMPORARY MEASURE

THAT was a temporary measure, he continued, then would be introduced policies to develop trade through an effort to get into touch with all the nations, wherever they might be, to have them take goods from Canada.

Extravagant increases in tariffs, extra taxes, arbitrary valuations would be eliminated, yet no dumping of foreign goods on Canadian market would be permitted. This would be prevented under well-recognized principles adopted first by Hon. W. S. Fielding when Minister of Finance in a Liberal government.

"We will put an end to the uncertainty with regard to tariffs which has grown to be such a hindrance to industry since Mr. Bennett took office," he declared.

At the same time he said the treatment accorded industry under Sir Wilfred Laurier would be continued; all that had been done for the good of those industries would be preserved.

"We will look at what has been done since we have gone out of office," declared Hon. Mr. King, "such as the raising of tariffs to heights never seen before in Canada, and we will undo what has been done by the Bennett Government."

NO INJURY

NO government was going to pursue any course which would injure industry, he asserted, adding:

"We may have to proceed gradually. We cannot sweep away at one fell swoop what has been done and leave industry at the mercy of conditions in the world which have changed in the last few years. We will deal with the case as a physician deals with a patient, making certain each step is leading toward recovery. That is the only common sense method."

Reciprocal trade arrangements with United States were favored by the Liberal Party today as they had been for many years, continued the speaker, adding that when the move had been defeated in 1911, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said it would be many years before a similar opportunity would recur. Such a chance had come two years ago, however, when Roosevelt made it known that he was favorable to treaties with other nations, making it clear, Mr. King said he believed, he had meant Canada particularly. It virtually was an open invitation, yet two years had passed and nothing had been done up to this time, though Belgium, Brazil, Sweden, Cuba and Haiti, among others, had secured concessions.

CHANGED SYSTEM

THE Bennett Government, said Mr. King, had found itself in a position where it could not negotiate an agreement, because, under the Ottawa treaties, it had changed the system devised by Hon. W. S. Fielding for this purpose. It had made intermediate and general tariffs the same and had pledged the country not to alter them over a fixed period arrogating to itself a privilege of Parliament, the government taking control of this form of taxation. Mr. Bennett thus had been binding and shackling this country in its trade negotiations. This stood, said Mr. King, materially in the way of trade agreements tending to develop Canada and through Canada the Empire.

Hon. William Duff's resolution put before Parliament the first time more than two years ago was then considered by the speaker, who said it had called for opening trade negotiations with United States. Discussion had been dropped when the Prime Minister had stated it might prove embarrassing as negotiations already were under way. The same answer had been given a year later when again the issue had been raised, but still nothing had been done.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24687 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

IN EARNEST?

"DO you think he has been in earnest all that time," asked the Opposition Leader, "when Belgium and Brazil, Sweden and Haiti have secured agreements?"

"I have sort of a suspicion that all along Mr. Bennett has been hoping that he would be able to drag along up to the moment of a general election, an announcement of what has been accomplished," said Mr. King, adding that the statement that an agreement had been reached would not surprise him, though he asked what would the country think of a government which held off a matter of this importance to the nation in the time of its greatest need to serve party ends. If an arrangement was made it would be on the basis of legislation passed at the instance of Hon. Mr. Fielding years ago, a standing offer to United States to consider admission of certain goods to this country in return for free entry of basic commodities. If the agreement was reached, the Liberal party would welcome it, but it believed the government had been remiss in not securing it in the last two years while there had been obtaining United States markets which should have been conceded to Canada.

"BEYOND TERM"

ONE of the strongest condemnations he had of the Bennett Government, the speaker continued, was this and the fact that it had held office far beyond the term contemplated by the constitution. Instead of the election having been held last year or at the very latest last spring, it was being held in October, and what could be done during the winter months toward negotiating a trade treaty, particularly in a year when the situation was complicated by an United States presidential election? There, as in this country, leaders desired matters of this kind should have been in force long enough before an election for their benefits to be felt, rather than announced on the eve of the contest. For two years negotiations had been going on without result but the Liberal Party he declared, was prepared to take up the matter where Mr. Bennett had failed and carry it to a successful conclusion if at all possible.

Again Mr. King turned to the program he had announced in 1933, mentioning, without elaboration, steps to be taken to restore trade, control finance, deal with railways, meet social problems, such as unemployment, and balance the budget.

"How far we go beyond that," he asserted "depends on the energy and the ability of the men you elect to Parliament."

WAR POSSIBILITY

MR. KING, stressing the gravity of the situation at Geneva, saw possibility of war involving two nations and expanding into another world conflict. In this crisis Canada was without a Parliament and with a Cabinet in a position to authorize, under its special powers, any action by Canada without an expression of opinion through the people's representatives. In addition Canada was not represented by persons in a position to speak at Geneva with authority. This occurred while Mr. Meighen and Mr. Rhodes, for instance, two Cabinet ministers with experience in such matters, remained at home because the Prime Minister desired their assistance in the election campaign. He also mentioned Sir Robert Borden and asserted there might be others, pointing out he had mentioned only Conservatives available, not Liberals.

Parliament had been pushed aside in the last few years, together with all that it stood for, claimed the Opposition Leader, summing up his speech, citing what he termed the "blank cheque" arrangement for handling relief.

Under this, while Canada had no Parliament, the Cabinet could take any monies it chose from the treasury, provided it said they were for relief, and then it would have to account to no one until the next Parliament had been elected, when it might no longer hold a position of responsibility. Under the Marketing Act the Government also was in a position to dictate the import and export business in most primary products, a dictatorship over trade. This indicated the trend affairs had been taking in the last few years in Canada, he said, and he believed that that was not the condition people would wish for. The Liberal policy was one of freedom. First political, then religious, and now economic liberty had been sought, and combined in the effort to secure these things, were the best youthful and experienced brains in the country.

IS WELCOMED

OPENING the meeting, M. B. Archibald, president of the Nova Scotia Liberal Association, declared he was honored in welcoming Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to Halifax and Nova Scotia, to greet the large audience present and the

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still larger audience from every section of the province that was listening to the broadcast.

He referred to the organization work done by the Liberal party in Nova Scotia and paid tribute to the workers. Eleven of the 12 candidates had already been chosen, he said, and the 12th would be nominated today.

He regretted Hon. E. M. Macdonald of Pictou, long a notable figure of Liberalism in both province and Dominion, was unable to be present, but had sent a message of cheer. In his stead was his son, Col. J. Welsford Macdonald, and to him he extended a cordial and hearty welcome.

Absence of Hon. J. L. Ralston and Hon. William Chisholm, who also were unable to attend, was likewise a source of regret, Mr. Archibald said but they too had wired their support of and encouragement to the party. He took pleasure in introducing Gordon B. Isnor, one of the two Halifax Liberal candidates. He announced the speakers, with the exception of Mr. King, would be limited to five minutes.

THANKS AUDIENCE

MR. ISNOR thanked the audience for the enthusiasm with which they had greeted him and the others on the platform. The occasion, he said, brought him vivid recollections of a similar meeting in the same arena in 1933 when Nova Scotia was setting out to change a Conservative government to a Liberal one. He saw the same enthusiasm, the same support, he declared, and looked forward to as decisive a result in favor of Liberalism.

His colleague, Mr. Isnor declared, needed no introduction. "He has long been associated with public life in this country of ours," he said. "Do you recall the fight he made in the interests of the motormen right here in Halifax," he asked, "to provide closed vestibules in the tramcars of an earlier day?"

He recounted a story of how one day Mr. Finn had entered a street car to find a motorman nursing a frozen foot. The operator said he had frozen it the previous day and blamed the open vestibule of the car.

"From that moment on," Mr. Isnor said "Robert Emmet Finn decided these men must be given protection. In the legislature that year he introduced a bill enforcing closed vestibules and fought successfully for its enactment."

ON UNEMPLOYMENT

HE told of his part in settling a freight-handlers strike, but declared Mr. Finn was most notable for his efforts to place the Workmen's Compensation Act on the statute books. His colleague was known far and wide for his oratory, Mr. Isnor said. "I am not so gifted; I must depend on my friends and their efforts on my behalf," he remarked.

He reviewed the unemployment situation in Canada. Its increase from 117,000 in 1930 to 467,000 last year, he attributed to the "Bennett-Stevens combination" and declared the blame must rest on them.

He asked support both for himself and for the name of Finn on the ballot and enjoined his listeners not to forget the part he himself had played in securing and working for such legislation as old age pensions, mothers' allowance and free school books.

He spoke of his work in community affairs. "I ask for your support not alone because of these things, but because I believe in the Liberal party and because I support the party and its platform. Send me to Ottawa," he concluded.

PAYS TRIBUTE

R. E. FINN, K.C., paid tribute to the Liberal chieftain in opening his address. "I may say from the days he sat in the deputy ministership of Labor, then as Minister and later as Prime Minister of Canada, he has brought to all problems—and they are your problems—a sympathetic understanding and attention." He was positive Mr. King would bring a like sympathy and understanding to Canada's difficult problems today.

He thanked Mr. Isnor for the introduction he had made. "When I served the province before," Mr. Finn said, "I endeavored as best I could to interpret the feelings and will of the people of Nova Scotia and I stood behind my leader the late Hon. George H. Murray."

"In sending Mr. Isnor and myself to Ottawa you will be sending a wonderful business man and an experienced Parliamentarian. We will make a team which will bring Halifax to the front. I believe there was never before in history a time when real men were more needed. If we are to have a united Canada, if this country is not to be disrupted, send Mackenzie King to power at Ottawa," he said.

UNITED FRONT

LAST night, Mr. Finn related, he had heard Mr. King speak from Saint John and pay tribute to the late Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had "brou[illegible] 15 years of the finest of prosperity to Canada," during his premiership.

"If you want 15 more years of prosperity, send Mr. King to Ottawa. He is prepared and equipped to grapple with the problems that beset this country. I have no quarrel individually with the members of any other party, but how can we survive under a dictatorship as now experienced'." There was a Liberal government in power in Nova Scotia and practically all other provinces as well. It would mean a united front against depression and other difficulties, he said, should there be a Liberal government at Ottawa as well.

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"Only a few short months ago you elected a Liberal government here in this province to work out the destinies of Nova Scotia. Give Mackenzie King a chance to work out the destinies of Canada. Give him a chance to bring back the prosperity now wanting and to develop to the fullest this country we all love so well," Mr. Finn concluded. He was warmly applauded.

At this juncture, Mr. Archibald asked in the interests of safety the applause be confined to cheering or hand clapping instead of stamping.

PREMIER SPEAKS

PREMIER ANGUS L. MacDONALD of Nova Scotia declared his task of introducing Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King was as unnecessary as it was a pleasure and a delight. "As a Liberal of this city, this province and this Dominion, Mr. King is one of the world's foremost Liberals," he said.

He recalled that a few weeks ago a distinguished English political observer had said Mr. King was one of the very few really Gladstonian Liberals in the world today. "That man was paying a high compliment to one who has in a long and distinguished career stood unswervingly behind the principles of Liberalism," Mr. Macdonald said.

It would be well to remember at this time of unrest, of strange new parties and strange platforms, the part Liberalism played in establishing responsible government and democratic ideals in Canada, the premier said. "The party has waged a long and notable fight against hypocrisy or dictatorship in any form or shape it may raise its head. The great struggle in the past has been a struggle for liberty. Today we are called to fight in an economic sphere, to wage a battle against the strangling of trade, for the loosening of commerce, for social justice and for reform. Not, however, a fine spun reform born on the morn of an election day but the reform of a principle to suit needs of place and time. None is so well suited to lead in this than is Mr. King," the premier believed.

APPEALS FOR SUPPORT

IT had been the great fortune of the Liberal party, for the greater part of the past 50 years, to be guided by two great men, Laurier and King, Hon. Mr. Macdonald said. He considered the Hon. Mackenzie King a fitting successor to and upholder of the great Laurier tradition.

He appealed for support of Mr. King on the Liberal chieftain's record of more than 30 years service to Canada, first as deputy minister of Labor, then as minister and finally as premier.

"I support him because he is the leader of the Liberal party; because of the principles of the Liberal party and because of the platform of the Liberal party—the only one which will bring prosperity and relief to this country," Mr. Macdonald declared.

"One of the greatest problems of the immediate future is this problem of federalism—the relations of province and Dominion—and I know he will bring to this a fairness of judgment, and an acuteness which will ensure its being in the best of hands," the premier said in closing.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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Name of Publication.....

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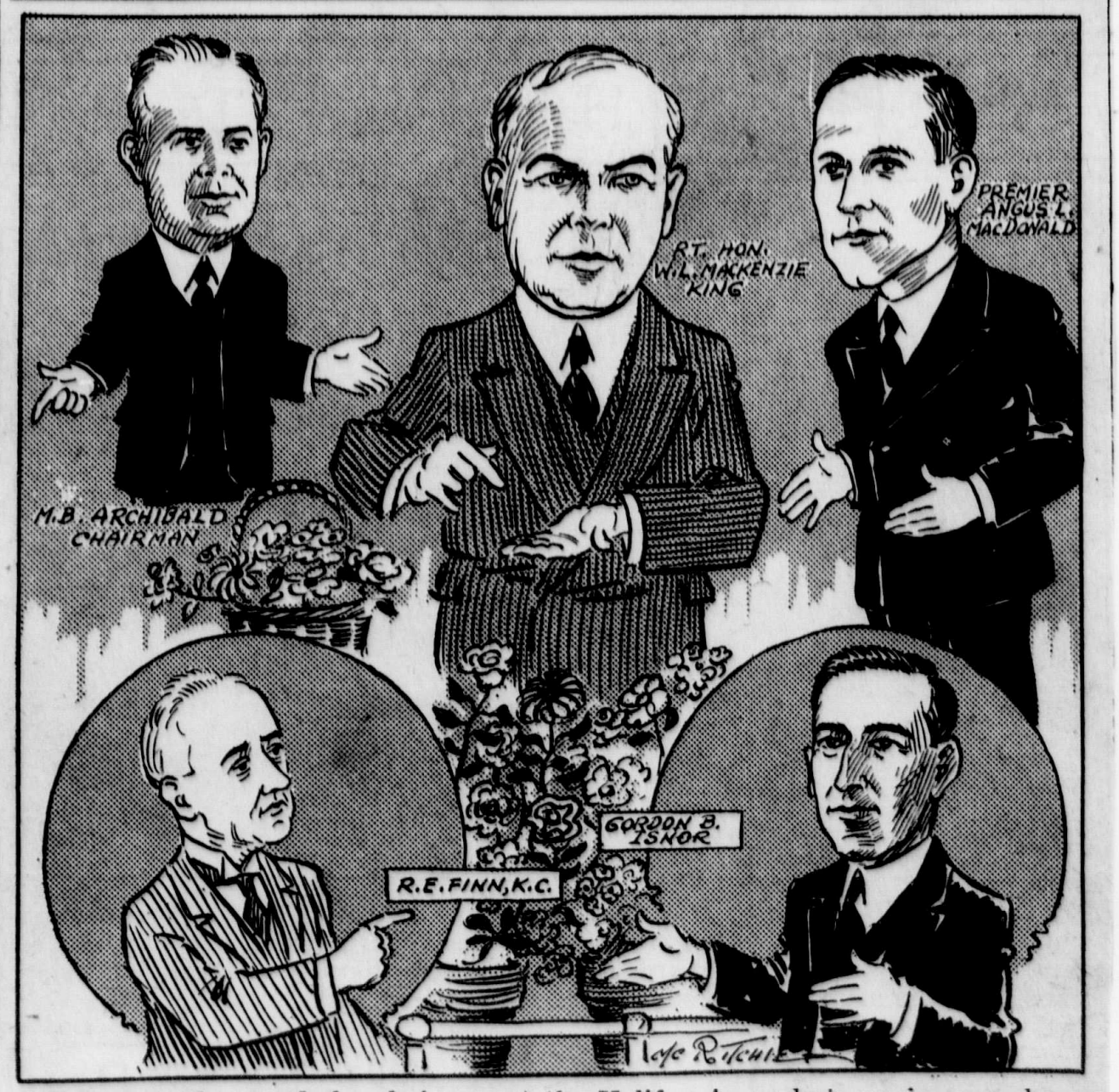
POLITICIANS IN ACTION



CHIEF speakers and the chairman at the Halifax Arena last evening are shown in the above by Staff Artist McRitchie.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24691 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....Halifax Herald.

Date.....September 6th 1935.

Subject.....

Confidence Great Need Says King

Liberals Best Able To Provide Stable Government He Declares

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 5. — Restoration of confidence in Canada on the part of Canadians is the great need of the present, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King told a gathering here tonight.

For this reason he hoped whatever party won the election would have a solid and substantial majority and would be able to provide strong leadership and stable administration.

The Liberal party was in the best position of all to provide stable government because eight of the nine provinces were under Liberal rule and because the party was united. Co-operation between federal and provincial governments would be easy with a Liberal government at Ottawa. The same policies would be applied in both spheres.

Capitalism was bein attacked in Canada said Mr. King, but capital was necessary even in a Communistic state. But it would not be easy to get capital for Canadian industries under an unstable government and while political leaders were going about attacking all capital. Under such conditions there could be no confidence.

The Liberal party believed in assisting Canada's basic industries by reducing tariffs on implements of production, said Mr. King. It had pursued this policy when in office and would do so again. It would reduce the cost of production for the farmer, the miner, the lumberman and the fisherman. This would enable them to produce more and to obtain wider markets.

SOCIAL CREDIT

Mr. King believed Social Credit should "have the best chance possible in Alberta." It should be tested there before being tried elsewhere, he said. It would not be wise to experiment in that province and the dominion simultaneously but if it succeeded in the prairie province it would soon spread into the rest of the country.

Liberal Leader Mackenzie King tonight returned to the province which first sent him to Parliament as a party leader. When he addressed the gathering of Prince Edward Island Liberals he recalled that in 1919 when he became leader of the Liberal party he had been invited to contest the constituency of Prince.

Premier Lea, recently elected with a 100 per cent Liberal legislature introduced Mr. King and was congratulated by the federal leader who appealed for equally strong Liberal representation at Ottawa.

As usual under Conservative rule the present election found a variety of new parties contending for power, said Mr. King. Conservative administrations always led to depression through the application of faulty trade policies. Depression led to resentment and the creation of new parties was merely a form of popular protest. When the Liberal governments came into office, however, the causes of depression were removed and the new parties disappeared.

SEEN AS PROTESTS

The creation of the C.C.F. was due to a protest against hard times under Conservative rule and the Reconstruction party was a personal protest by Hon. H. H. Stevens against his own party. Mr. Stevens said the reason he left the Conservative party was because he was asked to apologize and because he was shut out of the caucus.

"Mr. Stevens may have felt very bitter against Mr. Bennett," said Mr. King, "but what wrong had his other colleagues done him and what about the whole Conservative party which, made Mr. Stevens all that he was. There is such a thing as gratitude but it is not for me to settle the quarrels of Conservatives."

It should be remembered, said Mr. King, that in 1930 Mr. Stevens was a defeated candidate. He had no seat in Parliament. Mr. Bennett came to his assistance and asked one of the British Columbia members to give his seat to Mr. Stevens. He personally, had helped by asking the Liberal organization not to oppose Mr. Stevens because he believed Mr. Bennett should have the men he wanted in his cabinet. Had it not been for these things Mr. Stevens would not have been minister of trade and commerce and would not even have sat in the last parliament.

BORN OF DIVISION

"Don't imagine a party that owes its origin to a division of that kind is going to succeed in solving the problems of Canada." said Mr. King.

Protection had been heralded as necessary to maintain wages and provide employment but the facts proved the opposite. The high protection established by the Bennett government had brought wages to the lowest level in history and caused increasing unemployment. Protection created monopoly and high profits for the owners of capital but nothing for the working men.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24692 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Montreal Gazette.

Date September 6, 1935.

Subject (Charlottetown, September 5, 1935)

KING CALLS FOR RENEWED FAITH IN GOVERNMENT

Restoration of Confidence Is Greatest Need at Present

CAPITALISM NECESSARY

Liberal Leader Repeats Pledge of Assistance to Basic Industries

Charlottetown, September 5.—(CP)—Restoration of confidence in Canada on the part of Canadians is the great need of the present, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King told a gathering here tonight.

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The Liberal party believed in assisting Canada's basic industries by reducing tariffs on implements of production, said Mr. King. It had pursued this policy when in office and would do so again. It would reduce the cost of production for the farmer, the miner, the lumberman and the fisherman. This would enable them to produce more and to obtain wider markets.

Mr. King believed Social Credit should "have the best chance possible in Alberta." It should be tested there before being tried elsewhere, he said. It would not be wise to experiment in that province and the Dominion simultaneously, but if it succeeded in the prairie province it would soon spread into the rest of the country.

Mackenzie King tonight returned to the province which first sent him to Parliament as a party leader. When he addressed a gathering of Prince Edward Island Liberals he recalled that in 1919 when he became leader of the Liberal party he had been invited to contest the constituency of Prince.

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FAULTY TRADE POLICY.

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The creation of the C.C.F. was due to a protest against hard times under Conservative rule and the Reconstruction party was a personal protest by Hon. H. H. Stevens against his own party. Mr. Stevens said the reason he left the Conservative party was because he was asked to apologize and because he was shut out of the caucus.

"Mr. Stevens may have felt very bitter against Mr. Bennett," said Mr. King, "but what wrong had his other colleagues done him, and what about the whole Conservative party which made Mr. Stevens all that he was. There is such a thing as gratitude but it is not for me to settle the quarrels of Conservatives."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D 24693

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"Don't imagine a party that owes its origin to a division of that kind is going to succeed in solving the problems of Canada," said Mr. King.

SOCIAL CREDIT SYSTEM

The Social Credit system should be tested in Alberta before being tried elsewhere, said Mr. King. It would not be wise to experiment in both that province and in the Dominion as a whole at the same time. If it succeeded in Alberta it would soon make its way in the rest of the country.

"I am all for letting it have the best chance possible in Alberta," he said.

Protection had been heralded as necessary to maintain wages and provide employment, but the facts proved the opposite. The high protection established by the Bennett Government had brought wages to the lowest level in history and caused increasing unemployment. Protection created monopoly and high profits for the owners of capital, but nothing for the working men.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24604
Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Toronto Globe.

Date September 6, 1935.

Subject (Charlottetown, September 5, 1935.)

King Sounds Note of Hope

Restoration of Confidence Made Possible Under Liberal Rule

Charlottetown, Sept. 5 (CP).

RESTORATION of confidence in Canada on the part of Canadians is the great need of the present, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King told a gathering here tonight.

For this reason he hoped whatever party won the election would have a solid and substantial majority and would be able to provide strong leadership and stable administration.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 24695

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen.

Date September 6th 1935.

Subject

Liberal Leader Favors Test Of Social Credit In Alberta

Is For Letting It Have Best Possible Chance in Western Province. Hopes Party Winning Federal Election Will Have a Substantial Majority.

(Canadian Press.)

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Defeated in 1930.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D24696

Name of Publication..... Ottawa Journal.

Date..... September 6th 1935.

Subject.....

Says Confidence Is Greatest Need

Liberal Leader Hopes Winning Party Will Have Solid Majority.

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24697

Wonderful Demonstration in the City Last Night in Honor of the Brilliant Federal Liberal Leader Hon. Mr. King

Four Thousand Persons Gathered in the Forum to Hear and Cheer the Next Premier of Canada, Whose Address was an Oratorical Masterpiece and an Impressive and Convincing Presentation of Liberal Policies. He Stressed the Need of the Liberals Having a Substantial Majority over all Other Parties in Coming Election, in Order that Canada may Receive the Stable and Satisfactory Government which she so Sorely Needs Today.

Following the example of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island last night extended a right royal welcome to the brilliant federal Liberal leader, Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, as he delivered in the Charlottetown Forum his third and last address in the Maritimes during the present momentous political campaign.

A Great Demonstration

Despite the heavy rain which kept up throughout the evening and which no doubt prevented many who might otherwise have been there from leaving home, a great gathering of at least four thousand people were present at what was one of the greatest Liberal demonstrations in the history of this province.

In Splendid Form

The Liberal leader was in splendid form, spoke entirely without notes and with his characteristic vigor, earnestness and sincerity, rising at times to great heights of eloquence which brought forth wild bursts of cheering from his enthusiastic hearers.

Masterpiece of Oratory

His address was not only an impressive presentation of Liberal policies and a strikingly effective review of the political situation but it was a masterpiece of oratory to be remembered for many a day.

Whilst in some respects the Liberal chieftain followed along the lines taken at previous meetings since the campaign opened, he broke a considerable amount of new ground, and his references to Prince Edward Island were peculiarly happy and appropriate.

Quite naturally, he stressed the Liberal policy of lower tariffs and wider trade as contrasted with the Conservative policy of high protection and restricted trade, and clearly showed that what Canada sorely needs today is a return to the Liberal policy which brought prosperity to Canada in the past and will bring prosperity to Canada in the future.

Series of Liberal Victories

He referred to the series of Liberal victories during the past few years, and in dealing with the recent provincial elections in Prince Edward Island, quoted Premier Hepburn of Ontario as saying the Liberals must have taken one end of the province, tipped it up, and dumped the Tories into the sea.

Majority Over All Needed

He also made reference to third parties, and strongly emphasized the point that a party must require a substantial majority over all other parties if it is to give the country a stable and satisfactory government.

Responsible Government in Danger

One of the most impressive portions of his speech was that in which he dwelt on the danger to responsible government. The great question, he said, is: Are the people's representatives to control the Executive, or is the Executive to control the representatives.

In this connection he spoke of the numerous Orders-in-Council passed by Mr. Bennett and the blank cheque policy which he adopted in regard to unemployment relief.

He met the argument that high protection means higher wages and more employment by pointing out that Canada never had such high protection as she has had now, and never were wages so low and unemployment so great.

The benefits of reciprocity, the autocratic provisions contained in the Marketing Act, the unwarranted attacks against capital, were also touched on. Capital and labour he likened to two blades of a shears. These are connected by a bolt, and it is the bolt of confidence. Unless Confidence in Canada is restored, then capital will be tied up and business, industry and labour must suffer.

Scene in The Forum

Hon. Mr. King addressed the meeting from a platform erected at the north end of the Forum. This platform was very attractively decorated with flags and drapings and a profusion of flowers provided by the Women's Liberal Association.

In the rear there was a large sign bearing the words, "Welcome to Our Leader."

Mr. Russell C. Chandler, President of the Queen's County Liberal Association, presided.

After he had made brief opening remarks, five minute speeches were given by Mr. A. E. MacLean, M.P., Messrs. Sinclair and Larabee, federal candidates for Queen's County, and Dr. T. V. Grant, candidate for King's.

Hon. W. M. Lea, who led his party to a one hundred per cent Liberal victory on July 23rd, introduced Hon. Mr. King, the latter being cheered to the echo when he entered the building nad when he rose to speakk

On the platform, in addition to the speakers named, were Liberal members of the Senate, Hon. Cyrus MacMillan Ex-Minister of Fisheries. Liberal provincial Members of the Legislature from all parts of the Island, the Presidents of the various Liberal organizations, the President of the Women's Liberal Club, and other leading members of the party both ladies and gentlemen.

The Forum can accommodate between six and seven thousand people The balconies were well filled and also the greater part of the floor space.

It was probably the largest indoor political meeting held in this province.

Arrival of Mr. King

A large number of people were at the station to await the arrival of the Borden train, which was almost an hour late.

Hon. Mr. King was greeted by a delegation of prominent Liberals including officers of the Association, also by Acting Premier Hon. Thane A. Campbell. An automobile torchlight procession was formed and this headed by the Canadian Legion Band proceeded to the Forum.

At the conclusion of Mr. King's address, hundreds flocked to the platform to greet and congratulate him on his memorable speech.

Mr. A. E. MacLean, M.P.

Mr. MacLean, after words of welcome to Hon. Mr. King, touched briefly on some of the issues of the coming campaign, especially with regard to trade questions; for example that in three years our trade with the United States during the Bennett regime had fallen off nearly $100,000,000. Bennett, he said, cannot win on a platform of high protection and broken promises. Mr. Stevens has come into the political picture, but both Mr. Bennett and he are high pressure policical salesmen selling for the same house.

Mr. Peter Sinclair

Mr. Sinclair referred to the fact that Hon. Mr. King represented Prince County in the Federal House for two years and has always been a warm friend of Prince Edward Island. Mr. Sinclair also touched briefly on some of the phases of the present political situation. He contrasted the magnificent treatment accorded this province by the Liberals compared with the niggardly treatment by the Conservatives. Hon. Mr. King had given us a new car ferry, a new C. N. R. hotel, standardized the railway gauge and other important public works.

Dr. T. V. Grant

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Charlottetown Patriot.
September 6, 1935.

D24698

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(Canadian Press Despatch)

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D24699

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Quite naturally, he stressed the Liberal policy of lower tariffs and wider trade as contrasted with the Conservative policy of high protection and restricted trade, and clearly showed that what Canada sorely needs today is a return to the Liberal policy which brought prosperity to Canada in the past and will bring prosperity to Canada in the future.

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He referred to the series of Liberal victories during the past few years, and in dealing with the recent provincial elections in Prince Edward Island, quoted Premier Hepburn of Ontario as saying the Liberals must have taken one end of the province, tipped it up, and dumped the Tories into the sea.

Majority Over All Needed

He also made reference to third parties, and strongly emphasized the point that a party must require a substantial majority over all other parties if it is to give the country a stable and satisfactory government.

Responsible Government in Danger

One of the most impressive portions of his speech was that in which he dwelt on the danger to responsible government. The great question, he said, is: Are the people's representatives to control the Executive, or is the Executive to control the representatives.

In this connection he spoke of the numerous Orders-in-Council passed by Mr. Bennett and the blank cheque policy which he adopted in regard to unemployment relief.

He met the argument that high protection means higher wages and more employment by pointing out that Canada never had such high protection as she has had now, and never were wages so low and unemployment so great.

The benefits of reciprocity, the autocratic provisions contained in the Marketing Act, the unwarranted attacks against capital, were also touched on. Capital and labour he likened to two blades of a shears. These are connected by a bolt, and it is the bolt of confidence. Unless Confidence in Canada is restored, then capital will be tied up and business, industry and labour must suffer.

Scene in The Forum

Hon. Mr. King addressed the meeting from a platform erected at the north end of the Forum. This platform was very attractively decorated with flags and drapings and a profusion of flowers provided by the Women's Liberal Association.

In the rear there was a large sign bearing the words, "Welcome to Our Leader."

Mr. Russell C. Chandler, President of the Queen's County Liberal Association, presided.

After he had made brief opening remarks, five minute speeches were given by Mr. A. E. MacLean, M.P., Messrs. Sinclair and Larabee, federal candidates for Queen's County, and Dr. T. V. Grant, candidate for King's.

Hon. W. M. Lea, who led his party to a one hundred per cent Liberal victory on July 23rd, introduced Hon. Mr. King, the latter being cheered to the echo when he entered the building nad when he rose to speakt

On the platform, in addition to the speakers named, were Liberal members of the Senate, Hon. Cyrus MacMillan Ex-Minister of Fisheries. Liberal provincial Members of the Legislature from all parts of the Island, the Presidents of the various Liberal organizations, the President of the Women's Liberal Club, and other leading members of the party both ladies and gentlemen.

The Forum can accommodate between six and seven thousand people The balconies were well filled and also the greater part of the floor space.

It was probably the largest indoor political meeting held in this province.

Arrival of Mr. King

A large number of people were at the station to await the arrival of the Borden train, which was almost an hour late.

Hon. Mr. King was greeted by a delegation of prominent Liberals including officers of the Association, also by Acting Premier Hon. Thane A. Campbell. An automobile torchlight procession was formed and this headed by the Canadian Legion Band proceeded to the Forum.

At the conclusion of Mr. King's address, hundreds flocked to the platform to greet and congratulate him on his memorable speech.

Mr. A. E. MacLean, M.P.

Mr. MacLean, after words of welcome to Hon. Mr. King, touched briefly on some of the issues of the coming campaign, especially with regard to trade questions; for example that in three years our trade with the United States during the Bennett regime had fallen off nearly $100,000,000. Bennett, he said, cannot win on a platform of high protection and broken promises. Mr. Stevens has come into the political picture, but both Mr. Bennett and he are high pressure policical salesmen selling for the same house.

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D2476
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In this connection he spoke of the numerous Orders-in-Council passed by Mr. Bennett and the blank cheque policy which he adopted in regard to unemployment relief.

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The benefits of reciprocity, the autocratic provisions contained in the Marketing Act, the unwarranted attacks against capital, were also touched on. Capital and labour he likened to two blades of a shears. These are connected by a bolt, and it is the bolt of confidence. Unless Confidence in Canada is restored, then capital will be tied up and business, industry and labour must suffer.

Scene in The Forum

Hon. Mr. King addressed the meeting from a platform erected at the north end of the Forum. This platform was very attractively decorated with flags and drapings and a profusion of flowers provided by the Women's Liberal Association.

In the rear there was a large sign bearing the words, "Welcome to Our Leader."

Mr. Russell C. Chandler, President of the Queen's County Liberal Association, presided.

After he had made brief opening remarks, five minute speeches were given by Mr. A. E. MacLean, M.P., Messrs. Sinclair and Larabee, federal candidates for Queen's County, and Dr. T. V. Grant, candidate for King's.

Hon. W. M. Lea, who led his party to a one hundred per cent Liberal victory on July 23rd, introduced Hon. Mr. King, the latter being cheered to the echo when he entered the building nad when he rose to speakk

On the platform, in addition to the speakers named, were Liberal members of the Senate, Hon. Cyrus MacMillan Ex-Minister of Fisheries. Liberal provincial Members of the Legislature from all parts of the Island, the Presidents of the various Liberal organizations, the President of the Women's Liberal Club, and other leading members of the party both ladies and gentlemen.

The Forum can accommodate between six and seven thousand people The balconies were well filled and also the greater part of the floor space.

It was probably the largest indoor political meeting held in this province.

Arrival of Mr. King

A large number of people were at the station to await the arrival of the Borden train, which was almost an hour late.

Hon. Mr. King was greeted by a delegation of prominent Liberals including officers of the Association, also by Acting Premier Hon. Thane A. Campbell. An automobile torchlight procession was formed and this headed by the Canadian Legion Band proceeded to the Forum.

At the conclusion of Mr. King's address, hundreds flocked to the platform to greet and congratulate him on his memorable speech.

Mr. A. E. MacLean, M.P.

Mr. MacLean, after words of welcome to Hon. Mr. King, touched briefly on some of the issues of the coming campaign, especially with regard to trade questions; for example that in three years our trade with the United States during the Bennett regime had fallen off nearly $100,000,000. Bennett, he said, cannot win on a platform of high protection and broken promises. Mr. Stevens has come into the political picture, but both Mr. Bennett and he are high pressure policical salesmen selling for the same house.

Mr. Peter Sinclair

Mr. Sinclair referred to the fact that Hon. Mr. King represented Prince County in the Federal House for two years and has always been a warm friend of Prince Edward Island. Mr. Sinclair also touched briefly on some of the phases of the present political situation. He contrasted the magnificent treatment accorded this province by the Liberals compared with the niggardly treatment by the Conservatives. Hon. Mr. King had given us a new car ferry, a new C. N. R. hotel, standardized the railway gauge and other important public works.

Dr. T. V. Grant

Dr. Grant united in paying tribute to Hon. Mr. King, a statesman universally conceded to be second to none in the British Empire. He said history was repeating itself. One hundred years ago the grandfather of Mr. King was fighting the battle for political liberty, and his grandson and namesake is leading the fight for responsible government today.

Mr. J. J. Larabee

Mr. Larabee stated that one reason why Mr. Bennett is doomed to defeat is the people have lost faith in him on account of the promises made and ruthlessly broken.

Address by Premier Lea

Hon. Mr. Lea also paid tribute to Hon. Mr. King, whom he was glad to know is now enjoying the full measure of health and vigor necessary to lead his party to a great victory on October 14th. He referred to the recent election in Prince Edward Island where the small Tory minority are chastened in spirit and judging from the editorials in the party press has lost its whole pep and is unable to arouse any enthusiasm. It has predicted that Hon. Mr. King will not get one seat west of Fort William. It is just as ridiculous as saying he will not get one seat west of British Columbia.

The Premier referred to the campaign on the butter question which was waged five years ago. Today, in the coming campaign, they will certainly not raise the cry "Look at your milk cheques".

* * *

At the close of the meeting, Hon. Mr. King and a number of friends went to Government House on the invitation of His Honour. After a brief but enjoyable stay there the Liberal Leader returned to his railway car. He left this morning for Quebec City where he speaks on Saturday evening.

(Continued on page eight)

SUN, MOON, TIDES THE WEATHER

Sunrise this morning was at 5.27 and sunset 6.30.

Sunrise tomorrow morning at 5.28 and sunset at 6.28.

High tide this afternoon at 4.35 and tomorrow evening at 6.03.

Low tide tonight at 9.01 and tomorrow morning at 10.51.

Strong north east winds and gales with rain on or near Nova Scotia Coast late tonight and part of Saturday.

Sailings of the Car Ferry

Daily except Sunday until further Notice

Leaves Borden
9.45 a. m.
1.00 p. m.
5.15 p. m.

Leaves Tormentine
11 a. m.
2.55 p. m.
7.00 p. m.

Charlottetown Patriot?

September 6, 1935.

Speech by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Last Night

(Continued from page one)

(Canadian Press Despatch)

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 6— An appeal for reason in the decision of political problems was sounded by Liberal leader Mackenzie King as he carried his campaign for the Dominion general election into Prince Edward Island. Voters should use their reason in appraising the many parties contending for power and ask themselves how some of the promises being made could possibly be fulfilled.

"Providence gave you your reason to use," said Mr. King. "Unfortunately there are people going about today who say Providence counts for nothing. That was not the spirit of the pioneers who made this province and this Dominion. They put their trust in Providence and they builded better than they knew."

Had it not been for Prime Minister R. B. Bennett finding him a seat in parliament Hon. H. H. Stevens would not have been in the political limelight in the past five years said Mr. King. He himself had helped Mr. Stevens by asking British Columbia Liberals not to oppose his election in order that Mr. Bennett might have the men he wanted in his cabinet.

"Surely there is such a thing as gratitude," he remarked, adding that however bitter Mr. Stevens might feel against Mr. Bennett it was the Conservative party which made him all that he was. A party formed at the last minute by such a man and as a result of such a personal quarrel could not solve the problems of Canada.

The First Concern of a Liberal Government

Reduction of the cost of implements of production as a means of assisting the primary industries of farming, mining, fishing and lumbering would be the first concern of a Liberal government. (Tariffs on implements of production would be lowered as they had been under previous Liberal governments. The prosperity of secondary industries could only be furthered by making the primary industries prosperous and the past few years had shown how futile were high tariffs in bringing about employment and high wages. Wages had never been lower nor unemployment more rampant.

After speaking here last night Mr. King moves on to Qeubec today. He will address a meeting in the ancient capital Saturday night and will then return to Ottawa.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 5 — Restoration of confidence in Canada on the part of Canadians is the great need of the present, Liberal leader Mackenzie King told a gathering here tonight.

For this reason he hoped whatever party won the election would have a solid and substantial majority and would be able to provide strong leadership and stable administration.

In Best Position

The Liberal party was in the best position of all to provide stable government because eight of the nine provinces were under Liberal rule and because the party was united. Co-operation between federal and provincial governments would be easy with a Liberal government at Ottawa. The same policies would be applied in both spheres.

Capital is Necessary

Capitalism was being attacked in Canada said Mr. King, but capital was necessary even in a communistic state. But it would not be easy to get capital for Canadian industries under an unstable government and while political leaders were going about attacking all capital, under such conditions there could be no confidence.

The Liberal party believed in assisting Canada's basic industries by reducing tariffs on implements of production, said Mr. King. It had pursued this policy when in office and would do so again. It would reduce the cost of production for the farmer, the miner, the lumberman and the fisherman. This would enable them to produce more and to obtain wider markets.

Variety of New Parties

As usual under Conservative rule the present election found a variety of new parties contending for power, said Mr. King. Conservative administrations always led to depression through the application of faulty trade policies. Depression led to resentment and the creation of new parties was merely a form of popular protest. When Liberal governments came into office, however, the causes personally, had helped by asking the Liberal organization not to oppose Mr. Stevens because he believed Mr. Bennett should have the men he wantd in his cabinet. Had it not been for these things Mr. Stevens would not have been Minister of Trade and Commerce and would not even have sat in the last Parliament.

"Don't imagine a party that owes its origin to a division of that kind is going to succeed in solving the problems of Canada." said Mr. King.

Social Credit

....The social credit system should be tested in Alberta before being tried elsewhere, said Mr. King. It would not be wise to experiment in both that province and in the Dominion as a whole at the same time. If it succeeded in Alberta it would soon make its way in the rest of the country.

....."I am all for letting it have the best chance possible in Alberta," he said.

Protection And Wages.

Protection had been heralded as necessary to maintain wages and provide employment but the facts proved the opposite. The high protection established by the Bennett government had brought wages to the lowest level in history and caused increasing unemployment. Protection created monopoly and high profits for the owners of capital but nothing for the working men.

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"Mr. Stevens may have felt very bitter against Mr. Bennett,' said Mr. King. "But what wrong had his other colleagues done him and what about the whole Conservative party which, made Mr. Stevens all that he was. There is such a thing as gratitude but it is not for me to settle the quarrels of Conservatives."

The Ingratitude of Mr. Stevens

"It should be remembered," said Mr. King, "that in 1930 Mr. Stevens was a defeated candidate. He had no seat in parliament. Mr. Bennett came to his assistance and asked one of the British Columbia members to give his seat to Mr. Stevens. He personally, had helped by asking the Liberal organization not to oppose Mr. Stevens because he believed Mr. Bennett should have the men he wantd in his cabinet. Had it not been for these things Mr. Stevens would not have been Minister of Trade and Commerce and would not even have sat in the last Parliament.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24703 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication..... The charlottetown Guardian.

Date..... September 6th 1935.

Subject.....

Leader's Speech Largely A Repetition Of Earlier Campaign Remarks

Questions Of Provincial Interest Relating To The Record Of The Bennett Administration Ignored By Mr. Mackenzie King In Addressing Charlottetown Audience Last Evening.



HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Steering a wide course clear of the subject of the Duncan Commission recommendations, which five years ago, on the occasion of his last Maritime campaign tour, he declared had been fully implemented "in letter and in spirit," Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, last night pleaded eloquently for the return of his party to power on the promise, chiefly, of reducing gradually the tariff duties to the rates prevailing under his administration in pre-depression years.

Seated behind Mr. Mackenzie King on the platform was the Hon. Dr. Cyrus J. Macmillan, former Liberal candidate, Minister of Fisheries in Mr. King's cabinet, and member of the Duncan Commission of 1926. It was on the basis of the Duncan Commission report that this Province, through presentation by the late MacMillan Government, received from the Bennett administration at Ottawa a subsidy increase of $150,000 per year for all time to come. No reference to this achievement, or to the work of his former colleague in any capacity, was made by the Liberal leader.

A Broad Hint

He did, however, emphasize that when candidates are nominated at a Liberal convention "there is only one thing to do," namely, to support them. This was interpreted as a broad hint that Mr. King was not concerned with the dissatisfaction allegedly prevailing in Liberal ranks regarding the Queen's County nominations.

Mr. King spoke at the Forum, where seats had been provided to accommodate a much larger audience than was present. The result was a disconcerting array of empty benches immediately fronting the speaker.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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D 24704

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Date.....

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Among those on the platform were also the members and supporters of the Provincial Government, Senator Sinclair, Senator McArthur, Dr. I. J. Yeo, Messrs. E. T. Higgs, Nelson Rattenbury, W. F. Tidmarsh, Harry Tidmarsh, Geo. J. Tweedy, D. J. Riley, and others, including a number of ladies.

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(Canadian Press)

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The Liberal leader recalled that in 1919 when he became leader of the Liberal party he had been invited to the constituency of Prince.

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D 24705
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Premier Lea

Premier the Hon. W. M. Lea, the next speaker, expressed regret that owing to inclement weather and the radio broadcasts the audience was not as large as it would otherwise have been. The small minority of Conservatives left in this Province, he said, had been "chastened in spirit." He ridiculed the idea that Mr. King's political chances were unpromising in the Western Provinces. The farmers in the last eection had been stampeded into voting against their own interests but this time, he predicted, they would give Mr. King almost as sweeping a victory as the Provincial Liberal candidates received in this Province.

Mr. King arrived at 7.10 p.m. in a special car attached to the evening train from Borden. At the station he was met by members of the Lea government and other leading Liberals.

From the station he was escorted to the Forum by a procession of automobiles headed by a brass band.

Travelling with Mr. King in another special car are representatives of the press, including P. J. Flaherty, staff reporter for the Canadian Press; Robert Lippsett, correspondent of the Toronto Star; and John MacCormack, resident correspondent in Ottawa for the New York Times.

Sept 6/35
Charlottetown Guardian

Liberal Leader's Speech Largely A Repetition Of Earlier Campaign Remarks

D24706

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(Continued on Page 5)



Smart Clothes for the Home Dressmaker

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Charlottetown Guardian

D-4708

Liberal Leader's Speech Largely A Repetition Of Earlier Campaign Remarks

Questions Of Provincial Interest Relating To The Record Of The Bennett Administration Ignored By Mr. Mackenzie King In Addressing Charlottetown Audience Last Evening.

Steering a wide course clear of the subject of the Duncan Commission recommendations, which five years ago, on the occasion of his last Maritime campaign tour, he declared had been fully implemented "in letter and in spirit," Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, last night pleaded eloquently for the return of his party to power on the promise, chiefly, of reducing gradually the tariff duties to the rates prevailing under his administration in pre-depression years.

Seated behind Mr. Mackenzie King on the platform was the Hon. Dr. Cyrus J. Macmillan, former Liberal candidate, Minister of Fisheries in Mr. King's cabinet, and member of the Duncan Commission of 1926. It was on the basis of the Duncan Commission report that this Province, through presentation by the late MacMillan Government, received from the Bennett administration at Ottawa a subsidy increase of $150,000 per year for all time to come. No reference to this achievement, or to the work of his former colleague in any capacity, was made by the Liberal leader.

A Broad Hint

He did, however, emphasize that when candidates are nominated at a Liberal convention "there is only one thing to do," namely, to support them. This was interpreted as a broad hint that Mr. King was not concerned with the dissatisfaction allegedly prevailing in Liberal ranks regarding the Queen's County nominations.

Mr. King spoke at the Forum, where seats had been provided to accommodate a much larger audience than was present. The result was a disconcerting array of empty benches immediately fronting the speaker.

Mr. Russel Chandler, president of the Queens County Liberal Association, presided. Brief remarks were made by the federal candidates, Messrs. A. E. MacLean, M.P., Peter Sinclair, Dr. T. V. Grant, J. J. Larabee, and by Premier Lea.

Among those on the platform were also the members and supporters of the Provincial Government, Senator Sinclair, Senator McArthur, Dr. I. J. Yeo, Messrs. E. T. Higgs, Nelson Rattenbury, W. F. Tidmarsh, Harry Tidmarsh, Geo. J. Tweedy, D. J. Riley, and others, including a number of ladies.

MR. KING'S ADDRESS

(Canadian Press)

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 5. — Restoration of confidence in Canada on the part of Canadians is the great need of the present, Liberal leader Mackenzie King told a gathering here tonight. For this reason, he hoped whatever party won the election would have a solid and substantial majority and would be able to provide strong leadership and stable administration.

The Liberal party was in the best position of all to provide stable government, because eight of the nine provinces were under Liberal rule and because the party was united. Co-operation between federal and provincial governments would be easy with a Liberal government at Ottawa. The same policies would be applied in both spheres.

Capitalism was being attacked in Canada, said Mr. King, but capital was necessary even in a communistic state. But it would not be easy to get capital for Canadian industries under an unstable government and while political leaders were going about attacking all capital. Under such conditions there could be no confidence.

The Liberal party believed in assisting Canada's basic industries by reducing tariffs as implements of production, said Mr. King. It had pursued this policy when in office and would do so again. It would reduce the cost of production for the farmer, the miner, the lumberman and the fisherman. This would enable them to produce more and to obtain wider markets.

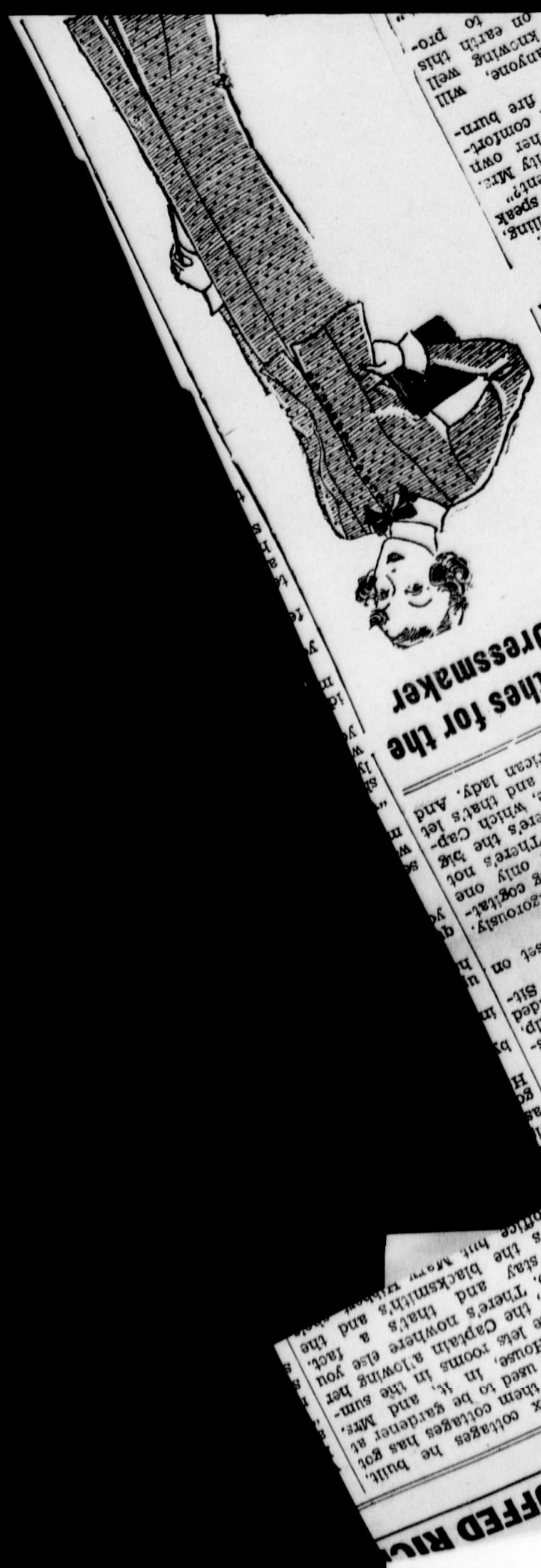
The Liberal leader recalled that in 1919 when he became leader of the Liberal party he had been invited to the constituency of Prince.

Premier Lea, recently elected with a 100 per cent Liberal legislature introduced Mr. King and was congratulated by the federal leader who appealed for equally strong Liberal representation at Ottawa.

As usual under Conservative rule the present election found a variety of new parties contending for power, said Mr. King. Conservative administrations always led to depression through the application of faulty trade policies. Depression led to resentment and the creation of new parties was merely a form of popular protest. When Liberal governments came into office, however, the causes of depression were removed and the new parties disappeared.

The creation of the C.C.F. was due to a protest against hard times under Conservative rule and the Reconstruction party was a personal protest by Hon. H. H. Stevens o

(Continued on Page 5)



Smart Clothes for the Home Dressmaker

October PUFFED RIC

Liberal Leader's Speech Largely A Repetition Of Earlier Campaign Remarks

(Continued from Page 1)

against his own party. Mr. Stevens said the reason he left the Conservative party was because he was asked to apologize and because he was shut out of the caucus.

"Mr. Stevens may have felt very bitter against Mr. Bennett," said Mr. King. "But what wrong had his other colleagues done him and what about the whole Conservative party which made Mr. Stevens all that he was. There is such a thing as gratitude but it is NOT for me to settle the quarrels of Conservatives."

It should be remembered, said Mr. King, that in 1930 Mr. Stevens was a defeated candidate. He had NO seat in parliament. Mr. Bennett had come to his assistance and asked one of the British Columbia members to give his seat to Mr. Stevens. He, personally, had helped by asking the Liberal organization not to oppose Mr. Stevens because he believed Mr. Bennett should have the men he wanted in his cabinet. Had it not been for these things Mr. Stevens would not have been minister of trade and commerce and would not even have sat in the last parliament.

"Don't imagine a party that owes its origin to a division of that kind is going to succeed in solving the problems of Canada," said Mr. King.

The social credit system should be tested in Alberta before being tried elsewhere, said Mr. King. It would not be wise to experiment in both that province and in the Dominion as a whole at the same time. If it succeeded in Alberta it would soon make its way in the rest of the country.

"I am all for letting it have the best chance possible in Alberta," he said.

Protection had been heralded as necessary to maintain wages and provide employment but the facts proved the opposite. The high protection established by the Bennett Government had brought wages to the lowest level in history and caused increasing unemployment. Protection created monopoly and high profits for the owners of capital but nothing for the working men.

Assumes Heroic Role

100 years ago in Ontario his, Mr. Mackenzie King's grandfather, fought against autocratic government; and wondered if today history was not repeating itself. He pictured himself as leading in the age-old fight of democracy against dictatorship —"dictatorship" in this instance being the authority granted by Parliament to Premier Bennett to take any action by order-in-council for the peace, order and good government of the country. This he denounced as "blank cheque legislation which no British Government had ever asked its Parliament to adopt in a period preceding a general election."

Dictatorship, he predicted, would be "focused up" if Canada gets a National Government.

In this little Island, the Cradle of Confederation, he hoped four Liberal representatives would be elected, "each determined not only to stand four square for your liberty, but to maintain it as well."

OPENING SPEECHES

Mr. A. E. MacLean, M. P., the first speaker, predicted "a triumphant victory" for Mr. Mackenzie King in the coming election. The Conservative policies, he charged had "set the country back a full decade" in its trade development. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens were "high-pressure salesmen" in whose promises, he thought, the people would not again put confidence.

Mr. Peter Sinclair, Liberal candidate for Queens, said the people of Prince Edward Island would have a friend in Mr. King who he predicted would be Canada's next Premier.

"During Mr. King's regime we had $740,000 spent on public works in this Province, while under Mr. Bennett," the speaker claimed, "we only received from $113,000 to $140,000." At the same time, he maintained, taxes had been raised under the Conservatives.

Dr. T. V. Grant, Liberal candidate for King's County, lauded Mr. Mackenzie King's ancestry and qualifications as a statesman. No other policies but Liberal policies can save Canada today, he maintained.

Mr. J. J. Larabee, Liberal candidate for Queen's, added his appeal to the electors to "stand by" the Liberal party under Mr. King's leadership, who had given to Canada "an era of prosperity that has never been equalled." The depression of the past five years he attributed to "high tariffs, high taxes, broken promises and—Tory policies."

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Complete file
Edmonton

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The Charlottetown Patriot

The Patriot's Classified Advts. give results.

Members of A. B. C. | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1935. | Single Copies Two Cents.

IL DUCE DEFEATS THE KING



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LEAGUE CALLED UPON TO CURB ITALY'S ATTITUDE

Emperor Selassie Again Appeals to the League to Preserve Peace. Indian Troops Guard British Legation.

The International Federation of Trades Unions at Geneva called upon the League to curb "Italy's aggressive attitude" and apply sanctions in the event of war.

Emperor Haile Selassie in Addis Ababa appealed again to the League to preserve peace. Indian troops moved into the capital to guard the British legation.

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Government quarters in London were cheered by appointment of the five-power committee and by prospects of a tri-power conference in northern Italy. The Times said anti-British and pro-Italian bulletins were being distributed in Egypt by what purported to be an Egyptian news agency.

In Paris the formation of the conciliation committee was seen as preventing direct conflict between Italy and the League.

(By Andrue Berding)
(Associated Press Foreign Staff)

ROME, Sept. 6—A hint that Italy might demand Britain's exclusion from Egypt if she continues to regard Empire, the publication said, Britain is also a danger to the Italian Empire.

"Britain affirms that Italian action in East Africa is injurious to her interests and her imperial security," it asserted. "The route to India, the territorial continuity between Cairo and Capetown, the base at Aden, such are the principal British interests which would seem to be menaced by Italy."

"We want to speak rather of an another imperial security—our own," the Journal continued. Asserting none can deny that Italy has reached a rank among the great so-called imperial powers, it said:

"If, therefore, the presence of Italy in East Africa is recognized as damaging to imperial interests in England, the same thing must be admitted for Britain's presence on the seas, coasts and bases within the imperial Italian sphere."

Declaring "Britain at Alexandria, Egypt, is as dangerous as Italy in Addis Ababa," and mentioning Aden, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus, and Haifa, as other menaces, the publication asserted: "For our own security we can very well demand Great Britain's exclusion from Egypt."

WOULD CURB ITALY

GENEVA, Sept. 6—Millions of workers throughout the world, through their representatives at Geneva, today called upon the Council of the

Continued on page four

The Liberal Party in Best Position of All Parties to Give Canada Staple Government Needed in Canada Today

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Hon. W. M. Lea, who introduced Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King at the meeting in the Charlottetown Forum on Thursday evening, said:

"We know what Mr. King has done for Prince Edward Island and all Canada. Due to his experience, and particularly to his experience in the administration of public affairs, we feel that the people of Canada are to be congratulated that Mr. King is able to lead the Liberal party to victory in these trying times, as we know he will

"It is necessary, due to the experience of the past four or five years, that we have a leader of experience. We know that during the past few years a great many policies have been tried, a great many experiments have been undertaken that have proved destructive to the trade of Canada.

"Now while we welcome Mr. King to Prnice Edward Island, when we consider how big a man he is, and how necessary, facing the problems of the day, when new parties have sprung up like a mushroom growth, and when we realize that his addresses are to convert the few Conservatives that may be left after the election of July 23rd, we wonder why he found it necessary to come to Prince Edward Island. (Laughter).

Lost Their Pep

"The small minority of Conservatives that may be found has been chastened in spirit and have lost their old pep. Even the Guardian can now hardly arouse any enthusiasm. In its editorial notes the other day it stated that Mr. King knows that he will not carry one seat west of Fort William.

"It would have been just as logical as if they had stated he would not carry one seat west of British Columbia!

"I know you came here to hear Mr. King. You have heard me on the radio and on the platform. Therefore, I am not going to take up too much time in discussing federal matters, only to refer for a short time to the campaign that was carried on five years ago, particularly as there is a large number of farmers and dairymen precent.

"You remember during that campaign the propaganda that was carried on against the trade policies of the Liberal government, the trade policies that made the dairymen of Canada more prosperous than they had been in any period clear of war years, at a time when we received 39 and 40 cents a pound for our butter. At the time that campaign was started, a comparatively small quantity of butter came into Canada. Due to the fact that on account of our trade policy, the increase of employment, the higher wages paid the workmen of Canada and the more prosperous conditions that existed, and the greater purchasing power of the people; due to the fact that they were able to become the greatest butter eaters in the world and to use and consume more luxuries, because of these reasons and the fact that it takes some three years to increase a dairy herd, a small quantity of butter was imported, and it was paid for with what New Zealand and the Antipodes purchased from Canada.

"Trade at that time was in our favour to the extent that four to six times as much goods were sold as we purchased. Nevertheless, because a small quantity of butter came in, **I think the farmers of Canada were stampeded into voting against their own interests.** I always believed this was not thoroughly understood by the farmers. They are willing now to remember that due to the fact that the trade policy of the Liberal government had brought us greater markets and greater returns than ever before, I know that the people of Prince Edward Island TAKE TWO—KING MEETING ..... and of Canada are going to give Mr. King their whole-hearted support, as effectively as they gave me and my government on July 23rd. (Applause).

Mr. Lea, referring to the failure of Mr. Bennett's policies and his attempt to change them, said:

"I am reminded of a story of a man who became very ill and it was feared he might not recover. So he sent for the clergyman. The clergyman came and wanted to know what was the matter. The sick man said: 'There is a man in this community with whom I am not on speaking terms ,and just in case anything happens t ome, I wish you would bring him here to see if we cannot become reconciled.'

"The man was brought to see him, and the clergyman retired. On returning, the clergyman noted that the reconciliation was complete. But just as the gentleman was leaving, the sick man raised himself up and called out: 'Just a minute. I want the gentleman to remember that if I get better, all this is off!'

"If Mr. Bennett should happen to 'get better,' then all this may be off. (Laughter).

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, it affords me the greatest pleasure to introduce to you the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Now show Mr. King just what you think of him." (Cheers and loud applause).

ADDRESS BY HON. MR. KING

Hon. Mr. King, who was loudly cheered as he rose to speak, said in the course of his address:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Premier, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mr. Lea, in his kindly word of introduction referring to the political situation in Canada, and more particularly to what has happened in this province recently, asked one question which I should like to answer at once.

He asked why, in view of the circumstances when all had gone so exceptionally well in this part of the Dominion, I found it necessary to visit Prince Edward Island at this time.

Now, may I say that I am here tonight, not because I found it was necessary to be here in connection with the present campaign. Fortunately, political campaigns afford opportunities sometimes of pleasure as well as doing some of the things that may be necessary but not altogether pleasurable; and this meeting tonight, so far as I am concerned, has primarily as its objective a desire which is very deep in my heart at the moment, and that is, above all else, to convey to the good people of Prince Edward Island once more that feeling of gratitude which I have always had towards the citizens of this Island for what they did for me

(Continued on page 2).

REPORT ITALIANS INVADE ETHIOPIA



Though Rome issues official denial it is persistently reported from Addis Ababa that Italian troops hove crossed the border between Aritrea and Ethiopia with resulting clashes with tribesmen. It is also reported from Geneva that the Italian invasion will commence Sept. 15, possibly at point shown by arrow in ABOVE map, as well as at Adowa and from Italian Somaliland.

COMMITTEE OF CONCILIATION APPOINTED TO AVERT WAR

The Committee Consists of Great Britain, France, Poland, Spain and Turkey. The Primary Purpose is Peaceful Settlement.

(Canadian Press)

GENEVA, Sept. 7—The five-power committee named by the League of Nations Council to deal with the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, voted today to send letters to Italy and Ethiopia requesting them to abstain from anything which might render negotiations difficult, Salvadoro de Madariaga, chairman of the committee, told the Associated Press.

This meant Italy and Ethiopia were virtually requested not to resort to force.

Pope Delivers Plea For Peace

ROME, Sept. 7—Pope Pius, referring to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, delivered a plea for peace before 20,000 former service men at St. Paul's Basilica today and announced, "From our latest information, we seem to see forming on the horizon a rainbow of peace casting its rays across the world."

(Continued on page 5)

THANKSGIVING ON THURSDAY NOT SO GOOD

Farmers Anticipated Extra Poultry Business On Saturday Before Holiday

TORONTO, Sept. 3—Hundreds of farmers throughout the province who look forward each year to an unusual market on the Saturday previous to Thanksgiving will lose out to a great extent through the shift of the holiday from Monday to Thursday, according to Herbert H. Hannam, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario. This would apply particularly to the farmers in districts around centres where there is a good Saturday market, he said.

Pointing to the fact that Thanksgiving is one of the most festive holidays during the year, Mr. Hannam said the farmers did an exceptional business in dressed poultry — a business that would be considerably decreased if Thanksgiving were on a day later in the week. In many Ontario centres, he explained, the only "decent market" was on Saturdays. There were very few Wednesday markets and consequently farmers would do little or no business on the day

British Science Meeting Opened

NORWICH, Eng., Sept. 4—More than 2,000 scientists from all parts of the world gathered today in this ancient cathedral city to hear Dr. William Whitehead Watts, noted British geologist, deliver the presidential address at the opening of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

During the week hundreds of papers will be read touching on almost every subject known to science.

For the first time Sir Oliver Lodge, now in his 85th year, is a notable absentee from the meeting.

Germany Denounced by Zionist Congress

LUCRNE, Sept. 5—The final session of the Zionist Congress today unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing the anti-Semitic policy of the German Government.

"The Nineteenth Zionist Congress," said the resolution, "raises its voice against the systematic disenfranchisement and dishonoring of Jews in Germany, which is making their material and moral existence unbearable.

"The congress declares that it will fight for equal rights for Jews in

Dies on Stage

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7—Death took a part in the opening performance of Lenore Ulric's "Portugese Gal," coming on the stage to snatch Frank Allworth from the cast.

Allworth, playing a drunken policeman in the boisterous comedy, reeled and fell to the stage in his second act scene with Miss Ulric at the Broad Street Theatre last night.

Some in the audience stirred in their seats, appreciative of the actor's bit in the scene. But Miss Ulric motioned to the wings to ring the curtain down.

Backstage a doctor said it was a heart attack. The cast went ahead without him.

To Share the Cost

FREDERICTON, Sept. 6.—In response to a request by a delegation from the town of St. Andrews, the New Brunswick government yesterday agreed to assume 50 per cent of the cost of hard-surfacing two miles of main trunk highway through the town. In addition the government agreed to guarantee a bank loan to the town amounting to $30,000 until a bond issue for that amount can be floated by the town. This money will be used to hard-surface one and one-half miles of streets within the town proper. This work will be carried out entirely by the town itself.

CONFIDENCE IN LIBERAL VICTORY

Expressed by Premier Lea of Prince Edward Island

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HALIFAX, Sept. 7—Confidence in a Liberal victory in the coming Federal election was expressed by Premier Lea, of Prince Edward Island, who is in Halifax today on a short holiday visit to Nova Scotia.

The newly-elected Premier arrived here last night, having travelled from Charlottetown to Cape Tormentine with Liberal leader Mackenzie King.

During the next few days, he will call on members of the Nova Scotia Government.

Conditions showed improvement in the Island province this year, Mr. Lea said in an interview, and he looked forward to better markets for P. E. Island products.

Racing to Rescue of Schooner

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HONOLULU, Sept. 7.—A coast guard patrol boat raced to the res-

Young Boy Visitor Cowardly Assaulted

Residents of this province are noted for their hospitality and courtesy, but one little lad will carry in his memory for some time an affair of which he was the unfortunate victim.

It must be explained however, that although the occurrence happened in the city, the perpetrator of the mean and ungentlemanly action was not a resident of the province — but hails from Nova Scotia.

The party in question was sitting in a parked car on Water Street between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, and it is understood accompanied by a companion and two girls. A little chap, who is visiting here from Montreal, was standing on the opposite sidewalk when the Nova Scotian called him over to the car.

The little chap immediately ran across and as he stood on the running board, the driver of the car, without any warning struck him a painful blow on the face.

A well known waterfront workman saw the act and immediately proceeded to the car, preventing the driver from leaving the scene until the arrival of the R. C. M. P. and local Police, who placed him under arrest.

This morning he was given twenty

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rate—Two cents per word, consecutive issues only. Cash must accompany order.

*C. W. L. Card Party, Holy Name Hall, Monday, September 9th. Six prizes. 9-6-3

*Harold R. Shephard, organist and choirmaster, St. Paul's Church, will commence teaching piano, organ, vocal tuition. All grades. Phone 35. 9-7-1

*On account of exhibition, Souris leading postponed until Wednesday to accommodate those showing lambs. 9-6-1

*All Rebekahs are requested to meet at Heartz Memorial Hall Sunday evening, at 6.30 p. m., to attend Memorial Service in Trinity United Church. 9-7-1.

*All who intend to ship live stock through the Bedford-Tracadie Club and anticipate having stock ready for shipment before the 25th inst. kindly notify Club Secretary, R. E. Connelly at once. 9-7-1

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Continued on page four

SUN, MOON, TIDES THE WEATHER

Sunrise this morning was at 5.28 and sunset 6.28.

Sunrise tomorrow morning at 5.29 and sunset at 6.26.

High tide this evening at 6.03 and tomorrow evening at 7.22.

Low tide tonight at 10.52 and tomorrow morning at 11.57.

Fresh to strong north west winds, fair. Sunday moderate to fresh north west winds fair and rather cool.

Sailings of the Car Ferry

Daily except Sunday until further Notice

Leaves Borden
9.45 a. m.
1.00 p. m.
5.15 p. m.

Leaves Tormentine
11 a. m.
2.55 p. m.
7.00 p. m.

Ten Die When Planes Crash

RETHEL, France, Sept. 6.—Ten men were killed last night when two large bombing planes, enaged in manoeuvres with the French military forces in this area, collided high in a murky sky. The wreckage fell in a single mass, burning the bodies of five of the flyers. The five members of the other bombing crew were crushed to death beneath the heap of twisted metal.

Orchards Suffer

KENTVILLE, N.S., Sept. 6.—A gale that howled through Nova Scotia yesterday swept between 50,000 and 75,000 barrels of apples from their trees in the rich Annapolis Valley, it was estimated here. Accompanied by heavy rain, the storm hit the province early yesterday morning but by evening had passed out to sea again, causing little damage except to orchards.

LLANDUDNO, Wales, Sept. 7—An adopted daughter was the chief beneficiary in the will of Mrs. Isolina Gee, daughter of Sir Henry Tate, disposing of an estate of value of $400,000.

Government Needed in Canada Today

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"We know what Mr. King has done for Prince Edward Island and all Canada. Due to his experience, and particularly to his experience in the administration of public affairs, we feel that the people of Canada are to be congratulated that Mr. King is able to lead the Liberal party to victory in these trying times, as we know he will

"It is necessary, due to the experience of the past four or five years, that we have a leader of experience. We know that during the past few years a great many policies have been tried, a great many experiments have been undertaken that have provec destructive to the trade of Canada.

"Now while we welcome Mr. King to Prnice Edward Island, when we consider how big a man he is, and how necessary, facing the problems of the day, when new parties have sprung up like a mushroom growth, and when we realize that his addresses are to convert the few Conservatives that may be left after the election of July 23rd, we wonder why he found it necessary to come to Prince Edward Island. (Laughter).

Lost Their Pep

"The small minority of Conservatives that may be found has been chastened in spirit and have lost their old pep. Even the Guardian can now hardly arouse any enthusiasm. In its editorial notes the other day it stated that Mr. King knows that he will not carry one seat west of Fort William.

"It would have been just as logical as if they had stated he would not carry one seat west of British Columbia!

"I know you came here to hear Mr. King. You have heard me on the radio and on the platform. Therefore, I am not going to take up too much time in discussing federal matters, only to refer for a short time to the campaign that was carried on five years ago, particularly as there is a large number of farmers and dairymen precent.

"You remember during that campaign the propaganda that was carried on against the trade policies of the Liberal government, the trade policies that made the dairymen of Canada more prosperous than they had been in any period clear of war years, at a time when we received 39 and 40 cents a pound for our butter. At the time that campaign was started, a comparatively small quantity of butter came into Canada. Due to the fact that on account of our trade policy, the increase of employment, the higher wages paid the workmen of Canada and the more prosperous conditions that existed, and the greater purchasing power of the people; due to the fact that they were able to become the greatest butter eaters in the world and to use and consume more luxuries, because of these reasons and the fact that it takes some three years to increase a dairy herd, a small quantity of butter was imported, and it was paid for with what New Zealand and the Antipodes purchased from Canada.

"Trade at that time was in our favour to the extent that four to six times as much goods were sold as were purchased. Nevertheless, because a small quantity of butter came in, **I think the farmers of Canada were stampeded into voting against their own interests.** I always believed this was not thoroughly understood by the farmers.. They are willing now to remember that due to the fact that the trade policy of the Liberal government had brought us greater markets and greater returns than ever before, I know that the people of Prince Edward Island TAKE TWO—KING MEETING ..... and of Canada are going to give Mr. King their whole-hearted support, as effectively as they gave me and my government on July 23rd. (Applause).

Mr. Lea, referring to the failure of Mr. Bennett's policies and his attempt to change them, said:

"I am reminded of a story of a man who became very ill and it was feared he might not recover. So he sent for the clergyman. The clergyman came and wanted to know what was the matter. The sick man said: 'There is a man in this community with whom I am not on speaking terms ,and just in case anything happens t ome, I wish you would bring him here to see if we cannot become reconciled.'

"The man was brought to see him, and the clergyman retired. On returning, the clergyman noted that the reconciliation was complete. But just as the gentleman was leaving, the sick man raised himself up and called out: 'Just a minute. I want the gentleman to remember that if I get better, all this is off!'

"If Mr. Bennett should happen to 'get better,' then all this may be off. (Laughter).

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, it affords me the greatest pleasure to introduce to you the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Now show Mr. King just what you think of him." (Cheers and loud applause).

ADDRESS BY HON. MR. KING

Hon. Mr. King, who was loudly cheered as he rose to speak, said in the course of his address:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Premier, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mr. Lea, in his kindly word of introduction referring to the political situation in Canada, and more particularly to what has happened in this province recently, asked one question which I should like to answer at once.

He asked why, in view of the circumstances when all had gone so exceptionally well in this part of the Dominion, I found it necessary to visit Prince Edward Island at this time.

Now, may I say that I am here tonight, not because I found it was necessary to be here in connection with the present campaign. Fortunately, political campaigns afford opportunities sometimes of pleasure as well as doing some of the things that may be necessary but not altogether pleasurable; and this meeting tonight, so far as I am concerned, has primarily as its objective a desire which is very deep in my heart at the moment, and that is, above all else, to convey to the good people of Prince Edward Island once more that feeling of gratitude which I have always had towards the citizens of this Island for what they did for me

(Continued on page 2)



Though Rome issues official denial it is persistently reported from Addis Ababa that Italian troops hove crossed the border between Aritrea and Ethiopia with resulting clashes with tribesmen. It is also reported from Geneva that the Italian invasion will commence Sept. 15, possibly at point shown by arrow in ABOVE map, as well as at Adowa and from Italian Somaliland.

COMMITTEE OF CONCILIATION APPOINTED TO AVERT WAR

The Committee Consists of Great Britain, France, Poland, Spain and Turkey. The Primary Purpose is Peaceful Set tlement.

(Canadian Press)

GENEVA, Sept. 7—The five-power committee named by the League of Nations Council to deal with the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, voted today to send letters to Italy and Ethiopia requesting them to abstain from anything which might render negotiations difficult, Salvadoro de Madariaga, chairman of the committee, told the Associated Press.

This meant Italy and Ethiopia were virtually requested not to resort to force.

Pope Delivers Plea For Peace

ROME, Sept. 7—Pope Pius, referring to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, delivered a plea for peace before 20,000 former service men at St. Paul's Basilica today and announced, "From our latest information, we seem to see forming on the horizon a rainbow of peace casting its rays across the world."

(Continued on page 5)

THANKSGIVING ON THURSDAY NOT SO GOOD

Farmers Anticipated Extra Poultry Business On Saturday Before Holiday

TORONTO, Sept. 3—Hundreds of farmers throughout the province who look forward each year to an unusual market on the Saturday previous to Thanksgiving will lose out to a great extent through the shift of the holiday from Monday to Thursday, according to Herbert H. Hannam, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario. This would apply particularly to the farmers in districts around centres where there is a good Saturday market, he said.

Pointing to the fact that Thanksgiving is one of the most festive holidays during the year, Mr. Hannam said the farmers did an exceptional business in dressed poultry — a business that would be considerably decreased if Thanksgiving were on a day later in the week. In many Ontario centres, he explained, the only "decent market" was on Saturdays. There were very few Wednesday markets and consequently farmers would do little or no business on the day immediately preceding a Thursday Thanksgiving.

"I am sure", Mr. Hannam stated, "that farmers who have always counted on this Saturday market, would much prefer Thanksgiving were on a Monday. The change will undoubtedly slow down business considerably."

There wasn't a fruit wholesaler in Toronto who wouldn't prefer Thanksgiving on a Monday rather than a Thursday, according to F. G. Lister, president of the Toronto Wholesale Fruit and Produce Merchants' Association. The association, representing 22 of the 24 wholesale fruit merchants in Toronto, feels that business will be considerably retarded by the change. All merchants, Mr. Lister stated, would prefer any holiday to be on a Monday rather than another week-day.

Students Held by the Chinese

(Canadian Press Despatch)

PEVN, China, Sept. 7.—Foreign advices from northwest Kansu province said today that provincial authorities were holding H. D. Martin, a Canadian, and John De Francis, American, language students attached to the British and American embassies at Kiuchuan, Kansu.

The students left Peiping early in the summer for a tour of northwest China.

British Science Meeting Opened

NORWICH, Eng., Sept. 4—More than 2,000 scientists from all parts of the world gathered today in this ancient cathedral city to hear Dr. William Whitehead Watts, noted British geologist, deliver the presidential address at the opening of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

During the week hundreds of papers will be read touching on almost every subject known to science.

For the first time Sir Oliver Lodge, now in his 85th year, is a notable absentee from the meeting.

Germany Denounced by Zionist Congress

LUCRNE, Sept. 5—The final session of the Zionist Congress today unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing the anti-Semitic policy of the German Government.

"The Nineteenth Zionist Congress," said the resolution, "raises its voice against the systematic disenfranchisement and dishonoring of Jews in Germany, which is making their material and moral existence unbearable.

"The congress declares that it will fight for equal rights for Jews in all countries with the same energy as for the establishment of a Jewish national home . The Jewish question is now, more than ever, a world problem and the Zionist Congress therefore, appeals to the nations of the world to help Jews protect their honor and secure their existence."

Quarrel is Settled by Fatal Duel

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 6.—A fatal duel between two Venezuelan customs officers was revealed here today when the loser's body came home.

Slow on the trigger., Hector Casado had been drilled through the forehead before he could fire a shot at his unnamed adversary in their public gunfight.

They had quarreled at Guiria, Venezuela. Unable to settle the argument with words, they took up guns and went outside the customs house.

There were few preliminaries. While the crowd was still gathering, according to reports received here, they paced off their allotted steps. One shot rang out, and Casado fell with a hole in his forehead.

His body was sent to his family, who live here.

Dies on Stage

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7—Death took a part in the opening performance of Lenore Ulric's "Portugese Gal," coming on the stage to snatch Frank Allworth from the cast.

Allworth, playing a drunken policeman in the boisterous comedy, reeled and fell to the stage in his second act scene with Miss Ulric at the Broad Street Theatre last night.

Some in the audience stirred in their seats, appreciative of the actor's bit in the scene. But Miss Ulric motioned to the wings to ring the curtain down.

Backstage a doctor said it was a heart attack. The cast went ahead without him.

To Share the Cost

FREDERICTON, Sept. 6.—In response to a request by a delegation from the town of St. Andrews, the New Brunswick government yesterday agreed to assume 50 per cent of the cost of hard-surfacing two miles of main trunk highway through the town. In addition the government agreed to guarantee a bank loan to the town amounting to $30,000 until a bond issue for that amount can be floated by the town. This money will be used to hard-surface one and one-half miles of streets within the town proper. This work will be carried out entirely by the town itself.

Bandit Identified by Tattoo Marks

CHICAGO, Sept. 6—Harold Hanson was back in jail today cursing a the U.S.S. San Francisco. A hold-up horse, a cow, a lion, a peacock and victim identified him by the menagerie and ship tatooed on Hanson's arms. He was released from Joliet penitentiary two weeks ago.

Soviet Rejects Japan's Protest

MOSCOW, Sept. 5—Soviet officials said today that Japanese objections to activities of the Comintern (Congress of the Third Internationale) had been promptly rejected.

Informed sources revealed at the same time that in a recent conversation with Soviet officials, the Chinese Minister also had raised a question over Comintern activities. They said, however, that he did not lodge a formal protest.

By its objections last night, the governments of the United States Japanese Government stood with the Britain, Italy and Latvia, which previously had taken a similar step.

CONFIDENCE IN LIBERAL VICTORY

Expressed by Premier Lea of Prince Edward Island

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HALIFAX, Sept. 7—Confidence in a Liberal victory in the coming Federal election was expressed by Premier Lea, of Prince Edward Island, who is in Halifax today on a short holiday visit to Nova Scotia.

The newly-elected Premier arrived here last night, having travelled from Charlottetown to Cape Tormentine with Liberal leader Mackenzie King.

During the next few days, he will call on members of the Nova Scotia Government.

Conditions showed improvement in the Island province this year, Mr. Lea said in an interview, and he looked forward to better markets for P. E. Island products.

Racing to Rescue of Schooner

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HONOLULU, Sept. 7.—A coast guard patrol boat raced to the rescue of the distressed schooner, "Seth Parker", today after the battered vessel had sent out a new call for help.

Capt. Frank Eckman of the schooner, now owne d by the Hawaiian Tuna Packers, reported the situation as serious and raised doubts here as to whether the vessel could last until the rescue ship arrives in about three days.

Discuss Exchange Stabilization

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Secretary Morgenthau is trying to arrange a fall pleasure trip to Europe, a visit which some believed might place him in a position to discuss stabilization of international exchange.

As outlined following the treasury chief's return from a week-end conference with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., plans indicated he would spend his time travelling in Portugal and Spain.

Observers emphasized that English and French monetary experts might possibly strive to seek him out and discuss stabilization prospects.

Ever since Morgenthau used the government's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund to ease a French financial crisis in mid June, reports have been current that some stabilization developments might be expected during the fall months.

Young Boy Visitor Cowardly Assaulted

Residents of this province are noted for their hospitality and courtesy, but one little lad will carry in his memory for some time an affair of which he was the unfortunate victim.

It must be explained however, that although the occurrence happened in the city, the perpetrator of the mean and ungentlemanly action was not a resident of the province — but hails from Nova Scotia.

The party in question was sitting in a parked car on Water Street between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, and it is understood accompanied by a companion and two girls. A little chap, who is visiting here from Montreal, was standing on the opposite sidewalk when the Nova Scotian called him over to the car.

The little chap immediately ran across and as he stood on the running board, the driver of the car, without any warning struck him a painful blow on the face.

A well known waterfront workman saw the act and immediately proceeded to the car, preventing the driver from leaving the scene until the arrival of the R. C. M. P. and local Police, who placed him under arrest.

This morning he was given twenty days in jail to ponder over his ungentlemanly and unwarranted conduct.

There are rumors that other charges, under the Prohibition Act, may follow.

Paddles 300 Miles And Loses 10 Lbs

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 7—John Goetz was happy today even though he was so stiff he could hardly move and his hands were badly blistered. He had paddled 300 miles from his home in New York to Boston.

Goetz, 35, of New York City, lost 10 pounds during his 14 days of paddling, Harry A. Phelps, at whose home Goetz is staying, said the canoeist had difficulty in climbing out of his frail craft on arrival yesterday and had to be put to bed.

He averaged about 20 miles per day.

New Advertisers Today

A. Pickard & Co.
Mr. Sage Tonight on Radio.
Lecture in Forum.
Church Ads.
Meeting in Montague Rink.
Theatre Ads.
British Consols Cigarettes.
Mt. Allison University.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rate—Two cents per word, consecutive issues only. Cash must accompany order.

*C. W. L. Card Party, Holy Name Hall, Monday, September 9th. Six prizes. 9-6-3

*Harold R. Shephard, organist and choirmaster, St. Paul's Church, will commence teaching piano, organ, vocal tuition, All grades. Phone 35. 9-7-1

*On account of exhibition, Souris loading postponed until Wednesday to accommodate those showing lambs. 9-6-1

*All Rebekahs are requested to meet at Heartz Memorial Hall Sunday evening, at 6.30 p. m., to attend Memorial Service in Trinity United Church. 9-7-1.

*All who intend to ship live stock through the Bedford-Tracadie Club and anticipate having stock ready for shipment before the 25th inst. kindly notify Club Secretary, R. E. Connelly at once. 9-7-1.

*B. I. S. dance tonight, 9 - 12. Admission 25c. 9-7-1.

*Don't forget the big time tonight at Emerald, Jenkins' Tranfer leaves Bank of Nova Scotia 7.15. 25c return. 9-6-11.

*Souris Exhibition on Wednesday Sept. 11th. Please send your entries early. All inside exhibits to be judged on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 10th. Pres. Edwin Reid, Secy. D. F. Macaulay. 9-6-2

*Festival at Highfield Rink Monday, Sept. 9th. Dancing and Bingo. Tug of War Winsloe vs Highfield Married Men. 9-5-2i.

*Now open for business after being thoroughly overhauled and painted. Alleys in first class condition. Charlottetown Bowling Alleys. 9-3-3i.

*Dance Cardigan Hall, Monday, Sept. 9th. Webster's Orchestra. 9-6-2i.

*Livestock Marketing Board loading livestock Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 10. at Morell, St. Peter's, Millview and Murray River. Please list all stock with secretary. 9-6-1i.

*The West Royalty Women's Institute annual afternoon tea at Mrs. Vernon Burke's, Wednesday, Sept. 11th. Tea served from 3.30 to 6. 9-7-2i.

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Speech by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

(Continued from page one)

when, as a young man, over 16 years ago I was chosen the leader of the Liberal party, they invited me to come and take a seat in this Island and to represent one of the constituencies of Prince Edward Island in the Parliament of Canada. (Applause).

Ladies and gentlemen, I just cannot begin to tell you what it meant to me at that time to have that cordial welcome extended to me then; and with the larger experience that comes with the years, I began to realize even better than at that time, just how much it meant to have come to such a hospitable and kindly community as that which received me those many years ago.

The Liberal Sweep

I am going to speak a little of the past tonight, but before doing so, I want to make mention of the one object I had very much in mind in coming to Charlottetown, and that was, to take as early an opportunity as possible as the leader of the Liberal party in Canada, to convey to your Premier and to his colleagues and to the Liberals of Prince Edward Island **the warm congratulations of the Liberals of all Canada upon the great achievement which was recently accomplished in the political world in this part of our Dominion.** (Applause).

This is a time when records are being made in different directions. We have just read in this morning's paper how Sir Malcolm Campbell has succeeded in driving some 300 miles within an hour's time. In other words, he has made a clean sweep and surpassed every record in the broad field of activity to which he has devoted so much of his energy an denthusiasm.

Well, this Island has had a clean sweep, if there ever was one, politically; and this clean sweep has sent inspiration to the Liberals in all parts of this country. (Applause).

Listening the other evening to an outstanding Liberal in Ontario, Premier Hepburn, speaking with regard to the victory which had taken place in Prince Edward Island in the provincial arena, and he said; "What they did there was simply this: **The Liberals got hold of the Island at one end, tipped it up, and tipped all the Tories into the sea!"** (Laughter and applause).

That little simile has remained in my mind ever since, and I hope in the next few weeks, when the 14th of October comes around, all of you good people who have come to understand how well to handle the Island politics, **you will again get at one end of the Island and tip it up and let our Tory friends drop quietly into some peaceful haven for the next few years and let the four gentlemen who have spoken to you tonight represent you as Liberal members in the House of Commons of Canada.** (Applause).

Support Official Candidates

There is a third reason why I am glad to be here this evening. I have spoken in numerous parts of Canada already and I wished to do so to give my support to the official candidates nominated in the present contest.

We all know that in times of campaign we discover that it is with the greatest difficulty we can make selections from the large number of those who are prominent and which will include all we would like to include.

One thing about the Liberal party, it has got so many good men it is hard to choose a candidate, but when a convention has made a choice there is only one thing for all loyal party men and women to do, and that is to get around the choice of the convention and support them loyally and whole-heartedly. (Applause). **I hope you will do that in this constituency** and also in the adjoining constituencies.

I am sure you will return to Parliament my friend, Mr. McLean, who has been one of the most faithful and ablest representatives any constituency could have in the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Grant also has had great political experience and Mr. Sinclair and Mr Larabee are gentlemen who have had experience in the legislative life of the province and I am sure if elected to our Parliament during the next five years they will give not only a good account of themselves but a good account of the Island to all parts of Canada. (Applause).

There are a great many things I would like to say further of an inheritance which I have received from the Liberal party which I represent, which follows after the leadership of one whom Canada has had no greater leader at any time, that responsibility is very great indeed.

When I was chosen leader of the Liberay party it was in the year 1919, and tonight may I say I am pleased to see so many of the younger people here, because I think they will be interested in a little reveiw of all that took place in the years before they were as interested in politics as they are today.

Just imagine the feelings of a young man chosen to lead a political party and not having a seat in Parliament, and wondering where that seat was going to be given him.

Offered Nomination

And then suddenly without seeking on his own part there comes the kindly gentleman—who was Premier of Prince Edward Island—the late Mr. Bell— and in the sweetest of ways says: "Don't be in a hurry about accepting a nomination anywhere else. I believe the people of Prince Edward Island would like to have you come down and begin you career in that province, which has the distinction of being the Cradle of Confederation."

You can imagine how I felt at that time, to be asked to represent the constituency of Prince County, which had been so ably represnted in Parliament.

When that invitation came to me there were many from other parts of Canada as well, but for some reason I felt an attraction to this Island greater at that moment than to any other place.

I think it must have been because there was a feeling of closer attachment to the people.

The Island being smaller gave an opportunity of getting a little nearer than would have been possible otherwise.

I have sometimes thought some of my ancestors must have lived in humble circumstances because I like a cottage more than a house or mansion.

There is something about it that appeals very strongly to my heart and to my soul, and it is the same with regard to this province.

The fact that you were the smallest province of the Dominion, the fact that here to some extent all were grouped together, detached at it were from the other parts of the Dominion, and having a great history, I felt that there was something about it that made a very strong appeal indeed. **I have never been sorry that I accepted that invitation, and I want to say tonight that after sixteen years I am here above all else to thank you once again for having started me on my political path as Prime Minister of Canada.** (Applause).

History Repeating Itself

A reference has been made from this platform tonight to history repeating itself. I wonder if any of you begin to appreciate how closely history is begining to repeat itself in connection with this very election, associated with the period of which I have just been speaking.

I think it will be a surprise to you when I tell you what the parallel is. I must confess it was somewhat of a surprise to myself, when coming over this evening from the mainland I began to think of those years past, when I was associated more intimately with the Island, and again as the leader of the Liberal party. Let me just point out what actually were the circumstances at the time, to go back to the time of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had fifteen years of rule in this country as the Prime Minister of the Liberal administration.

Then we come to 1911 when we had the reciprocity campaign, associated with the desire to get wider markets, and markets near our doors.

I wonder if we haven't something of that kind in connection with this campaign—the need for wider markets and especially the markets near our door. But he was defeated on that great issue, and there ensued a Conservative era under Sir Robert Borden.

Then we come to the period of the War, and the term of Parliament was somewhat lengthened. But after the war was over, the Union Government of Sir Robert Borden continued for a time and then it became, as many here know, simply a Conservative administration. It held on to office long after it was justified in so doing.

Isn't it something of a parallel there again? Sir Robert Borden had been chosen for the purpose of making a union government to help to win the war. When that object was accomplished, that Government should have ended; but it continued on year after year to 1921. **Then the people, feeling the resentment they did at the Government continuing beyond the time and purposes for** of depression—third parties. Parties sprang up and formed themselves in certain groups, believing they would be able to formulate some policy that would relieve the situation, parties formed largely as the result of discontent with the times and government and capitalizing the discontent in order to gain power.

In 1896 it was Patrons of Industry.

Naturally the farmers were the ones who suffered the most. I am not blaming them in finding fault. I am not sure if I had been a farmer at that time that I would not have been trying to be at the head of the party of revolt against any policy of restriction of trade and which may be described as buying in the dearest and selling in the cheapest markets.

And you had also the Equal Rights party.

What happened? When the Liberal party came into office, you had these third parties disappear because better times came with the Liberal party, and before Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been very long in office and his trade policy was introduced, you heard no more of the Equal Rights party, or the Patrons of Industry, but you heard only of the Liberal party; and when 1911 came, the battle was not between the Patrons of Industry, the Equal Rights, and all the rest; it was simply between the two oldest historic parties, the Liberal and the Conservative parties.

When Sir Robert Borden came into office, what happened? Again you had the same sort of thing. You had the period of Conservative administration running on down after the war, and there came again hard times of depression, and what was one of the expressions of that depression?

Why, it was again the rise of another third party, this time the Progressive party. Once again the farmers, feeling that the restriction-of-trade policies were doing them an injustice, and being somewhat annoyed, many of the old Liberals joined along with the Conservatives of the former National Government and started up on their own and formed a third party, the Progressive party, a prominent and very formidable party, and carried a great many seats in 1921.

But what happened after 1921? The Liberal administration came into office, the country was lifted out of the depression with the substitution of better trade policies, and what became of the Progressive party? Most of the members merged in the Liberal party itself.

At that time I had the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing gentlemen who had been opposed to me in the House of Commons come and sit beside me, not merely in the House of Commons but in the Cabinet. Who were the leaders in the Progressive party? Hon. Robert Forke, Hon. Thomas Crerar. Both these gentlemen were colleagues of my own, both sat in the Liberal Cabinet, an daround them and around me sat a large number of men who had formerly called themselves Progressives and who had come to see that the Liberal party was a party that was concerned with the well-being of agriculture, the well-being of the great basic industries, and realizing that this was the fact, they took the course which was the right one, the right one in their own interests, the right one in the interests of Canada as a whole, to cooperate with the Liberal members in carrying out the Liberal policies.

So you have the third party disappear.

Third Parties Re-appear Under Conservatives

What has taken place since? Since the Liberal administration went out of office we have had five years of Conservative administration, and in that five years of Conservative administration, how many different parties have we had? First of all you have what is called the C. C. F., the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. That party did not exist, had not been heard of prior to the time Mr. Bennett took office. It held its first important meeting out in Calgary in 1932. It had another important meeting in Regina in 1933. It tried to bring together certain groups interested in labour, other groups interested in agriculture, others interested in activities of some kind or other, to form them all together on the basis of what? **Of discontent with existing times and depression, to get something different, and they formed themselves into what has become and is now, under Mr. Wordsworth, a Socialist party.**

These, too, have come into existence under the Conservative administration of Mr. Bennett. Since prorogation we have had another third party—I suppose it ought to be called a party—the Reconstruction party with Mr. Stevens at the head of it. Where did that party come from? From what does it owe its birth? **It owed its birth again, to discontent, discon-** member of the party fo r24 years and prepared to go into party caucus on the last day of the session, and within twenty-four hours came out and be the advocate of a new party?

It is simply a means of getting even with a leader who has opposed him and I must say that I am amazed with the course Mr. Stevens has taken. He may feel bitter toward Mr. Bennett, but what about his other colleagues? What about the great Conservative party which, after all, made him what he is? There is such a thing as gratitude in public life. I admire that independence of spirit which will assert itself when there is some great principle at stake, but when you think of it, Mr. Stevens was a defeated Conservative at the last election. He did not have a seat and his leader, the Prime Minister, got some one to give him a seat and as Leader of the Liberal party, I asked our friends not to oppose him, for I thought Mr. Bennett needed all the Cabinet material likely to help him at that time.

He came into politics without opposition after he had been defeated and kept on ever since with the Conservative party.

What I want to bring home is this, that when you are thinking of the situation this country is in today, how we are going to be led out of the situation, how we are going to improve conditions, don't imagine that a party that owes its origin to a decision of that kind is going to be able to succeed. **A house divided against itself is sure to fall.** (Applause). There is nothing making for surer destruction of the House represented by the Conservative party than what is taking place at the present time.

It is all right for Mr. Stevens to call himself a Reconstruction party, but I tell him he is going the wrong way in making that particular attempt. (Applause).

Social Credit Party

You will always see third parties spring out of periods of depression when you have a Conservative administration. There is the Social Credit party in Alberta. The Social Credit party, we are told, are going to put candidates in the field in Alberta. What originated that party? Just exactly the same kind of thing. When there have been hard times and in the stress of existing times, a man tells the people he has found a cure. I am for letting it have the best chance possible, but I do not think it would be wise to try that experiment in two fields at the same time. I do not think it would be wise to experiment in Alberta and in Ottawa at the same time. If it gives the people what it purports it is going to do, if every man and woman going to receive $25.00 a month from the state, and those who are younger going to receive a little less, **if that thing is going to succeed it won't be long before all will want to belong to that party.**

Tory Promises

But don't forget the numerous promises made last time by Mr. Bennett. Don't forget the promises Mr. Stevens is making. When it becomes necessary for political leaders to hold out to the public what is equivalent to bribes with respect to money that has to be paid for out of their own pockets. **Don't forget that the $25 will come ultimatcly out of the pockets of the people themselves.** Taxation is the only way in the end you can meet the situation, if you don't discover some cure-all that the world has not known up to the present. It is not a patriotic thing to promise you are going to do this and that when it has to come out of the people themselves. I have never done that kind of thing and I never intend to. I don't intend to do it now. I have been saying that certain policies will bring about certain results. I believe in them. I have watched how they worked in the past and I know how they will work in the future. **With regard to Mr. Bennett's policies, we said they were wrong and they have led exactly where we said they would lead.** (Applause).

Now I believe we can take that and apply it with equal force to the people of Canada. We know what certain policies have succeeded in doing in the past; we see no reason why they should not do the same thing again.

The 1919 Period

I come more closely again to the 1919 period to show you just how history repeats itself and how things will work out. I have made it clear that history does repeat itself, in the fact that when you have a Conservative administration you have a time of great spending which ultimately leads to depression in the end, and you have also the rise of third **lems satisfactorily?** (Applause)

That is why I think it is so important to realize that the federal administration has a very strong bearing on the provincial administration.

That is one reason why I believe you see at the present time the provincial premier today taking an active part not only in his own province but other parts of Canada as well in this particular contest in the Liberal interests, **because they all realize that unless we get a change in federal politics, the provincial situation cannot possibly be improved as it should.** (Applause).

Now you have these Conservative administrations in some of the provinces as well as at Ottawa, and what took place during that period? In one provincial election after the other the Conservative party began to be wiped out and the Liberal party to take its place, until at the time that I am speaking of now, 1919, when Sir Robert Borden's Union Government had passed out, so far as its existence was concerned, or was at least taking the shape of a purely Conservative administration, you began to have a series of Liberal administrations in the provinces.

Now, let me recall this to you. I remember it was when I was chosen leader at Ottawa in August 1919. On the day of that great convention the premiers, the leaders of the Liberal provinces of Canada were the men who were in office at that time and were present at that conference representing the province. Whilst you had a Tory administration in office at Ottawa, **you had in eight provinces out of the nine Liberal Governments, which came into being largely as a protest against what was taking place in the federal arena.** (Applause). Let me recall them. In this Island Hon. Mr. Bell was Premier, in Nova Scotia Hon. Mr. Murray, in New Brunswick, Hon. Walter Foster was the Premier, in Quebec Sir Lomer Gouin, the head of the Tory administration in Ontario, the one exception, was Sir James Whitney, I think, and Mr. Hartley Dewart was the Liberal leader of the Opposition at that time; in Manitoba Hon. Mr. Norris was Premier, in Saskatchewan Hon. Mr. Martin, in Alberta Hon. Charles Stewart, and in British Columbia Hon. John Oliver.

Not One Tory Provincial Premier

Here is a position identical, so far as the number of provinces is concerned, with what we have today. **Eight provinces out of nine have Liberal administrations, with this difference, however ,that in 1919 you had one Conservative province left in Canada; today you haven't got one!** (Loud applause).

No wonder Mr. Lea asked what is the necessity of coming to Prince Edward Island to speak. You might ask that same question with regard to Canada in general. The people have made it quite clear, so far as they are concerned, **that we should not have the reactionary kind of administration that we have been having during the past few years.** (Applause).

Support of Every Liberal Premier

I mention this for the reason that there is great significance to it. When as a much younger leader of the party I accepted that responsibility, I was naturally greatly concerned about what it was going to be possible to do.

One of the things that gave me confidence in believing that it would be possible to do great things for this country if the Liberal policies were put into force, **was that I saw I would have the support of every Liberal Premier from the Atlantic to the Pacific in furthering the great Liberal principles and ideas throughout our country.** I have that same feeling today with regard to a much graver situation.

Happy to say I have had much experience in the interval that means very much and gives me a feeling of confidence, but I must say when facing the possibility of trying to take this country out of the depression into a period of greater prosperity, **I can see nothing that promises more of certain hope than the fact that I know I shall have from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia the greatest co-operation of every Government in Canada**

I have spoken in four provinces thus far in this present campaign. In the Province fo Ontario at the first meeting I was welcomed and introduced to the audience by a Liberal Premier. When I spoke in New Brunswick two nights ago I was introduced to the audience by the Liberal Premier of the Province of New Brunswick.

When I spoke last night in Halifax I was introduced to the people by the Liberal Premier of Nova Scotia, and tonight, when I come to speak in Prince Edward Island I have the honor of being introduced to this

PRINCE EDWARD — FINAL DAY
DOUBLE FEATURE PROGRAMME
WHEELER—WOOLSEY in "NITWITS"
SHOWN AT 3 — 7 — 9.45 P. M.
SHIRLEY TEMPLE in "Baby Take a Bow"
SHOWN AT 4.30 — 8.30 P. M.
PLUS LOWELL THOMAS AT 4.20 AND 8.20 P. M.

WELCOME, RUBY! HI YA, AL!
Are we glad to see you two—to-gether!
The king and queen of song-and-dance in their first spectacular musical together!



al jolson ruby keeler in "go into your dance"
A First National Picture with 8 OTHER STARS & BEAUTY CHORUS
ALSO . . . . NEWS AND TRAVELTALK
MATINEE 3.15 P. M. EVENING 7 & 8.45 P. M.
MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY
PRINCE EDWARD MATINEE ..... 16c, 26c. EVENING ..... 26c, 32c, 37c.

about it but these are facts and are true and it is well to look them squarely in the face.

That is the first thing.

The Strangling of Trade

Mr. Bennett by putting up tariffs has caused other nations to resent our tariffs and the effect has been to strangle trade.

You can't go shipping goods out of a country all the time unless you are prepared to take commodities into the country.

You can't deal with another nation in a way which says we are going to put goods on your market but won't allow you to put your goods into ours.

Some countries can produce certain things which they can sell with profit to other nations and which to other nations it is to their profit to buy. Exchange is the very essence of prosperity. Take it in individual lives. Trade is nothing but exchange. Of the large number I see before me tonight who is there of you who has to do with any commodity at all who could make headway unless you could sell it and obtain for it what you need. **If you are going to make it difficult for a man to exchange you will bring about the condition we have in Canada at the present time.** (Applause)

Bennett And Blasting

There is another thing I think has been very unfortunate in the last five years and that is the attitude of the Government.

After all attitude is an important matter, I mean the way you go about doing a thing. I do not know how you feel, but in the last campaign when I heard Mr. Bennett say he was going to blast his way into the markets of the world, I began to wonder what he was thinking about, when he could use language of that kind.

Suppose a man said "I am going to blast my way into your home, into to your house, into your shop," what would you do. You would say "O, no, you are not. If you are going to come into my house you will knock at the door and I will open it" and that is what has been happening all over the world. **One country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years. You need an entirely** different approach if you are with carefully waved white hair. Her dress was of mauve silk; she wore mauve-rimmed spectacles.

"People will keep saying I am not a princess," she went on in faultless English, sitting in one of the purple armchairs. "Why should they say these things?

"I am a princess of Ethiopia. I am, in fact, a kinswoman fo the King of Kings. A direct descendant of Menelik I., who was the son of the Queen of Sheba."

"You did not expect to find me in this place?" she asked. "This back-of-beyond of London Well, I came here because it was the only place in which I could get big rooms.

"People are surprised to find me as I am, and not black, with tight, woolly curls. So they say I am not an Ethiopian princess.

"First let me explain that the highland Ethiopian women are not black. They are as I am. My mother and grandmother were both pure Ethiopians. They were as white as I am.

"My mother's family came from the family of Menelik I.—from the Queen of Sheba. The land where they ruled was the source of the Blue Nile, where all the trouble is now.

"King Theodore of Ethiopia (who reigned from 1855 to 1868) conferred the title of Lika Makwas on my grandfather. That is the highest title in the land, next to the king himself. My grandfather was killed protecting the king in battle.

"My great-grandmother was a daughter of King Kenfu of Begemda. She was Princess Wusihan, and she married Prince Asfa Yilma.

"Her daughter married Lika Makwas Johannes Bell, an Englishman from Alnwick, in Northumberland. That was my grandfather.

"Their daughter—my mother—the Princess Yubidar, married my father, the Rev. Theophilus Waldmeier, an Englishman.

"On him King Theodore conferred the title of Prince Asfa Yilma, to make him equal in rank with my mother, the princess. He was the great, trusted friend of the king and his constant companion in Abyssinia.

"My father died in Syria in 1916. He was well known there; he founded the hospitals in Syria.

"My grandfather was the first British Consul in Aleppo. I am Woizero —which means princess—and nobody can take that away from me.

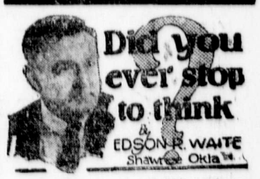
"I was born on Mount Lebanon

CAPITOL— FINAL DAY
GEORGE O'BRIEN IN "WHEN A MAN'S A MAN"
PLUS LOUIS VS. CARNERA HEAVYWEIGHT FIGHT ORGANLOGUE & CARTOON
SHOWS AT 3 — 7 — 8.45 P. M.

HE HELD LOVE IN ONE HAND
..Horror in the other!



CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS
Claude Rains
("The Invisible Man")
Joan Bennett
in
The MAN WHO RECLAIMED his HEAD
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE WITH
Lionel Atwill
Baby Jane
PLUS . . . . COMEDY
MON—TUES—WED.
Mat. 3.15 P.M. Eve, 7 & 8.45 P.M.
CAPITOL MAT. 11c—26c. EVE. 26c—32c.



Rogers, Ark. — Quite an interesting city. The Harris Hotel is known as the Palace of the Ozarks. It is truly named. Rogers is surrounded by interesting places. Drove to some of them: Bentonville, Monte Ne, Buena Vista. Everett W. Pate, editor of the Rogers News, says if you spend your vacation here you will live longer.

* * *

There are more newspapers printed and read in the United States and Canada than in all the rest of the world put together.

* * *

Some cities need more attention to business and less oratory; more application of business principles to affairs concerning their city and less devotion on the part of some of its citizens to self-glorification.

* * *

It is quite interesting to reflect how many popular myths have become political gospel and are sincerely believed by a great mass of the people, but have little real foundation in fact.

* * *

Newspaper advertising is a powerful force for good. Men who advertise have learned that it is a force which must be carefully guarded for the good of the people as a whole.

* * *

Too many men put in too much time thinking about the other fellow's salvation and too little about their own.

* * *

The art of "passing the buck" seems to be practiced much by many of our office holders.

PUBLIC NOTICE

1 of/de

I am going to speak a little of the past tonight, but before doing so, I want to make mention of the one object I had very much in mind in coming to Charlottetown, and that was, to take as early an opportunity as possible as the leader of the Liberal party in Canada, to convey to your Premier and to his colleagues and to the Liberals of Prince Edward Island **the warm congratulations of the Liberals of all Canada upon the great achievement which was recently accomplished in the political world in this part of our Dominion.** (Applause).

This is a time when records are being made in different directions. We have just read in this morning's paper how Sir Malcolm Campbell has succeeded in driving some 300 miles within an hour's time. In other words, he has made a clean sweep and surpassed every record in the broad field of activity to which he has devoted so much of his energy an denthusiasm.

Well, this Island has had a clean sweep, if there ever was one, politically; and this clean sweep has sent inspiration to the Liberals in all parts of this country. (Applause).

Listening the other evening to an outstanding Liberal in Ontario, Premier Hepburn, speaking with regard to the victory which had taken place in Prince Edward Island in the provincial arena, and he said: "What they did there was simply this: **The Liberals got hold of the Island at one end, tipped it up, and tipped all the Tories into the sea!"** (Laughter and applause).

That little simile has remained in my mind ever since, and I hope in the next few weeks, when the 14th of October comes around, all of you good people who have come to understand how well to handle the Island politics, **you will again get at one end of the Island and tip it up and let our Tory friends drop quietly into some peaceful haven for the next few years and let the four gentlemen who have spoken to you tonight represent you as Liberal members in the House of Commons of Canada.** (Applause).

Support Official Candidates

There is a third reason why I am glad to be here this evening. I have spoken in numerous parts of Canada already and I wished to do so to give my support to the official candidates nominated in the present contest.

We all know that in times of campaign we discover that it is with the greatest difficulty we can make selections from the large number of those who are prominent and which will include all we would like to include.

One thing about the Liberal party, it has got so many good men it is hard to choose a candidate, but when a convention has made a choice there is only one thing for all loyal party men and women to do, and that is to get around the choice of the convention and support them loyally and whole-heartedly. (Applause). **I hope you will do that in this constituency** and also in the adjoining **constituencies.**

I am sure you will return to Parliament my friend, Mr. McLean, who has been one of the most faithful and ablest representatives any constituency could have in the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Grant also has had great political experience and Mr. Sinclair and Mr Larabee are gentlemen who have had experience in the legislative life of the province and I am sure if elected to our Parliament during the next five years they will give not only a good account of themselves but a good account of the Island to all parts of Canada. (Applause).

There are a great many things I would like to say further of an introductory nature, but you are here to hear the questions of the day discussed and we are passing through a period of history, not only in our own country but throughout the world, which is one of the most critical which the world has ever viewed.

What the Island Can Do.

I wish to bring home to you what you in this Island can do toward helping not only to lift this province out of the depression by joining with the other provinces, but also lift the other provinces and the Dominion to prosperity. It is a task which I believe can be accomplished and I am going to try to show you tonight in the little time I have been privileged to be associated with you in Prince Edward Island, just why I feel we can do this thing, because we will be doing again what has been done before.

One of the speakers this evening was kind enough to say he knew I had a warm spot in my heart for Prince Edward Island. I wish I could tell you just how warm a spot it is. You know public life is a pretty strenuous sort of existence. We encounter many baffling situations that are extremely difficult to contend with, and when a young man starting out with the great responsibilities of having to lead a great political party, especially when that responsibility

province, which has the distinction of being the Cradle of Confederation."

You can imagine how I felt at that time, to be asked to represent the constituency of Prince County, which had been so ably represnted in Parliament.

When that invitation came to me there were many from other parts of Canada as well, but for some reason I felt an attraction to this Island greater at that moment than to any other place.

I think it must have been because there was a feeling of closer attachment to the people.

The Island being smaller gave an opportunity of getting a little nearer than would have been possible otherwise.

I have sometimes thought some of my ancestors must have lived in humble circumstances because I like a cottage more than a house or mansion.

There is something about it that appeals very strongly to my heart and to my soul, and it is the same with regard to this province.

The fact that you were the smallest province of the Dominion, the fact that here to some extent all were grouped together, detached at it were from the other parts of the Dominion, and having a great history, I felt that there was something about it that made a very strong appeal indeed. **I have never been sorry that I accepted that invitation, and I want to say tonight that after sixteen years I am here above all else to thank you once again for having started me on my political path as Prime Minister of Canada.** (Applause).

History Repeating Itself

A reference has been made from this platform tonight to history repeating itself. I wonder if any of you begin to appreciate how closely history is begining to repeat itself in connection with this very election, associated with the period of which I have just been speaking.

I think it will be a surprise to you when I tell you what the parallel is. I must confess it was somewhat of a surprise to myself, when coming over this evening from the mainland I began to think of those years past, when I was associated more intimately with the Island, and again as the leader of the Liberal party. Let me just point out what actually were the circumstances at the time, to go back to the time of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had fifteen years of rule in this country as the Prime Minister of the Liberal administration.

Then we come to 1911 when we had the reciprocity campaign, associated with the desire to get wider markets, and markets near our doors.

I wonder if we haven't something of that kind in connection with this campaign—the need for wider markets and especially the markets near our door. But he was defeated on that great issue, and there ensued a Conservative era under Sir Robert Borden.

Then we come to the period of the War, and the term of Parliament was somewhat lengthened. But after the war was over, the Union Government of Sir Robert Borden continued for a time and then it became, as many here know, simply a Conservative administration. It held on to office long after it was justified in so doing.

Isn't it something of a parallel there again? Sir Robert Borden had been chosen for the purpose of making a union government to help to win the war. When that object was accomplished, that Government should have ended; but it continued on year after year to 1921. **Then the people, feeling the resentment they did at the Government continuing beyond the time and purposes for which it was appointed, showed their resentment in no unmistakable way.** (Applause).

Not a Single Seat

I am inclined to think that we will see in the next few weeks much the same sort of thing. I do not know whether you realize how considerably that resentment made itself felt. **You remember in 1921 when Mr. Meighen was leader of the Conservative party he did not get one single seat in six provinces out of the nine in Canada.** (Applause). That was the result of a party holding on to office long after its term was up. That was the record at that time, and for the reasons I have mentioned.

And now let me draw attention to another fact, and it is this, that through the periods of Conservative administration—it is an historic fact and cannot be refuted, the reasons become apparent when you look into them—when policies are in force that are not helpful to the trade of the country, there always come about periods of depression.

In 1896, the time when Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office, after the regime of Sir John MacDonald and other Conservative leaders carried on the government of the country, the country was in a state of depression, and in that period of depression there arose—as there always do in periods you heard only of the Liberal party; and when 1911 came, the battle was not between the Patrons of Industry, the Equal Rights, and all the rest; it was simply between the two oldest historic parties, the Liberal and the Conservative parties.

When Sir Robert Borden came into office, what happened? Again you had the same sort of thing. You had the period of Conservative administration running on down after the war, and there came again hard times of depression, and what was one of the expressions of that depression?

Why, it was again the rise of another third party, this time the Progressive party. Once again the farmers, feeling that the restriction-of-trade policies were doing them an injustice, and being somewhat annoyed, many of the old Liberals joined along with the Conservatives of the former National Government and started up on their own and formed a third party, the Progressive party, a prominent and very formidable party, and carried a great many seats in 1921.

But what happened after 1921? The Liberal administration came into office, the country was lifted out of the depression with the substitution of better trade policies, and what became of the Progressive party? Most of the members merged in the Liberal party itself.

At that time I had the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing gentlemen who had been opposed to me in the House of Commons come and sit beside me, not merely in the House of Commons but in the Cabinet. Who were the leaders in the Progressive party? Hon. Robert Forke, Hon. Thomas Crerar. Both these gentlemen were colleagues of my own, both sat in the Liberal Cabinet, an daround them and around me sat a large number of men who had formerly called themselves Progressives and who had come to see that the Liberal party was a party that was concerned with the well-being of agriculture, the well-being of the great basic industries, and realizing that this was the fact, they took the course which was the right one, the right one in their own interest, the right one in the interests of Canada as a whole, to cooperate with the Liberal members in carrying out the Liberal policies.

So you have the third party disappear.

Third Parties Re-appear Under Conservatives

What has taken place since? Since the Liberal administration went out of office we have had five years of Conservative administration, and in that five years of Conservative administration, how many different parties have we had? First of all you have what is called the C. C. F., the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. That party did not exist, had not been heard of prior to the time Mr. Bennett took office. It held its first important meeting out in Calgary in 1932. It had another important meeting in Regina in 1933. It tried to bring together certain groups interested in labour, other groups interested in agriculture, others interested in activities of some kind or other, to form them all together on the basis of what? **Of discontent with existing times and depression, to get something different, and they formed themselves into what has become and is now, under Mr. Wordsworth, a Socialist party.**

These, too, have come into existence under the Conservative administration of Mr. Bennett. Since prorogation we have had another third party—I suppose it ought to be called a party—the Reconstruction party with Mr. Stevens at the head of it. Where did that party come from? From what does it owe its birth? **It owed its birth again, to discontent, discontent with the government of Mr. Bennett, discontent with Mr. Bennett himself, dislike of Mr. Bennett by Mr. Stevens. Could you have anything clearer than that?** (Applause).

Why Stevens Left

Don't forget when you are thinking of Mr. Stevens' party, that Mr. Stevens was a member of the Conservative administration for over four years. **He has been a member of the Conservative party for 24 years and when he left the Cabinet he didn't leave it on any question of principle, he left it because he said he was not going to apologize to Mr. Joseph Flavelle.** (Applause). He also said there had been information spread abroad of what had taken place in the Cabinet. It was not "I am standing for a great principle, I am going to go off and stand for my principles." It was a personal matter. What took place at the end of the session? The Conservative party had caucuses the last few weeks and Mr. Stevens has told us personally, we have his statement, in which he says that he was prepared to go to the Conservative group **to the very last day of the session but no invitation was sent to him, and when he asked why he got no notice he was told the Prime Minister said he was not to be invited.**

Getting Even

Do you mean to tell me that a

servative party.

What I want to bring home is this, that when you are thinking of the situation this country is in today, how we are going to be led out of the situation, how we are going to improve conditions, don't imagine that a party that owes its origin to a decision of that kind is going to be able to succeed. **A house divided against itself is sure to fall.** (Applause). There is nothing making for surer destruction of the House represented by the Conservative party than what is taking place at the present time.

It is all right for Mr. Stevens to call himself a Reconstruction party, but I tell him he is going the wrong way in making that particular attempt. (Applause).

Social Credit Party

You will always see third parties spring out of periods of depression when you have a Conservative administration. There is the Social Credit party in Alberta. The Social Credit party, we are told, are going to put candidates in the field in Alberta. What originated that party? Just exactly the same kind of thing. When there have been hard times and in the stress of existing times, a man tells the people he has found a cure. I am for letting it have the best chance possible, but I do not think it would be wise to try that experiment in two fields at the same time. I do not think it would be wise to experiment in Alberta and in Ottawa at the same time. If it gives the people what it purports it is going to do, if every man and woman going to receive $25.00 a month from the state, and those who are younger going to receive a little less, **if that thing is going to succeed it won't be long before all will want to belong to that party.**

Tory Promises

But don't forget the numerous promises made last time by Mr. Bennett. Don't forget the promises Mr. Stevens is making. When it becomes necessary for political leaders to hoist out to the public what is equivalent to bribes with respect to money that has to be paid for out of their own pockets. **Don't forget that the $25 will come ultimately out of the pockets of the people themselves.** Taxation is the only way in the end you can meet the situation, if you don't discover some cure-all that the world has not known up to the present. It is not a patriotic thing to promise you are going to do this and that when it has to come out of the people themselves. I have never done that kind of thing and I never intend to. I don't intend to do it now. I have been saying that certain policies will bring about certain results. I believe in them. I have watched how they worked in the past and I know how they will work in the future. **With regard to Mr. Bennett's policies, we said they were wrong and they have led exactly where we said they would lead.** (Applause).

Now I believe we can take that and apply it with equal force to the people of Canada. We know what certain policies have succeeded in doing in the past; we see no reason why they should not do the same thing again.

The 1919 Period

I come more closely again to the 1919 period to show you just how history repeats itself and how things will work out. I have made it clear that history does repeat itself, in the fact that when you have a Conservative administration you have a time of great spending which ultimately leads to depression in the end, and you have also the rise of third parties.

When you have a Liberal administration you have the country lifted out of the depression into periods of prosperity, and you have the disappearance of the third parties because they are not necessary to serve the interests of the people. (Applause).

We now have a situation as it was in 1919. When Sir Robert Borden came into office in 1911 after the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, there was not only a Conservative government in power at Ottawa, but Conservative governments in office in different parts of Canada, but as the people began to get dissatisfied with the federal administration for one reason or another were denied an opportunity to express their feelings in regard to federal matters, they began to express their feelings through the provincial elections; so that you have your provincial politics mixed up with your federal politics.

Can't Separate the Two

For my part, I do not see how you can wholly separate the two. **If you have wrong trade policies, wrong fiscal policies at Ottawa, so that the country is being strangled in matters of trade and we have not the revenues that otherwise we would have, and our taxation increases, how can any province work out its prob-**

gan to have a series of Liberal administrations in the provinces.

Now, let me recall this to you. I remember it was when I was chosen leader at Ottawa in August 1919. On the day of that great convention the premiers, the leaders of the Liberal provinces of Canada were the men who were in office at that time and were present at that conference representing the province. Whilst you had a Tory administration in office at Ottawa, **you had in eight provinces out of the nine Liberal Governments, which came into being largely as a protest against what was taking place in the federal arena.** (Applause). Let me recall them. In this Island Hon. Mr. Bell was Premier, in Nova Scotia Hon. Mr. Murray, in New Brunswick, Hon. Walter Foster was the Premier, in Quebec Sir Lomer Gouin, the head of the Tory administration in Ontario, the one exception, was Sir James Whitney, I think, and Mr. Hartley Dewart was the Liberal leader of the Opposition at that time; in Manitoba Hon. Mr. Norris was Premier, in Saskatchewan Hon. Mr. Martin, in Alberta Hon. Charles Stewart, and in British Columbia Hon. John Oliver.

Not One Tory Provincial Premier

Here is a position identical, so far as the number of provinces is concerned, with what we have today. **Eight provinces out of nine have Liberal administrations, with this difference, however ,that in 1919 you had one Conservative province left in Canada; today you haven't got one!** (Loud applause).

No wonder Mr. Lea asked what is the necessity of coming to Prince Edward Island to speak. You might ask that same question with regard to Canada in general. The people have made it quite clear, so far as they are concerned, **that we should not have the reactionary kind of administration that we have been having during the past few years.** (Applause).

Support of Every Liberal Premier

I mention this for the reason that there is great significance to it. When as a much younger leader of the party I accepted that responsibility, I was naturally greatly concerned about what it was going to be possible to do.

One of the things that gave me confidence in believing that it would be possible to do great things for this country if the Liberal policies were put into force, **was that I saw I would have the support of every Liberal Premier from the Atlantic to the Pacific in furthering the great Liberal principles and ideas throughout our country.** I have that same feeling today with regard to a much graver situation.

Happy to say I have had much experience in the interval that means very much and gives me a feeling of confidence, but I must say when facing the possibility of trying to take this country out of the depression into a period of greater prosperity, **I can see nothing that promises more of certain hope than the fact that I know I shall have from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia the greatest co-operation of every Government in Canada**

I have spoken in four provinces thus far in this present campaign. In the Province fo Ontario at the first meeting I was welcomed and introduced to the audience by a Liberal Premier. When I spoke in New Brunswick two nights ago I was introduced to the audience by the Liberal Premier of the Province of New Brunswick.

When I spoke last night in Halifax I was introduced to the people by the Liberal Premier of Nova Scotia, and tonight, when I come to speak in Prince Edward Island I have the honor of being introduced to this great gathering by the Liberal Leader of this province. (Applause).

On Saturday evening I shall speak in Quebec, where I will be introduced to the audience there by the Liberal Premier of the Province of Quebec, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In these provinces, eight out of nine, I venture to say in each case what has taken place in the four provinces referred to will also take place.

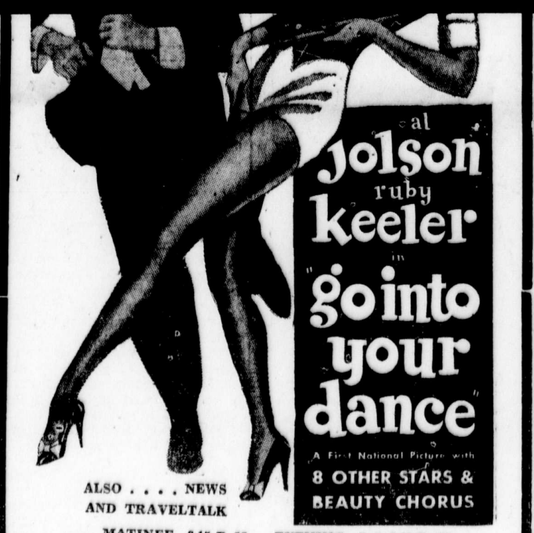
That is something which gives a man a feeling of great security. It is going to mean a great deal to know that the men with whom you are going to deal are men of high ideals and are strong friends. So I say I look forward with confidence to the possibility of achieving much that under any other circumstances would not be possible.

Stop and ask yourselves this question: Will Mr. Aberhart have that support, if he became leader of the party for Canada. Will Mr. Wordsworth have that support? Will Mr. Stevens be able to count on a like attitude of sympathy?

Mr. Bennett has had dealings with the Provinces but I am told that every time he went into conference he did all the talking himself and then told them the conference was over. (Laughter).

Those are facts that can't be denied.

It is all right to have theories



ALSO . . . . NEWS AND TRAVELTALK

MATINEE 3.15 P. M. EVENING 7 & 8.45 P. M.

MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY

PRINCE EDWARD MATINEE ..... 16c, 26c. EVENING ..... 26c, 32c, 37c.

about it but these are facts and are true and it is well to look them squarely in the face.

That is the first thing.

The Strangling of Trade

Mr. Bennett by putting up tariffs has caused other nations to resent our tariffs and the effect has been to strangle trade.

You can't go shipping goods out of a country all the time unless you are prepared to take commodities into the country.

You can't deal with another nation in a way which says we are going to put goods on your market but won't allow you to put your goods into ours.

Some countries can produce certain things which they can sell with profit to other nations and which to other nations it is to their profit to buy. Exchange is the very essence of prosperity. Take it in individual lives. Trade is nothing but exchange. Of the large number I see before me tonight who is there of you who has to do with any commodity at all who could make headway unless you could sell it and obtain for it what you need. **If you are going to make it difficult for a man to exchange you will bring about the condition we have in Canada at the present time. (Applause)**

Bennett And Blasting

There is another thing I think has been very unfortunate in the last five years and that is the attitude of the Government.

After all attitude is an important matter, I mean the way you go about doing a thing. I do not know how you feel, but in the last campaign when I heard Mr. Bennett say he was going to blast his way into the markets of the world, I began to wonder what he was thinking about, when he could use language of that kind.

Suppose a man said "I am going to blast my way into your home, into your house, into your shop," what would you do. You would say "O, no, you are not. If you are going to come into my house you will knock at the door and I will open it" and that is what has been happening all over the world. **One country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years. You need an entirely different approach if you are going to get rid of that thing.** (Applause.)

To Be Continued

A Princess of Ethiopia Now Living in London

LONDON, Sept. 6.—In the maze of little streets behind Westbourne-grove, London, W., up two flights of dark stairs, lives Princess Asfa Yilma, Princess of Ethiopia, kinswoman of the King of Kings, descendant of the Queen of Sheba.

When I went to visit her, boys were playing cricket against a wall on which they had chalked a wicket. They held up the game for me to pass into the house, in Clydesdale Road.

I found myself in a big, square room, carpeted in purple, with the furniture upholstered in the same color—except for a few slender, gilded chairs.

Over in a corner a great gilded vase full of flowers gave off a powerful Oriental scent. In the midst of the flowers was set a smouldering joss-stick, sending a grey zig-zag of heavy perfume to the ceiling.

Before me stood a person with the fair skin of an Englishwoman, and with carefully waved white hair. Her dress was of mauve silk; she wore mauve-rimmed spectacles.

"People will keep saying I am not a princess," she went on in faultless English, sitting in one of the purple armchairs. "Why should they say these things?

"I am a princess of Ethiopia. I am, in fact, a kinswoman fo the King of Kings. A direct descendant of Menelik I., who was the son of the Queen of Sheba."

"You did not expect to find me in this place?" she asked. "This back-of-beyond of London Well, I came here because it was the only place in which I could get big rooms.

"People are surprised to find me as I am, and not black, with tight, woolly curls. So they say I am not an Ethiopian princess.

"First let me explain that the highland Ethiopian women are not black. They are as I am. My mother and grandmother were both pure Ethiopians. They were as white as I am.

"My mother's family came from the family of Menelik I.—from the Queen of Sheba. The land where they ruled was the source of the Blue Nile, where all the trouble is now.

"King Theodore of Ethiopia (who reigned from 1855 to 1868) conferred the title of Lika Makwas on my grandfather. That is the highest title in the land, next to the king himself. My grandfather was killed protecting the king in battle.

"My great-grandmother was a daughter of King Kenfu of Begemda. She was Princess Wusihan, and she married Prince Asfa Yilma.

"Her daughter married Lika Makwas Johannes Bell, an Englishman from Alnwick, in Northumberland. That was my grandfather.

"Their daughter—my mother—the Princess Yubidar, married my father, the Rev. Theophilus Waldmeier, an Englishman.

"On him King Theodore conferred the title of Prince Asfa Yilma, to make him equal in rank with my mother, the princess. He was the great, trusted friend of the king and his constant companion in Abyssinia.

"My father died in Syria in 1916. He was well known there; he founded the hospitals in Syria.

"My grandfather was the first British Consul in Aleppo. I am Woizero —which means princess—and nobody can take that away from me.

"I was born on Mount Lebanon, in Syria, in an ancient Druse castle. I have been in England for many years. I have never been to Ethiopia.

"I was married first to an Irishman called Arthur Newsom. I lived in Queenstown, Ireland, with him for some years. Now I am married to Captain Algernon Holland, an Englishman.

"He is a musician. But, poor man, all this mechanical music has upset his professional career."

Into the room came a man with the appearance of an Army officer.

"My husband," smiled the princess. "He was deputy director of music at Folkestone. If things do not improve, I shall have to run a band myself—perhaps in the streets."

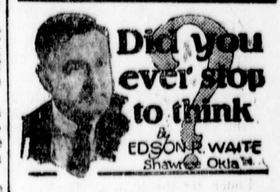
Princess Asfa Yilma laughed again —not so merrily.

"Well, now you have my story," she said, picking up a photograph of a woman in gorgeous robes. "This is my mother. Those robes were given her by King Theodore. Only those of the blood royal may wear them."

The princess went on to talk of her luncheons with the Ethiopian Charge d'Affaires in London, of her social contact with the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia during his recent visit to Britain.

As I rose to go, she said: "I want people to know my story. It will put an end to this talk about my pretending. Good gracious, why should I pretend?"


CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS
Claude Rains
("The Invisible Man")
Joan Bennett
in
The Man WHO RECLAIMED his HEAD
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE WITH
Lionel Atwill
Baby Jane
PLUS . . . . COMEDY
MON—TUES—WED.
Mat. 3.15 P.M. Eve. 7 & 8.45 P.M.
CAPITOL MAT. 11c—26c. EVE. 26c—32c.



Rogers, Ark. — Quite an interesting city. The Harris Hotel is known as the Palace of the Ozarks. It is truly named. Rogers is surrounded by interesting places. Drove to some of them: Bentonville, Monte Ne, Buena Vista. Everett W. Pate, editor of the Rogers News, says if you spend your vacation here you will live longer.

* * *

There are more newspapers printed and read in the United States and Canada than in all the rest of the world put together.

* * *

Some cities need more attention to business and less oratory; more application of business principles to affairs concerning their city and less devotion on the part of some of its citizens to self-glorification.

* * *

It is quite interesting to reflect how many popular myths have become political gospel and are sincerely believed by a great mass of the people, but have little real foundation in fact.

* * *

Newspaper advertising is a powerful force for good. Men who advertise have learned that it is a force which must be carefully guarded for the good of the people as a whole.

* * *

Too many men put in too much time thinking about the other fellow's salvation and too little about their own.

* * *

The art of "passing the buck" seems to be practiced much by many of our office holders.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the names of those in arrears for School Assessment in the Brackley Point School District No. 166 shall be handed for collection to the Clerk of the County Court if not paid on or before October 1st, 1935.

By Order of Trustees,
GEORGE SHAW,
Secretary.

8-30-fmw 3i.

Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into Yarn and wove into Blankets. The charges are: single yarn 23 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound. Blankets $2.00 and if unlaundered $1.85; it takes five lbs. of wool per Blanket. Wool must be well washed and all dirt and burrs picked out. The size of single yarn is medium ,and doubled yarn fine, medium, coarse and hooking yarn. Put shipper's name on all parcels and owner's name, address and instructions inside. Send by mail or freight. Special price for washed wool with dirt and burrs picked out. Freight will be paid on 100 lb. lots.

WILLIAM CONDON,
65 Queen St., Charlottetown.
6-20-Tues. Thurs. 5 mos.

A little indifference to one's work makes all the difference in the world.

2 of/de 2

D 24712

The Liberal Party in Best Position of All Parties to Give Canada Staple Government Needed in Canada Today

Return of a Liberal Administration will Mean a Return to National Confidence and Prosperity, said Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in Addressing the Great Mass Meeting in Charlottetown on Thursday Evening, when the Liberal Policies were Eloquently and Effectively Presented. Substantial majority for New Government is Absolutely Essential.

Following is the conclusion of the report of the speech given by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in the Charlottetown Forum last Thursday.

Mr. King, who had pointed out that as a result of Bennett's "blasting" policy, one country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years, continued as follows:

Now, these are a number of things for practical men and women to think of themselves.

Remember all of us who were representatives then are truly just as much representatives; we are there to act on your behalf; it is your business. Now, it is a big business, the business of the country, and particularly in hard times such as the present, and you will do well to ask yourselves the question that every business man asks himself when he will engage anyone to do anything on his behalf. Has he regard to all the circumstances? Which is the best thing to do at the present time? Perhaps one man is better in one kind of condition, and another in another. Business men and the farmers look at things like that when they have to retain solicitors. "He is going to do this work for me, and I must have regard for the thing that has got to be done."

I say you are taking all the circumstances into consideration in making up your mind which party you are going to entrust just now, as your advisor during the next five years. **I have grounds for believing that the return of the Liberal party, with its Liberal policies of the right kind, will bring this country out of the depression.** (Applause.)

If I didn't have reason to believe that the application of certain principles and policies, that are the opposite to those we are having at the present time, will help to bring this country out of the position in which it is, **I would not go before my fellow Canadians and ask them to support the Liberal party at the present time.** (Applause).

Conditions are too serious. No man wants power simply for the sake of power, unless he felt he was going to be of real value. I believe that the policies that have been carried on in this country for the past five years have been wrong policies.

Prolonged the Depression

I do not blame the Conservative party for all we have had in the way of depression. What I do blame them for is putting in force policies which have served to prolong the depression, haking it a greater depression than it otherwise woul dhave been. (Applause).

I want to speak of one or two in particluar, and the one above all others I want to take exception to most strongly, **is the Conservative policy of having raised the tariff higher and higher and higher against different nations, against the British Empire itself. I say there was no necessity for anything of the kind; there was no demand for it.** (Applause).

In the last general elections there was not a demand for an increase of tariff to any considerable degree. I remember very well the discussion that took place in the last campaign. We all realized a depression was coming on; we also realized certain countries were becoming more and more nationalistic, putting up tariff walls of their own; and as Liberals we looked more than ever toward Britain and the British market, we knew if we were friendly in our attitude they would be equally friendly, and we tried to adjust our policies in that direction.

But I know throughout Canada, there was no demand for the raising of the tariff at that time.

As soon as Mr. Bennett came into office he immediately put up the tariff. He went over to England and told them they ought to change their fiscal policy. **He said the only way he would give a British preference was not to lower tariffs but to keep them where they were and put them up** far as numbers are concerned.

You hear a lot of talk about protection being necessary. You hear it said, "If you elect Mr. King and the Liberals and they begin to lower the tariffs, what will happen? You will all be out of employment."

Well, you are out of employment now, in many cases, as the result of the high protection; and I want to say that if you turn back to the days of the Liberal administration when we had lower tariffs, you had a period of greater employment during all that time than you had in Canada at any time. (Applause).

What has been the result? Let me give you just one example. Take the United States.

A couple of years ago the President of the United States intimated that he had received power from Congress to make special agreements with countries prepared to make agreements with the United States,—reciprocal agreements to mutual advantage.

Naturally Canada being the closest to the United States, I am sure the President thought of a reciprocal agreement with Canada. But the Conservatives were going to blast their way into the people's houses. In matters of trade you have to take the attitude that if you are going to trade with us you will have to come across yourself and you will have to negotiate along the line of free relationship. What happened? Take some of the countries that did not say they were going to blast their way into the markets of the world.

Take Belgium, an agreement has been made between the United States and that country; also with the United States and Sweden. Brazil is another country very similar to our own and Brazil has made an agreement with the United States. Cuba has made an agreement. They have got into the market and they are there today and are getting a foothold and it is going to be difficult for another country to get in. With our theories of economic warfare we have been losing markets. (Applause).

Britain, the Argentine and other countries have been finding it possible to make arrangements with other markets, not by blasting their way, but by saying, "we are here to trade if necessary or barter."

They have been getting a foothold in different markets and that is what is going to make it very serious for any Government in Canada.

There are many markets we should have had that have been taken away from us. That is the great mistake, I think, that has been made, and a mistaken attitude. There is a mistake in the way the policy has been put into force. May I point this out and I am quite clear about there having been a mistake made.

When the Liberal administration came into office in 1921 we found tariffs very high, but not prohibitive, like today

We found not only that, but we found the country in a depressed condition, when money was being paid out of the Federal treasury for unemployment relief.

We said it may be necessary to use money to help a temporary situation. You can't let people starve but you can't go on dealing with the unemployment question by simply taking money out of the public treasury and distributing it by millions through the country. (Applause).

Something to Start Business

You have got to do something that will start business itself. We said one way to get this country under way is to reduce the tariffs in some direction, not wipe them out altogether but reduce them so they will help our great basic industries. (Applause).

Last night I was speaking, as you know, of trade generally and many of you were kind enough to listen in to what I was saying in Halifax. I am not going to repeat that tonight, but I will go just a step further and speak of a part of the Liberal program as set out in our statement in the 18th

Reduced the Cost of Living

We said that is not enough.

We said there are very heavy taxes on the people, which affect the cost of living, and where the cost of living is high it is going to be equally difficult to develop your industries, because all these costs have to be carried into the price. **By lessening taxation, commodities sell at a less price but the producer gets a chance to sell a larger quantity of commodities because the price is at a figure where people can purchase. He will get more money because he will sell more commodities.**

And in the other case, where the price is high, the bigger percentage of it has to go into the cost of production, the labour he hires, the cost for all the things he purchases in his home, and the taxaton that has to be paid.

These prices, for the most part, are the immediate taxation. That is what puts the figure up.

You talk of having a high price. Well, that price represents one-third taxes and one-third high cost of manufacture and implements.

It is not going to help the producers, in comparison to prices that will have very little of taxation, very little in the cost of production, but the great balance to go to the man who has produced from his labour and toil. This is the foundation of all economic growth. (Applause).

Reduction in Taxation

We found a Sales Tax that had to be put on, something like 6 per cent., in order to balance the budget. **We began by removing that tax altogether from a large number of commodities.** We exempted the things needed by people in their homes from that tax. We allowed it to remain on others, because we had to get revenue, **but we gradually got that tax down from 6 to 1 per cent. We reduced the cost of production and reduced the cost of living, in that way enabling the people to produce and sell at a lower price but we had larger markets as a consequence.**

When you compete in foreign markets the price is an all-important factor and if your cost of production is high and if your cost of living is high at home, you can't hold your own against countries that have lower cost of production and lower cost of living The whole policy is sound.

Take for instance, the motor and agricultural implements. The motor is affecting all classes.

We said we were going to reduce the cost of motor vehicles.

We had an enquiry but no sooner had we announced that policy when a delegation came to Ottawa, (as large almost as this vast audience tonight), a delegation sent down, I think in a large part, by people telling them we were going to ruin a lot of them.

We reduced the tax on motor cars and more cars were sold than before and because a larger quantity were sold there were a larger number of men employed than before. (Applause). The same thing was true in regard to agricultural implements and other things and we will deal with the same things as we did in the past. **We will lower the high duties that have been put on strangling the trade. We will reduce them step by step. We will seek particularly those things which affect the great basic industries of our country and lower the duties on them. In that connection motor cars and agricultural implements will come up for consideration by the Government when we are returned to power.** (Applause).

Attacks on Capital

I want to say in regard to our basic industries that I take exception to some things being said by other public men today public men of some other parties. In an effort to take advantage of distressed conditions and to emphasize the stress some of our men are talking about capital as

essentials of carrying on the production of the land? (Applause).

Labour and capital are as necessary to each other for further production as the two blades of a shear are to each other to perform the function the shear is supposed to perform. But labour and capital by themselves can do nothing. The only thing that will make them work is the "bolt" of confidence that unites the two. **You must have them fastened in relation to each other by a bolt that will hold them together in relationship that will enable them to play their part.** (Applause).

Restoration of Confidence

That is what we want,—a restoration of confidence in our country, and in the determination of whatever government is in office ot see that confidence is going to be restored. (Applause).

In our great basic industries here —such as mining—there is every reason in the world why in the industrial line there should be enough capital invested in Canada to help to raise this country out of depression into prosperity. What can you do in the mining industry unless you can get somebody to trust their capital for labour to work with to aid the production?

What we have to do is to use common sense. In this country today in the banks quantities of money are locked up. Why? **Because men are afraid to put it into any industry for fear it will be lost entirely or disappear in a short time.** You must get confidence restored, and give people a feeling in our own and other lands that we are going to go ahead and not experimenting forever on things that may bring destruction instead of strengthening our path.

When you get that confidence, men and women will start investing again. The money is there, but it won't come out today; you know it. Every man and woman in this audience who has a little money knows how carefully it is being guarded. If you think you are going to lose it by investing it, you are going to hold onto it.

Substantial Majority Needed

I hope the people will see to it that whatever party they return to power is returned by a large enough majority to ensure in the minds not only of our own people, but in the minds of people in other countries, that there is going to be in this country a government which will be constitutionally able to carry on the business of the country in a stable way. (Applause).

I speak of this because I have had some experience in this way. When we came in in 1921 we had only a majority of one. I know that time and time again when I would have liked, and my colleagues would have liked to have put through a measure we believed to be in the public interest, and when we discussed this measure in caucus and began to consider the whole thing, we could not count with any degree of certainty on this measure making progress through the House of Commons because of the opposing forces against us.

A government in Canada in the next few years will need a very substantial and solid majority, and more so for this reason: All legislation to be passed must go through both Houses of Parliament, and the Senate of Canada today is two-thirds Conservative. **What chance are the Liberal measures going to have of being inaugurated unless there is such an overwhelming backing on the part of the people of Canada to the Liberal policies that no Senate would dare to oppose the will and wish of the people as expressed in the general election.** (Loud applause).

Here again I am speaking of practical things. I am speaking of things in your own interest and I leave this matter with you at this point. I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that the hour is getting on, that I have not time to touch on other things, but I

The speaker said history was repeating itself. I wonder if anyone of you know how true that statement is. What is the difference between democracy and dictatorship?

The whole difference lies in whether the people's representatives control the executive or whether the executive controls the representativs. (Applause). 100 years ago in Ontario the people were returning representatives to Parliament but the representatives did not compose the Cabinet.

The Governor came out from the old world and selected the men he wished to govern the country—the executive.

It became impossible to have the will and wish of the people carried out under that arrangement and what Mackenzie and those associated with him sought to do was simply to bring about a change in Canada that had come about in Britain, whereby the executive became representatives of the House of Commons and whereby the government would be so changed that those who were performing executive duties would have to do the will and wish of the Legislative body and be responsible to the legislative body, the legislative body determining what amount should be spent and for what purposes it should be spent.

Control of the purse was the important thing . As long as you had an executive collecting and spending revenues by simply giving a statement to the people, you had no real control of affairs.

The great struggle for responsible government was to subject the executive to the control of the representatives of the people as a whole. (Applause).

Now that was a long struggle. It cost some lives and sent others into exile, but it did help to bring into this counry a condition of parliamentary government which allowed the people control.

Those of the present generation have become so accustomed to our parliament being a free parliament,—the people's representatives exercising control over the executive—that they seem to think there is no danger of losing that.

Let me point out one of two little things which will show you in a few minutes how completely we have changed, and how true it is, as my friend said here tonight, that history is again repeating itself, in that we are having today, only in a different form, **the same old struggle to see if we can get again the control of Parliament, in the true sense of the word, over the executive.** (Applause).

The Unemployment Question

How has Mr. Bennett dealt with the question of unemployment? He has dealt with it, for the most part, by taking away the whole question from the Parliament of Canada and putting it in the hands of the executive.

He is asking Parliament not to vote so much money for this project and that project, giving reasons to Parliament why this amount was fixed at that and what purpose it was for; but he simply said: "You must give me the right to draw out the amount of money I like out of the public treasury to meet this question of unemployment." In other words, what has been spoken of as a "blank cheque."

After further discussing this matter, Mr. King said:

"We have no Parliament today, but Mr. Bennett takes the authority which he got from the previous Parliament to take out of the public treasury whatever sums of money he pleases, to spend it in any way, during this very time of a general election, so long as he simply writes on the Order-in-Council by which this money is to be spent that is to deal with the question of unemployment.

Mr. Bennett asked Parliament to give him authority, because he said conditions were so serious, that the parliamentary method was the wrong way and that these were times and conditions when he must act quickly —to give him power to enact by Order-in-Council and by the Executive alone, not by Parliament, any measure that he thought necessary for the peace, order and good government of the country.

All he has to do to put through a particular measure today is to simply pass an Order-in-Council under that authority. (Applause).

That was never intended by those who framed our constitution that that power should be given by an Executive.

I told him, as leader of the Opposition, very plainly that if he needed anything more for peace, order and good government, tell us what it is, and if it appeals to this Parliament we will pass it, but don't ask us to give you the authority when Parliament is not in session to enact any order you please. (Applause).

Not So in Britain

Now Great Britain has a much larger problem to deal with than we have, and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to pass over control by a blank cheque. (Applause). When I was in England I discussed with many Members of Parliament what they had been doing to meet situations and they were perfectly horrified when they heard that our House of Commons has parted with the control of the purse.

No British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to legislate for peace, order and good government during a perid of general election and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to take away from the House of Commons the control of external trade and put it in the hands of a group of men which they may use as they please.

It is all right for Mr. Bennett to say, "Judge me by what I have done."

No man ever comes along when he knows the people are critical, but get power first, get past one general election, if you can, and come back with all power and see how they will be used.

The Growth of Dictatorship

What has happened since the war in some of the European countries? We all remember, everyone in this room will remember, it is only a few years ago, when Grmany had a parliament, when Italy had a parliament, even in Russia there was the dawning of a parliament. What have they today? Parliaments are a nuisance, something to get rid of. In Germany you have parliament wiped out except when the dictator calls them together. No representatives are called togethr to discuss what thy have to say. That sort of thing leads inevitably not merely to great control on the part of the executive, but it comes sooner or later to lead to control of what you are allowed to think and say and what you are allowed to write. Take Germany and Italy for instance, how much freedom is allowed for you to think if you disagree.

What Manion Said

Only last night, speaking not very far from here Honourable Dr. Manion, and it is very interesting how he said it, said if Mr. King were to have criticized the Government in some of it for particular interests? (Cheers).

That is the battle we are up against in this present campaign, and I hope the people of Canada, for the sake of preserving universal liberty not only in this country or others as well, as an example to the world, will, when the 14th of October comes round, register such a verdict against the present administration that there will be no mistaking the fact that the people of Canada not only know what liberty is but are prepared and determined to defend their liberties and ensure freedom with every possible power and strength that is within their minds. (Renewed cheering).

I say this is a chance not only to do your own country a service but to help to check this thing sweeping over the world today, whereby instead of responsible institutions we are getting these dictatorial governments (that is, dictatorships) established in all parts of the world.

Leader is Everything

I am not speaking of the people of Italy, I am not speaking of the people of Russia, I am not speaking of the people of Germany; I am speaking of this conditoin of things where the leader is everything, where he becomes a dictator, where all the men who sit around him are simply his creatures, unable to utter any sentence without being muzzled if they do not hold the same views that he has.

Closing Peroration

In this little community, with its fine history, with its great background of Confederation itself, in this Island from whence has sprung that which has made our great Dominion, I hope you, my friends, will with no uncertain conditions, send back to the Parliament of Canada four representatives each determined not only to stand foursquare for your liberty but to maintain it not only for themsedves but for others as well. (Loud cheers).

In doing so you will be carrying out, in a very real way, those words which appear on the Confederation tablet:

"Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew."

Let us not forget in these times the world is ceasing to believe in LAST TAKE—KINK SPEECH ..... **Providence but beginning to think in terms of matter, material forces, forgtting altogether that this world is not a material world but a spiritual world. Men and women are some-**

WELCOME, RUBY! HI YA, AL!

Are we glad to see you two—to-gether!

The king and queen of song-and-dance in their first spectacular musical together!



al Jolson ruby keeler in "go into your dance"

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Rusty, Reuben Boys—Hillbilly—Comedy

HE HELD LOVE IN ONE HAND ..Horror in the other!



CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS Claude Rains ("The Invisible Man") Joan Bennett in The Man WHO RECLAIMED his HEAD

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE WITH Lionel Atwill Baby Jane

PLUS . . . . COMEDY

TODAY—TUES—WED.

Mat. 3.15 P.M. Eve. 7 & 8.45 P.M.

CAPITOL MAT. 11c—26c. EVE. 26c—32c.

ambulance surgeon, morgue attendants and newspapermen failed in efforts to entice the growling dog from the room.

Meat, bones, a rubber ball and coaxing failed. Finally Humane Society attendants dropped a net over the dog and removed him from the house, while Mrs. Bell's body was taken to the morgue.

Roosevelt Delighted

HYDE PARK, N.Y., Sept. 3—President Roosevelt was informed tonight by Secretary of State Hull the American land lease in Ethiopia had been cancelled and he expressed his "delight." The president, at his upstate home, learned of the cancellation over the telephone.

"The president is greatly delighted" said Stephen T. Early, a secretary, "because he regarded the contract so upsetting to the peace negotiations."

Social Credit Will Contest All Seats in Saskatchewan

SASKATOON, Sept. 5—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Arnold, Saskatoon commission merchant, announced today that he would proceed immediately with organization of a Saskatchewan Social Credit party which will attempt to enter a candidate in each of the 21 Federal constituencies of Saskatchewan for the coming election.

Major Douglas to Advise Aberhart

EDMONTON, Sept. 4—Major C. H. Douglas, the Scottish engineer who founded Social Credit, will play an important part in establishing the system in Alberta it became apparent today. He holds a retainer as financial adviser to the province and is expected here shortly.

At the conclusion of the first real cabinet session of the Aberhart government the premier announced today he had cabled Douglas, asking if he had all the information he desired before leaving for Canada. Douglas has the information, he will leave for Alberta immediately if not

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lottetown Forum last Thursday.

Mr. King, who had pointed out that as a result of Bennett's "blasting" policy, one country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years, continued as follows:

Now, these are a number of things for practical men and women to think of themselves.

Remember all of us who were representatives then are truly just as much representatives; we are there to act on your behalf; it is your business. Now, it is a big business, the business of the country, and particularly in hard times such as the present, and you will do well to ask yourselves the question that every business man asks himself when he will engage anyone to do anything on his behalf. Has he regard to all the circumstances? Which is the best thing to do at the present time? Perhaps one man is better in one kind of condition, and another in another. Business men and the farmers look at things like that when they have to retain solicitors. "He is going to do this work for me, and I must have regard for the thing that has got to be done."

I say you are taking all the circumstances into consideration in making up your mind which party you are going to entrust just now, as your advisor during the next five years. **I have grounds for believing that the return of the Liberal party, with its Liberal policies of the right kind, will bring this country out of the depression.** (Applause.)

If I didn't have reason to believe that the application of certain principles and policies, that are the opposite to those we are having at the present time, will help to bring this country out of the position in which it is, **I would not go before my fellow Canadians and ask them to support the Liberal party at the present time.** (Applause).

Conditions are too serious. No man wants power simply for the sake of power, unless he felt he was going to be of real value. I believe that the policies that have been carried on in this country for the past five years have been wrong policies.

Prolonged the Depression

I do not blame the Conservative party for all we have had in the way of depression. What I do blame them for is putting in force policies which have served to prolong the depression, haking it a greater depression than it otherwise woul dhave been. (Applause).

I want to speak of one or two in particluar, and the one above all others I want to take exception to most strongly, **is the Conservative policy of having raised the tariff higher and higher and higher against different nations, against the British Empire itself. I say there was no necessity for anything of the kind; there was no demand for it.** (Applause).

In the last general elections there was not a demand for an increase of tariff to any considerable degree. I remember very well the discussion that took place in the last campaign. We all realized a depression was coming on; we also realized certain countries were becoming more and more nationalistic, putting up tariff walls of their own; and as Liberals we looked more than ever toward Britain and the British market, we knew if we were friendly in our attitude they would be equally friendly, and we tried to adjust our policies in that direction.

But I know throughout Canada, there was no demand for the raising of the tariff at that time.

As soon as Mr. Bennett came into office he immediately put up the tariff. He went over to England and told them they ought to change their fiscal policy. **He said the only way he would give a British preference was not to lower tariffs but to keep them where they were and put them up against other countries, and he put them up high. In many cases they ceased to be even what could be called protection tariffs and became prohibitory tariffs.**

Protection and Wages

You have heard it said that protection means higher wages for the working man, that protection, above all, is in the interests of the working man, that as you help the working man you would help the farmers in the country.

There has never been a time in Canada, there has never been a time in any other country in the world, as far as I konw, when we had as much in the way of protection as we have had in Canada these last five years; and there has never been a time in history when there was such a large number of unemployed and when wages were as low as they have been in the past five years. (Applause).

That should answer once and for all this talk that protection is necessary for the working man. Protection is necessary to create monopolies, protection is necessary to create combines, protection is one way whereby you can so restrict production, to control the market, to keep the prices up, and give a higher return to capital. But what about labour? Labour remains what it is, so

said, "If you elect Mr. King and the Liberals and they begin to lower the tariffs, what will happen? You will all be out of employment."

Well, you are out of employment now, in many cases, as the result of the high protection; and I want to say that if you turn back to the days of the Liberal administration when we had lower tariffs, you had a period of greater employment during all that time than you had in Canada at any time. (Applause).

What has been the result? Let me give you just one example. Take the United States.

A couple of years ago the President of the United States intimated that he had received power from Congress to make special agreements with countries prepared to make agreements with the United States,—reciprocal agreements to mutual advantage.

Naturally Canada being the closest to the United States, I am sure the President thought of a reciprocal agreement with Canada. But the Conservatives were going to blast their way into the people's houses. In matters of trade you have to take the attitude that if you are going to trade with us you will have to come across yourself and you will have to negotiate along the line of free relationship. What happened? Take some of the countries that did not say they were going to blast their way into the markets of the world.

Take Belgium, an agreement has been made between the United States and that country; also with the United States and Sweden. Brazil is another country very similar to our own and Brazil has made an agreement with the United States. Cuba has made an agreement. They have got into the market and they are there today and are getting a foothold and it is going to be difficult for another country to get in. With our theories of economic warfare we have been losing markets. (Applause).

Britain, the Argentine and other countries have been finding it possible to make arrangements with other markets, not by blasting their way, but by saying, "we are here to trade if necessary or barter."

They have been getting a foothold in different markets and that is what is going to make it very serious for any Government in Canada.

There are many markets we should have had that have been taken away from us. That is the great mistake, I think, that has been made, and a mistaken attitude. There is a mistake in the way the policy has been put into force. May I point this out and I am quite clear about there having been a mistake made.

When the Liberal administration came into office in 1921 we found tariffs very high, but not prohibitive, like today

We found not only that, but we found the country in a depressed condition, when money was being paid out of the Federal treasury for unemployment relief.

We said it may be necessary to use money to help a temporary situation. You can't let people starve but you can't go on dealing with the unemployment question by simply taking money out of the public treasury and distributing it by millions through the country. (Applause).

Something to Start Business

You have got to do something that will start business itself. We said one way to get this country under way is to reduce the tariffs in some direction, not wipe them out altogether but reduce them so they will help our great basic industries. (Applause).

Last night I was speaking, as you know, of trade generally and many of you were kind enough to listen in to what I was saying in Halifax. I am not going to repeat that tonight, but I will go just a step further and speak of a part of the Liberal program as set out in our statement in the Liberal Opposition issued a couple of years ago, and that is, the importance of the basic industries of the country, **because prosperity depends more than anything else upon its great basic industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing. Those are the great primary productions of the country, and if those industries are not developed we cannot begin to take this country out of depression into prosperity.** (Applause).

Our manufacturing industry depends upon the successful development of our primary industry, and as you can cheapen the cost of production of the primary industry and make possible the use of this raw material at a less cost, you are helping your manufacturers, you bring purchasing power into this country by selling your goods in other countries of the world.

That was the object we had in mind to bring about, if we possibly could, and so we said we will try to reduce the duty on the implements of production in the great basic industries of the country, to make, if we can, farming a little more profitable to the farmer by reducing the duty on the implements he has to use. The same with those who are mining, the same with those who are in the fishing and lumbering industries. And we did very considerably.

on the people, which affect the cost of living, and where the cost of living is high it is going to be equally difficult to develop your industries, because all these costs have to be carried into the price. **By lessening taxation, commodities sell at a less price but the producer gets a chance to sell a larger quantity of commodities because the price is at a figure where people can purchase. He will get more money because he will sell more commodities.**

And in the other case, where the price is high, the bigger percentage of it has to go into the cost of production, the labour he hires, the cost for all the things he purchases in his home, and the taxaton that has to be paid.

These prices, for the most part, are the immediate taxation. That is what puts the figure up.

You talk of having a high price. Well, that price represents one-third taxes and one-third high cost of manufacture and implements.

It is not going to help the producers, in comparison to prices that will have very little of taxation, very little in the cost of production, but the great balance to go to the man who has produced from his labour and toil. This is the foundation of all economic growth. (Applause).

Reduction in Taxation

We found a Sales Tax that had to be put on, something like 6 per cent., in order to balance the budget. **We began by removing that tax altogether from a large number of commodities.** We exempted the things needed by people in their homes from that tax. We allowed it to remain on others, because we had to get revenue, **but we gradually got that tax down from 6 to 1 per cent. We reduced the cost of production and reduced the cost of living, in that way enabling the people to produce and sell at a lower price but we had larger markets as a consequence.**

When you compete in foreign markets the price is an all-important factor and if your cost of production is high and if your cost of living is high at home, you can't hold your own against countries that have lower cost of production and lower cost of living The whole policy is sound.

Take for instance, the motor and agricultural implements. The motor is affecting all classes.

We said we were going to reduce the cost of motor vehicles.

We had an enquiry but no sooner had we announced that policy when a delegation came to Ottawa, (as large almost as this vast audience tonight), a delegation sent down, I think in a large part, by people telling them we were going to ruin a lot of them.

We reduced the tax on motor cars and more cars were sold than before and because a larger quantity were sold there were a larger number of men employed than before. (Applause). The same thing was true in regard to agricultural implements and other things and we will deal with the same things as we did in the past. **We will lower the high duties that have been put on strangling the trade. We will reduce them step by step. We will seek particularly those things which affect the great basic industries of our country and lower the duties on them. In that connection motor cars and agricultural implements will come up for consideration by the Government when we are returned to power.** (Applause).

Attacks on Capital

I want to say in regard to our basic industries that I take exception to some things being said by other public men today public men of some other parties. In an effort to take advantage of distressed conditions and to emphasize the stress some of our men are talking about capital as though capital itself were a curse. They are making a direct attack upon the capitalistic system.

Everyone knows there is room for improvement in regard to every system, but when you direct your attack against capital you begin at that very moment to show you have not the slightest appreciation of how industry itself is carried on I don't care whether it is a socialist state or a communist state, you can't get on without capital. Some men may have more than their share, and it is very proper we should graduate the income tax and succession duties, which will bring us on a level of what we possess. But apart from those things I am speaking of the part capital plays in industry. I say there are two things needed, one of them is labour and the other is capital. Let me ask you if you start out in any basic industry, agriculture, mining, lumbering fishing, you have labour, but can you do anything before you have capital? **Any wealth used for the production of further wealth is capital and you need capital in order to help develop the industries of the country.**

How are you going to get capital invested in this country in these great basic industries if public men go around the country denouncing one of the great factors of production as though it was an enemy of mankind, instead of, if properly used and properly controlled, one of the great as the two blades of a shear are to each other to perform the function the shear is supposed to perform. But labour and capital by themselves can do nothing. The only thing that will make them work is the "bolt" of confidence that unites the two. **You must have them fastened in relation to each other by a bolt that will hold them together in relationship that will enable them to play their part.** (Applause).

Restoration of Confidence

That is what we want,—a restoration of confidence in our country, and in the determination of whatever government is in office ot see that confidence is going to be restored. (Applause).

In our great basic industries here—such as mining—there is every reason in the world why in the industrial line there should be enough capital invested in Canada to help to raise this country out of depression into prosperity. What can you do in the mining industry unless you can get somebody to trust their capital for labour to work with to aid the production?

What we have to do is to use common sense. In this country today in the banks quantities of money are locked up. Why? **Because men are afraid to put it into any industry for fear it will be lost entirely or disappear in a short time.** You must get confidence restored, and give people a feeling in our own and other lands that we are going to go ahead and not experimenting forever on things that may bring destruction instead of strengthening our path.

When you get that confidence, men and women will start investing again. The money is there, but it won't come out today; you know it. Every man and woman in this audience who has a little money knows how carefully it is being guarded. If you think you are going to lose it by investing it, you are going to hold onto it.

Substantial Majority Needed

I hope the people will see to it that whatever party they return to power is returned by a large enough majority to ensure in the minds not only of our own people, but in the minds of people in other countries, that there is going to be in this country a government which will be constitutionally able to carry on the business of the country in a stable way. (Applause).

I speak of this because I have had some experience in this way. When we came in in 1921 we had only a majority of one. I know that time and time again when I would have liked, and my colleagues would have liked to have put through a measure we believed to be in the public interest, and when we discussed this measure in caucus and began to consider the whole thing, we could not count with any degree of certainty on this measure making progress through the House of Commons because of the opposing forces against us.

A government in Canada in the next few years will need a very substantial and solid majority, and more so for this reason: All legislation to be passed must go through both Houses of Parliament, and the Senate of Canada today is two-thirds Conservative. **What chance are the Liberal measures going to have of being inaugurated unless there is such an overwhelming backing on the part of the people of Canada to the Liberal policies that no Senate would dare to oppose the will and wish of the people as expressed in the general election.** (Loud applause).

Here again I am speaking of practical things. I am speaking of things in your own interest and I leave this matter with you at this point. I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that the hour is getting on, that I have not time to touch on other things, but I hope I have made clear to you that these are not ordinary times.

You wouldn't treat an election at this time as a horse race or a show or think you are going to have fun with the speakers.

A Serious Business

It is a serious business, and there is not a man or woman here or who is within sound of my voice whose lives will not be better or worse as a result of what takes place on the 14th of October next.

You have been given reason by an all-wise Being to use, and I ask you in the campaign don't allow yourself to be swayed by prejudice, but ask yourself what is going to be the best thing for yourself and the best thing as a consequence, to our country as well.

Battle for Responsible Government

Let me conclude with a further word referring again to history repeating itself.

I was very much touched to hear on this platform in this part of Canada the kind reference made by one speaker to my mother's father—William Lyon Mtckenzie—who 100 years ago was battling in Ontario for the right of the people to govern themselves against an Executive that had taken pretty well the power of government in its own hands.

executive duties would have to do the will and wish of the Legislative body and be responsible to the legislative body, the legislative body determining what amount should be spent and for what purposes it should be spent.

Control of the purse was the important thing . As long as you had an executive collecting and spending revenues by simply giving a statement to the people, you had no real control of affairs.

The great struggle for responsible government was to subject the executive to the control of the representatives of the people as a whole. (Applause).

Now that was a long struggle. It cost some lives and sent others into exile, but it did help to bring into this counry a condition of parliamentary government which allowed the people control.

Those of the present generation have become so accustomed to our parliament being a free parliament,—the people's representatives exercising control over the executive—that they seem to think there is no danger of losing that.

Let me point out one of two little things which will show you in a few minutes how completely we have changed, and how true it is, as my friend said here tonight, that history is again repeating itself, in that we are having today, only in a different form, **the same old struggle to see if we can get again the control of Parliament, in the true sense of the word, over the executive.** (Applause).

The Unemployment Question

How has Mr. Bennett dealt with the question of unemployment? He has dealt with it, for the most part, by taking away the whole question from the Parliament of Canada and putting it in the hands of the executive.

He is asking Parliament not to vote so much money for this project and that project, giving reasons to Parliament why this amount was fixed at that and what purpose it was for, but he simply said: "You must give me the right to draw out the amount of money I like out of the public treasury to meet this question of unemployment." In other words, what has been spoken of as a "blank cheque."

After further discussing this matter, Mr. King said:

"We have no Parliament today, but Mr. Bennett takes the authority which he got from the previous Parliament to take out of the public treasury whatever sums of money he pleases, to spend it in any way, during this very time of a general election, so long as he simply writes on the Order-in-Council by which this money is to be spent that is to deal with the question of unemployment.

Mr. Bennett asked Parliament to give him authority, because he said conditions were so serious, that the parliamentary method was the wrong way and that these were times and conditions when he must act quickly —to give him power to enact by Order-in-Council and by the Executive alone, not by Parliament, any measure that he thought necessary for the peace, order and good government of the country.

All he has to do to put through a particular measure today is to simply pass an Order-in-Council under that authority. (Applause).

That was never intended by those who framed our constitution that that power should be given by an Executive.

I told him, as leader of the Opposition, very plainly that if he needed anything more for peace, order and good government, tell us what it is, and if it appeals to this Parliament we will pass it, but don't ask us to give you the authority when Parliament is not in session to enact any order you please. (Applause).

The Marketing Act

I have in my hand a copy of the Marketing Act. He has told the farmers to get together as producers and do this and that, but it has a great deal more than that. It provides for dealing with anything manufactured from the products named there, and they include nearly all the basic products. The manufacturers too can come together in a combine or monopoly and pass regulations excluding everybdoy else, and fix fees and penalties for anybody who will not be a part of their group, and they can carry on under the law.

Mr. Bennett is giving here power to the Executive itself to control the external trade of this country, to prohibit the export of any commodity or to prohibit the import of any commodity that comes within the things that are called for in this measure, and I say they include a lot of our imports and exports. (Applause.

That can be done by the executive itself. **I always thought that matters that affect taxation were most sacred obligations of the people's representatives but they are all taken away and are in Mr. Bennett's hands today and have been in his hands between the sessions of Parliament for the last five years.** (Applause). We have gone on each year sanctioning this sort of thing, because he passed this law we were silnced.



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ALSO . . . . NEWS AND TRAVELTALK

MATINEE 3.15 P. M. EVENING 7 & 8.45 P. M.

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Not So in Britain

Now Great Britain has a much larger problem to deal with than we have, and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to pass over control by a blank cheque. (Applause). When I was in England I discussed with many Members of Parliament what they had been doing to meet situations and they were perfectly horrified when they heard that our House of Commons has parted with the control of the purse.

No British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to legislate for peace, order and good government during a perid of general election and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to take away from the House of Commons the control of external trade and put it in the hands of a group of men which they may use as they please.

It is all right for Mr. Bennett to say, "Judge me by what I have done."

No man ever comes along when he knows the people are critical, but get power first, get past one general election, if you can, and come back with all power and see how they will be used.

The Growth of Dictatorship

What has happened since the war in some of the European countries? We all remember, everyone in this room will remember, it is only a few years ago, when Grmany had a parliament, when Italy had a parliament, even in Russia there was the dawning of a parliament. What have they today? Parliaments are a nuisance, something to get rid of. In Germany you have parliament wiped out except when the dictator calls them together. No representatives are called togethr to discuss what thy have to say. That sort of thing leads inevitably not merely to great control on the part of the executive, but it comes sooner or later to lead to control of what you are allowed to think and say and what you are allowed to write. Take Germany and Italy for instance, how much freedom is allowed for you to think if you disagree.

What Manion Said

Only last night, speaking not very far from here Honourable Dr. Manion, and it is very interesting how he said it, said if Mr. King were to have criticized the Government in some of the other countries of the world as Leader of the Opposition as he is criticizing the Government he would be sent into exile.

Reference to National Government

That is perfectly true and that is what I want to bring home to the people of Canada, that this dictatorship business means, and you will see it if you get a National Government, a government composed of men who have all things arranged and so that if any one else if he expressed views contrary to the government, out he goes, not only out of politics but out of the country into exile, like my poor old grandfather had to do. That is one reason why as a Liberal I am proud to stand on this plank and preserve the rights and liberties of those who have gone before us. (Applause).

The Task of Liberalism

Liberalism has a great task. It is not merely that of continuing to widen the boundaries of freedom but to conserve and preserve what has already been attained.

What is the good of all your national services or anything else if you lost your liberty to speak, think and to write, if you lost your control over the treasury, over trade, if you lost the right to legislate and it passed into the hands of men who will use it for particular interests? (Cheers).

That is the battle we are up against in this present campaign, and I hope the people of Canada, for the sake of preserving universal liberty not only in this country or others as well, as an example to the world, will, when the 14th of October comes round, register such a verdict against the present administration that there will be no mistaking the fact that the people of Canada not only know what liberty is but are prepared and determined to defend their liberties and ensure freedom with every possible power and strength that is within their minds. (Renewed cheering).

I say this is a chance not only to do your own country a service but to help to check this thing sweeping over the world today, whereby instead of responsible institutions we are getting these dictatorial governments (that is, dictatorships) established in all parts of the world.

Leader is Everything

I am not speaking of the people of Italy, I am not speaking of the people of Russia, I am not speaking of the people of Germany; I am speaking of this conditoin of things where the leader is everything, where he becomes a dictator, where all the men who sit around him are simply his creatures, unable to utter any sentence without being muzzled if they do not hold the same views that he has.

Closing Peroration

In this little community, with its fine history, with its great background of Confederation itself, in this Island from whence has sprung that which has made our great Dominion, I hope you, my friends, will with no uncertain conditions, send back to the Parliament of Canada four representatives each determined not only to stand foursquare for your liberty but to maintain it not only for themsedves but for others as well. (Loud cheers).

In doing so you will be carrying out, in a very real way, those words which appear on the Confederation tablet:

"Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew."

Let us not forget in these times the world is ceasing to believe in LAST TAKE—KINK SPEECH ... ... **Providence but beginning to think in terms of matter, material forces, forgtting altogether that this world is not a material world but a spiritual world. Men and women are something other than mere bodies and carcasses. Men and women are human beings endowed with mentality and spirituality. Men and women were intended, not to descend to the worst to which man is capable, of destroying his fellow man, but to rise to the highest and the very best.**

This little Island in being true to the inscription on that tablet, has given an example to the rest of the Dominion.

How can I repay you for what you have done for me in receiving me at a time when I was re-entering political life, and in surrounding me with the congenial company of the kind and gracious gentlemen with whom I was associated in this campaign? I believe that you will register your vote believing that if Providence be your guide you may "build even better things than you know."

(Loud and prolonged cheering).

Dog Keeps Vigil

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 6—A large, belligerent coach dog today kept at bay a score of persons, and refused to let them enter the room in which Mrs. Edna Bell, aged 65, died last night.

Dicky, the pet of the elderly recluse, was keeping a vigil over Mrs. Bell's body when a neighbor called to inquire her condition.

Other neighbors,several officers, an ambulance surgeon, morgue attendants and newspapermen failed in efforts to entice the growling dog from the room.

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LINK WITH PAST YEARS

LONDON—(C. P.)—Title of the original theatre on the site in 1854, the word "Panopticon" was uncovered by workmen on the front of the Alhambra Theatre, in Leicester Square, during renovations.

Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into Yarn and wove into Blankets. The charges are: single yarn 23 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound. Blankets $2.00 and if unlaundered $1.85; it takes five lbs. of wool per Blanket. Wool must be well washed and all dirt and burrs picked out. The size of single yarn is medium ,and doubled yarn fine, medium, coarse and hooking yarn. Put shipper's name on all parcels and owner's name, address and instructions inside. Send by mail or freight. Special price for washed wool with dirt and burrs picked out. Freight will be paid on 100 lb. lots.

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Members of A. B. C. | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1935. | Single Copies Two Cents.

IL DUCE DEFEATS THE KING



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"It would have been just as logical as if they had stated he would not carry one seat west of British Columbia!

"I know you came here to hear Mr. King. You have heard me on the radio and on the platform. Therefore, I am not going to take up too much time in discussing federal matters, only to refer for a short time to the campaign that was carried on five years ago, particularly as there is a large number of farmers and dairymen precent.

"You remember during that campaign the propaganda that was carried on against the trade policies of the Liberal government, the trade policies that made the dairymen of Canada more prosperous than they had been in any period clear of war years, at a time when we received 39 and 40 cents a pound for our butter. At the time that campaign was started, a comparatively small quantity of butter came into Canada. Due to the fact that on account of our trade policy, the increase of employment, the higher wages paid the workmen of Canada and the more prosperous conditions that existed, and the greater purchasing power of the people; due to the fact that they were able to become the greatest butter eaters in the world and to use and consume more luxuries, because of these reasons and the fact that it takes some three years to increase a dairy herd, a small quantity of butter was imported, and it was paid for with what New Zealand and the Antipodes purchased from Canada.

"Trade at that time was in our favour to the extent that four to six times as much goods were sold as were purchased. Nevertheless, because a small quantity of butter came in, **I think the farmers of Canada were stampeded into voting against their own interests.** I always believed this was not thoroughly understood by the farmers.. They are willing now to remember that due to the fact that the trade policy of the Liberal government had brought us greater markets and greater returns than ever before, I know that the people of Prince Edward Island TAKE TWO—KING MEETING ..... and of Canada are going to give Mr. King their whole-hearted support, as effectively as they gave me and my government on July 23rd. (Applause).

Mr. Lea, referring to the failure of Mr. Bennett's policies and his attempt to change them, said:

"I am reminded of a story of a man who became very ill and it was feared he might not recover. So he sent for the clergyman. The clergyman came and wanted to know what was the matter. The sick man said: 'There is a man in this community with whom I am not on speaking terms ,and just in case anything happens t ome, I wish you would bring him here to see if we cannot become reconciled.'

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ADDRESS BY HON. MR. KING

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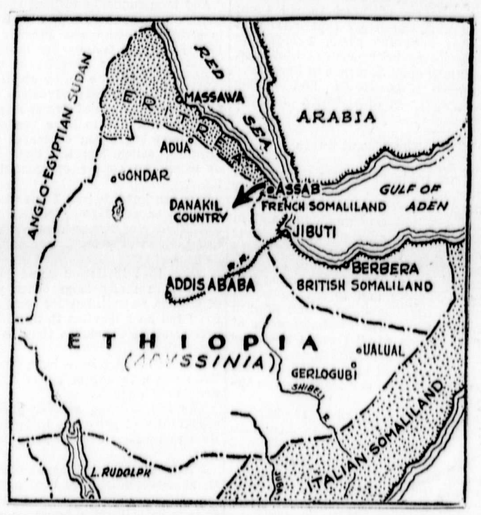
(Continued on page 2)

REPORT ITALIANS INVADE ETHIOPIA



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Some in the audience stirred in their seats, appreciative of the actor's bit in the scene. But Miss Ulric motioned to the wings to ring the curtain down.

Backstage a doctor said it was a heart attack. The cast went ahead without him.

To Share the Cost

FREDERICTON, Sept. 6.—In response to a request by a delegation from the town of St. Andrews, the New Brunswick government yesterday agreed to assume 50 per cent of the cost of hard-surfacing two miles of main trunk highway through the town. In addition the government agreed to guarantee a bank loan to the town amounting to $30,000 until a bond issue for that amount can be floated by the town. This money will be used to hard-surface one and one-half miles of streets within the town proper. This work will be carried out entirely by the town itself.

CONFIDENCE IN LIBERAL VICTORY

Expressed by Premier Lea of Prince Edward Island

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HALIFAX, Sept. 7—Confidence in a Liberal victory in the coming Federal election was expressed by Premier Lea, of Prince Edward Island, who is in Halifax today on a short holiday visit to Nova Scotia.

The newly-elected Premier arrived here last night, having travelled from Charlottetown to Cape Tormentine with Liberal leader Mackenzie King.

During the next few days, he will call on members of the Nova Scotia Government.

Conditions showed improvement in the Island province this year, Mr. Lea said in an interview, and he looked forward to better markets for P. E. Island products.

Racing to Rescue of Schooner

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HONOLULU, Sept. 7.—A coast guard patrol boat raced to the rescue of the distressed schooner, "Seth Parker", today after the battered

Young Boy Visitor Cowardly Assaulted

Residents of this province are noted for their hospitality and courtesy, but one little lad will carry in his memory for some time an affair of which he was the unfortunate victim.

It must be explained however, that although the occurrence happened in the city, the perpetrator of the mean and ungentlemanly action was not a resident of the province — but hails from Nova Scotia.

The party in question was sitting in a parked car on Water Street between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, and it is understood accompanied by a companion and two girls. A little chap, who is visiting here from Montreal, was standing on the opposite sidewalk when the Nova Scotian called him over to the car.

The little chap immediately ran across and as he stood on the running board, the driver of the car, without any warning struck him a painful blow on the face.

A well known waterfront workman saw the act and immediately proceeded to the car, preventing the driver from leaving the scene until the arrival of the R. C. M. P. and local Police, who placed him under arrest.

This morning he was given twenty days in jail to ponder over his ungentlemanly and unwarranted con-

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rate—Two cents per word, consecutive issues only. Cash must accompany order.

*C. W. L. Card Party, Holy Name Hall, Monday, September 9th. Six prizes. 9-6-3

*Harold R. Shephard, organist and choirmaster, St. Paul's Church, will commence teaching piano, organ, vocal tuition, All grades. Phone 35. 9-7-1

*On account of exhibition, Souris loading postponed until Wednesday to accommodate those showing lambs. 9-6-1

*All Rebekahs are requested to meet at Heartz Memorial Hall Sunday evening, at 6.30 p. m., to attend Memorial Service in Trinity United Church. 9-7-1.

*All who intend to ship live stock through the Bedford-Tracadie Club and anticipate having stock ready for shipment before the 25th inst, kindly notify Club Secretary, R. E. Connelly at once. 9-7-1.

*B. I. S. dance tonight, 9 - 12.

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SUN, MOON, TIDES THE WEATHER

Sunrise this morning was at 5.28 and sunset 6.28.

Sunrise tomorrow morning at 5.29 and sunset at 6.26.

High tide this evening at 6.03 and tomorrow evening at 7.22.

Low tide tonight at 10.52 and tomorrow morning at 11.57.

Fresh to strong north west winds, fair. Sunday moderate to fresh north west winds fair and rather cool.

Sailings of the Car Ferry

Daily except Sunday until further Notice

Leaves Borden
9.45 a. m.
1.00 p. m.
5.15 p. m.

Leaves Tormentine
11 a. m.
2.55 p. m.
7.00 p. m.

Ten Die When Planes Crash

RETHEL, France, Sept. 6.—Ten men were killed last night when two large bombing planes, enaged in manoeuvres with the French military forces in this area, collided high in a murky sky. The wreckage fell in a single mass, burning the bodies of five of the flyers. The five members of the other bombing crew were crushed to death beneath the heap of twisted metal.

Orchards Suffer

KENTVILLE, N.S., Sept. 6.—A gale that howled through Nova Scotia yesterday swept between 50,000 and 75,000 barrels of apples from their trees in the rich Annapolis Valley, it was estimated here. Accompanied by heavy rain, the storm hit the province early yesterday morning but by evening had passed out to sea again, causing little damage except to orchards.

LLANDUDNO, Wales, Sept. 7—An adopted daughter was the chief beneficiary in the will of Mrs. Isolina Gee, daughter of Sir Henry Tate, disposing of an estate of value of $400,000.

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"I am sure", Mr. Hannam stated, "that farmers who have always counted on this Saturday market, would much prefer Thanksgiving were on a Monday. The change will undoubtedly slow down business considerably."

There wasn't a fruit wholesaler in Toronto who wouldn't prefer Thanksgiving on a Monday rather than a Thursday, according to F. G. Lister, president of the Toronto Wholesale Fruit and Produce Merchants' Association. The association, representing 22 of the 24 wholesale fruit merchants in Toronto, feels that business will be considerably retarded by the change. All merchants, Mr. Lister stated, would prefer any holiday to be on a Monday rather than another week-day.

Students Held by the Chinese

(Canadian Press Despatch)

PEVN, China, Sept. 7.—Foreign advices from northwest Kansu province said today that provincial authorities were holding H. D. Martin, a Canadian, and John De Francis, American, language students attached to the British and American embassies at Kiuchuan, Kansu.

The students left Peiping early in the summer for a tour of northwest China.

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Quarrel is Settled by Fatal Duel

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 6.—A fatal duel between two Venezuelan customs officers was revealed here today when the loser's body came home.

Slow on the trigger., Hector Casado had been drilled through the forehead before he could fire a shot at his unnamed adversary in their public gunfight.

They had quarreled at Guiria, Venezuela. Unable to settle the argument with words, they took up guns and went outside the customs house.

There were few preliminaries. While the crowd was still gathering, according to reports received here, they paced off their allotted steps. One shot rang out, and Casado fell with a hole in his forehead.

His body was sent to his family, who live here.

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Backstage a doctor said it was a heart attack. The cast went ahead without him.

To Share the Cost

FREDERICTON, Sept. 6.—In response to a request by a delegation from the town of St. Andrews, the New Brunswick government yesterday agreed to assume 50 per cent of the cost of hard-surfacing two miles of main trunk highway through the town. In addition the government agreed to guarantee a bank loan to the town amounting to $30,000 until a bond issue for that amount can be floated by the town. This money will be used to hard-surface one and one-half miles of streets within the town proper. This work will be carried out entirely by the town itself.

Bandit Identified by Tattoo Marks

CHICAGO, Sept. 6—Harold Hanson was back in jail today cursing a the U.S.S. San Francisco. A hold-up horse, a cow, a lion, a peacock and victim identified him by the menagerie and ship tatooed on Hanson's arms. He was released from Joliet penitentiary two weeks ago.

Soviet Rejects Japan's Protest

MOSCOW, Sept. 5—Soviet officials said today that Japanese objections to activities of the Comintern (Congress of the Third Internationale) had been promptly rejected.

Informed sources revealed at the same time that in a recent conversation with Soviet officials, the Chinese Minister also had raised a question over Comintern activities. They said, however, that he did not lodge a formal protest.

By its objections last night, the governments of the United States Japanese Government stood with the Britain, Italy and Latvia, which previously had taken a similar step.

CONFIDENCE IN LIBERAL VICTORY

Expressed by Premier Lea of Prince Edward Island

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HALIFAX, Sept. 7—Confidence in a Liberal victory in the coming Federal election was expressed by Premier Lea, of Prince Edward Island, who is in Halifax today on a short holiday visit to Nova Scotia.

The newly-elected Premier arrived here last night, having travelled from Charlottetown to Cape Tormentine with Liberal leader Mackenzie King.

During the next few days, he will call on members of the Nova Scotia Government.

Conditions showed improvement in the Island province this year, Mr. Lea said in an interview, and he looked forward to better markets for P. E. Island products.

Racing to Rescue of Schooner

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HONOLULU, Sept. 7.—A coast guard patrol boat raced to the rescue of the distressed schooner, "Seth Parker", today after the battered vessel had sent out a new call for help.

Capt. Frank Eckman of the schooner, now owned by the Hawaiian Tuna Packers, reported the situation as serious and raised doubts here as to whether the vessel could last until the rescue ship arrives in about three days.

Discuss Exchange Stabilization

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Secretary Morgenthau is trying to arrange a fall pleasure trip to Europe, a visit which some believed might place him in a position to discuss stabilization of international exchange.

As outlined following the treasury chief's return from a week-end conference with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., plans indicated he would spend his time travelling in Portugal and Spain.

Observers emphasized that English and French monetary experts might possibly strive to seek him out and discuss stabilization prospects.

Ever since Morgenthau used the government's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund to ease a French financial crisis in mid June, reports have been current that some stabilization developments might be expected during the fall months.

Young Boy Visitor Cowardly Assaulted

Residents of this province are noted for their hospitality and courtesy, but one little lad will carry in his memory for some time an affair of which he was the unfortunate victim.

It must be explained however, that although the occurrence happened in the city, the perpetrator of the mean and ungentlemanly action was not a resident of the province — but hails from Nova Scotia.

The party in question was sitting in a parked car on Water Street between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, and it is understood accompanied by a companion and two girls. A little chap, who is visiting here from Montreal, was standing on the opposite sidewalk when the Nova Scotian called him over to the car.

The little chap immediately ran across and as he stood on the running board, the driver of the car, without any warning struck him a painful blow on the face.

A well known waterfront workman saw the act and immediately proceeded to the car, preventing the driver from leaving the scene until the arrival of the R. C. M. P. and local Police, who placed him under arrest.

This morning he was given twenty days in jail to ponder over his ungentlemanly and unwarranted conduct.

There are rumors that other charges, under the Prohibition Act, may follow.

Paddles 300 Miles And Loses 10 Lbs

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 7—John Goetz was happy today even though he was so stiff he could hardly move and his hands were badly blistered. He had paddled 300 miles from his home in New York to Boston.

Goetz, 35, of New York City, lost 10 pounds during his 14 days of paddling. Harry A. Phelps, at whose home Goetz is staying, said the canoeist had difficulty in climbing out of his frail craft on arrival yesterday and had to be put to bed.

He averaged about 20 miles per day.

New Advertisers Today

A. Pickard & Co.
Mr. Sage Tonight on Radio.
Lecture in Forum.
Church Ads.
Meeting in Montague Rink.
Theatre Ads.
British Consols Cigarettes.
Mt. Allison University.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rate—Two cents per word, consecutive issues only. Cash must accompany order.

*C. W. L. Card Party, Holy Name Hall, Monday, September 9th. Six prizes. 9-6-3

*Harold R. Shephard, organist and choirmaster, St. Paul's Church, will commence teaching piano, organ, vocal tuition, All grades. Phone 35. 9-7-1

*On account of exhibition, Souris loading postponed until Wednesday to accommodate those showing lambs. 9-6-1

*All Rebekahs are requested to meet at Heartz Memorial Hall Sunday evening, at 6.30 p. m., to attend Memorial Service in Trinity United Church. 9-7-1.

*All who intend to ship live stock through the Bedford-Tracadie Club and anticipate having stock ready for shipment before the 25th inst, kindly notify Club Secretary, R. E. Connelly at once. 9-7-1.

*B. I. S. dance tonight, 9 - 12. Admission 25c. 9-7-1.

*Don't forget the big time tonight at Emerald, Jenkins' Tranfer leaves Bank of Nova Scotia 7.15. 25c return. 9-6-11.

*Souris Exhibition on Wednesday Sept. 11th. Please send your entries early. All inside exhibits to be judged on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 10th. Pres. Edwin Reid, Secy. D. F. Macaulay. 9-6-2

*Festival at Highfield Rink Monday, Sept. 9th. Dancing and Bingo. Tug of War Winsloe vs Highfield Married Men. 9-5-21.

*Now open for business after being thoroughly overhauled and painted. Alleys in first class condition. Charlottetown Bowling Alleys. 9-3-31.

*Dance Cardigan Hall, Monday, Sept. 9th. Webster's Orchestra. 9-6-21.

*Livestock Marketing Board loading livestock Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 10, at Morell, St. Peter's, Millview and Murray River. Please list all stock with secretary. 9-6-11.

*The West Royalty Women's Institute annual afternoon tea at Mrs. Vernon Burke's, Wednesday, Sept. 11th. Tea served from 3.30 to 6. 9-7-21.

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Speech by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

(Continued from page one)

when, as a young man, over 16 years ago I was chosen the leader of the Liberal party, they invited me to come and take a seat in this Island and to represent one of the constituencies of Prince Edward Island in the Parliament of Canada. (Applause).

Ladies and gentlemen, I just cannot begin to tell you what it meant to me at that time to have that cordial welcome extended to me then; and with the larger experience that comes with the years, I began to realize even better than at that time, just how much it meant to have come to such a hospitable and kindly community as that which received me those many years ago.

The Liberal Sweep

I am going to speak a little of the past tonight, but before doing so, I want to make mention of the one object I had very much in mind in coming to Charlottetown, and that was, to take as early an opportunity as possible as the leader of the Liberal party in Canada, to convey to your Premier and to his colleagues and to the Liberals of Prince Edward Island **the warm congratulations of the Liberals of all Canada upon the great achievement which was recently accomplished in the political world in this part of our Dominion.** (Applause).

This is a time when records are being made in different directions. We have just read in this morning's paper how Sir Malcolm Campbell has succeeded in driving some 300 miles within an hour's time. In other words, he has made a clean sweep and surpassed every record in the broad field of activity to which he has devoted so much of his energy an denthusiasm.

Well, this Island has had a clean sweep, if there ever was one, politically; and this clean sweep has sent inspiration to the Liberals in all parts of this country. (Applause).

Listening the other evening to an outstanding Liberal in Ontario, Premier Hepburn, speaking with regard to the victory which had taken place in Prince Edward Island in the provincial arena, and he said: "What they did there was simply this: **The Liberals got hold of the Island at one end, tipped it up, and tipped all the Tories into the sea!"** (Laughter and applause).

That little simile has remained in my mind ever since, and I hope in the next few weeks, when the 14th of October comes around, all of you good people who have come to understand how well to handle the Island politics, **you will again get at one end of the Island and tip it up and let our Tory friends drop quietly into some peaceful haven for the next few years and let the four gentlemen who have spoken to you tonight represent you as Liberal members in the House of Commons of Canada.** (Applause).

Support Official Candidates

There is a third reason why I am glad to be here this evening. I have spoken in numerous parts of Canada already and I wished to do so to give my support to the official candidates nominated in the present contest.

We all know that in times of campaign we discover that it is with the greatest difficulty we can make selections from the large number of those who are prominent and which will include all we would like to include.

One thing about the Liberal party, it has got so many good men it is hard to choose a candidate, but when a convention has made a choice there is only one thing for all loyal party men and women to do, and that is to get around the choice of the convention and support them loyally and whole-heartedly. (Applause). **I hope you will do that in this constituency** and also in the adjoining constituencies.

I am sure you will return to Parliament my friend, Mr. McLean, who has been one of the most faithful and ablest representatives any constituency could have in the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Grant also has had great political experience and Mr. Sinclair and Mr Larabee are gentlemen who have had experience in the legislative life of the province and I am sure if elected to our Parliament during the next five years they will give not only a good account of themselves but a good account of the Island to all parts of Canada. (Applause).

There are a great many things I would like to say further of an in-

follows after the leadership of one whom Canada has had no greater leader at any time, that responsibility is very great indeed.

When I was chosen leader of the Liberay party it was in the year 1919, and tonight may I say I am pleased to see so many of the younger people here, because I think they will be interested in a little reveiw of all that took place in the years before they were as interested in politics as they are today.

Just imagine the feelings of a young man chosen to lead a political party and not having a seat in Parliament, and wondering where that seat was going to be given him.

Offered Nomination

And then suddenly without seeking on his own part there comes the kindly gentleman—who was Premier of Prince Edward Island—the late Mr. Bell— and in the sweetest of ways says: "Don't be in a hurry about accepting a nomination anywhere else. I believe the people of Prince Edward Island would like to have you come down and begin you career in that province, which has the distinction of being the Cradle of Confederation."

You can imagine how I felt at that time, to be asked to represent the constituency of Prince County, which had been so ably represnted in Parliament.

When that invitation came to me there were many from other parts of Canada as well, but for some reason I felt an attraction to this Island greater at that moment than to any other place.

I think it must have been because there was a feeling of closer attachment to the people.

The Island being smaller gave an opportunity of getting a little nearer than would have been possible otherwise.

I have sometimes thought some of my ancestors must have lived in humble circumstances because I like a cottage more than a house or mansion.

There is something about it that appeals very strongly to my heart and to my soul, and it is the same with regard to this province.

The fact that you were the smallest province of the Dominion, the fact that here to some extent all were grouped together, detached at it were from the other parts of the Dominion, and having a great history, I felt that there was something about it that made a very strong appeal indeed. **I have never been sorry that I accepted that invitation, and I want to say tonight that after sixteen years I am here above all else to thank you once again for having started me on my political path as Prime Minister of Canada.** (Applause).

History Repeating Itself

A reference has been made from this platform tonight to history repeating itself. I wonder if any of you begin to appreciate how closely history is begining to repeat itself in connection with this very election, associated with the period of which I have just been speaking.

I think it will be a surprise to you when I tell you what the parallel is. I must confess it was somewhat of a surprise to myself, when coming over this evening from the mainland I began to think of those years past, when I was associated more intimately with the Island, and again as the leader of the Liberal party. Let me just point out what actually were the circumstances at the time, to go back to the time of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had fifteen years of rule in this country as the Prime Minister of the Liberal administration.

Then we come to 1911 when we had the reciprocity campaign, associated with the desire to get wider markets, and markets near our doors.

I wonder if we haven't something of that kind in connection with this campaign—the need for wider markets and especially the markets near our door. But he was defeated on that great issue, and there ensued a Conservative era under Sir Robert Borden.

Then we come to the period of the War, and the term of Parliament was somewhat lengthened. But after the war was over, the Union Government of Sir Robert Borden continued for a time and then it became, as many here know, simply a Conservative administration. It held on to office long after it was justified in so doing.

Isn't it something of a parallel there again? Sir Robert Borden had been chosen for the purpose of making a union government to help to win the war. When that object was accomplished, that Government should have ended; but it continued on year after year to 1921. **Then the people, feeling the resentment they did at the Government continuing**

of depression—third parties. Parties sprang up and formed themselves in certain groups, believing they would be able to formulate some policy that would relieve the situation, parties formed largely as the result of discontent with the times and government and capitalizing the discontent in order to gain power.

In 1896 it was Patrons of Industry.

Naturally the farmers were the ones who suffered the most. I am not blaming them in finding fault. I am not sure if I had been a farmer at that time that I would not have been trying to be at the head of the party of revolt against any policy of restriction of trade and which may be described as buying in the dearest and selling in the cheapest markets.

And you had also the Equal Rights party.

What happened? When the Liberal party came into office, you had these third parties disappear because better times came with the Liberal party, and before Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been very long in office and his trade policy was introduced, you heard no more of the Equal Rights party, or the Patrons of Industry, but you heard only of the Liberal party; and when 1911 came, the battle was not between the Patrons of Industry, the Equal Rights, and all the rest; it was simply between the two oldest historic parties, the Liberal and the Conservative parties.

When Sir Robert Borden came into office, what happened? Again you had the same sort of thing. You had the period of Conservative administration running on down after the war, and there came again hard times of depression, and what was one of the expressions of that depression?

Why, it was again the rise of another third party, this time the Progressive party. Once again the farmers, feeling that the restriction-of-trade policies were doing them an injustice, and being somewhat annoyed, many of the old Liberals joined along with the Conservatives of the former National Government and started up on their own and formed a third party, the Progressive party, a prominent and very formidable party, and carried a great many seats in 1921.

But what happened after 1921? The Liberal administration came into office, the country was lifted out of the depression with the substitution of better trade policies, and what became of the Progressive party? Most of the members merged in the Liberal party itself.

At that time I had the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing gentlemen who had been opposed to me in the House of Commons come and sit beside me, not merely in the House of Commons but in the Cabinet. Who were the leaders in the Progressive party? Hon. Robert Forke, Hon. Thomas Crerar. Both these gentlemen were colleagues of my own, both sat in the Liberal Cabinet, an daround them and around me sat a large number of men who had formerly called themselves Progressives and who had come to see that the Liberal party was a party that was concerned with the well-being of agriculture, the well-being of the great basic industries, and realizing that this was the fact, they took the course which was the right one, the right one in their own interests, the right one in the interests of Canada as a whole, to cooperate with the Liberal members in carrying out the Liberal policies.

So you have the third party disappear.

Third Parties Re-appear Under Conservatives

What has taken place since? Since the Liberal administration went out of office we have had five years of Conservative administration, and in that five years of Conservative administration, how many different parties have we had? First of all you have what is called the C. C. F., the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. That party did not exist, had not been heard of prior to the time Mr. Bennett took office. It held its first important meeting out in Calgary in 1932. It had another important meeting in Regina in 1933. It tried to bring together certain groups interested in labour, other groups interested in agriculture, others interested in activities of some kind or other, to form them all together on the basis of what? **Of discontent with existing times and depression, to get something different, and they formed themselves into what has become and is now, under Mr. Wordsworth, a Socialist party.**

These, too, have come into existence under the Conservative administration of Mr. Bennett. Since prorogation **we have had another third party—I** suppose it ought to be called a party—the Reconstruction party with Mr. Stevens at the head of it. Where did that party come from? From what does it owe its birth? **It owed its birth again, to discontent, discon-**

member of the party fo r24 years and prepared to go into party caucus on the last day of the session, and within twenty-four hours came out and be the advocate of a new party?

It is simply a means of getting even with a leader who has opposed him and I must say that I am amazed with the course Mr. Stevens has taken. He may feel bitter toward Mr. Bennett, but what about his other colleagues? What about the great Conservative party which, after all, made him what he is? There is such a thing as gratitude in public life. I admire that independence of spirit which will assert itself when there is some great principle at stake, but when you think of it, Mr. Stevens was a defeated Conservative at the last election. He did not have a seat and his leader, the Prime Minister, got some one to give him a seat and as Leader of the Liberal party, I asked our friends not to oppose him, for I thought Mr. Bennett needed all the Cabinet material likely to help him at that time.

He came into politics without opposition after he had been defeated and kept on ever since with the Conservative party.

What I want to bring home is this, that when you are thinking of the situation this country is in today, **how we are going to be led out of** the situation, how we are going to improve conditions, don't imagine that a party that owes its origin to a decision of that kind is going to be able to succeed. **A house divided against itself is sure to fall.** (Applause). There is nothing making for surer destruction of the House represented by the Conservative party than what is taking place at the present time.

It is all right for Mr. Stevens to call himself a Reconstruction party, but I tell him he is going the wrong way in making that particular attempt. (Applause).

Social Credit Party

You will always see third parties spring out of periods of depression when you have a Conservative administration. There is the Social Credit party in Alberta. The Social Credit party, we are told, are going to put candidates in the field in Alberta. What originated that party? Just exactly the same kind of thing. When there have been hard times and in the stress of existing times, a man tells the people he has found a cure. I am for letting it have the best chance possible, but I do not think it would be wise to try that experiment in two fields at the same time. I do not think it would be wise to experiment in Alberta and in Ottawa at the same time. If it gives the people what it purports it is going to do, if every man and woman going to receive $25.00 a month from the state, and those who are younger going to receive a little less, **if that thing is going to succeed it won't be long before all will want to belong to that party.**

Tory Promises

But don't forget the numerous promises made last time by Mr. Bennett. Don't forget the promises Mr. Stevens is making. When it becomes necessary for political leaders to hold out to the public what is equivalent to bribes with respect to money that has to be paid for out of their own pockets. **Don't forget that the $25 will come ultimately out of the pockets of the people themselves.** Taxation is the only way in the end you can meet the situation, if you don't discover some cure-all that the world has not known up to the present. It is not a patriotic thing to promise you are going to do this and that when it has to come out of the people themselves. I have never done that kind of thing and I never intend to. I don't intend to do it now. I have been saying that certain policies will bring about certain results. I believe in them. I have watched how they worked in the past and I know how they will work in the future. **With regard to Mr. Bennett's policies, we said they were wrong and they have led exactly where we said they would lead.** (Applause).

Now I believe we can take that and apply it with equal force to the people of Canada. We know what certain policies have succeeded in doing in the past; we see no reason why they should not do the same thing again.

The 1919 Period

I come more closely again to the 1919 period to show you just how history repeats itself and how things will work out. I have made it clear that history does repeat itself, in the fact that when you have a Conservative administration you have a time of great spending which ultimately leads to depression in the end, and you have also its rise of third

lems satisfactorily? (Applause)

That is why I think it is so important to realize that the federal administration has a very strong bearing on the provincial administration.

That is one reason why I believe you see at the present time the provincial premier today taking an active part not only in his own province but other parts of Canada as well in this particular contest in the Liberal interests, **because they all realize that unless we get a change in federal politics, the provincial situation cannot possibly be improved as it should.** (Applause).

Now you have these Conservative administrations in some of the provinces as well as at Ottawa, and what took place during that period? In one provincial election after the other the Conservative party began to be wiped out and the Liberal party to take its place, until at the time that I am speaking of now, 1919, when Sir Robert Borden's Union Government had passed out, so far as its existence was concerned, or was at least taking the shape of a purely Conservative administration, you began to have a series of Liberal administrations in the provinces.

Now, let me recall this to you. I remember it was when I was chosen leader at Ottawa in August 1919. On the day of that great convention the premiers, the leaders of the Liberal provinces of Canada were the men who were in office at that time and were present at that conference representing the province. Whilst you had a Tory administration in office at Ottawa, **you had in eight provinces out of the nine Liberal Governments, which came into being largely as a protest against what was taking place in the federal arena.** (Applause). Let me recall them. In this Island Hon. Mr. Bell was Premier, in Nova Scotia Hon. Mr. Murray, in New Brunswick, Hon. Walter Foster was the Premier, in Quebec Sir Lomer Gouin, the head of the Tory administration in Ontario, the one exception, was Sir James Whitney, I think, and Mr. Hartley Dewart was the Liberal leader of the Opposition at that time; in Manitoba Hon. Mr. Norris was Premier, in Saskatchewan Hon. Mr. Martin, in Alberta Hon. Charles Stewart, and in British Columbia Hon. John Oliver.

Not One Tory Provincial Premier

Here is a position identical, so far as the number of provinces is concerned, with what we have today. **Eight provinces out of nine have Liberal administrations, with this difference, however ,that in 1919 you had one Conservative province left in Canada; today you haven't got one!** (Loud applause).

No wonder Mr. Lea asked what is the necessity of coming to Prince Edward Island to speak. You might ask that same question with regard to Canada in general. The people have made it quite clear, so far as they are concerned, **that we should not have the reactionary kind of administration that we have been having during the past few years.** (Applause).

Support of Every Liberal Premier

I mention this for the reason that there is great significance to it. When as a much younger leader of the party I accepted that responsibility, I was naturally greatly concerned about what it was going to be possible to do.

One of the things that gave me confidence in believing that it would be possible to do great things for this country if the Liberal policies were put into force, **was that I saw I would have the support of every Liberal Premier from the Atlantic to the Pacific in furthering the great Liberal principles and ideas throughout our country.** I have that same feeling today with regard to a much graver situation.

Happy to say I have had much experience in the interval that means very much and gives me a feeling of confidence, but I must say when facing the possibility of trying to take this country out of the depression into a period of greater prosperity, **I can see nothing that promises more of certain hope than the fact that I know I shall have from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia the greatest co-operation of every Government in Canada**

I have spoken in four provinces thus far in this present campaign. In the Province fo Ontario at the first meeting I was welcomed and introduced to the audience by a Liberal Premier. When I spoke in New Brunswick two nights ago I was introduced to the audience by the Liberal Premier of the Province of New Brunswick.

When I spoke last night in Halifax I was introduced to the people by the Liberal Premier of Nova Scotia, and tonight, when I come to speak in Prince Edward Island I have the

about it but these are facts and are true and it is well to look them squarely in the face.

That is the first thing.

The Strangling of Trade

Mr. Bennett by putting up tariffs has caused other nations to resent our tariffs and the effect has been to strangle trade.

You can't go shipping goods out of a country all the time unless you are prepared to take commodities into the country.

You can't deal with another nation in a way which says we are going to put goods on your market but won't allow you to put your goods into ours.

Some countries can produce certain things which they can sell with profit to other nations and which to other nations it is to their profit to buy. Exchange is the very essence of prosperity. Take it in individual lives. Trade is nothing but exchange. Of the large number I see before me tonight who is there of you who has to do with any commodity at all who could make headway unless you could sell it and obtain for it what you need. **If you are going to make it difficult for a man to exchange you will bring about the condition we have in Canada at the present time.** (Applause)

Bennett And Blasting

There is another thing I think has been very unfortunate in the last five years and that is the attitude of the Government.

After all attitude is an important matter, I mean the way you go about doing a thing. I do not know how you feel, but in the last campaign when I heard Mr. Bennett say he was going to blast his way into the markets of the world, I began to wonder what he was thinking about, when he could use language of that kind.

Suppose a man said "I am going to blast my way into your home, into your house, into your shop," what would you do. You would say "O, no, you are not. If you are going to come into my house you will knock at the door and I will open it" and that is what has been happening all over the world. **One country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years. You need an en-**

with carefully waved white hair. Her dress was of mauve silk; she wore mauve-rimmed spectacles.

"People will keep saying I am not a princess," she went on in faultless English, sitting in one of the purple armchairs. "Why should they say these things?

"I am a princess of Ethiopia. I am, in fact, a kinswoman fo the King of Kings. A direct descendant of Menelik I., who was the son of the Queen of Sheba."

"You did not expect to find me in this place?" she asked. "This back-of-beyond of London Well, I came here because it was the only place in which I could get big rooms.

"People are surprised to find me as I am, and not black, with tight, woolly curls. So they say I am not an Ethiopian princess.

"First let me explain that the highland Ethiopian women are not black. They are as I am. My mother and grandmother were both pure Ethiopians. They were as white as I am.

"My mother's family came from the family of Menelik I.—from the Queen of Sheba. The land where they ruled was the source of the Blue Nile, where all the trouble is now.

"King Theodore of Ethiopia (who reigned from 1855 to 1868) conferred the title of Lika Makwas on my grandfather. That is the highest title in the land, next to the king himself. My grandfather was killed protecting the king in battle.

"My great-grandmother was a daughter of King Kenfu of Begemda. She was Princess Wusihan, and she married Prince Asfa Yilma.

"Her daughter married Lika Makwas Johannes Bell, an Englishman from Alnwick, in Northumberland. That was my grandfather.

"Their daughter—my mother—the Princess Yubidar, married my father, the Rev. Theophilus Waldmeier, an Englishman.

"On him King Theodore conferred the title of Prince Asfa Yilma, to make him equal in rank with my mother, the princess. He was the great, trusted friend of the king and his constant companion in Abyssinia.

"My father died in Syria in 1916. He was well known there; he founded the hospitals in Syria.

"My grandfather was the first British Consul in Aleppo. I am Woizero —which means princess—and nobody can take that away from me.

PRINCE EDWARD — FINAL DAY
DOUBLE FEATURE PROGRAMME
WHEELER—WOOLSEY in "NITWITS"
SHOWN AT 3 — 7 — 9.45 P. M.
SHIRLEY TEMPLE in "Baby Take a Bow"
SHOWN AT 4.30 — 8.30 P. M.
PLUS LOWELL THOMAS AT 4.20 AND 8.20 P. M.

WELCOME, RUBY! HI YA, AL!
Are we glad to see you two—to-gether!
The king and queen of song-and-dance in their first spectacular musical together!



ALSO . . . . NEWS AND TRAVELTALK
MATINEE 3.15 P. M. EVENING 7 & 8.45 P. M.
MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY
PRINCE EDWARD MATINEE ..... 16c, 26c.
EVENING ..... 26c, 32c, 37c.

CAPITOL— FINAL DAY
GEORGE O'BRIEN IN "WHEN A MAN'S A MAN"
PLUS LOUIS VS. CARNERA HEAVYWEIGHT FIGHT ORGANLOGUE & CARTOON
SHOWS AT 3 — 7 — 8.45 P. M.

HE HELD LOVE IN ONE HAND
..Horror in the other!



PLUS . . . . COMEDY
MON—TUES—WED.
Mat. 3.15 P.M. Eve. 7 & 8.45 P.M.
CAPITOL MAT. 11c—26c, EVE. 26c—32c.



Rogers, Ark. — Quite an interesting city. The Harris Hotel is known as the Palace of the Ozarks. It is truly named. Rogers is surrounded by interesting places. Drove to some of them: Bentonville, Monte Ne, Buena Vista. Everett W. Pate, editor of the Rogers News, says if you spend your vacation here you will live longer.

* * *

There are more newspapers printed and read in the United States and Canada than in all the rest of the world put together.

* * *

Some cities need more attention to business and less oratory; more application of business principles to affairs concerning their city and less devotion on the part of some of its citizens to self-glorification.

* * *

It is quite interesting to reflect how many popular myths have become political gospel and are sincerely believed by a great mass of the people, but have little real foundation in fact.

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Newspaper advertising is a powerful force for good. Men who advertise have learned that it is a force which must be carefully guarded for the good of the people as a whole.

* * *

Too many men put in too much time thinking about the other fellow's salvation and too little about their own.

* * *

The art of "passing the buck" seems to be practiced much by many of our office holders.

PUBLIC NOTICE

1 of/de

me those many years ago.

The Liberal Sweep

I am going to speak a little of the past tonight, but before doing so, I want to make mention of the one object I had very much in mind in coming to Charlottetown, and that was, to take as early an opportunity as possible as the leader of the Liberal party in Canada, to convey to your Premier and to his colleagues and to the Liberals of Prince Edward Island **the warm congratulations of the Liberals of all Canada upon the great achievement which was recently accomplished in the political world in this part of our Dominion.** (Applause).

This is a time when records are being made in different directions. We have just read in this morning's paper how Sir Malcolm Campbell has succeeded in driving some 300 miles within an hour's time. In other words, he has made a clean sweep and surpassed every record in the broad field of activity to which he has devoted so much of his energy an denthusiasm.

Well, this Island has had a clean sweep, if there ever was one, politically; and this clean sweep has sent inspiration to the Liberals in all parts of this country. (Applause).

Listening the other evening to an outstanding Liberal in Ontario, Premier Hepburn, speaking with regard to the victory which had taken place in Prince Edward Island in the provincial arena, and he said: "What they did there was simply this: **The Liberals got hold of the Island at one end, tipped it up, and tipped all the Tories into the sea!"** (Laughter and applause).

That little simile has remained in my mind ever since, and I hope in the next few weeks, when the 14th of October comes around, all of you good people who have come to understand how well to handle the Island politics, **you will again get at one end of the Island and tip it up and let our Tory friends drop quietly into some peaceful haven for the next few years and let the four gentlemen who have spoken to you tonight represent you as Liberal members in the House of Commons of Canada.** (Applause).

Support Official Candidates

There is a third reason why I am glad to be here this evening. I have spoken in numerous parts of Canada already and I wished to do so to give my support to the official candidates nominated in the present contest.

We all know that in times of campaign we discover that it is with the greatest difficulty we can make selections from the large number of those who are prominent and which will include all we would like to include.

One thing about the Liberal party, it has got so many good men it is hard to choose a candidate, but when a convention has made a choice there is only one thing for all loyal party men and women to do, and that is to get around the choice of the convention and support them loyally and whole-heartedly. (Applause). **I hope you will do that in this constituency** and also in the adjoining constituencies.

I am sure you will return to Parliament my friend, Mr. McLean, who has been one of the most faithful and ablest representatives any constituency could have in the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Grant also has had great political experience and Mr. Sinclair and Mr Larabee are gentlemen who have had experience in the legislative life of the province and I am sure if elected to our Parliament during the next five years they will give not only a good account of themselves but a good account of the Island to all parts of Canada. (Applause).

There are a great many things I would like to say further of an introductory nature, but you are here to hear the questions of the day discussed and we are passing through a period of history, not only in our own country but throughout the world, which is one of the most critical which the world has ever viewed.

What the Island Can Do.

I wish to bring home to you what you in this Island can do toward helping not only to lift this province out of the depression by joining with the other provinces, but also lift the other provinces and the Dominion to prosperity. It is a task which I believe can be accomplished and I am going to try to show you tonight in the little time I have been privileged to be associated with you in Prince Edward Island, just why I feel we can do this thing, because we will be doing again what has been done before.

One of the speakers this evening was kind enough to say he knew I had a warm spot in my heart for Prince Edward Island. I wish I could tell you just how warm a spot it is. You know public life is a pretty strenuous sort of existence. We encounter many baffling situations that are extremely difficult to contend with, and when a young man starting out with the great responsibilities of having to lead a great political party, especially when that responsibility

believe the people of Prince Edward Island would like to have you come down and begin you career in that province, which has the distinction of being the Cradle of Confederation."

You can imagine how I felt at that time, to be asked to represent the constituency of Prince County, which had been so ably represnted in Parliament.

When that invitation came to me there were many from other parts of Canada as well, but for some reason I felt an attraction to this Island greater at that moment than to any other place.

I think it must have been because there was a feeling of closer attachment to the people.

The Island being smaller gave an opportunity of getting a little nearer than would have been possible otherwise.

I have sometimes thought some of my ancestors must have lived in humble circumstances because I like a cottage more than a house or mansion.

There is something about it that appeals very strongly to my heart and to my soul, and it is the same with regard to this province.

The fact that you were the smallest province of the Dominion, the fact that here to some extent all were grouped together, detached at it were from the other parts of the Dominion, and having a great history, I felt that there was something about it that made a very strong appeal indeed. **I have never been sorry that I accepted that invitation, and I want to say tonight that after sixteen years I am here above all else to thank you once again for having started me on my political path as Prime Minister of Canada.** (Applause).

History Repeating Itself

A reference has been made from this platform tonight to history repeating itself. I wonder if any of you begin to appreciate how closely history is begining to repeat itself in connection with this very election, associated with the period of which I have just been speaking.

I think it will be a surprise to you when I tell you what the parallel is. I must confess it was somewhat of a surprise to myself, when coming over this evening from the mainland I began to think of those years past, when I was associated more intimately with the Island, and again as the leader of the Liberal party. Let me just point out what actually were the circumstances at the time, to go back to the time of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had fifteen years of rule in this country as the Prime Minister of the Liberal administration.

Then we come to 1911 when we had the reciprocity campaign, associated with the desire to get wider markets, and markets near our doors.

I wonder if we haven't something of that kind in connection with this campaign—the need for wider markets and especially the markets near our door. But he was defeated on that great issue, and there ensued a Conservative era under Sir Robert Borden.

Then we come to the period of the War, and the term of Parliament was somewhat lengthened. But after the war was over, the Union Government of Sir Robert Borden continued for a time and then it became, as many here know, simply a Conservative administration. It held on to office long after it was justified in so doing.

Isn't it something of a parallel there again? Sir Robert Borden had been chosen for the purpose of making a union government to help to win the war. When that object was accomplished, that Government should have ended; but it continued on year after year to 1921. **Then the people, feeling the resentment they did at the Government continuing beyond the time and purposes for which it was appointed, showed their resentment in no unmistakable way.** (Applause).

Not a Single Seat

I am inclined to think that we will see in the next few weeks much the same sort of thing. I do not know whether you realize how considerably that resentment made itself felt. **You remember in 1921 when Mr. Meighen was leader of the Conservative party he did not get one single seat in six provinces out of the nine in Canada.** (Applause). That was the result of a party holding on to office long after its term was up. That was the record at that time, and for the reasons I have mentioned.

And now let me draw attention to another fact, and it is this, that through the periods of Conservative administration—it is an historic fact and cannot be refuted, the reasons become apparent when you look into them—when policies are in force that are not helpful to the trade of the country, there always come about periods of depression.

In 1896, the time when Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office, after the regime of Sir John MacDonald and other Conservative leaders carried on the government of the country, the country was in a state of depression, and in that period of depression there arose—as there always do in periods

trade policy was introduced, you heard no more of the Equal Rights party, or the Patrons of Industry, but you heard only of the Liberal party; and when 1911 came, the battle was not between the Patrons of Industry, the Equal Rights, and all the rest; it was simply between the two oldest historic parties, the Liberal and the Conservative parties.

When Sir Robert Borden came into office, what happened? Again you had the same sort of thing. You had the period of Conservative administration running on down after the war, and there came again hard times of depression, and what was one of the expressions of that depression?

Why, it was again the rise of another third party, this time the Progressive party. Once again the farmers, feeling that the restriction-of-trade policies were doing them an injustice, and being somewhat annoyed, many of the old Liberals joined along with the Conservatives of the former National Government and started up on their own and formed a third party, the Progressive party, a prominent and very formidable party, and carried a great many seats in 1921.

But what happened after 1921? The Liberal administration came into office, the country was lifted out of the depression with the substitution of better trade policies, and what became of the Progressive party? Most of the members merged in the Liberal party itself.

At that time I had the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing gentlemen who had been opposed to me in the House of Commons come and sit beside me, not merely in the House of Commons but in the Cabinet. Who were the leaders in the Progressive party? Hon. Robert Forke, Hon. Thomas Crerar. Both these gentlemen were colleagues of my own, both sat in the Liberal Cabinet, an daround them and around me sat a large number of men who had formerly called themselves Progressives and who had come to see that the Liberal party was a party that was concerned with the well-being of agriculture, the well-being of the great basic industries, and realizing that this was the fact, they took the course which was the right one, the right one in their own interests, the right one in the interests of Canada as a whole, to cooperate with the Liberal members in carrying out the Liberal policies.

So you have the third party disappear.

Third Parties Re-appear Under Conservatives

What has taken place since? Since the Liberal administration went out of office we have had five years of Conservative administration, and in that five years of Conservative administration, how many different parties have we had? First of all you have what is called the C. C. F., the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. That party did not exist, had not been heard of prior to the time Mr. Bennett took office. It held its first important meeting out in Calgary in 1932. It had another important meeting in Regina in 1933. It tried to bring together certain groups interested in labour, other groups interested in agriculture, others interested in activities of some kind or other, to form them all together on the basis of what? **Of discontent with existing times and depression, to get something different, and they formed themselves into what has become and is now, under Mr. Wordsworth, a Socialist party.**

These, too, have come into existence under the Conservative administration of Mr. Bennett. Since prorogation we have had another third party—I suppose it ought to be called a party—the Reconstruction party with Mr. Stevens at the head of it. Where did that party come from? From what does it owe its birth? **It owed its birth again, to discontent, discontent with the government of Mr. Bennett, discontent with Mr. Bennett himself, dislike of Mr. Bennett by Mr. Stevens. Could you have anything clearer than that?** (Applause).

Why Stevens Left

Don't forget when you are thinking of Mr. Stevens' party, that Mr. Stevens was a member of the Conservative administration for over four years. **He has been a member of the Conservative party for 24 years and when he left the Cabinet he didn't leave it on any question of principle, he left it because he said he was not going to apologize to Mr. Joseph Fiavelle.** (Applause). **He also said there had been information spread abroad of what had taken place in the Cabinet.** It was not "I am standing for a great principle, I am going to go off and stand for my principles." It was a personal matter. What took place at the end of the session? The Conservative party had caucuses the last few weeks and Mr. Stevens has told us personally, we have his statement, in which he says that he was prepared to go to the Conservative group to the very last day of the session but no invitation was sent to him, and when he asked why he got no notice he was told the Prime Minister said he was not to be invited.

Getting Even

Do you mean to tell me that a

He came into politics without opposition after he had been defeated and kept on ever since with the Conservative party.

What I want to bring home is this, that when you are thinking of the situation this country is in today, how we are going to be led out of the situation, how we are going improve conditions, don't imagine that a party that owes its origin to a decision of that kind is going to be able to succeed. **A house divided against itself is sure to faill.** (Applause). There is nothing making for surer destruction of the House represented by the Conservative party than what is taking place at the present time.

It is all right for Mr. Stevens to call himself a Reconstruction party, but I tell him he is going the wrong way in making that particular attempt. (Applause).

Social Credit Party

You will always see third parties spring out of periods of depression when you have a Conservative administration. There is the Social Credit party in Alberta. The Social Credit party, we are told, are going to put candidates in the field in Alberta. What originated that party? Just exactly the same kind of thing. When there have been hard times and in the stress of existing times, a man tells the people he has found a cure. I am for letting it have the best chance possible, but I do not think it would be wise to try that experiment in two fields at the same time. I do not think it would be wise to experiment in Alberta and in Ottawa at the same time. If it gives the people what it purports it is going to do, if every man and woman going to receive $25.00 a month from the state, and those who are younger going to receive a little less, **if that thing is going to succeed it won't be long before all will want to belong to that party.**

Tory Promises

But don't forget the numerous promises made last time by Mr. Bennett. Don't forget the promises Mr. Stevens is making. When it becomes necessary for political leaders to hold out to the public what is equivalent to bribes with respect to money that has to be paid for out of their own pockets. **Don't forget that the $25 will come ultimately out of the pockets of the people themselves.** Taxation is the only way in the end you can meet the situation, if you don't discover some cure-all that the world has not known up to the present. It is not a patriotic thing to promise you are going to do this and that when it has to come out of the people themselves. I have never done that kind of thing and I never intend to. I don't intend to do it now. I have been saying that certain policies will bring about certain results. I believe in them. I have watched how they worked in the past and I know how they will work in the future. **With regard to Mr. Bennett's policies, we said they were wrong and they have led exactly where we said they would lead.** (Applause).

Now I believe we can take that and apply it with equal force to the people of Canada. We know what certain policies have succeeded in doing in the past; we see no reason why they should not do the same thing again.

The 1919 Period

I come more closely again to the 1919 period to show you just how history repeats itself and how things will work out. I have made it clear that history does repeat itself, in the fact that when you have a Conservative administration you have a time of great spending which ultimately leads to depression in the end, and you have also the rise of third parties.

When you have a Liberal administration you have the country lifted out of the depression into periods of prosperity, and you have the disappearance of the third parties because they are not necessary to serve the interests of the people. (Applause).

We now have a situation as it was in 1919. When Sir Robert Borden came into office in 1911 after the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, there was not only a Conservative government in power at Ottawa, but Conservative governments in office in different parts of Canada, but as the people began to get dissatisfied with the federal administration for one reason or another were denied an opportunity to express their feelings in regard to federal matters, they began to express their feelings through the provincial elections; so that you have your provincial politics mixed up with your federal politics.

Can't Separate the Two

For my part, I do not see how you can wholly separate the two. **If you have wrong trade policies, wrong fiscal policies at Ottawa, so that the country is being strangled in matters of trade and we have not the revenues that otherwise we would have, and our taxation increases, how can any province work out its prob-**

as its existence was concerned, or was at least taking the shape of a purely Conservative administration, you began to have a series of Liberal administrations in the provinces.

Now, let me recall this to you. I remember it was when I was chosen leader at Ottawa in August 1919. On the day of that great convention the premiers, the leaders of the Liberal provinces of Canada were the men who were in office at that time and were present at that conference representing the province. Whilst you had a Tory administration in office at Ottawa, **you had in eight provinces out of the nine Liberal Governments, which came into being largely as a protest against what was taking place in the federal arena.** (Applause). Let me recall them. In this Island Hon. Mr. Bell was Premier, in Nova Scotia Hon. Mr. Murray, in New Brunswick, Hon. Walter Foster was the Premier, in Quebec Sir Lomer Gouin, the head of the Tory administration in Ontario, the one exception, was Sir James Whitney, I think, and Mr. Hartley Dewart was the Liberal leader of the Opposition at that time; in Manitoba Hon. Mr. Norris was Premier, in Saskatchewan Hon. Mr. Martin, in Alberta Hon. Charles Stewart, and in British Columbia Hon. John Oliver.

Not One Tory Provincial Premier

Here is a position identical, so far as the number of provinces is concerned, with what we have today. **Eight provinces out of nine have Liberal administrations, with this difference, however ,that in 1919 you had one Conservative province left in Canada; today you haven't got one!** (Loud applause).

No wonder Mr. Lea asked what is the necessity of coming to Prince Edward Island to speak. You might ask that same question with regard to Canada in general. The people have made it quite clear, so far as they are concerned, **that we should not have the reactionary kind of administration that we have been having during the past few years.** (Applause).

Support of Every Liberal Premier

I mention this for the reason that there is great significance to it. When as a much younger leader of the party I accepted that responsibility, I was naturally greatly concerned about what it was going to be possible to do.

One of the things that gave me confidence in believing that it would be possible to do great things for this country if the Liberal policies were put into force, **was that I saw I would have the support of every Liberal Premier from the Atlantic to the Pacific in furthering the great Liberal principles and ideas throughout our country.** I have that same feeling today with regard to a much graver situation.

Happy to say I have had much experience in the interval that means very much and gives me a feeling of confidence, but I must say when facing the possibility of trying to take this country out of the depression into a period of greater prosperity, **I can see nothing that promises more of certain hope than the fact that I know I shall have from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia the greatest co-operation of every Government in Canada**

I have spoken in four provinces thus far in this present campaign. In the Province fo Ontario at the first meeting I was welcomed and introduced to the audience by a Liberal Premier. When I spoke in New Brunswick two nights ago I was introduced to the audience by the Liberal Premier of the Province of New Brunswick.

When I spoke last night in Halifax I was introduced to the people by the Liberal Premier of Nova Scotia, and tonight, when I come to speak in Prince Edward Island I have the honor of being introduced to this great gathering by the Liberal Leader of this province. (Applause).

On Saturday evening I shall speak in Quebec, where I will be introduced to the audience there by the Liberal Premier of the Province of Quebec, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In these provinces, eight out of nine, I venture to say in each case what has taken place in the four provinces referred to will also take place.

That is something which gives a man a feeling of great security. It is going to mean a great deal to know that the men with whom you are going to deal are men of high ideals and are strong friends. So I say I look forward with confidence to the possibility of achieving much that under any other circumstances would not be possible.

Stop and ask yourselves this question: Will Mr. Aberhart have that support, if he became leader of the party for Canada, Will Mr. Wordsworth have that support? Will Mr. Stevens be able to count on a like attitude of sympathy?

Mr. Bennett has had dealings with the Provinces but I am told that every time he went into conference he did all the talking himself and then told them the conference was over. (Laughter).

Those are facts that can't be denied.

It is all right to have theories



ALSO . . . . NEWS AND TRAVELTALK

MATINEE 3.15 P. M. EVENING 7 & 8.45 P. M.

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PRINCE EDWARD MATINEE ..... 16c, 26c. EVENING ..... 26c, 32c, 37c.



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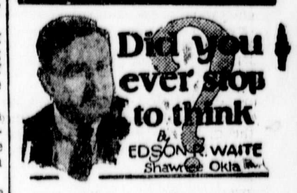
CAPITOL MAT. 11c—26c. EVE. 26c—32c.



Rogers, Ark. — Quite an interesting city. The Harris Hotel is known as the Palace of the Ozarks. It is truly named. Rogers is surrounded by interesting places. Drove to some of them: Bentonville, Monte Ne, Buena Vista. Everett W. Pate, editor of the Rogers News, says if you spend your vacation here you will live longer.

* * *

There are more newspapers printed and read in the United States and Canada than in all the rest of the world put together.

* * *

Some cities need more attention to business and less oratory; more application of business principles to affairs concerning their city and less devotion on the part of some of its citizens to self-glorification.

* * *

It is quite interesting to reflect how many popular myths have become political gospel and are sincerely believed by a great mass of the people, but have little real foundation in fact.

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Newspaper advertising is a powerful force for good. Men who advertise have learned that it is a force which must be carefully guarded for the good of the people as a whole.

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Too many men put in too much time thinking about the other fellow's salvation and too little about their own.

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The art of "passing the buck" seems to be practiced much by many of our office holders.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the names of those in arrears for School Assessment in the Brackley Point School District No. 166 shall be handed for collection to the Clerk of the County Court if not paid on or before October 1st, 1935.

By Order of Trustees,
GEORGE SHAW,
Secretary.

8-30-fmw 3i.

Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into Yarn and wove into Blankets. The charges are: single yarn 23 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound, Blankets $2.00 and if unlaundered $1.85; it takes five lbs. of wool per Blanket. Wool must be well washed and all dirt and burrs picked out. The size of single yarn is medium ,and doubled yarn fine, medium, coarse and hooking yarn. Put shipper's name on all parcels and owner's name, address and instructions inside. Send by mail or freight. Special price for washed wool with dirt and burrs picked out. Freight will be paid on 100 lb. lots.

WILLIAM CONDON,
65 Queen St., Charlottetown.
8-20-Tues, Thurs. 5 mos.

A little indifference to or... work makes all the difference in th... world.

about it but these are facts and are true and it is well to look them squarely in the face.

That is the first thing.

The Strangling of Trade

Mr. Bennett by putting up tariffs has caused other nations to resent our tariffs and the effect has been to strangle trade.

You can't go shipping goods out of a country all the time unless you are prepared to take commodities into the country.

You can't deal with another nation in a way which says we are going to put goods on your market but won't allow you to put your goods into ours.

Some countries can produce certain things which they can sell with profit to other nations and which to other nations it is to their profit to buy. Exchange is the very essence of prosperity. Take it in individual lives. Trade is nothing but exchange. Of the large number I see before me tonight who is there of you who has to do with any commodity at all who could make headway unless you could sell it and obtain for it what you need. **If you are going to make it difficult for a man to exchange you will bring about the condition we have in Canada at the present time.** (Applause)

Bennett And Blasting

There is another thing I think has been very unfortunate in the last five years and that is the attitude of the Government.

After all attitude is an important matter, I mean the way you go about doing a thing. I do not know how you feel, but in the last campaign when I heard Mr. Bennett say he was going to blast his way into the markets of the world, I began to wonder what he was thinking about, when he could use language of that kind.

Suppose a man said "I am going to blast my way into your home, into your house, into your shop," what would you do. You would say "O, no, you are not. If you are going to come into my house you will knock at the door and I will open it" and that is what has been happening all over the world. **One country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years. You need an entirely different approach if you are going to get rid of that thing.** (Applause.)

To Be Continued

A Princess of Ethiopia Now Living in London

LONDON, Sept. 6.—In the maze of little streets behind Westbourne-grove, London, W., up two flights of dark stairs, lives Princess Asfa Yilma, Princess of Ethiopia, kinswoman of the King of Kings, descendant of the Queen of Sheba.

When I went to visit her, boys were playing cricket against a wall on which they had chalked a wicket. They held up the game for me to pass into the house, in Clydesdale Road.

I found myself in a big, square room, carpeted in purple, with the furniture upholstered in the same color—except for a few slender, gilded chairs.

Over in a corner a great gilded vase full of flowers gave off a powerful Oriental scent. In the midst of the flowers was set a smouldering joss-stick, sending a grey zig-zag of heavy perfume to the ceiling.

Before me stood a person with the fair skin of an Englishwoman, and with carefully waved white hair. Her dress was of mauve silk; she wore mauve-rimmed spectacles.

"People will keep saying I am not a princess," she went on in faultless English, sitting in one of the purple armchairs. "Why should they say these things?

"I am a princess of Ethiopia. I am, in fact, a kinswoman fo the King of Kings. A direct descendant of Menelik I., who was the son of the Queen of Sheba."

"You did not expect to find me in this place?" she asked. "This back-of-beyond of London Well, I came here because it was the only place in which I could get big rooms.

"People are surpised to find me as I am, and not black, with tight, woolly curls. So they say I am not an Ethiopian princess.

"First let me explain that the highland Ethiopian women are not black. They are as I am. My mother and grandmother were both pure Ethiopians. They were as white as I am.

"My mother's family came from the family of Menelik I.—from the Queen of Sheba. The land where they ruled was the source of the Blue Nile, where all the trouble is now.

"King Theodore of Ethiopia (who reigned from 1855 to 1868) conferred the title of Lika Makwas on my grandfather. That is the highest title in the land, next to the king himself. My grandfather was killed protecting the king in battle.

"My great-grandmother was a daughter of King Kenfu of Begemda. She was Princess Wusihan, and she married Prince Asfa Yilma.

"Her daughter married Lika Makwas Johannes Bell, an Englishman from Alnwick, in Northumberland. That was my grandfather.

"Their daughter—my mother—the Princess Yubidar, married my father, the Rev. Theophilus Waldmeier, an Englishman.

"On him King Theodore conferred the title of Prince Asfa Yilma, to make him equal in rank with my mother, the princess. He was the great, trusted friend of the king and his constant companion in Abyssinia.

"My father died in Syria in 1916. He was well known there; he founded the hospitals in Syria.

"My grandfather was the first British Consul in Aleppo. I am Woizero —which means princess—and nobody can take that away from me.

"I was born on Mount Lebanon, in Syria, in an ancient Druse castle. I have been in England for many years. I have never been to Ethiopia.

"I was married first to an Irishman called Arthur Newsom. I lived in Queenstown, Ireland, with him for some years. Now I am married to Captain Algernon Holland, an Englishman.

"He is a musician. But, poor man, all this mechanical music has upset his professional career."

Into the room came a man with the appearance of an Army officer.

"My husband," smiled the princess. "He was deputy director of music at Folkestone. If things do not improve, I shall have to run a band myself—perhaps in the streets."

Princess Asfa Yilma laughed again —not so merrily.

"Well, now you have my story," she said, picking up a photograph of a woman in gorgeous robes. "This is my mother. Those robes were given her by King Theodore. Only those of the blood royal may wear them."

The princess went on to talk of her luncheons with the Ethiopian Charge d'Affaires in London, of her social contact with the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia during his recent visit to Britain.

As I rose to go, she said: "I want people to know my story. It will put an end to this talk about my pretending. Good gracious, why should I pretend?"

2 of/de 2

D24715

The Liberal Party in Best Position of All Parties to Give Canada Staple Government Needed in Canada Today

Return of a Liberal Administration will Mean a Return to National Confidence and Prosperity, said Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in Addressing the Great Mass Meeting in Charlottetown on Thursday Evening, when the Liberal Policies were Eloquently and Effectively Presented. Substantial majority for New Government is Absolutely Essential.

Following is the conclusion of the report of the speech given by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in the Charlottetown Forum last Thursday.

Mr. King, who had pointed out that as a result of Bennett's "blasting" policy, one country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years, continued as follows:

Now, these are a number of things for practical men and women to think of themselves.

Remember all of us who were representatives then are truly just as much representatives; we are there to act on your behalf; it is your business. Now, it is a big business, the business of the country, and particularly in hard times such as the present, and you will do well to ask yourselves the question that every business man asks himself when he will engage anyone to do anything on his behalf. Has he regard to all the circumstances? Which is the best thing to do at the present time? Perhaps one man is better in one kind of condition, and another in another. Business men and the farmers look at things like that when they have to retain solicitors. "He is going to do this work for me, and I must have regard for the thing that has got to be done."

I say you are taking all the circumstances into consideration in making up your mind which party you are going to entrust just now, as your advisor during the next five years. **I have grounds for believing that the return of the Liberal party, with its Liberal policies of the right kind, will bring this country out of the depression.** (Applause.)

If I didn't have reason to believe that the application of certain principles and policies, that are the opposite to those we are having at the present time, will help to bring this country out of the position in which it is, **I would not go before my fellow Canadians and ask them to support the Liberal party at the present time.** (Applause).

Conditions are too serious. No man wants power simply for the sake of power, unless he felt he was going to be of real value. I believe that the policies that have been carried on in this country for the past five years have been wrong policies.

Prolonged the Depression

I do not blame the Conservative party for all we have had in the way of depression. What I do blame them for is putting in force policies which have served to prolong the depression, haking it a greater depression than it otherwise woul dhave been. (Applause).

I want to speak of one or two in particluar, and the one above all others I want to take exception to most strongly, **is the Conservative policy of having raised the tariff higher and higher and higher against different nations, against the British Empire itself. I say there was no necessity for anything of the kind; there was no demand for it.** (Applause).

In the last general elections there was not a demand for an increase of tariff to any considerable degree. I remember very well the discussion that took place in the last campaign. We all realized a depression was coming on; we also realized certain countries were becoming more and more nationalistic, putting up tariff walls of their own; and as Liberals we looked more than ever toward Britain and the British market, we knew if we were friendly in our attitude they would be equally friendly, and we tried to adjust our policies in that direction.

But I know throughout Canada, there was no demand for the raising of the tariff at that time.

As soon as Mr. Bennett came into office he immediately put up the tariff. He went over to England and told them they ought to change their fiscal policy. **He said the only way he would give a British preference was not to lower tariffs but to keep them where they were and put them up against other countries, and he put them up high. In many cases they** far as numbers are concerned.

You hear a lot of talk about protection being necessary. You hear it said, "If you elect Mr. King and the Liberals and they begin to lower the tariffs, what will happen? You will all be out of employment."

Well, you are out of employment now, in many cases, as the result of the high protection; and I want to say that if you turn back to the days of the Liberal administration when we had lower tariffs, you had a period of greater employment during all that time than you had in Canada at any time. (Applause).

What has been the result? Let me give you just one example. Take the United States.

A couple of years ago the President of the United States intimated that he had received power from Congress to make special agreements with countries prepared to make agreements with the United States,—reciprocal agreements to mutual advantage.

Naturally Canada being the closest to the United States, I am sure the President thought of a reciprocal agreement with Canada. But the Conservatives were going to blast their way into the people's houses. In matters of trade you have to take the attitude that if you are going to trade with us you will have to come across yourself and you will have to negotiate along the line of free relationship. What happened? Take some of the countries that did not say they were going to blast their way into the markets of the world.

Take Belgium, an agreement has been made between the United States and that country; also with the United States and Sweden. Brazil is another country very similar to our own and Brazil has made an agreement with the United States. Cuba has made an agreement. They have got into the market and they are there today and are getting a foothold and it is going to be difficult for another country to get in. With our theories of economic warfare we have been losing markets. (Applause).

Britain, the Argentine and other countries have been finding it possible to make arrangements with other markets, not by blasting their way, but by saying, "we are here to trade if necessary or barter."

They have been getting a foothold in different markets and that is what is going to make it very serious for any Government in Canada.

There are many markets we should have had that have been taken away from us. That is the great mistake, I think, that has been made, and a mistaken attitude. There is a mistake in the way the policy has been put into force. May I point this out and I am quite clear about there having been a mistake made.

When the Liberal administration came into office in 1921 we found tariffs very high, but not prohibitive, like today

We found not only that, but we found the country in a depressed condition, when money was being paid out of the Federal treasury for unemployment relief.

We said it may be necessary to use money to help a temporary situation. You can't let people starve but you can't go on dealing with the unemployment question by simply taking money out of the public treasury and distributing it by millions through the country. (Applause).

Something to Start Business

You have got to do something that will start business itself. We said one way to get this country under way is to reduce the tariffs in some direction, not wipe them out altogether but reduce them so they will help our great basic industries. (Applause).

Last night I was speaking, as you know, of trade generally and many of you were kind enough to listen in to what I was saying in Halifax. I am not going to repeat that tonight, but I will go just a step further and speak of a part of the Liberal program as set out in our statement in the Liberal Opposition issued a couple of

Reduced the Cost of Living

We said that is not enough.

We said there are very heavy taxes on the people, which affect the cost of living, and where the cost of living is high it is going to be equally difficult to develop your industries, because all these costs have to be carried into the price. **By lessening taxation, commodities sell at a less price but the producer gets a chance to sell a larger quantity of commodities because the price is at a figure where people can purchase. He will get more money because he will sell more commodities.**

And in the other case, where the price is high, the bigger percentage of it has to go into the cost of production, the labour he hires, the cost for all the things he purchases in his home, and the taxaton that has to be paid.

These prices, for the most part, are the immediate taxation. That is what puts the figure up.

You talk of having a high price. Well, that price represents one-third taxes and one-third high cost of manufacture and implements.

It is not going to help the producers, in comparison to prices that will have very little of taxation, very little in the cost of production, but the great balance to go to the man who has produced from his labour and toil. This is the foundation of all economic growth. (Applause).

Reduction in Taxation

We found a Sales Tax that had to be put on, something like 6 per cent., in order to balance the budget. **We began by removing that tax altogether from a large number of commodities.** We exempted the things needed by people in their homes from that tax. We allowed it to remain on others, because we had to get revenue, **but we gradually got that tax down from 6 to 1 per cent. We reduced the cost of production and reduced the cost of living, in that way enabling the people to produce and sell at a lower price but we had larger markets as a consequence.**

When you compete in foreign markets the price is an all-important factor and if your cost of production is high and if your cost of living is high at home, you can't hold your own against countries that have lower cost of production and lower cost of living The whole policy is sound.

Take for instance, the motor and agricultural implements. The motor is affecting all classes.

We said we were going to reduce the cost of motor vehicles.

We had an enquiry but no sooner had we announced that policy when a delegation came to Ottawa, (as large almost as this vast audience tonight), a delegation sent down, I think in a large part, by people telling them we were going to ruin a lot of them.

We reduced the tax on motor cars and more cars were sold than before and because a larger quantity were sold there were a larger number of men employed than before. (Applause). The same thing was true in regard to agricultural implements and other things and we will deal with the same things as we did in the past. **We will lower the high duties that have been put on strangling the trade. We will reduce them step by step. We will seek particularly those things which affect the great basic industries of our country and lower the duties on them. In that connection motor cars and agricultural implements will come up for consideration by the Government when we are returned to power.** (Applause).

Attacks on Capital

I want to say in regard to our basic industries that I take exception to some things being said by other public men today public men of some other parties. In an effort to take advantage of distressed conditions and to emphasize the stress some of our men are talking about capital as though capital itself were a curse. They are making a direct attack up-

essentials of carrying on the production of the land? (Applause).

Labour and capital are as necessary to each other for further production as the two blades of a shear are to each other to perform the function the shear is supposed to perform. But labour and capital by themselves can do nothing. The only thing that will make them work is the "bolt" of confidence that unites the two. **You must have them fastened in relation to each other by a bolt that will hold them together in relationship that will enable them to play their part.** (Applause).

Restoration of Confidence

That is what we want,—a restoration of confidence in our country, and in the determination of whatever government is in office ot see that confidence is going to be restored. (Applause).

In our great basic industries here —such as mining—there is every reason in the world why in the industrial line there should be enough capital invested in Canada to help to raise this country out of depression into prosperity. What can you do in the mining industry unless you can get somebody to trust their capital for labour to work with to aid the production?

What we have to do is to use common sense. In this country today in the banks quantities of money are locked up. Why? **Because men are afraid to put it into any industry for fear it will be lost entirely or disappear in a short time.** You must get confidence restored, and give people a feeling in our own and other lands that we are going to go ahead and not experimenting forever on things that may bring destruction instead of strengthening our path.

When you get that confidence, men and women will start investing again. The money is there, but it won't come out today; you know it. Every man and woman in this audience who has a little money knows how carefully it is being guarded. If you think you are going to lose it by investing it, you are going to hold onto it.

Substantial Majority Needed

I hope the people will see to it that whatever party they return to power is returned by a large enough majority to ensure in the minds not only of our own people, but in the minds of people in other countries, that there is going to be in this country a government which will be constitutionally able to carry on the business of the country in a stable way. (Applause).

I speak of this because I have had some experience in this way. When we came in in 1921 we had only a majority of one. I know that time and time again when I would have liked, and my colleagues would have liked to have put through a measure we believed to be in the public interest, and when we discussed this measure in caucus and began to consider the whole thing, we could not count with any degree of certainty on this measure making progress through the House of Commons because of the opposing forces against us.

A government in Canada in the next few years will need a very substantial and solid majority, and more so for this reason: All legislation to be passed must go through both Houses of Parliament, and the Senate of Canada today is two-thirds Conservative. **What chance are the Liberal measures going to have of being inaugurated unless there is such an overwhelming backing on the part of the people of Canada to the Liberal policies that no Senate would dare to oppose the will and wish of the people as expressed in the general election.** (Loud applause).

Here again I am speaking of practical things. I am speaking of things in your own interest and I leave this matter with you at this point. I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that the hour is getting on, that I have not time to touch on other things, but I hope I have made clear to you that these are not ordinary times.

The speaker said history was repeating itself. I wonder if anyone of you know how true that statement is. What is the difference between democracy and dictatorship?

The whole difference lies in whether the people's representatives control the executive or whether the executive controls the representatives. (Applause). 100 years ago in Ontario the people were returning representatives to Parliament but the representatives did not compose the Cabinet.

The Governor came out from the old world and selected the men he wished to govern the country—the executive.

It became impossible to have the will and wish of the people carried out under that arrangement and what Mackenzie and those associated with him sought to do was simply to bring about a change in Canada that had come about in Britain, whereby the executive became representatives of the House of Commons and whereby the government would be so changed that those who were performing executive duties would have to do the will and wish of the Legislative body and be responsible to the legislative body, the legislative body determining what amount should be spent and for what purposes it should be spent.

Control of the purse was the important thing . As long as you had an executive collecting and spending revenues by simply giving a statement to the people, you had no real control of affairs.

The great struggle for responsible government was to subject the executive to the control of the representatives of the people as a whole. (Applause).

Now that was a long struggle. It cost some lives and sent others into exile, but it did help to bring into this counry a condition of parliamentary government which allowed the people control.

Those of the present generation have become so accustomed to our parliament being a free parliament,—the people's representatives exercising control over the executive—that they seem to think there is no danger of losing that.

Let me point out one of two little things which will show you in a few minutes how completely we have changed, and how true it is, as my friend said here tonight, that history is again repeating itself, in that we are having today, only in a different form, **the same old struggle to see if we can get again the control of Parliament, in the true sense of the word, over the executive.** (Applause).

The Unemployment Question

How has Mr. Bennett dealt with the question of unemployment? He has dealt with it, for the most part, by taking away the whole question from the Parliament of Canada and putting it in the hands of the executive.

He is asking Parliament not to vote so much money for this project and that project, giving reasons to Parliament why this amount was fixed at that and what purpose it was for; but he simply said: "You must give me the right to draw out the amount of money I like out of the public treasury to meet this question of unemployment." In other words, what has been spoken of as a "blank cheque."

After further discussing this matter, Mr. King said:

"We have no Parliament today, but Mr. Bennett takes the authority which he got from the previous Parliament to take out of the public treasury whatever sums of money he pleases, to spend it in any way, during this very time of a general election, so long as he simply writes on the Order-in-Council by which this money is to be spent that is to deal with the question of unemployment.

Mr. Bennett asked Parliament to give him authority, because he said conditions were so serious, that the parliamentary method was the wrong way and that these were times and conditions when he must act quickly —to give him power to enact by Order-in-Council and by the Executive alone, not by Parliament, any measure that he thought necessary for the peace, order and good government of the country.

All he has to do to put through a particular measure today is to simply pass an Order-in-Council under that authority. (Applause).

That was never intended by those who framed our constitution that that power should be given by an Executive.

I told him, as leader of the Opposition, very plainly that if he needed anything more for peace, order and good government, tell us what it is, and if it appeals to this Parliament we will pass it, but don't ask us to give you the authority when Parliament is not in session to enact any order you please. (Applause).

The Marketing Act

Not So in Britain

Now Great Britain has a much larger problem to deal with than we have, and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to pass over control by a blank cheque. (Applause). When I was in England I discussed with many Members of Parliament what they had been doing to meet situations and they were perfectly horrified when they heard that our House of Commons has parted with the control of the purse.

No British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to legislate for peace, order and good government during a perid of general election and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to take away from the House of Commons the control of external trade and put it in the hands of a group of men which they may use as they please.

It is all right for Mr. Bennett to say, "Judge me by what I have done."

No man ever comes along when he knows the people are critical, but get power first, get past one general election, if you can, and come back with all power and see how they will be used.

The Growth of Dictatorship

What has happened since the war in some of the European countries? We all remember, everyone in this room will remember, it is only a few years ago, when Grmany had a parliament, when Italy had a parliament, even in Russia there was the dawning of a parliament. What have they today? Parliaments are a nuisance, something to get rid of. In Germany you have parliament wiped out except when the dictator calls them together. No representatives are called togethr to discuss what thy have to say. That sort of thing leads inevitably not merely to great control on the part of the executive, but it comes sooner or later to lead to control of what you are allowed to think and say and what you are allowed to write. Take Germany and Italy for instance, how much freedom is allowed for you to think if you disagree.

What Manion Said

Only last night, speaking not very far from here Honourable Dr. Manion, and it is very interesting how he said it, said if Mr. King were to have criticized the Government in some of the other countries of the world as Leader of the Opposition as he is criit for particular interests? (Cheers).

That is the battle we are up against in this present campaign, and I hope the people of Canada, for the sake of preserving universal liberty not only in this country or others as well, as an example to the world, will, when the 14th of October comes round, register such a verdict against the present administration that there will be no mistaking the fact that the people of Canada not only know what liberty is but are prepared and determined to defend their liberties and ensure freedom with every possible power and strength that is within their minds. (Renewed cheering).

I say this is a chance not only to do your own country a service but to help to check this thing sweeping over the world today, whereby instead of responsible institutions we are getting these dictatorial governments (that is, dictatorships) established in all parts of the world.

Leader is Everything

I am not speaking of the people of Italy, I am not speaking of the people of Russia. I am not speaking of the people of Germany; I am speaking of this conditoin of things where the leader is everything, where he becomes a dictator, where all the men who sit around him are simply his creatures, unable to utter any sentence without being muzzled if they do not hold the same views that he has.

Closing Peroration

In this little community, with its fine history, with its great background of Confederation itself, in this Island from whence has sprung that which has made our great Dominion, I hope you, my friends, will with no uncertain conditions, send back to the Parliament of Canada four representatives each determined not only to stand foursquare for your liberty but to maintain it not only for themselves but for others as well. (Loud cheers).

In doing so you will be carrying out, in a very real way, those words which appear on the Confederation tablet:

"Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew."

Let us not forget in these times the world is ceasing to believe in LAST TAKE—KINK SPEECH ..... **Providence but beginning to think in terms of matter, material forces, forgetting altogether that this world is not a material world but a spiritual world. Men and women are something other than mere bodies and carcasses. Men and women are hu-**



COMING THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY
Vaudeville on the Stage
Rusty, Reuben Boys—Hillbilly—Comedy



ambulance surgeon, morgue attendants and newspapermen failed in efforts to entice the growling dog from the room.

Meat, bones, a rubber ball and coaxing failed. Finally Humane Society attendants dropped a net over the dog and removed him from the house, while Mrs. Bell's body was taken to the morgue.

Roosevelt Delighted

HYDE PARK, N.Y., Sept. 3—President Roosevelt was informed tonight by Secretary of State Hull the American land lease in Ethiopia had been cancelled and he expressed his "delight." The president, at his upstate home, learned of the cancellation over the telephone.

"The president is greatly delighted" said Stephen T. Early, a secretary, "because he regarded the contract so upsetting to the peace negotiations."

Social Credit Will Contest All Seats in Saskatchewan

SASKATOON, Sept. 5—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Arnold, Saskatoon commission merchant, announced today that he would proceed immediately with organization of a Saskatchewan Social Credit party which will attempt to enter a candidate in each of the 21 Federal constituencies of Saskatchewan for the coming election.

Major Douglas to Advise Aberhart

EDMONTON, Sept. 4—Major C. H. Douglas, the Scottish engineer who founded Social Credit, will play an important part in establishing the system in Alberta it became apparent today. He holds a retainer as financial adviser to the province and is expected here shortly.

At the conclusion of the first real cabinet session of the Aberhart government the premier announced today he had cabled Douglas, asking if he had all the information he desired before leaving for Canada. If Douglas has the information, he will leave for Alberta immediately, if not he will be supplied with facts and

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ing" policy, one country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years, continued as follows:

Now, these are a number of things for practical men and women to think of themselves.

Remember all of us who were representatives then are truly just as much representatives; we are there to act on your behalf; it is your business. Now, it is a big business, the business of the country, and particularly in hard times such as the present, and you will do well to ask yourselves the question that every business man asks himself when he will engage anyone to do anything on his behalf. Has he regard to all the circumstances? Which is the best thing to do at the present time? Perhaps one man is better in one kind of condition, and another in another. Business men and the farmers look at things like that when they have to retain solicitors. "He is going to do this work for me, and I must have regard for the thing that has got to be done."

I say you are taking all the circumstances into consideration in making up your mind which party you are going to entrust just now, as your advisor during the next five years. **I have grounds for believing that the return of the Liberal party, with its Liberal policies of the right kind, will bring this country out of the depression.** (Applause.)

If I didn't have reason to believe that the application of certain principles and policies, that are the opposite to those we are having at the present time, will help to bring this country out of the position in which it is, **I would not go before my fellow Canadians and ask them to support the Liberal party at the present time.** (Applause).

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But I know throughout Canada, there was no demand for the raising of the tariff at that time.

As soon as Mr. Bennett came into office he immediately put up the tariff. He went over to England and told them they ought to change their fiscal policy. **He said the only way he would give a British preference was not to lower tariffs but to keep them where they were and put them up against other countries, and he put them up high. In many cases they ceased to be even what could be called protection tariffs and became prohibitory tariffs.**

Protection and Wages

You have heard it said that protection means higher wages for the working man, that protection, above all, is in the interests of the working man, that as you help the working man you would help the farmers in the country.

There has never been a time in Canada, there has never been a time in any other country in the world, as far as I konw, when we had as much in the way of protection as we have had in Canada these last five years; and there has never been a time in history when there was such a large number of unemployed and when wages were as low as they have been in the past five years. (Applause).

That should answer once and for all this talk that protection is necessary for the working man. Protection is necessary to create monopolies, protection is necessary to create combines, protection is one way whereby you can so restrict production, to control the market, to keep the prices up, and give a higher return to capital. But what about labour? Labour remains what it is, so all be out of employment."

Well, you are out of employment now, in many cases, as the result of the high protection; and I want to say that if you turn back to the days of the Liberal administration when we had lower tariffs, you had a period of greater employment during all that time than you had in Canada at any time. (Applause).

What has been the result? Let me give you just one example. Take the United States.

A couple of years ago the President of the United States intimated that he had received power from Congress to make special agreements with countries prepared to make agreements with the United States,—reciprocal agreements to mutual advantage.

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You have got to do something that will start business itself. We said one way to get this country under way is to reduce the tariffs in some direction, not wipe them out altogether but reduce them so they will help our great basic industries. (Applause).

Last night I was speaking, as you know, of trade generally and many of you were kind enough to listen in to what I was saying in Halifax. I am not going to repeat that tonight, but I will go just a step further and speak of a part of the Liberal program as set out in our statement in the Liberal Opposition issued a couple of years ago, and that is, the importance of the basic industries of the country, **because prosperity depends more than anything else upon its great basic industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing. Those are the great primary productions of the country, and if those industries are not developed we cannot begin to take this country out of depression into prosperity.** (Applause).

Our manufacturing industry depends upon the successful development of our primary industry, and as you can cheapen the cost of production of the primary industry and make possible the use of this raw material at a less cost, you are helping your manufacturers, you bring purchasing power into this country by selling your goods in other countries of the world.

That was the object we had in mind to bring about, if we possibly could, and so we said we will try to reduce the duty on the implements of production in the great basic industries of the country, to make, if we can, farming a little more profitable to the farmer by reducing the duty on the implements he has to use. The same with those who are mining, the same with those who are in the fishing and lumbering industries. And we did very considerably.

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Attacks on Capital

I want to say in regard to our basic industries that I take exception to some things being said by other public men today public men of some other parties. In an effort to take advantage of distressed conditions and to emphasize the stress some of our men are talking about capital as though capital itself were a curse. They are making a direct attack upon the capitalistic system.

Everyone knows there is room for improvement in regard to every system, but when you direct your attack against capital you begin at that very moment to show you have not the slightest appreciation of how industry itself is carried on I don't care whether it is a socialist state or a communist state, you can't get on without capital. Some men may have more than their share, and it is very proper we should graduate the income tax and succession duties, which will bring us on a level of what we possess. But apart from those things I am speaking of the part capital plays in industry. I say there are two things needed, one of them is labour and the other is capital. Let me ask you if you start out in any basic industry, agriculture, mining, lumbering fishing, you have labour, but can you do anything before you have capital? **Any wealth used for the production of further wealth is capital and you need capital in order to help develop the industries of the country.**

How are you going to get capital invested in this country in these great basic industries if public men go around the country denouncing one of the great factors of production as though it was an enemy of mankind, instead of, if properly used and properly controlled, one of the great

each other to perform the function. But labour and capital by themselves can do nothing. The only thing that will make them work is the "bolt" of confidence that unites the two. **You must have them fastened in relation to each other by a bolt that will hold them together in relationship that will enable them to play their part.** (Applause).

Restoration of Confidence

That is what we want,—a restoration of confidence in our country, and in the determination of whatever government is in office ot see that confidence is going to be restored. (Applause).

In our great basic industries here—such as mining—there is every reason in the world why in the industrial line there should be enough capital invested in Canada to help to raise this country out of depression into prosperity. What can you do in the mining industry unless you can get somebody to trust their capital for labour to work with to aid the production?

What we have to do is to use common sense. In this country today in the banks quantities of money are locked up. Why? **Because men are afraid to put it into any industry for fear it will be lost entirely or disappear in a short time.** You must get confidence restored, and give people a feeling in our own and other lands that we are going to go ahead and not experimenting forever on things that may bring destruction instead of strengthening our path.

When you get that confidence, men and women will start investing again. The money is there, but it won't come out today; you know it. Every man and woman in this audience who has a little money knows how carefully it is being guarded. If you think you are going to lose it by investing it, you are going to hold onto it.

Substantial Majority Needed

I hope the people will see to it that whatever party they return to power is returned by a large enough majority to ensure in the minds not only of our own people, but in the minds of people in other countries, that there is going to be in this country a government which will be constitutionally able to carry on the business of the country in a stable way. (Applause).

I speak of this because I have had some experience in this way. When we came in in 1921 we had only a majority of one. I know that time and time again when I would have liked, and my colleagues would have liked to have put through a measure we believed to be in the public interest, and when we discussed this measure in caucus and began to consider the whole thing, we could not count with any degree of certainty on this measure making progress through the House of Commons because of the opposing forces against us.

A government in Canada in the next few years will need a very substantial and solid majority, and more so for this reason: All legislation to be passed must go through both Houses of Parliament, and the Senate of Canada today is two-thirds Conservative. **What chance are the Liberal measures going to have of being inaugurated unless there is such an overwhelming backing on the part of the people of Canada to the Liberal policies that no Senate would dare to oppose the will and wish of the people as expressed in the general election.** (Loud applause).

Here again I am speaking of practical things. I am speaking of things in your own interest and I leave this matter with you at this point. I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that the hour is getting on, that I have not time to touch on other things, but I hope I have made clear to you that these are not ordinary times.

You wouldn't treat an election at this time as a horse race or a show or think you are going to have fun with the speakers.

A Serious Business

It is a serious business, and there is not a man or woman here or who is within sound of my voice whose lives will not be better or worse as a result of what takes place on the 14th of October next.

You have been given reason by an all-wise Being to use, and I ask you in the campaign don't allow yourself to be swayed by prejudice, but ask yourself what is going to be the best thing for yourself and the best thing as a consequence, to our country as well.

Battle for Responsible Government

Let me conclude with a further word referring again to history repeating itself.

I was very much touched to hear on this platform in this part of Canada the kind reference made by one speaker to my mother's father—William Lyon Mtckenzie—who 100 years ago was battling in Ontario for the right of the people to govern themselves against an Executive that had taken pretty well the power of government in its own hands.

and be responsible to the legislative body the legislative body determining what amount should be spent for what purposes it should be spent.

Control of the purse was the important thing . As long as you had an executive collecting and spending revenues by simply giving a statement to the people, you had no real control of affairs.

The great struggle for responsible government was to subject the executive to the control of the representatives of the people as a whole. (Applause).

Now that was a long struggle. It cost some lives and sent others into exile, but it did help to bring into this counry a condition of parliamentary government which allowed the people control.

Those of the present generation have become so accustomed to our parliament being a free parliament,—the people's representatives exercising control over the executive—that they seem to think there is no danger of losing that.

Let me point out one of two little things which will show you in a few minutes how completely we have changed, and how true it is, as my friend said here tonight, that history is again repeating itself, in that we are having today, only in a different form, **the same old struggle to see if we can get again the control of Parliament, in the true sense of the word, over the executive.** (Applause).

The Unemployment Question

How has Mr. Bennett dealt with the question of unemployment? He has dealt with it, for the most part, by taking away the whole question from the Parliament of Canada and putting it in the hands of the executive.

He is asking Parliament not to vote so much money for this project and that project, giving reasons to Parliament why this amount was fixed at that and what purpose it was for; but she simply said: "You must give me the right to draw out the amount of money I like out of the public treasury to meet this question of unemployment." In other words, what has been spoken of as a "blank cheque."

After further discussing this matter, Mr. King said:

"We have no Parliament today, but Mr. Bennett takes the authority which he got from the previous Parliament to take out of the public treasury whatever sums of money he pleases, to spend it in any way, during this very time of a general election, so long as he simply writes on the Order-in-Council by which this money is to be spent that is to deal with the question of unemployment.

Mr. Bennett asked Parliament to give him authority, because he said conditions were so serious, that the parliamentary method was the wrong way and that these were times and conditions when he must act quickly —to give him power to enact by Order-in-Council and by the Executive alone, not by Parliament, any measure that he thought necessary for the peace, order and good government of the country.

All he has to do to put through a particular measure today is to simply pass an Order-in-Council under that authority. (Applause).

That was never intended by those who framed our constitution that that power should be given by an Executive.

I told him, as leader of the Opposition, very plainly that if he needed anything more for peace, order and good government, tell us what it is, and if it appeals to this Parliament we will pass it, but don't ask us to give you the authority when Parliament is not in session to enact any order you please. (Applause).

The Marketing Act

I have in my hand a copy of the Marketing Act. He has told the farmers to get together as producers and do this and that, but it has a great deal more than that. It provides for dealing with anything manufactured from the products named there, and they include nearly all the basic products. The manufacturers too can come together in a combine or monopoly and pass regulations excluding everybdoy else, and fix fees and penalties for anybody who will not be a part of their group, and they can carry on under the law.

Mr. Bennett is giving here power to the Executive itself to control the external trade of this country, to prohibit the export of any commodity or to prohibit the import of any ecmmodity that comes within the things that are called for in this measure, and I say they include a lot of our imports and exports. (Applause.

That can be done by the executive itself. **I always thought that matters that affect taxation were most sacred obligations of the people's representatives but they are all taken away and are in Mr. Bennett's hands today and have been in his hands between the sessions of Parliament for the last five years.** (Applause). We have gone on each year sanctioning this sort of thing, because he passed this law we were silnced.



ALSO . . . . NEWS AND TRAVELTALK

MATINEE 3.15 P. M. EVENING 7 & 8.45 P. M.

TODAY —TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY

PRINCE EDWARD MATINEE ..... 16c, 25c. EVENING ..... 26c, 32c, 37c.

COMING THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY

Vaudeville on the Stage

Rusty, Reuben Boys—Hillbilly—Comedy

Not So in Britain

Now Great Britain has a much larger problem to deal with than we have, and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to pass over control by a blank cheque. (Applause). When I was in England I discussed with many Members of Parliament what they had been doing to meet situations and they were perfectly horrified when they heard that our House of Commons has parted with the control of the purse.

No British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to legislate for peace, order and good government during a perid of general election and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to take away from the House of Commons the control of external trade and put it in the hands of a group of men which they may use as they please.

It is all right for Mr. Bennett to say, "Judge me by what I have done."

No man ever comes along when he knows the people are critical, but get power first, get past one general election, if you can, and come back with all power and see how they will be used.

The Growth of Dictatorship

What has happened since the war in some of the European countries? We all remember, everyone in this room will remember, it is only a few years ago, when Grmany had a parliament, when Italy had a parliament, even in Russia there was the dawning of a parliament. What have they today? Parliaments are a nuisance, something to get rid of. In Germany you have parliament wiped out except when the dictator calls them together. No representatives are called togethr to discuss what thy have to say. That sort of thing leads inevitably not merely to great control on the part of the executive, but it comes sooner or later to lead to control of what you are allowed to think and say and what you are allowed to write. Take Germany and Italy for instance, how much freedom is allowed for you to think if you disagree.

What Manion Said

Only last night, speaking not very far from here Honourable Dr. Manion, and it is very interesting how he said it, said if Mr. King were to have criticized the Government in some of the other countries of the world as Leader of the Opposition as he is criticizing the Government he would be sent into exile.

Reference to National Government

That is perfectly true and that is what I want to bring home to the people of Canada, that this dictatorship business means, and you will see it if you get a National Government, a government composed of men who have all things arranged and so that if any one else if he expressed views contrary to the government, out he goes, not only out of politics but out of the country into exile, like my poor old grandfather had to do. That is one reason why as a Liberal I am proud to stand on this plank and preserve the rights and liberties of those who have gone before us. (Applause).

The Task of Liberalism

Liberalism has a great task. It is not merely that of continuing to widen the boundaries of freedom but to conserve and preserve what has already been attained.

What is the good of all your national services or anything else if you lost your liberty to speak, think and to write, if you lost your control over the treasury, over trade, if you lost the right to legislate and it passed into the hands of men who will use it for particular interests? (Cheers).

That is the battle we are up against in this present campaign, and I hope the people of Canada, for the sake of preserving universal liberty not only in this country or others as well, as an example to the world, will, when the 14th of October comes round, register such a verdict against the present administration that there will be no mistaking the fact that the people of Canada not only know what liberty is but are prepared and determined to defend their liberties and ensure freedom with every possible power and strength that is within their minds. (Renewed cheering).

I say this is a chance not only to do your own country a service but to help to check this thing sweeping over the world today, whereby instead of responsible institutions we are getting these dictatorial governments (that is, dictatorships) established in all parts of the world.

Leader is Everything

I am not speaking of the people of Italy, I am not speaking of the people of Russia. I am not speaking of the people of Germany; I am speaking of this conditoin of things where the leader is everything, where he becomes a dictator, where all the men who sit around him are simply his creatures, unable to utter any sentence without being muzzled if they do not hold the same views that he has.

Closing Peroration

In this little community, with its fine history, with its great background of Confederation itself, in this Island from whence has sprung that which has made our great Dominion, I hope you, my friends, will with no uncertain conditions, send back to the Parliament of Canada four representatives each determined not only to stand foursquare for your liberty but to maintain it not only for themsedves but for others as well. (Loud cheers).

In doing so you will be carrying out, in a very real way, those words which appear on the Confederation tablet:

"Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew."

Let us not forget in these times the world is ceasing to believe in LAST TAKE—KINK SPEECH ..... **Providence but beginning to think in terms of matter, material forces, forgtting altogether that this world is not a material world but a spiritual world. Men and women are something other than mere bodies and carcasses. Men and women are human beings endowed with mentality and spirituality. Men and women were intended, not to descend to the worst to which man is capable, of destroying his fellow man, but to rise to the highest and the very best.**

This little Island in being true to the inscription on that tablet, has given an example to the rest of the Dominion.

How can I repay you for what you have done for me in receiving me at a time when I was re-entering political life, and in surrounding me with the congenial company of the kind and gracious gentlemen with whom I was associated in this campaign? I believe that you will register your vote believing that if Providence be your guide you may "build even better things than you know."

(Loud and prolonged cheering).

Dog Keeps Vigil

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 6—A large, belligerent coach dog today kept at bay a score of persons, and refused to let them enter the room in which Mrs. Edna Bell, aged 65, died last night.

Dicky, the pet of the elderly recluse, was keeping a vigil over Mrs. Bell's body when a neighbor called to inquire her condition.

Other neighbors,several officers, an ambulance surgeon, morgue attendants and newspapermen failed in efforts to entice the growling dog from the room.

Meat, bones, a rubber ball and coaxing failed. Finally Humane Society attendants dropped a net over the dog and removed him from the house, while Mrs. Bell's body was taken to the morgue.


CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS
Claude Rains
("The Invisible Man")
Joan Bennett
in
The Man Who Reclaimed his Head
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE WITH
Lionel Atwill
Baby Jane
PLUS . . . . COMEDY
TODAY—TUES—WED.
Mat. 3.15 P.M. Eve. 7 & 8.45 P.M.
CAPITOL MAT. 11c—26c. EVE. 26c—32c.

Roosevelt Delighted

HYDE PARK, N.Y., Sept. 3—President Roosevelt was informed tonight by Secretary of State Hull the American land lease in Ethiopia had been cancelled and he expressed his "delight." The president, at his upstate home, learned of the cancellation over the telephone.

"The president is greatly delighted" said Stephen T. Early,' a secretary, "because he regarded the contract so upsetting to the peace negotiations."

Social Credit Will Contest All Seats in Saskatchewan

SASKATOON, Sept. 5—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Arnold, Saskatoon commission merchant, announced today that he would proceed immediately with organization of a Saskatchewan Social Credit party which will attempt to enter a candidate in each of the 21 Federal constituencies of Saskatchewan for the coming election.

Major Douglas to Advise Aberhart

EDMONTON, Sept. 4—Major C. H. Douglas, the Scottish engineer who founded Social Credit, will play an important part in establishing the system in Alberta it became apparent today. He holds a retainer as financial adviser to the province and is expected here shortly.

At the conclusion of the first real cabinet session of the Aberhart government the premier announced today he had cabled Douglas, asking if he had all the information he desired before leaving for Canada. If Douglas has the information, he will leave for Alberta immediately, if not he will be supplied with facts and figures, Aberhart said. In any event he will come to Alberta as soon as possible.

LINK WITH PAST YEARS

LONDON—(C. P.)—Title of the original theatre on the site in 1854, the word "Panopticon" was uncovered by workmen on the front of the Alhambra Theatre, in Leicester Square, during renovations.

Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into Yarn and wove into Blankets. The charges are: single yarn 23 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound. Blankets $2.00 and if unlaundered $1.85; it takes five lbs. of wool per Blanket. Wool must be well washed and all dirt and burrs picked out. The size of single yarn is medium ,and doubled yarn fine, medium, coarse and hooking yarn. Put shipper's name on all parcels and owner's name, address and instructions inside. Send by mail or freight. Special price for washed wool with dirt and burrs picked out. Freight will be paid on 100 lb. lots.

WILLIAM CONDON,
65 Queen St., Charlottetown.
6-20-Tues, Thurs. 5 mos.

A little indifference to one's work makes all the difference in the world.

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The Liberal Party in Best Position of All Parties to Give Canada Staple Government Needed in Canada Today

Return of a Liberal Administration will Mean a Return to National Confidence and Prosperity, said Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in Addressing the Great Mass Meeting in Charlottetown on Thursday Evening, when the Liberal Policies were Eloquently and Effectively Presented. Substantial majority for New Government is Absolutely Essential.

Following is the conclusion of the report of the speech given by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in the Charlottetown Forum last Thursday.

Mr. King, who had pointed out that as a result of Bennett's "blasting" policy, one country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years, continued as follows:

Now, these are a number of things for practical men and women to think of themselves.

Remember all of us who were representatives then are truly just as much representatives; we are there to act on your behalf; it is your business. Now, it is a big business, the business of the country, and particularly in hard times such as the present, and you will do well to ask yourselves the question that every business man asks himself when he will engage anyone to do anything on his behalf. Has he regard to all the circumstances? Which is the best thing to do at the present time? Perhaps one man is better in one kind of condition, and another in another. Business men and the farmers look at things like that when they have to retain solicitors. "He is going to do this work for me, and I must have regard for the thing that has got to be done."

I say you are taking all the circumstances into consideration in making up your mind which party you are going to entrust just now, as your advisor during the next five years. **I have grounds for believing that the return of the Liberal party, with its Liberal policies of the right kind, will bring this country out of the depression.** (Applause.)

If I didn't have reason to believe that the application of certain principles and policies, that are the opposite to those we are having at the present time, will help to bring this country out of the position in which it is, **I would not go before my fellow Canadians and ask them to support the Liberal party at the present time.** (Applause).

Conditions are too serious. No man wants power simply for the sake of power, unless he felt he was going to be of real value. I believe that the policies that have been carried on in this country for the past five years have been wrong policies.

Prolonged the Depression

I do not blame the Conservative party for all we have had in the way of depression. What I do blame them for is putting in force policies which have served to prolong the depression, haking it a greater depression than it otherwise woul dhave been. (Applause).

I want to speak of one or two in particluar, and the one above all others I want to take exception to most strongly, **is the Conservative policy of having raised the tariff higher and higher and higher against different nations, against the British Empire itself. I say there was no necessity for anything of the kind; there was no demand for it.** (Applause).

In the last general elections there was not a demand for an increase of tariff to any considerable degree. I remember very well the discussion that took place in the last campaign. We all realized a depression was coming on; we also realized certain countries were becoming more and more nationalistic, putting up tariff walls of their own; and as Liberals we looked more than ever toward Britain and the British market, we knew if we were friendly in our attitude they would be equally friendly, and we tried to adjust our policies in that direction.

But I know throughout Canada, there was no demand for the raising of the tariff at that time.

As soon as Mr. Bennett came into office he immediately put up the tariff. He went over to England and told them they ought to change their fiscal policy. **He said the only way he would give a British preference was not to lower tariffs but to keep them where they were and put them up against other countries, and he put** far as numbers are concerned.

You hear a lot of talk about protection being necessary. You hear it said, "If you elect Mr. King and the Liberals and they begin to lower the tariffs, what will happen? You will all be out of employment."

Well, you are out of employment now, in many cases, as the result of the high protection; and I want to say that if you turn back to the days of the Liberal administration when we had lower tariffs, you had a period of greater employment during all that time than you had in Canada at any time. (Applause).

What has been the result? Let me give you just one example. Take the United States.

A couple of years ago the President of the United States intimated that he had received power from Congress to make special agreements with countries prepared to make agreements with the United States,—reciprocal agreements to mutual advantage.

Naturally Canada being the closest to the United States, I am sure the President thought of a reciprocal agreement with Canada. But the Conservatives were going to blast their way into the people's houses. In matters of trade you have to take the attitude that if you are going to trade with us you will have to come across yourself and you will have to negotiate along the line of free relationship. What happened? Take some of the countries that did not say they were going to blast their way into the markets of the world.

Take Belgium, an agreement has been made between the United States and that country; also with the United States and Sweden. Brazil is another country very similar to our own and Brazil has made an agreement with the United States. Cuba has made an agreement. They have got into the market and they are there today and are getting a foothold and it is going to be difficult for another country to get in. With our theories of economic warfare we have been losing markets. (Applause).

Britain, the Argentine and other countries have been finding it possible to make arrangements with other markets, not by blasting their way, but by saying, "we are here to trade if necessary or barter."

They have been getting a foothold in different markets and that is what is going to make it very serious for any Government in Canada.

There are many markets we should have had that have been taken away from us. That is the great mistake, I think, that has been made, and a mistaken attitude. There is a mistake in the way the policy has been put into force. May I point this out and I am quite clear about there having been a mistake made.

When the Liberal administration came into office in 1921 we found tariffs very high, but not prohibitive, like today

We found not only that, but we found the country in a depressed condition, when money was being paid out of the Federal treasury for unemployment relief.

We said it may be necessary to use money to help a temporary situation. You can't let people starve but you can't go on dealing with the unemployment question by simply taking money out of the public treasury and distributing it by millions through the country. (Applause).

Something to Start Business

You have got to do something that will start business itself. We said one way to get this country under way is to reduce the tariffs in some direction, not wipe them out altogether but reduce them so they will help our great basic industries. (Applause).

Last night I was speaking, as you know, of trade generally and many of you were kind enough to listen in to what I was saying in Halifax. I am not going to repeat that tonight, but I will go just a step further and speak of a part of the Liberal program as set out in our statement in the Liberal Opposition issued a couple of

Reduced the Cost of Living

We said that is not enough.

We said there are very heavy taxes on the people, which affect the cost of living, and where the cost of living is high it is going to be equally difficult to develop your industries, because all these costs have to be carried into the price. **By lessening taxation, commodities sell at a less price but the producer gets a chance to sell a larger quantity of commodities because the price is at a figure where people can purchase. He will get more money because he will sell more commodities.**

And in the other case, where the price is high, the bigger percentage of it has to go into the cost of production, the labour he hires, the cost for all the things he purchases in his home, and the taxaton that has to be paid.

These prices, for the most part, are the immediate taxation. That is what puts the figure up.

You talk of having a high price. Well, that price represents one-third taxes and one-third high cost of manufacture and implements.

It is not going to help the producers, in comparison to prices that will have very little of taxation, very little in the cost of production, but the great balance to go to the man who has produced from his labour and toil. This is the foundation of all economic growth. (Applause).

Reduction in Taxation

We found a Sales Tax that had to be put on, something like 6 per cent., in order to balance the budget. **We began by removing that tax altogether from a large number of commodities.** We exempted the things needed by people in their homes from that tax. We allowed it to remain on others, because we had to get revenue, **but we gradually got that tax down from 6 to 1 per cent. We reduced the cost of production and reduced the cost of living, in that way enabling the people to produce and sell at a lower price but we had larger markets as a consequence.**

When you compete in foreign markets the price is an all-important factor and if your cost of production is high and if your cost of living is high at home, you can't hold your own against countries that have lower cost of production and lower cost of living The whole policy is sound.

Take for instance, the motor and agricultural implements. The motor is affecting all classes.

We said we were going to reduce the cost of motor vehicles.

We had an enquiry but no sooner had we announced that policy when a delegation came to Ottawa, (as large almost as this vast audience tonight), a delegation sent down, I think in a large part, by people telling them we were going to ruin a lot of them.

We reduced the tax on motor cars and more cars were sold than before and because a larger quantity were sold there were a larger number of men employed than before. (Applause). The same thing was true in regard to agricultural implements and other things and we will deal with the same things as we did in the past. **We will lower the high duties that have been put on strangling the trade. We will reduce them step by step. We will seek particularly those things which affect the great basic industries of our country and lower the duties on them. In that connection motor cars and agricultural implements will come up for consideration by the Government when we are returned to power.** (Applause).

Attacks on Capital

I want to say in regard to our basic industries that I take exception to some things being said by other public men today public men of some other parties. In an effort to take advantage of distressed conditions and to emphasize the stress some of our men are talking about capital as though capital itself were a curse. They are making a direct attack un-

essentials of carrying on the production of the land? (Applause).

Labour and capital are as necessary to each other for further production as the two blades of a shear are to each other to perform the function the shear is supposed to perform. But labour and capital by themselves can do nothing. The only thing that will make them work is the "bolt" of confidence that unites the two. **You must have them fastened in relation to each other by a bolt that will hold them together in relationship that will enable them to play their part.** (Applause).

Restoration of Confidence

That is what we want,—a restoration of confidence in our country, and in the determination of whatever government is in office ot see that confidence is going to be restored. (Applause).

In our great basic industries here —such as mining—there is every reason in the world why in the industrial line there should be enough capital invested in Canada to help to raise this country out of depression into prosperity. What can you do in the mining industry unless you can get somebody to trust their capital for labour to work with to aid the production?

What we have to do is to use common sense. In this country today in the banks quantities of money are locked up. Why? **Because men are afraid to put it into any industry for fear it will be lost entirely or disappear in a short time.** You must get confidence restored, and give people a feeling in our own and other lands that we are going to go ahead and not experimenting forever on things that may bring destruction instead of strengthening our path.

When you get that confidence, men and women will start investing again. The money is there, but it won't come out today; you know it. Every man and woman in this audience who has a little money knows how carefully it is being guarded. If you think you are going to lose it by investing it, you are going to hold onto it.

Substantial Majority Needed

I hope the people will see to it that whatever party they return to power is returned by a large enough majority to ensure in the minds not only of our own people, but in the minds of people in other countries, that there is going to be in this country a government which will be constitutionally able to carry on the business of the country in a stable way. (Applause).

I speak of this because I have had some experience in this way. When we came in in 1921 we had only a majority of one. I know that time and time again when I would have liked, and my colleagues would have liked to have put through a measure we believed to be in the public interest, and when we discussed this measure in caucus and began to consider the whole thing, we could not count with any degree of certainty on this measure making progress through the House of Commons because of the opposing forces against us.

A government in Canada in the next few years will need a very substantial and solid majority, and more so for this reason: All legislation to be passed must go through both Houses of Parliament, and the Senate of Canada today is two-thirds Conservative. **What chance are the Liberal measures going to have of being inaugurated unless there is such an overwhelming backing on the part of the people of Canada to the Liberal policies that no Senate would dare to oppose the will and wish of the people as expressed in the general election.** (Loud applause).

Here again I am speaking of practical things. I am speaking of things in your own interest and I leave this matter with you at this point. I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that the hour is getting on, that I have not time to touch on other things, but I hope I have made clear to you that these are not ordinary times.

The speaker said history was repeating itself. I wonder if anyone of you know how true that statement is. What is the difference between democracy and dictatorship?

The whole difference lies in whether the people's representatives control the executive or whether the executive controls the representativs. (Applause). 100 years ago in Ontario the people were returning representatives to Parliament but the representatives did not compose the Cabinet.

The Governor came out from the old world and selected the men he wished to govern the country—the executive.

It became impossible to have the will and wish of the people carried out under that arrangement and what Mackenzie and those associated with him sought to do was simply to bring about a change in Canada that had come about in Britain, whereby the executive became representatives of the House of Commons and whereby the government would be so changed that those who were performing executive duties would have to do the will and wish of the Legislative body and be responsible to the legislative body, the legislative body determining what amount should be spent and for what purposes it should be spent.

Control of the purse was the important thing . As long as you had an executive collecting and spending revenues by simply giving a statement to the people, you had no real control of affairs.

The great struggle for responsible government was to subject the executive to the control of the representatives of the people as a whole. (Applause).

Now that was a long struggle. It cost some lives and sent others into exile, but it did help to bring into this counry a condition of parliamentary government which allowed the people control.

Those of the present generation have become so accustomed to our parliament being a free parliament,—the people's representatives exercising control over the executive—that they seem to think there is no danger of losing that.

Let me point out one of two little things which will show you in a few minutes how completely we have changed, and how true it is, as my friend said here tonight, that history is again repeating itself, in that we are having today, only in a different form, **the same old struggle to see if we can get again the control of Parliament, in the true sense of the word, over the executive.** (Applause).

The Unemployment Question

How has Mr. Bennett dealt with the question of unemployment? He has dealt with it, for the most part, by taking away the whole question from the Parliament of Canada and putting it in the hands of the executive.

He is asking Parliament not to vote so much money for this project and that project, giving reasons to Parliament why this amount was fixed at that and what purpose it was for; but he simply said: "You must give me the right to draw out the amount of money I like out of the public treasury to meet this question of unemployment." In other words, what has been spoken of as a "blank cheque."

After further discussing this matter, Mr. King said:

"We have no Parliament today, but Mr. Bennett takes the authority which he got from the previous Parliament to take out of the public treasury whatever sums of money he pleases, to spend it in any way, during this very time of a general election, so long as he simply writes on the Order-in-Council by which this money is to be spent that is to deal with the question of unemployment.

Mr. Bennett asked Parliament to give him authority, because he said conditions were so serious, that the parliamentary method was the wrong way and that these were times and conditions when he must act quickly —to give him power to enact by Order-in-Council and by the Executive alone, not by Parliament, any measure that he thought necessary for the peace, order and good government of the country.

All he has to do to put through a particular measure today is to simply pass an Order-in-Council under that authority. (Applause).

That was never intended by those who framed our constitution that that power should be given by an Executive.

I told him, as leader of the Opposition, very plainly that if he needed anything more for peace, order and good government, tell us what it is, and if it appeals to this Parliament we will pass it, but don't ask us to give you the authority when Parliament is not in session to enact any order you please. (Applause).

The Marketing Act

Not So in Britain

Now Great Britain has a much larger problem to deal with than we have, and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to pass ever control by a blank cheque. (Applause). When I was in England I discussed with many Members of Parliament what they had been doing to meet situations and they were perfectly horrified when they heard that our House of Commons has parted with the control of the purse.

No British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to legislate for peace, order and good government during a perid of general election and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to take away from the House of Commons the control of external trade and put it in the hands of a group of men which they may use as they please.

It is all right for Mr. Bennett to say, "Judge me by what I have done."

No man ever comes along when he knows the people are critical, but get power first, get past one general election, if you can, and come back with all power and see how they will be used.

The Growth of Dictatorship

What has happened since the war in some of the European countries? We all remember, everyone in this room will remember, it is only a few years ago, when Grmany had a parliament, when Italy had a parliament, even in Russia there was the dawning of a parliament. What have they today? Parliaments are a nuisance, something to get rid of. In Germany you have parliament wiped out except when the dictator calls them together. No representatives are called togethr to discuss what thy have to say. That sort of thing leads inevitably not merely to great control on the part of the executive, but it comes sooner or later to lead to control of what you are allowed to think and say and what you are allowed to write. Take Germany and Italy for instance, how much freedom is allowed for you to think if you disagree.

What Manion Said

Only last night, speaking not very far from here Honourable Dr. Manion, and it is very interesting how he said it, said if Mr. King were to have criticized the Government in some of the other countries of the world as it for particular interests? (Cheers).

That is the battle we are up against in this present campaign, and I hope the people of Canada, for the sake of preserving universal liberty not only in this country or others as well, as an example to the world, will, when the 14th of October comes round, register such a verdict against the present administration that there will be no mistaking the fact that the people of Canada not only know what liberty is but are prepared and determined to defend their liberties and ensure freedom with every possible power and strength that is within their minds. (Renewed cheering).

I say this is a chance not only to do your own country a service but to help to check this thing sweeping over the world today, whereby instead of responsible institutions we are getting these dictatorial governments (that is, dictatorships) established in all parts of the world.

Leader is Everything

I am not speaking of the people of Italy, I am not speaking of the people of Russia, I am not speaking of the people of Germany; I am speaking of this conditoin of things where the leader is everything, where he becomes a dictator, where all the men who sit around him are simply his creatures, unable to utter any sentence without being muzzled if they do not hold the same views that he has.

Closing Peroration

In this little community, with its fine history, with its great background of Confederation itself, in this Island from whence has sprung that which has made our great Dominion, I hope you, my friends, will with no uncertain conditions, send back to the Parliament of Canada four representatives each determined not only to stand foursquare for your liberty but to maintain it not only for themsedves but for others as well. (Loud cheers).

In doing so you will be carrying out, in a very real way, those words which appear on the Confederation tablet:

"Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew."

Let us not forget in these times the world is ceasing to believe in LAST TAKE—KINK SPEECH ..... **Providence but beginning to think in terms of matter, material forces, forgtting altogether that this world is not a material world but a spiritual world. Men and women are something other than mere bodies and**

WELCOME, RUBY! HI YA, AL!

Are we glad to see you two—to-gether!

The king and queen of song-and-dance in their first spectacular musical together!



al Jolson ruby keeler in "go into your dance"

A First National Picture with 8 OTHER STARS & BEAUTY CHORUS

ALSO .... NEWS AND TRAVELTALK

MATINEE 3.15 P. M. EVENING 7 & 8.45 P. M.

TODAY —TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY

PRINCE EDWARD MATINEE ..... 16c, 26c. EVENING ..... 26c, 32c, 37c.

COMING THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY

Vaudeville on the Stage

Rusty, Reuben Boys—Hillbilly—Comedy

HE HELD LOVE IN ONE HAND ..Horror in the other!



CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS Claude Rains ("The Invisible Man") Joan Bennett in The MAN WHO RECLAIMED his HEAD

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE WITH Lionel Atwill Baby Jane

PLUS .... COMEDY

TODAY—TUES—WED.

Mat. 3.15 P.M. Eve. 7 & 8.45 P.M.

CAPITOL MAT. 11c—26c. EVE. 26c—32c.

ambulance surgeon, morgue attendants and newspapermen failed in efforts to entice the growling dog from the room.

Meat, bones, a rubber ball and coaxing failed. Finally Humane Society attendants dropped a net over the dog and removed him from the house, while Mrs. Bell's body was taken to the morgue.

Roosevelt Delighted

HYDE PARK, N.Y., Sept. 3—President Roosevelt was informed tonight by Secretary of State Hull the American land lease in Ethiopia had been cancelled and he expressed his "delight." The president, at his upstate home, learned of the cancellation over the telephone.

"The president is greatly delighted" said Stephen T. Early,' a secretary, "because he regarded the contract so upsetting to the peace negotiations."

Social Credit Will Contest All Seats in Saskatchewan

SASKATOON, Sept. 5—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Arnold, Saskatoon commission merchant, announced today that he would proceed immediately with organization of a Saskatchewan Social Credit party which will attempt to enter a candidate in each of the 21 Federal constituencies of Saskatchewan for the coming election.

Major Douglas to Advise Aberhart

EDMONTON, Sept. 4—Major C. H. Douglas, the Scottish engineer who founded Social Credit, will play an important part in establishing the system in Alberta it became apparent today. He holds a retainer as financial adviser to the province and is expected here shortly.

At the conclusion of the first real cabinet session of the Aberhart government the premier announced today he had cabled Douglas, asking if he had all the information he desired before leaving for Canada. If Douglas has the information, he will leave for Alberta immediately, if not he will be supplied with facts and

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CORRECTION

D24716

THE PATRIOT—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S HOME PAPER

City Delivery $4.00
By Mail $3.00

The Charlottetown Patriot

The Patriot's Classified Advts. give results.

Members of A. B. C. | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1935. | Single Copies Two Cents.

IL DUCE DEFEATS THE KING



Clad in military garb, King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy is conferring with Premier Benito Mussolini on the "battlefield" at Bolzano before the gigantic troop manoeuvres. The king commanded the "Blues". Mussolini commanded the "Reds". In the mimic war that followed fully a half million soldiers participated. Il Duce emerged the theoretical victor.

The Liberal Party in Best Position of All Parties to Give Canada Staple Government Needed in Canada Today

Return of a Liberal Administration will Mean a Return to National Confidence and Prosperity, said Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in Addressing the Great Mass Meeting in Charlottetown on Thursday Evening, when the Liberal Policies were Eloquently and Effectively Presented. Substantial majority for New Government is Absolutely Essential.

Hon. W. M. Lea, who introduced Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King at the meeting in the Charlottetown Forum on Thursday evening, said:

"We know what Mr. King has done for Prince Edward Island and all Canada. Due to his experience, and particularly to his experience in the administration of public affairs, we feel that the people of Canada are to be congratulated that Mr. King is able to lead the Liberal party to victory in these trying times, as we know he will

"It is necessary, due to the experience of the past four or five years, that we have a leader of experience. We know that during the past few years a great many policies have been tried, a great many experiments have been undertaken that have provec destructive to the trade of Canada.

"Now while we welcome Mr. King to Prnice Edward Island, when we consider how big a man he is, and how necessary, facing the problems of the day, when new parties have sprung up like a mushroom growth, and when we realize that his addresses are to convert the few Conservatives that may be left after the election of July 23rd, we wonder why he found it necessary to come to Prince Edward Island. (Laughter).

Lost Their Pep

"The small minority of Conservatives that may be found has been chastened in spirit and have lost their old pep. Even the Guardian can now hardly arouse any enthusiasm. In its editorial notes the other day it stated that Mr. King knows that he will not carry one seat west of Fort William.

"It would have been just as logical as if they had stated he would not carry one seat west of British Columbia!

"I know you came here to hear Mr. King. You have heard me on the radio and on the platform. Therefore, I am not going to take up too much time in discussing federal matters, only to refer for a short time to the campaign that was carried on five years ago, particularly as there is a large number of farmers and dairymen precent.

"You remember during that campaign the propaganda that was carried on against the trade policies of the Liberal government, the trade policies that made the dairymen of Canada more prosperous than they had been in any period clear of war years, at a time when we received 39 and 40 cents a pound for our butter. At the time that campaign was started, a comparatively small quantity of butter came into Canada. Due to the fact that on account of our trade policy, the increase of employment, the higher wages paid the workmen of Canada and the more prosperous conditions that existed, and the greater purchasing power of the people; due to the fact that they were able to become the greatest butter eaters in the world and to use and consume more luxuries, because of these reasons and the fact that it takes some three years to increase a dairy herd, a small quantity of butter was imported, and it was paid for with what New Zealand and the Antipodes purchased from Canada.

"Trade at that time was in our favour to the extent that four to six times as much goods were sold as were purchased. Nevertheless, because a small quantity of butter came in, **I think the farmers of Canada were stampeded into voting against their own interests.** I always believed this was not thoroughly understood by the farmers. They are willing now to remember that due to the fact that the trade policy of the Liberal government had brought us greater markets and greater returns than ever before, I know that the people of Prince Edward Island

TAKE TWO—KING MEETING

and of Canada are going to give Mr. King their whole-hearted support, as effectively as they gave me and my government on July 23rd. (Applause).

Mr. Lea, referring to the failure of Mr. Bennett's policies and his attempt to change them, said:

"I am reminded of a story of a man who became very ill and it was feared he might not recover. So he sent for the clergyman. The clergyman came and wanted to know what was the matter. The sick man said: 'There is a man in this community with whom I am not on speaking terms ,and just in case anything happens t ome, I wish you would bring him here to see if we cannot become reconciled.'

"The man was brought to see him, and the clergyman retired. On returning, the clergyman noted that the reconciliation was complete. But just as the gentleman was leaving, the sick man raised himself up and called out: 'Just a minute. I want the gentleman to remember that if I get better, all this is off!'

"If Mr. Bennett should happen to 'get better,' then all this may be off. (Laughter).

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, it affords me the greatest pleasure to introduce to you the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Now show Mr. King just what you think of him." (Cheers and loud applause).

ADDRESS BY HON. MR. KING

Hon. Mr. King, who was loudly cheered as he rose to speak, said in the course of his address:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Premier, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mr. Lea, in his kindly word of introduction referring to the political situation in Canada, and more particularly to what has happened in this province recently, asked one question which I should like to answer at once.

He asked why, in view of the circumstances when all had gone so exceptionally well in this part of the Dominion, I found it necessary to visit Prince Edward Island at this time.

Now, may I say that I am here tonight, not because I found it was necessary to be here in connection with the present campaign. Fortunately, political campaigns afford opportunities sometimes of pleasure as well as doing some of the things that may be necessary but not altogether pleasurable; and this meeting tonight, so far as I am concerned, has primarily as its objective a desire which is very deep in my heart at the moment, and that is, above all else, to convey to the good people of Prince Edward Island once more that feeling of gratitude which I have always had towards the citizens of this Island for what they did for me

(Continued on page 2)

REPORT ITALIANS INVADE ETHIOPIA



Though Rome issues official denial it is persistently reported from Addis Ababa that Italian troops hove crossed the border between Aritrea and Ethiopia with resulting clashes with tribesmen. It is also reported from Geneva that the Italian invasion will commence Sept. 15, possibly at point shown by arrow in ABOVE map, as well as at Adowa and from Italian Somaliland.

COMMITTEE OF CONCILIATION APPOINTED TO AVERT WAR

The Committee Consists of Great Britain, France, Poland, Spain and Turkey. The Primary Purpose is Peaceful Set tlement.

(Canadian Press)

GENEVA, Sept. 7—The five-power committee named by the League of Nations Council to deal with the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, voted today to send letters to Italy and Ethiopia requesting them to abstain from anything which might render negotiations difficult, Salvadoro de Madariaga, chairman of the committee, told the Associated Press.

This meant Italy and Ethiopia were virtually requested not to resort to force.

Pope Delivers Plea For Peace

ROME, Sept. 7—Pope Pius, referring to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, delivered a plea for peace before 20,000 former service men at St. Paul's Basilica today and announced, "From our latest information, we seem to see forming on the horizon a rainbow of peace casting its rays across the world."

(Continued on page 5)

LEAGUE CALLED UPON TO CURB ITALY'S ATTITUDE

Emperor Selassie Again Appeals to the League to Preserve Peace. Indian Troops Guard British Legation.

The International Federation of Trades Unions at Geneva called upon the League to curb "Italy's aggressive attitude" and apply sanctions in the event of war.

Emperor Haile Selassie in Addis Ababa appealed again to the League to preserve peace. Indian troops moved into the capital to guard the British legation.

The semi-official Azione Coloniale in Rome hinted Italy might demand Britain's exclusion from Egypt if she continued to consider Italy a threat to her in Africa. Informed quarters in Rome believed a three-power conference between Italy, Britain and France on the Ethiopian situation likely.

Government quarters in London were cheered by appointment of the five-power committee and by prospects of a tri-power conference in northern Italy. The Times said anti-British and pro-Italian bulletins were being distributed in Egypt by what purported to be an Egyptian news agency.

In Paris the formation of the conciliation committee was seen as preventing direct conflict between Italy and the League.

(By Andrue Berding)
(Associated Press Foreign Staff)

ROME, Sept. 6—A hint that Italy might demand Britain's exclusion from Egypt if she continues to regard Italy as a threat to her in Africa was Empire, the publication said, Britain is also a danger to the Italian Empire.

"Britain affirms that Italian action in East Africa is injurious to her interests and her imperial security," it asserted. "The route to India, the territorial continuity between Cairo and Capetown, the base at Aden, such are the principal British interests which would seem to be menaced by Italy."

"We want to speak rather of an another imperial security—our own," the Journal continued. Asserting none can deny that Italy has reached a rank among the great so-called imperial powers, it said:

"If, therefore, the presence of Italy in East Africa is recognized as damaging to imperial interests in England, the same thing must be admitted for Britain's presence on the seas, coasts and bases within the imperial Italian sphere."

Declaring "Britain at Alexandria, Egypt, is as dangerous as Italy in Addis Ababa," and mentioning Aden, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus, and Haifa, as other menaces, the publication asserted: "For our own security we can very well demand Great Britain's exclusion from Egypt."

WOULD CURB ITALY

GENEVA, Sept. 6—Millions of workers throughout the world, through their representatives at Geneva, today called upon the Council of the

Continued on page four

THANKSGIVING ON THURSDAY NOT SO GOOD

Farmers Anticipated Extra Poultry Business On Saturday Before Holiday

TORONTO, Sept. 3—Hundreds of farmers throughout the province who look forward each year to an unusual market on the Saturday previous to Thanksgiving will lose out to a great extent through the shift of the holiday from Monday to Thursday, according to Herbert H. Hannam, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario. This would apply particularly to the farmers in districts around centres where there is a good Saturday market, he said.

Pointing to the fact that Thanksgiving is one of the most festive holidays during the year, Mr. Hannam said the farmers did an exceptional business in dressed poultry — a business that would be considerably decreased if Thanksgiving were on a day later in the week. In many Ontario centres, he explained, the only "decent market" was on Saturdays. There were very few Wednesday markets and consequently farmers would do little or no business on the day

British Science Meeting Opened

NORWICH, Eng., Sept. 4—More than 2,000 scientists from all parts of the world gathered today in this ancient cathedral city to hear Dr. William Whitehead Watts, noted British geologist, deliver the presidential address at the opening of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

During the week hundreds of papers will be read touching on almost every subject known to science.

For the first time Sir Oliver Lodge, now in his 85th year, is a notable absentee from the meeting.

Germany Denounced by Zionist Congress

LUCRNE, Sept. 5—The final session of the Zionist Congress today unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing the anti-Semitic policy of the German Government.

"The Nineteenth Zionist Congress," said the resolution, "raises its voice against the systematic disenfranchisement and dishonoring of Jews in Germany, which is making their material and moral existence unbearable.

"The congress declares that it will fight for equal rights for Jews in all countries with the same energy

Dies on Stage

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7—Death took a part in the opening performance of Lenore Ulric's "Portugese Gal," coming on the stage to snatch Frank Allworth from the cast.

Allworth, playing a drunken policeman in the boisterous comedy, reeled and fell to the stage in his second act scene with Miss Ulric at the Broad Street Theatre last night.

Some in the audience stirred in their seats, appreciative of the actor's bit in the scene. But Miss Ulric motioned to the wings to ring the curtain down.

Backstage a doctor said it was a heart attack. The cast went ahead without him.

To Share the Cost

FREDERICTON, Sept. 6.—In response to a request by a delegation from the town of St. Andrews, the New Brunswick government yesterday agreed to assume 50 per cent of the cost of hard-surfacing two miles of main trunk highway through the town. In addition the government agreed to guarantee a bank loan to the town amounting to $30,000 until a bond issue for that amount can be floated by the town. This money will be used to hard-surface one and one-half miles of streets within the town proper. This work will be carried out entirely by the town itself.

CONFIDENCE IN LIBERAL VICTORY

Expressed by Premier Lea of Prince Edward Island

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HALIFAX, Sept. 7—Confidence in a Liberal victory in the coming Federal election was expressed by Premier Lea, of Prince Edward Island, who is in Halifax today on a short holiday visit to Nova Scotia.

The newly-elected Premier arrived here last night, having travelled from Charlottetown to Cape Tormentine with Liberal leader Mackenzie King.

During the next few days, he will call on members of the Nova Scotia Government.

Conditions showed improvement in the Island province this year, Mr. Lea said in an interview, and he looked forward to better markets for P. E. Island products.

Racing to Rescue of Schooner

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HONOLULU, Sept. 7.—A coast guard patrol boat raced to the rescue of the distressed schooner, "Seth

Young Boy Visitor Cowardly Assaulted

Residents of this province are noted for their hospitality and courtesy, but one little lad will carry in his memory for some time an affair of which he was the unfortunate victim.

It must be explained however, that although the occurrence happened in the city, the perpetrator of the mean and ungentlemanly action was not a resident of the province — but hails from Nova Scotia.

The party in question was sitting in a parked car on Water Street between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, and it is understood accompanied by a companion and two girls. A little chap, who is visiting here from Montreal, was standing on the opposite sidewalk when the Nova Scotian called him over to the car.

The little chap immediately ran across and as he stood on the running board, the driver of the car, without any warning struck him a painful blow on the face.

A well known waterfront workman saw the act and immediately proceeded to the car, preventing the driver from leaving the scene until the arrival of the R. C. M. P. and local Police, who placed him under arrest.

This morning he was given twenty days in jail to ponder over his ungentlemanly and unwarranted con-

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rate—Two cents per word, consecutive issues only. Cash must accompany order.

*C. W. L. Card Party, Holy Name Hall, Monday, September 9th. Six prizes. 9-6-3

*Harold R. Shephard, organist and choirmaster, St. Paul's Church, will commence teaching piano, organ, vocal tuition, All grades. Phone 35. 9-7-1

*On account of exhibition, Souris loading postponed until Wednesday to accommodate those showing lambs. 9-6-1

*All Rebekahs are requested to meet at Heartz Memorial Hall Sunday evening, at 6.30 p. m., to attend Memorial Service in Trinity United Church. 9-7-1.

*All who intend to ship live stock through the Bedford-Tracadie Club and anticipate having stock ready for shipment before the 25th inst. kindly notify Club Secretary, R. E. Connelly at once. 9-7-1.

*P. I. S. dance tonight, 9 - 12.

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Continued on page four

SUN, MOON, TIDES THE WEATHER

Sunrise this morning was at 5.28 and sunset 6.28.

Sunrise tomorrow morning at 5.29 and sunset at 6.26.

High tide this evening at 6.03 and tomorrow evening at 7.22.

Low tide tonight at 10.52 and tomorrow morning at 11.57.

Fresh to strong north west winds, fair. Sunday moderate to fresh north west winds fair and rather cool.

Sailings of the Car Ferry

Daily except Sunday until further Notice

Leaves Borden
9.45 a. m.
1.00 p. m.
5.15 p. m.

Leaves Tormentine
11 a. m.
2.55 p. m.
7.00 p. m.

Ten Die When Planes Crash

RETHEL, France, Sept. 6.—Ten men were killed last night when two large bombing planes, enaged in manoeuvres with the French military forces in this area, collided high in a murky sky. The wreckage fell in a single mass, burning the bodies of five of the flyers. The five members of the other bombing crew were crushed to death beneath the heap of twisted metal.

Orchards Suffer

KENTVILLE, N.S., Sept. 6.—A gale that howled through Nova Scotia yesterday swept between 50,000 and 75,000 barrels of apples from their trees in the rich Annapolis Valley, it was estimated here. Accompanied by heavy rain, the storm hit the province early yesterday morning but by evening had passed out to sea again, causing little damage except to orchards.

LLANDUDNO, Wales, Sept. 7—An adopted daughter was the chief beneficiary in the will of Mrs. Isolina Gee, daughter of Sir Henry Tate, disposing of an estate of value of $400,000.

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"The small minority of Conservatives that may be found has been chastened in spirit and have lost their old pep. Even the Guardian can now hardly arouse any enthusiasm. In its editorial notes the other day it stated that Mr. King knows that he will not carry one seat west of Fort William.

"It would have been just as logical as if they had stated he would not carry one seat west of British Columbia!

"I know you came here to hear Mr. King. You have heard me on the radio and on the platform. Therefore, I am not going to take up too much time in discussing federal matters, only to refer for a short time to the campaign that was carried on five years ago, particularly as there is a large number of farmers and dairymen precent.

"You remember during that campaign the propaganda that was carried on against the trade policies of the Liberal government, the trade policies that made the dairymen of Canada more prosperous than they had been in any period clear of war years, at a time when we received 39 and 40 cents a pound for our butter. At the time that campaign was started, a comparatively small quantity of butter came into Canada. Due to the fact that on account of our trade policy, the increase of employment, the higher wages paid the workmen of Canada and the more prosperous conditions that existed, and the greater purchasing power of the people; due to the fact that they were able to become the greatest butter eaters in the world and to use and consume more luxuries, because of these reasons and the fact that it takes some three years to increase a dairy herd, a small quantity of butter was imported, and it was paid for with what New Zealand and the Antipodes purchased from Canada.

"Trade at that time was in our favour to the extent that four to six times as much goods were sold as were purchased. Nevertheless, because a small quantity of butter came in, **I think the farmers of Canada were stampeded into voting against their own interests.** I always believed this was not thoroughly understood by the farmers.. They are willing now to remember that due to the fact that the trade policy of the Liberal government had brought us greater markets and greater returns than ever before, I know that the people of Prince Edward Island TAKE TWO—KING MEETING ..... and of Canada are going to give Mr. King their whole-hearted support, as effectively as they gave me and my government on July 23rd. (Applause).

Mr. Lea, referring to the failure of Mr. Bennett's policies and his attempt to change them, said:

"I am reminded of a story of a man who became very ill and it was feared he might not recover. So he sent for the clergyman. The clergyman came and wanted to know what was the matter. The sick man said: 'There is a man in this community with whom I am not on speaking terms ,and just in case anything happens t ome, I wish you would bring him here to see if we cannot become reconciled.'

"The man was brought to see him, and the clergyman retired. On returning, the clergyman noted that the reconciliation was complete. But just as the gentleman was leaving, the sick man raised himself up and called out: 'Just a minute. I want the gentleman to remember that if I get better, all this is off!'

"If Mr. Bennett should happen to 'get better,' then all this may be off. (Laughter).

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, it affords me the greatest pleasure to introduce to you the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Now show Mr. King just what you think of him." (Cheers and loud applause).

ADDRESS BY HON. MR. KING

Hon. Mr. King, who was loudly cheered as he rose to speak, said in the course of his address:

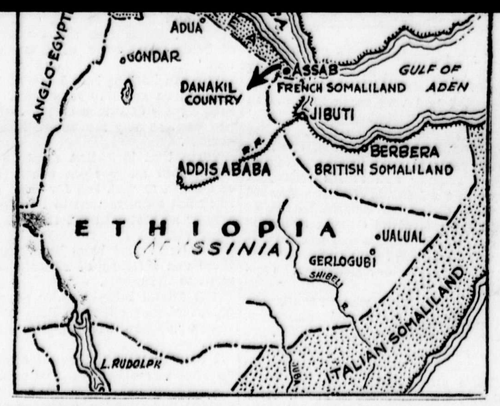
Mr. Chairman, Mr. Premier, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mr. Lea, in his kindly word of introduction referring to the political situation in Canada, and more particularly to what has happened in this province recently, asked one question which I should like to answer at once.

He asked why, in view of the circumstances when all had gone so exceptionally well in this part of the Dominion, I found it necessary to visit Prince Edward Island at this time.

Now, may I say that I am here tonight, not because I found it was necessary to be here in connection with the present campaign. Fortunately, political campaigns afford opportunities sometimes of pleasure as well as doing some of the things that may be necessary but not altogether pleasurable; and this meeting tonight, so far as I am concerned, has primarily as its objective a desire which is very deep in my heart at the moment, and that is, above all else, to convey to the good people of Prince Edward Island once more that feeling of gratitude which I have always had towards the citizens of this Island for what they did for me

(Continued on page 2)



Though Rome issues official denial it is persistently reported from Addis Ababa that Italian troops hove crossed the border between Aritrea and Ethiopia with resulting clashes with tribesmen. It is also reported from Geneva that the Italian invasion will commence Sept. 15, possibly at point shown by arrow in ABOVE map, as well as at Adowa and from Italian Somaliland.

COMMITTEE OF CONCILIATION APPOINTED TO AVERT WAR

The Committee Consists of Great Britain, France, Poland, Spain and Turkey. The Primary Purpose is Peaceful Set tlement.

(Canadian Press)

GENEVA, Sept. 7—The five-power committee named by the League of Nations Council to deal with the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, voted today to send letters to Italy and Ethiopia requesting them to abstain from anything which might render negotiations difficult, Salvadoro de Madariaga, chairman of the committee, told the Associated Press.

This meant Italy and Ethiopia were virtually requested not to resort to force.

Pope Delivers Plea For Peace

ROME, Sept. 7—Pope Pius, referring to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, delivered a plea for peace before 20,000 former service men at St. Paul's Basilica today and announced, "From our latest information, we seem to see forming on the horizon a rainbow of peace casting its rays across the world."

(Continued on page 5)

THANKSGIVING ON THURSDAY NOT SO GOOD

Farmers Anticipated Extra Poultry Business On Saturday Before Holiday

TORONTO, Sept. 3—Hundreds of farmers throughout the province who look forward each year to an unusual market on the Saturday previous to Thanksgiving will lose out to a great extent through the shift of the holiday from Monday to Thursday, according to Herbert H. Hannam, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario. This would apply particularly to the farmers in districts around centres where there is a good Saturday market, he said.

Pointing to the fact that Thanksgiving is one of the most festive holidays during the year, Mr. Hannam said the farmers did an exceptional business in dressed poultry — a business that would be considerably decreased if Thanksgiving were on a day later in the week. In many Ontario centres, he explained, the only "decent market" was on Saturdays. There were very few Wednesday markets and consequently farmers would do little or no business on the day immediately preceding a Thursday Thanksgiving.

"I am sure", Mr. Hannam stated, "that farmers who have always counted on this Saturday market, would much prefer Thanksgiving were on a Monday. The change will undoubtedly slow down business considerably."

There wasn't a fruit wholesaler in Toronto who wouldn't prefer Thanksgiving on a Monday rather than a Thursday, according to F. G. Lister, president of the Toronto Wholesale Fruit ahd Produce Merchants' Association. The association, representing 22 of the 24 wholesale fruit merchants in Toronto, feels that business will be considerably retarded by the change. All merchants, Mr. Lister stated, would prefer any holiday to be on a Monday rather than another week-day.

Students Held by the Chinese

(Canadian Press Despatch)

PEVN, China, Sept. 7.—Foreign advices from northwest Kansu province said today that provincial authorities were holding H. D. Martin, a Canadian, and John De Francis, American, language students attached to the British and American embassies at Kiuchuan, Kansu.

The students left Peiping early in the summer for a tour of northwest China.

British Science Meeting Opened

NORWICH, Eng., Sept. 4—More than 2,000 scientists from all parts of the world gathered today in this ancient cathedral city to hear Dr. William Whitehead Watts, noted British geologist, deliver the presidential address at the opening of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

During the week hundreds of papers will be read touching on almost every subject known to science.

For the first time Sir Oliver Lodge, now in his 85th year, is a notable absentee from the meeting.

Germany Denounced by Zionist Congress

LUCRNE, Sept. 5—The final session of the Zionist Congress today unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing the anti-Semitic policy of the German Government.

"The Nineteenth Zionist Congress," said the resolution, "raises its voice against the systematic disenfranchisement and dishonoring of Jews in Germany, which is making their material and moral existence unbearable.

"The congress declares that it will fight for equal rights for Jews in all countries with the same energy as for the establishment of a Jewish national home . The Jewish question is now, more than ever, a world problem and the Zionist Congress therefore, appeals to the nations of the world to help Jews protect their honor and secure their existence."

Quarrel is Settled by Fatal Duel

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 6.—A fatal duel between two Venezuelan customs officers was revealed here today when the loser's body came home.

Slow on the trigger., Hector Casado had been drilled through the forehead before he could fire a shot at his unnamed adversary in their public gunfight.

They had quarreled at Guiria, Venezuela. Unable to settle the argument with words, they took up guns and went outside the customs house.

There were few preliminaries. While the crowd was still gathering, according to reports received here, they paced off their allotted steps. One shot rang out, and Casado fell with a hole in his forehead.

His body was sent to his family, who live here.

Dies on Stage

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7—Death took a part in the opening performance of Lenore Ulric's "Portugese Gal," coming on the stage to snatch Frank Allworth from the cast.

Allworth, playing a drunken policeman in the boisterous comedy, reeled and fell to the stage in his second act scene with Miss Ulric at the Broad Street Theatre last night.

Some in the audience stirred in their seats, appreciative of the actor's bit in the scene. But Miss Ulric motioned to the wings to ring the curtain down.

Backstage a doctor said it was a heart attack. The cast went ahead without him.

To Share the Cost

FREDERICTON, Sept. 6.—In response to a request by a delegation from the town of St. Andrews, the New Brunswick government yesterday agreed to assume 50 per cent of the cost of hard-surfacing two miles of main trunk highway through the town. In addition the government agreed to guarantee a bank loan to the town amounting to $30,000 until a bond issue for that amount can be floated by the town. This money will be used to hard-surface one and one-half miles of streets within the town proper. This work will be carried out entirely by the town itself.

Bandit Identified by Tattoo Marks

CHICAGO, Sept. 6—Harold Hanson was back in jail today cursing a the U.S.S. San Francisco. A hold-up horse, a cow, a lion, a peacock and victim identified him by the menagerie and ship tatooed on Hanson's arms. He was released from Joliet penitentiary two weeks ago.

Soviet Rejects Japan's Protest

MOSCOW, Sept. 5—Soviet officials said today that Japanese objections to activities of the Comintern (Congress of the Third Internationale) had been promptly rejected.

Informed sources revealed at the same time that in a recent conversation with Soviet officials, the Chinese Minister also had raised a question over Comintern activities. They said, however, that he did not lodge a formal protest.

By its objections last night, the governments of the United States, Japanese Government stood with the Britain, Italy and Latvia, which previously had taken a similar step.

CONFIDENCE IN LIBERAL VICTORY

Expressed by Premier Lea of Prince Edward Island

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HALIFAX, Sept. 7—Confidence in a Liberal victory in the coming Federal election was expressed by Premier Lea, of Prince Edward Island, who is in Halifax today on a short holiday visit to Nova Scotia.

The newly-elected Premier arrived here last night, having travelled from Charlottetown to Cape Tormentine with Liberal leader Mackenzie King.

During the next few days, he will call on members of the Nova Scotia Government.

Conditions showed improvement in the Island province this year, Mr. Lea said in an interview, and he looked forward to better markets for P. E. Island products.

Racing to Rescue of Schooner

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HONOLULU, Sept. 7.—A coast guard patrol boat raced to the rescue of the distressed schooner, "Seth Parker", today after the battered vessel had sent out a new call for help.

Capt. Frank Eckman of the schooner, now owne d by the Hawaiian Tuna Packers, reported the situation as serious and raised doubts here as to whether the vessel could last until the rescue ship arrives in about three days.

Discuss Exchange Stabilization

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Secretary Morgenthau is trying to arrange a fall pleasure trip to Europe, a visit which some believed might place him in a position to discuss stabilization of international exchange.

As outlined following the treasury chief's return from a week-end conference with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., plans indicated he would spend his time travelling in Portugal and Spain.

Observers emphasized that English and French monetary experts might possibly strive to seek him out and discuss stabilization prospects.

Ever since Morgenthau used the government's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund to ease a French financial crisis in mid June, reports have been current that some stabilization developments might be expected during the fall months.

Young Boy Visitor Cowardly Assaulted

Residents of this province are noted for their hospitality and courtesy, but one little lad will carry in his memory for some time an affair of which he was the unfortunate victim.

It must be explained however, that although the occurrence happened in the city, the perpetrator of the mean and ungentlemanly action was not a resident of the province — but hails from Nova Scotia.

The party in question was sitting in a parked car on Water Street between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, and it is understood accompanied by a companion and two girls. A little chap, who is visiting here from Montreal, was standing on the opposite sidewalk when the Nova Scotian called him over to the car.

The little chap immediately ran across and as he stood on the running board, the driver of the car, without any warning struck him a painful blow on the face.

A well known waterfront workman saw the act and immediately proceeded to the car, preventing the driver from leaving the scene until the arrival of the R. C. M. P. and local Police, who placed him under arrest.

This morning he was given twenty days in jail to ponder over his ungentlemanly and unwarranted conduct.

There are rumors that other charges, under the Prohibition Act, may follow.

Paddles 300 Miles And Loses 10 Lbs

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 7—John Goetz was happy today even though he was so stiff he could hardly move and his hands were badly blistered. He had paddled 300 miles from his home in New York to Boston.

Goetz, 35, of New York City, lost 10 pounds during his 14 days of paddling. Harry A. Phelps, at whose home Goetz is staying, said the canoeist had difficulty in climbing out of his frail craft on arrival yesterday and had to be put to bed.

He averaged about 20 miles per day.

New Advertisers Today

A. Pickard & Co.
Mr. Sage Tonight on Radio.
Lecture in Forum.
Church Ads.
Meeting in Montague Rink.
Theatre Ads.
British Consols Cigarettes.
Mt. Allison University.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rate—Two cents per word, consecutive issues only. Cash must accompany order.

*C. W. L. Card Party, Holy Name Hall, Monday, September 9th. Six prizes. 9-6-3

*Harold R. Shephard, organist and choirmaster, St. Paul's Church, will commence teaching piano, organ, vocal tuition, All grades. Phone 35. 9-7-1

*On account of exhibition, Souris loading postponed until Wednesday to accommodate those showing lambs. 9-6-1

*All Rebekahs are requested to meet at Heartz Memorial Hall Sunday evening, at 6.30 p. m., to attend Memorial Service in Trinity United Church. 9-7-1.

*All who intend to ship live stock through the Bedford-Tracadie Club and anticipate having stock ready for shipment before the 25th inst, kindly notify Club Secretary, R. E. Connelly at once. 9-7-1.

*B. I. S. dance tonight, 9 - 12. Admission 25c. 9-7-1.

*Don't forget the big time tonight at Emerald, Jenkins' Tranfer leaves Bank of Nova Scotia 7.15. 25c return. 9-6-11.

*Souris Exhibition on Wednesday Sept. 11th. Please send your entries early. All inside exhibits to be judged on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 10th. Pres. Edwin Reid, Secy. D. F. Macaulay. 9-6-2

*Festival at Highfield Rink Monday, Sept. 9th. Dancing and Bingo. Tug of War Winsloe vs Highfield Married Men. 9-5-21.

*Now open for business after being thoroughly overhauled and painted. Alleys in first class condition. Charlottetown Bowling Alleys. 9-3-31.

*Dance Cardigan Hall, Monday, Sept. 9th. Webster's Orchestra. 9-6-21.

*Livestock Marketing Board loading livestock Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 10, at Morell, St. Peter's, Millview and Murray River. Please list all stock with secretary. 9-6-11.

*The West Royalty Women's Institute annual afternoon tea at Mrs. Vernon Burke's, Wednesday, Sept. 11th. Tea served from 3.30 to 6. 9-7-21.

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Speech by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

(Continued from page one)

when, as a young man, over 16 years ago I was chosen the leader of the Liberal party, they invited me to come and take a seat in this Island and to represent one of the constituencies of Prince Edward Island in the Parliament of Canada. (Applause).

Ladies and gentlemen, I just cannot begin to tell you what it meant to me at that time to have that cordial welcome extended to me then; and with the larger experience that comes with the years, I began to realize even better than at that time, just how much it meant to have come to such a hospitable and kindly community as that which received me those many years ago.

The Liberal Sweep

I am going to speak a little of the past tonight, but before doing so, I want to make mention of the one object I had very much in mind in coming to Charlottetown, and that was, to take as early an opportunity as possible as the leader of the Liberal party in Canada, to convey to your Premier and to his colleagues and to the Liberals of Prince Edward Island **the warm congratulations of the Liberals of all Canada upon the great achievement which was recently accomplished in the political world in this part of our Dominion.** (Applause).

This is a time when records are being made in different directions. We have just read in this morning's paper how Sir Malcolm Campbell has succeeded in driving some 300 miles within an hour's time. In other words, he has made a clean sweep and surpassed every record in the broad field of activity to which he has devoted so much of his energy an denthusiasm.

Well, this Island has had a clean sweep, if there ever was one, politically; and this clean sweep has sent inspiration to the Liberals in all parts of this country. (Applause).

Listening the other evening to an outstanding Liberal in Ontario, Premier Hepburn, speaking with regard to the victory which had taken place in Prince Edward Island in the provincial arena, and he said: "What they did there was simply this: **The Liberals got hold of the Island at one end, tipped it up, and tipped all the Tories into the sea!"** (Laughter and applause).

That little simile has remained in my mind ever since, and I hope in the next few weeks, when the 14th of October comes around, all of you good people who have come to understand how well to handle the Island politics, **you will again get at one end of the Island and tip it up and let our Tory friends drop quietly into some peaceful haven for the next few years and let the four gentlemen who have spoken to you tonight represent you as Liberal members in the House of Commons of Canada.** (Applause).

Support Official Candidates

There is a third reason why I am glad to be here this evening. I have spoken in numerous parts of Canada already and I wished to do so to give my support to the official candidates nominated in the present contest.

We all know that in times of campaign we discover that it is with the greatest difficulty we can make selections from the large number of those who are prominent and which will include all we would like to include.

One thing about the Liberal party, it has got so many good men it is hard to choose a candidate, but when a convention has made a choice there is only one thing for all loyal party men and women to do, and that is to get around the choice of the convention and support them loyally and whole-heartedly. (Applause). **I hope you will do that in this constituency** and also in the adjoining constituencies.

I am sure you will return to Parliament my friend, Mr. McLean, who has been one of the most faithful and ablest representatives any constituency could have in the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Grant also has had great political experience and Mr. Sinclair and Mr Larabee are gentlemen who have had experience in the legislative life of the province and I am sure if elected to our Parliament during the next five years they will give not only a good account of themselves but a good account of the Island to all parts of Canada. (Applause).

There are a great many things I would like to say further of an introductory nature, but you are here to hear the questions of the day discussed, and I will not detain you longer than to say that I am very glad indeed to be here this evening and to have had the opportunity of meeting you all. I am sure that the meeting will be a most successful one and that it will be followed by many others in the years to come. (Applause).

Leadership of One Whom Canada Has Had No Greater

Now, I am not going to speak to you tonight as a stranger. I am going to speak to you as one who has had the honor of leading the Liberal party for a number of years, and who has had the honor of leading the Liberal party in the House of Commons for a longer period than any other man in Canada has led any party in the House of Commons. I am going to speak to you as one

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There are a great many things I would like to say further of an introductory nature, but you are here to hear the questions of the day discussed and we are passing through a period of history, not only in our own country but throughout the world, which is one of the most critical which the world has ever viewed.

What the Island Can Do.

I wish to bring home to you what you in this Island can do toward helping not only to lift this province out of the depression by joining with the other provinces, but also lift the other provinces and the Dominion to prosperity. It is a task which I believe can be accomplished and I am going to try to show you tonight in the little time I have been privileged to be associated with you in Prince Edward Island, just why I feel we can do this thing, because we will be doing again what has been done before.

One of the speakers this evening was kind enough to say he knew I had a warm spot in my heart for Prince Edward Island. I wish I could tell you just how warm a spot it is. You know public life is a pretty strenuous sort of existence, We encounter many baffling situations that are extremely difficult to contend with, and when a young man starting out with the great responsibilities of having to lead a great political party, especially when that responsibility came down and begin you career in that province, which has the distinction of being the Cradle of Confederation."

You can imagine how I felt at that time, to be asked to represent the constituency of Prince County, which had been so ably represnted in Parliament.

When that invitation came to me there were many from other parts of Canada as well, but for some reason I felt an attraction to this Island greater at that moment than to any other place.

I think it must have been because there was a feeling of closer attachment to the people.

The Island being smaller gave an opportunity of getting a little nearer than would have been possible otherwise.

I have sometimes thought some of my ancestors must have lived in humble circumstances because I like a cottage more than a house or mansion.

There is something about it that appeals very strongly to my heart and to my soul, and it is the same with regard to this province.

The fact that you were the smallest province of the Dominion, the fact that here to some extent all were grouped together, detached at it were from the other parts of the Dominion, and having a great history, I felt that there was something about it that made a very strong appeal indeed. **I have never been sorry that I accepted that invitation, and I want to say tonight that after sixteen years I am here above all else to thank you once again for having started me on my political path as Prime Minister of Canada.** (Applause).

History Repeating Itself

A reference has been made from this platform tonight to history repeating itself. I wonder if any of you begin to appreciate how closely history is begining to repeat itself in connection with this very election, associated with the period of which I have just been speaking.

I think it will be a surprise to you when I tell you what the parallel is. I must confess it was somewhat of a surprise to myself, when coming over this evening from the mainland I began to think of those years past, when I was associated more intimately with the Island, and again as the leader of the Liberal party. Let me just point out what actually were the circumstances at the time, to go back to the time of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had fifteen years of rule in this country as the Prime Minister of the Liberal administration.

Then we come to 1911 when we had the reciprocity campaign, associated with the desire to get wider markets, and markets near our doors.

I wonder if we haven't something of that kind in connection with this campaign—the need for wider markets and especially the markets near our door. But he was defeated on that great issue, and there ensued a Conservative era under Sir Robert Borden.

Then we come to the period of the War, and the term of Parliament was somewhat lengthened. But after the war was over, the Union Government of Sir Robert Borden continued for a time and then it became, as many here know, simply a Conservative administration. It held on to office long after it was justified in so doing.

Isn't it something of a parallel there again? Sir Robert Borden had been chosen for the purpose of making a union government to help to win the war. When that object was accomplished, that Government should have ended; but it continued on year after year to 1921. **Then the people, feeling the resentment they did at the Government continuing beyond the time and purposes for which it was appointed, showed their resentment in no unmistakable way.** (Applause).

Not a Single Seat

I am inclined to think that we will see in the next few weeks much the same sort of thing. I do not know whether you realize how considerably that resentment made itself felt. **You remember in 1921 when Mr. Meighen was leader of the Conservative party he did not get one single seat in six provinces out of the nine in Canada.** (Applause). That was the result of a party holding on to office long after its term was up. That was the record at that time, and for the reasons I have mentioned.

And now let me draw attention to another fact, and it is this, that through the periods of Conservative administration—it is an historic fact and cannot be refuted, the reasons become apparent when you look into them—when policies are in force that are not helpful to the trade of the country, there always come about periods of depression.

In 1896, the time when Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office, after the regime of Sir John MacDonald and other Conservative leaders carried on the government of the country, the country was in a state of depression, and in that period of depression there arose—as there always do in periods of this kind—a third party, the Patrons of Industry, but you heard only of the Liberal party; and when 1911 came, the battle was not between the Patrons of Industry, the Equal Rights, and all the rest; it was simply between the two oldest historic parties, the Liberal and the Conservative parties.

When Sir Robert Borden came into office, what happened? Again you had the same sort of thing. You had the period of Conservative administration running on down after the war, and there came again hard times of depression, and what was one of the expressions of that depression?

Why, it was again the rise of another third party, this time the Progressive party. Once again the farmers, feeling that the restriction-of-trade policies were doing them an injustice, and being somewhat annoyed, many of the old Liberals joined along with the Conservatives of the former National Government and started up on their own and formed a third party, the Progressive party, a prominent and very formidable party, and carried a great many seats in 1921.

But what happened after 1921? The Liberal administration came into office, the country was lifted out of the depression with the substitution of better trade policies, and what became of the Progressive party? Most of the members merged in the Liberal party itself.

At that time I had the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing gentlemen who had been opposed to me in the House of Commons come and sit beside me, not merely in the House of Commons but in the Cabinet. Who were the leaders in the Progressive party? Hon. Robert Forke, Hon. Thomas Crerar. Both these gentlemen were colleagues of my own, both sat in the Liberal Cabinet, an daround them and around me sat a large number of men who had formerly called themselves Progressives and who had come to see that the Liberal party was a party that was concerned with the well-being of agriculture, the well-being of the great basic industries, and realizing that this was the fact, they took the course which was the right one, the right one in their own interest, the right one in the interests of Canada as a whole, to cooperate with the Liberal members in carrying out the Liberal policies.

So you have the third party disappear.

Third Parties Re-appear Under Conservatives

What has taken place since? Since the Liberal administration went out of office we have had five years of Conservative administration, and in that five years of Conservative administration, how many different parties have we had? First of all you have what is called the C. C. F., the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. That party did not exist, had not been heard of prior to the time Mr. Bennett took office. It held its first important meeting out in Calgary in 1932. It had another important meeting in Regina in 1933. It tried to bring together certain groups interested in labour, other groups interested in agriculture, others interested in activities of some kind or other, to form them all together on the basis of what? **Of discontent with existing times and depression, to get something different, and they formed themselves into what has become and is now, under Mr. Wordsworth, a Socialist party.**

These, too, have come into existence under the Conservative administration of Mr. Bennett. Since prorogation we have had another third party—I suppose it ought to be called a party—the Reconstruction party with Mr. Stevens at the head of it. Where did that party come from? From what does it owe its birth? **It owed its birth again, to discontent, discontent with the government of Mr. Bennett, discontent with Mr. Bennett himself, dislike of Mr. Bennett by Mr. Stevens. Could you have anything clearer than that?** (Applause).

Why Stevens Left

Don't forget when you are thinking of Mr. Stevens' party, that Mr. Stevens was a member of the Conservative administration for over four years. **He has been a member of the Conservative party for 24 years and when he left the Cabinet he didn't leave it on any question of principle, he left it because he said he was not going to apologize to Mr. Joseph Flavelle.** (Applause). **He also said there had been information spread abroad of what had taken place in the Cabinet.** It was not "I am standing for a great principle, I am going to go off and stand for my principles." It was a personal matter. What took place at the end of the session? The Conservative party had caucuses the last few weeks and Mr. Stevens has told us personally, we have his statement, in which he says that he was prepared to go to the Conservative group to the very last day of the session but no invitation was sent to him, and when he asked why he got no notice he was told the Prime Minister said he was not to be invited.

Getting Even

Do you mean to tell me that a party, or the Patrons of Industry, but you heard only of the Liberal party; and when 1911 came, the battle was not between the Patrons of Industry, the Equal Rights, and all the rest; it was simply between the two oldest historic parties, the Liberal and the Conservative parties.

When Sir Robert Borden came into office, what happened? Again you had the same sort of thing. You had the period of Conservative administration running on down after the war, and there came again hard times of depression, and what was one of the expressions of that depression?

Why, it was again the rise of another third party, this time the Progressive party. Once again the farmers, feeling that the restriction-of-trade policies were doing them an injustice, and being somewhat annoyed, many of the old Liberals joined along with the Conservatives of the former National Government and started up on their own and formed a third party, the Progressive party, a prominent and very formidable party, and carried a great many seats in 1921.

But what happened after 1921? The Liberal administration came into office, the country was lifted out of the depression with the substitution of better trade policies, and what became of the Progressive party? Most of the members merged in the Liberal party itself.

At that time I had the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing gentlemen who had been opposed to me in the House of Commons come and sit beside me, not merely in the House of Commons but in the Cabinet. Who were the leaders in the Progressive party? Hon. Robert Forke, Hon. Thomas Crerar. Both these gentlemen were colleagues of my own, both sat in the Liberal Cabinet, an daround them and around me sat a large number of men who had formerly called themselves Progressives and who had come to see that the Liberal party was a party that was concerned with the well-being of agriculture, the well-being of the great basic industries, and realizing that this was the fact, they took the course which was the right one, the right one in their own interest, the right one in the interests of Canada as a whole, to cooperate with the Liberal members in carrying out the Liberal policies.

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Getting Even

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and kept on ever since with the Conservative party.

What I want to bring home is this, that when you are thinking of the situation this country is in today, how we are going to be led out of the situation, how we are going to improve conditions, don't imagine that a party that owes its origin to a decision of that kind is going to be able to succeed. **A house divided against itself is sure to fall.** (Applause). There is nothing making for surer destruction of the House represented by the Conservative party than what is taking place at the present time.

It is all right for Mr. Stevens to call himself a Reconstruction party, but I tell him he is going the wrong way in making that particular attempt. (Applause).

Social Credit Party

You will always see third parties spring out of periods of depression when you have a Conservative administration. There is the Social Credit party in Alberta. The Social Credit party, we are told, are going to put candidates in the field in Alberta. What originated that party? Just exactly the same kind of thing. When there have been hard times and in the stress of existing times, a man tells the people he has found a cure. I am for letting it have the best chance possible, but I do not think it would be wise to try that experiment in two fields at the same time. I do not think it would be wise to experiment in Alberta and in Ottawa at the same time. If it gives the people what it purports it is going to do, if every man and woman going to receive $25.00 a month from the state, and those who are younger going to receive a little less, **if that thing is going to succeed it won't be long before all will want to belong to that party.**

Tory Promises

But don't forget the numerous promises made last time by Mr. Bennett. Don't forget the promises Mr. Stevens is making. When it becomes necessary for political leaders to hold out to the public what is equivalent to bribes with respect to money that has to be paid for out of their own pockets. **Don't forget that the $25 will come ultimately out of the pockets of the people themselves.** Taxation is the only way in the end you can meet the situation, if you don't discover some cure-all that the world has not known up to the present. It is not a patriotic thing to promise you are going to do this and that when it has to come out of the people themselves. I have never done that kind of thing and I never intend to. I don't intend to do it now. I have been saying that certain policies will bring about certain results. I believe in them. I have watched how they worked in the past and I know how they will work in the future. **With regard to Mr. Bennett's policies, we said they were wrong and they have led exactly where we said they would lead.** (Applause).

Now I believe we can take that and apply it with equal force to the people of Canada. We know what certain policies have succeeded in doing in the past; we see no reason why they should not do the same thing again.

The 1919 Period

I come more closely again to the 1919 period to show you just how history repeats itself and how things will work out. I have made it clear that history does repeat itself, in the fact that when you have a Conservative administration you have a time of great spending which ultimately leads to depression in the end, and you have also the rise of third parties.

When you have a Liberal administration you have the country lifted out of the depression into periods of prosperity, and you have the disappearance of the third parties because they are not necessary to serve the interests of the people. (Applause).

We now have a situation as it was in 1919. When Sir Robert Borden came into office in 1911 after the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, there was not only a Conservative government in power at Ottawa, but Conservative governments in office in different parts of Canada, but as the people began to get dissatisfied with the federal administration for one reason or another were denied an opportunity to express their feelings in regard to federal matters, they began to express their feelings through the provincial elections; so that you have your provincial politics mixed up with your federal politics.

Can't Separate the Two

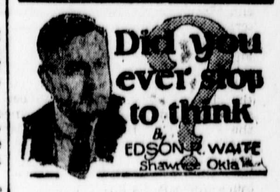
For my part, I do not see how you can wholly separate the two. **If you have wrong trade policies, wrong fiscal policies at Ottawa, so that the country is being strangled in matters of trade and we have not the revenues that otherwise we would have, and our taxation increases, how can any province work out its prob-**



ALSO . . . . NEWS
AND TRAVELTALK
MATINEE 3.15 P. M. EVENING 7 & 8.45 P. M.
MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY
PRINCE EDWARD MATINEE ..... 16c, 26c.
EVENING ..... 26c, 32c, 37c.



CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS
Claude Rains
("The Invisible Man")
Joan Bennett
in
The Man WHO RECLAIMED his HEAD
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE WITH
Lionel Atwill
Baby Jane
PLUS . . . . COMEDY
MON—TUES—WED.
Mat. 3.15 P.M. Eve. 7 & 8.45 P.M.
CAPITOL MAT. 11c—26c. EVE. 26c—32c.



Rogers, Ark. — Quite an interesting city. The Harris Hotel is known as the Palace of the Ozarks. It is truly named. Rogers is surrounded by interesting places. Drove to some of them: Bentonville, Monte Ne, Buena Vista. Everett W. Pate, editor of the Rogers News, says if you spend your vacation here you will live longer.

* * *

There are more newspapers printed and read in the United States and Canada than in all the rest of the world put together.

* * *

Some cities need more attention to business and less oratory; more application of business principles to affairs concerning their city and less devotion on the part of some of its citizens to self-glorification.

* * *

It is quite interesting to reflect how many popular myths have become political gospel and are sincerely believed by a great mass of the people, but have little real foundation in fact.

* * *

Newspaper advertising is a powerful force for good. Men who advertise have learned that it is a force which must be carefully guarded for the good of the people as a whole.

* * *

Too many men put in too much time thinking about the other fellow's salvation and too little about their own.

* * *

The art of "passing the buck" seems to be practiced much by many of our office holders.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the names of those in arrears for School Assessment in the Brackley Point School District No. 166 shall be handed for collection to the Clerk of the County Court if not paid on or before October 1st, 1935.

By Order of Trustees,
GEORGE SHAW,
Secretary.

8-30-fmw 3i.

Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into Yarn and wove into Blankets. The charges are: single yarn 23 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound. Blankets $2.00 and if unlaundered $1.85; it takes five lbs. of wool per Blanket. Wool must be well washed and all dirt and burrs picked out. The size of single yarn is medium ,and doubled yarn fine, medium, coarse and hooking yarn. Put shipper's name on all parcels and owner's name, address and instructions inside. Send by mail or freight. Special price for washed wool with dirt and burrs picked out. Freight will be paid on 100 lb. lots.

WILLIAM CONDON,
65 Queen St., Charlottetown.
6-20-Tues, Thurs. 5 mos.

A little indifference to one's work makes all the difference in the world.

about it but these are facts and are true and it is well to look them squarely in the face.

That is the first thing.

The Strangling of Trade

Mr. Bennett by putting up tariffs has caused other nations to resent our tariffs and the effect has been to strangle trade.

You can't go shipping goods out of a country all the time unless you are prepared to take commodities into the country.

You can't deal with another nation in a way which says we are going to put goods on your market but won't allow you to put your goods into ours.

Some countries can produce certain things which they can sell with profit to other nations and which to other nations it is to their profit to buy. Exchange is the very essence of prosperity. Take it in individual lives. Trade is nothing but exchange. Of the large number I see before me tonight who is there of you who has to do with any commodity at all who could make headway unless you could sell it and obtain for it what you need. **If you are going to make it difficult for a man to exchange you will bring about the condition we have in Canada at the present time.** (Applause)

Bennett And Blasting

There is another thing I think has been very unfortunate in the last five years and that is the attitude of the Government.

After all attitude is an important matter, I mean the way you go about doing a thing. I do not know how you feel, but in the last campaign when I heard Mr. Bennett say he was going to blast his way into the markets of the world, I began to wonder what he was thinking about, when he could use language of that kind.

Suppose a man said "I am going to blast my way into your home, into to your house, into your shop," what would you do. You would say "O, no, you are not. If you are going to come into my house you will knock at the door and I will open it" and that is what has been happening all over the world. **One country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years. You need an entirely different approach if you are going to get rid of that thing.** (Applause.)

To Be Continued

A Princess of Ethiopia Now Living in London

LONDON, Sept. 6.—In the maze of little streets behind Westbourne-grove, London, W., up two flights of dark stairs, lives Princess Asfa Yilma, Princess of Ethiopia, kinswoman of the King of Kings, descendant of the Queen of Sheba.

When I went to visit her, boys were playing cricket against a wall on which they had chalked a wicket. They held up the game for me to pass into the house, in Clydesdale Road.

I found myself in a big, square room, carpeted in purple, with the furniture upholstered in the same color—except for a few slender, gilded chairs.

Over in a corner a great gilded vase full of flowers gave off a powerful Oriental scent. In the midst of the flowers was set a smouldering joss-stick, sending a grey zig-zag of heavy perfume to the ceiling.

Before me stood a person with the fair skin of an Englishwoman, and with carefully waved white hair. Her dress was of mauve silk; she wore mauve-rimmed spectacles.

"People will keep saying I am not a princess," she went on in faultless English, sitting in one of the purple armchairs. "Why should they say these things?

"I am a princess of Ethiopia. I am, in fact, a kinswoman fo the King of Kings. A direct descendant of Menelik I., who was the son of the Queen of Sheba."

"You did not expect to find me in this place?" she asked. "This back-of-beyond of London Well, I came here because it was the only place in which I could get big rooms.

"People are surprised to find me as I am, and not black, with tight, woolly curls. So they say I am not an Ethiopian princess.

"First let me explain that the highland Ethiopian women are not black. They are as I am. My mother and grandmother were both pure Ethiopians. They were as white as I am.

"My mother's family came from the family of Menelik I.—from the Queen of Sheba. The land where they ruled was the source of the Blue Nile, where all the trouble is now.

"King Theodore of Ethiopia (who reigned from 1855 to 1868) conferred the title of Lika Makwas on my grandfather. That is the highest title in the land, next to the king himself. My grandfather was killed protecting the king in battle.

"My great-grandmother was a daughter of King Kenfu of Begemda. She was Princess Wusihan, and she married Prince Asfa Yilma.

"Her daughter married Lika Makwas Johannes Bell, an Englishman from Alnwick, in Northumberland. That was my grandfather.

"Their daughter—my mother—the Princess Yubidar, married my father, the Rev. Theophilus Waldmeier, an Englishman.

"On him King Theodore conferred the title of Prince Asfa Yilma, to make him equal in rank with my mother, the princess. He was the great, trusted friend of the king and his constant companion in Abyssinia.

"My father died in Syria in 1916. He was well known there; he founded the hospitals in Syria.

"My grandfather was the first Britosh Consul in Aleppo. I am Woizero —which means princess—and nobody can take that away from me.

"I was born on Mount Lebanon, in Syria, in an ancient Druse castle. I have been in England for many years. I have never been to Ethiopia.

"I was married first to an Irishman called Arthur Newsom. I lived in Queenstown, Ireland, with him for some years. Now I am married to Captain Algernon Holland, an Englishman.

"He is a musician. But, poor man, all this mechanical music has upset his professional career."

Into the room came a man with the appearance of an Army officer.

"My husband," smiled the princess. "He was deputy director of music at Folkestone. If things do not improve, I shall have to run a band myself—perhaps in the streets."

Princess Asfa Yilma laughed again —not so merrily.

"Well, now you have my story," she said, picking up a photograph of a woman in gorgeous robes. "This is my mother. Those robes were given her by King Theodore. Only those of the blood royal may wear them."

The princess went on to talk of her luncheons with the Ethiopian Charge d'Affaires in London, of her social contact with the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia during his recent visit to Britain.

As I rose to go, she said: "I want people to know my story. It will put an end to this talk about my pretending. Good gracious, why should I pretend?"

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The Liberal Party in Best Position of All Parties to Give Canada Staple Government Needed in Canada Today

Return of a Liberal Administration will Mean a Return to National Confidence and Prosperity, said Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in Addressing the Great Mass Meeting in Charlottetown on Thursday Evening, when the Liberal Policies were Eloquently and Effectively Presented. Substantial majority for New Government is Absolutely Essential.

Following is the conclusion of the report of the speech given by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in the Charlottetown Forum last Thursday.

Mr. King, who had pointed out that as a result of Bennett's "blasting" policy, one country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years, continued as follows:

Now, these are a number of things for practical men and women to think of themselves.

Remember all of us who were representatives then are truly just as much representatives; we are there to act on your behalf; it is your business. Now, it is a big business, the business of the country, and particularly in hard times such as the present, and you will do well to ask yourselves the question that every business man asks himself when he will engage anyone to do anything on his behalf. Has he regard to all the circumstances? Which is the best thing to do at the present time? Perhaps one man is better in one kind of condition, and another in another. Business men and the farmers look at things like that when they have to retain solicitors. "He is going to do this work for me, and I must have regard for the thing that has got to be done."

I say you are taking all the circumstances into consideration in making up your mind which party you are going to entrust just now, as your advisor during the next five years. **I have grounds for believing that the return of the Liberal party, with its Liberal policies of the right kind, will bring this country out of the depression.** (Applause.)

If I didn't have reason to believe that the application of certain principles and policies, that are the opposite to those we are having at the present time, will help to bring this country out of the position in which it is, **I would not go before my fellow Canadians and ask them to support the Liberal party at the present time.** (Applause).

Conditions are too serious. No man wants power simply for the sake of power, unless he felt he was going to be of real value. I believe that the policies that have been carried on in this country for the past five years have been wrong policies.

Prolonged the Depression

I do not blame the Conservative party for all we have had in the way of depression. What I do blame them for is putting in force policies which have served to prolong the depression, haking it a greater depression than it otherwise woul dhave been. (Applause).

I want to speak of one or two in particluar, and the one above all others I want to take exception to most strongly, **is the Conservative policy of having raised the tariff higher and higher and higher against different nations, against the British Empire itself. I say there was no necessity for anything of the kind; there was no demand for it.** (Applause).

In the last general elections there was not a demand for an increase of tariff to any considerable degree. I remember very well the discussion that took place in the last campaign. We all realized a depression was coming on; we also realized certain countries were becoming more and more nationalistic, putting up tariff walls of their own; and as Liberals we looked more than ever toward Britain and the British market, we knew if we were friendly in our attitude they would be equally friendly, and we tried to adjust our policies in that direction.

But I know throughout Canada, there was no demand for the raising of the tariff at that time.

As soon as Mr. Bennett came into office he immediately put up the tariff. He went over to England and told them they ought to change their fiscal policy. **He said the only way he would give a British preference was not to lower tariffs but to keep them where they were and put them up against other countries, and he put them up high. In many cases they** far as numbers are concerned.

You hear a lot of talk about protection being necessary. You hear it said, "If you elect Mr. King and the Liberals and they begin to lower the tariffs, what will happen? You will all be out of employment."

Well, you are out of employment now, in many cases, as the result of the high protection; and I want to say that if you turn back to the days of the Liberal administration when we had lower tariffs, you had a period of greater employment during all that time than you had in Canada at any time. (Applause).

What has been the result? Let me give you just one example. Take the United States.

A couple of years ago the President of the United States intimated that he had received power from Congress to make special agreements with countries prepared to make agreements with the United States,—reciprocal agreements to mutual advantage.

Naturally Canada being the closest to the United States, I am sure the President thought of a reciprocal agreement with Canada. But the Conservatives were going to blast their way into the people's houses. In matters of trade you have to take the attitude that if you are going to trade with us you will have to come across yourself and you will have to negotiate along the line of free relationship. What happened? Take some of the countries that did not say they were going to blast their way into the markets of the world.

Take Belgium, an agreement has been made between the United States and that country; also with the United States and Sweden. Brazil is another country very similar to our own and Brazil has made an agreement with the United States. Cuba has made an agreement. They have got into the market and they are there today and are getting a foothold and it is going to be difficult for another country to get in. With our theories of economic warfare we have been losing markets. (Applause).

Britain, the Argentine and other countries have been finding it possible to make arrangements with other markets, not by blasting their way, but by saying, "we are here to trade if necessary or barter."

They have been getting a foothold in different markets and that is what is going to make it very serious for any Government in Canada.

There are many markets we should have had that have been taken away from us. That is the great mistake, I think, that has been made, and a mistaken attitude. There is a mistake in the way the policy has been put into force. May I point this out and I am quite clear about there having been a mistake made.

When the Liberal administration came into office in 1921 we found tariffs very high, but not prohibitive, like today

We found not only that, but we found the country in a depressed condition, when money was being paid out of the Federal treasury for unemployment relief.

We said it may be necessary to use money to help a temporary situation. You can't let people starve but you can't go on dealing with the unemployment question by simply taking money out of the public treasury and distributing it by millions through the country. (Applause).

Something to Start Business

You have got to do something that will start business itself. We said one way to get this country under way is to reduce the tariffs in some direction, not wipe them out altogether but reduce them so they will help our great basic industries. (Applause).

Last night I was speaking, as you know, of trade generally and many of you were kind enough to listen in to what I was saying in Halifax. I am not going to repeat that tonight, but I will go just a step further and speak of a part of the Liberal program as set out in our statement in the Liberal Opposition issued a couple of years ago, and that is, the import-

Reduced the Cost of Living

We said that is not enough.

We said there are very heavy taxes on the people, which affect the cost of living, and where the cost of living is high it is going to be equally difficult to develop your industries, because all these costs have to be carried into the price. **By lessening taxation, commodities sell at a less price but the producer gets a chance to sell a larger quantity of commodities because the price is at a figure where people can purchase. He will get more money because he will sell more commodities.**

And in the other case, where the price is high, the bigger percentage of it has to go into the cost of production, the labour he hires, the cost for all the things he purchases in his home, and the taxaton that has to be paid.

These prices, for the most part, are the immediate taxation. That is what puts the figure up.

You talk of having a high price. Well, that price represents one-third taxes and one-third high cost of manufacture and implements.

It is not going to help the producers, in comparison to prices that will have very little of taxation, very little in the cost of production, but the great balance to go to the man who has produced from his labour and toil. This is the foundation of all economic growth. (Applause).

Reduction in Taxation

We found a Sales Tax that had to be put on, something like 6 per cent., in order to balance the budget. **We began by removing that tax altogether from a large number of commodities.** We exempted the things needed by people in their homes from that tax. We allowed it to remain on others, because we had to get revenue, **but we gradually got that tax down from 6 to 1 per cent. We reduced the cost of production and reduced the cost of living, in that way enabling the people to produce and sell at a lower price but we had larger markets as a consequence.**

When you compete in foreign markets the price is an all-important factor and if your cost of production is high and if your cost of living is high at home, you can't hold your own against countries that have lower cost of production and lower cost of living The whole policy is sound.

Take for instance, the motor and agricultural implements. The motor is affecting all classes.

We said we were going to reduce the cost of motor vehicles.

We had an enquiry but no sooner had we announced that policy when a delegation came to Ottawa, (as large almost as this vast audience tonight), a delegation sent down, I think in a large part, by people telling them we were going to ruin a lot of them.

We reduced the tax on motor cars and more cars were sold than before and because a larger quantity were sold there were a larger number of men employed than before. (Applause). The same thing was true in regard to agricultural implements and other things and we will deal with the same things as we did in the past. **We will lower the high duties that have been put on strangling the trade. We will reduce them step by step. We will seek particularly those things which affect the great basic industries of our country and lower the duties on them. In that connection motor cars and agricultural implements will come up for consideration by the Government when we are returned to power.** (Applause).

Attacks on Capital

I want to say in regard to our basic industries that I take exception to some things being said by other public men today public men of some other parties. In an effort to take advantage of distressed conditions and to emphasize the stress some of our men are talking about capital as though capital itself were a curse. They are making a direct attack upon the capitalistic system.

essentials of carrying on the production of the land? (Applause).

Labour and capital are as necessary to each other for further production as the two blades of a shear are to each other to perform the function the shear is supposed to perform. But labour and capital by themselves can do nothing. The only thing that will make them work is the "bolt" of confidence that unites the two. **You must have them fastened in relation to each other by a bolt that will hold them together in relationship that will enable them to play their part.** (Applause).

Restoration of Confidence

That is what we want,—a restoration of confidence in our country, and in the determination of whatever government is in office ot see that confidence is going to be restored. (Applause).

In our great basic industries here —such as mining—there is every reason in the world why in the industrial line there should be enough capital invested in Canada to help to raise this country out of depression into prosperity. What can you do in the mining industry unless you can get somebody to trust their capital for labour to work with to aid the production?

What we have to do is to use common sense. In this country today in the banks quantities of money are locked up. Why? **Because men are afraid to put it into any industry for fear it will be lost entirely or disappear in a short time.** You must get confidence restored, and give people a feeling in our own and other lands that we are going to go ahead and not experimenting forever on things that may bring destruction instead of strengthening our path.

When you get that confidence, men and women will start investing again. The money is there, but it won't come out today; you know it. Every man and woman in this audience who has a little money knows how carefully it is being guarded. If you think you are going to lose it by investing it, you are going to hold onto it.

Substantial Majority Needed

I hope the people will see to it that whatever party they return to power is returned by a large enough majority to ensure in the minds not only of our own people, but in the minds of people in other countries, that there is going to be in this country a government which will be constitutionally able to carry on the business of the country in a stable way. (Applause).

I speak of this because I have had some experience in this way. When we came in in 1921 we had only a majority of one. I know that time and time again when I would have liked, and my colleagues would have liked to have put through a measure we believed to be in the public interest, and when we discussed this measure in caucus and began to consider the whole thing, we could not count with any degree of certainty on this measure making progress through the House of Commons because of the opposing forces against us.

A government in Canada in the next few years will need a very substantial and solid majority, and more so for this reason: All legislation to be passed must go through both Houses of Parliament, and the Senate of Canada today is two-thirds Conservative. **What chance are the Liberal measures going to have of being inaugurated unless there is such an overwhelming backing on the part of the people of Canada to the Liberal policies that no Senate would dare to oppose the will and wish of the people as expressed in the general election.** (Loud applause).

Here again I am speaking of practical things. I am speaking of things in your own interest and I leave this matter with you at this point. I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that the hour is getting on, that I have not time to touch on other things, but I hope I have made clear to you that these are not ordinary times.

You wouldn't treat an election at

The speaker said history was repeating itself. I wonder if anyone of you know how true that statement is. What is the difference between democracy and dictatorship?

The whole difference lies in whether the people's representatives control the executive or whether the executive controls the representatives. (Applause). 100 years ago in Ontario the people were returning representatives to Parliament but the representatives did not compose the Cabinet.

The Governor came out from the old world and selected the men he wished to govern the country—the executive.

It became impossible to have the will and wish of the people carried out under that arrangement and what Mackenzie and those associated with him sought to do was simply to bring about a change in Canada that had come about in Britain, whereby the executive became representatives of the House of Commons and whereby the government would be so changed that those who were performing executive duties would have to do the will and wish of the Legislative body and be responsible to the legislative body, the legislative body determining what amount should be spent and for what purposes it should be spent.

Control of the purse was the important thing . As long as you had an executive collecting and spending revenues by simply giving a statement to the people, you had no real control of affairs.

The great struggle for responsible government was to subject the executive to the control of the representatives of the people as a whole. (Applause).

Now that was a long struggle. It cost some lives and sent others into exile, but it did help to bring into this counry a condition of parliamentary government which allowed the people control.

Those of the present generation have become so accustomed to our parliament being a free parliament,—the people's representatives exercising control over the executive—that they seem to think there is no danger of losing that.

Let me point out one of two little things which will show you in a few minutes how completely we have changed, and how true it is, as my friend said here tonight, that history is again repeating itself, in that we are having today, only in a different form, **the same old struggle to see if we can get again the control of Parliament, in the true sense of the word, over the executive.** (Applause).

The Unemployment Question

How has Mr. Bennett dealt with the question of unemployment? He has dealt with it, for the most part, by taking away the whole question from the Parliament of Canada and putting it in the hands of the executive.

He is asking Parliament not to vote so much money for this project and that project, giving reasons to Parliament why this amount was fixed at that and what purpose it was for; but he simply said: "You must give me the right to draw out the amount of money I like out of the public treasury to meet this question of unemployment." In other words, what has been spoken of as a "blank cheque."

After further discussing this matter, Mr. King said:

"We have no Parliament today, but Mr. Bennett takes the authority which he got from the previous Parliament to take out of the public treasury whatever sums of money he pleases, to spend it in any way, during this very time of a general election, so long as he simply writes on the Order-in-Council by which this money is to be spent that is to deal with the question of unemployment.

Mr. Bennett asked Parliament to give him authority, because he said conditions were so serious, that the parliamentary method was the wrong way and that these were times and conditions when he must act quickly —to give him power to enact by Order-in-Council and by the Executive alone, not by Parliament, any measure that he thought necessary for the peace, order and good government of the country.

All he has to do to put through a particular measure today is to simply pass an Order-in-Council under that authority. (Applause).

That was never intended by those who framed our constitution that that power should be given by an Executive.

I told him, as leader of the Opposition, very plainly that if he needed anything more for peace, order and good government, tell us what it is, and if it appeals to this Parliament we will pass it, but don't ask us to give you the authority when Parliament is not in session to enact any order you please. (Applause).

The Marketing Act

I have in my hand ... copy of the

Not So in Britain

Now Great Britain has a much larger problem to deal with than we have, and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to pass over control by a blank cheque. (Applause). When I was in England I discussed with many Members of Parliament what they had been doing to meet situations and they were perfectly horrified when they heard that our House of Commons has parted with the control of the purse.

No British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to legislate for peace, order and good government during a perid of general election and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to take away from the House of Commons the control of external trade and put it in the hands of a group of men which they may use as they please.

It is all right for Mr. Bennett to say, "Judge me by what I have done."

No man ever comes along when he knows the people are critical, but get power first, get past one general election, if you can, and come back with all power and see how they will be used.

The Growth of Dictatorship

What has happened since the war in some of the European countries? We all remember, everyone in this room will remember, it is only a few years ago, when Grmany had a parliament, when Italy had a parliament, even in Russia there was the dawning of a parliament. What have they today? Parliaments are a nuisance, something to get rid of. In Germany you have parliament wiped out except when the dictator calls them together. No representatives are called togethr to discuss what thy have to say. That sort of thing leads inevitably not merely to great control on the part of the executive, but it comes sooner or later to lead to control of what you are allowed to think and say and what you are allowed to write. Take Germany and Italy for instance, how much freedom is allowed for you to think if you disagree.

What Manion Said

Only last night, speaking not very far from here Honourable Dr. Manion, and it is very interesting how he said it, said if Mr. King were to have criticized the Government in some of the other countries of the world as Leader of the Opposition as he is criti-

it for particular interests? (Cheers).

That is the battle we are up against in this present campaign, and I hope the people of Canada, for the sake of preserving universal liberty not only in this country or others as well, as an example to the world, will, when the 14th of October comes round, register such a verdict against the present administration that there will be no mistaking the fact that the people of Canada not only know what liberty is but are prepared and determined to defend their liberties and ensure freedom with every possible power and strength that is within their minds. (Renewed cheering).

I say this is a chance not only to do your own country a service but to help to check this thing sweeping over the world today, whereby instead of responsible institutions we are getting these dictatorial governments (that is, dictatorships) established in all parts of the world.

Leader is Everything

I am not speaking of the people of Italy, I am not speaking of the people of Russia. I am not speaking of the people of Germany; I am speaking of this conditoin of things where the leader is everything, where he becomes a dictator, where all the men who sit around him are simply his creatures, unable to utter any sentence without being muzzled if they do not hold the same views that he has.

Closing Peroration

In this little community, with its fine history, with its great background of Confederation itself, in this Island from whence has sprung that which has made our great Dominion, I hope you, my friends, will with no uncertain conditions, send back to the Parliament of Canada four representatives each determined not only to stand foursquare for your liberty but to maintain it not only for themselves but for others as well. (Loud cheers).

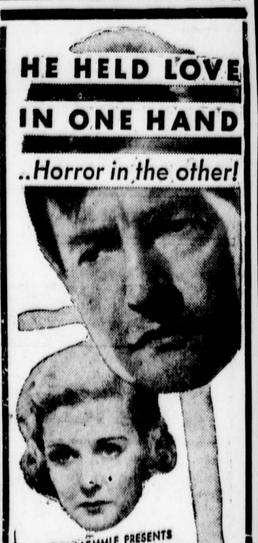
In doing so you will be carrying out, in a very real way, those words which appear on the Confederation tablet:

"Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew."

Let us not forget in these times the world is ceasing to believe in LAST TAKE—KINK SPEECH ... **Providence but beginning to think in terms of matter, material forces, forgetting altogether that this world is not a material world but a spiritual world. Men and women are something other than mere bodies and** carcasses. Men and women are hu-



COMING THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY
Vaudeville on the Stage
Rusty, Reuben Boys—Hillbilly—Comedy



Roosevelt Delighted

HYDE PARK, N.Y., Sept. 3—President Roosevelt was informed tonight by Secretary of State Hull the American land lease in Ethiopia had been cancelled and he expressed his "delight." The president, at his upstate home, learned of the cancellation over the telephone.

"The president is greatly delighted" said Stephen T. Early, a secretary, "because he regarded the contract so upsetting to the peace negotiations."

Social Credit Will Contest All Seats in Saskatchewan

SASKATOON, Sept. 5—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Arnold, Saskatoon commission merchant, announced today that he would proceed immediately with organization of a Saskatchewan Social Credit party which will attempt to enter a candidate in each of the 21 Federal constituencies of Saskatchewan for the coming election.

Major Douglas to Advise Aberhart

EDMONTON, Sept. 4—Major C. H. Douglas, the Scottish engineer who founded Social Credit, will play an important part in establishing the system in Alberta it became apparent today. He holds a retainer as financial adviser to the province and is expected here shortly.

At the conclusion of the first real cabinet session of the Aberhart government the premier announced today he had cabled Douglas, asking if he had all the information he desired before leaving for Canada. If Douglas has the information, he will leave for Alberta immediately, if not he will be supplied with facts and figures, Aberhart said. In any event

ambulance surgeon, morgue attendants and newspapermen failed in efforts to entice the growling dog from the room.

Meat, bones, a rubber ball and coaxing failed. Finally Humane Society attendants dropped a net over the dog and removed him from the house, while Mrs. Bell's body was taken to the morgue.

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...that as a result of Bennett's "blasting" policy, one country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years, continued as follows:

Now, these are a number of things for practical men and women to think of themselves.

Remember all of us who were representatives then are truly just as much representatives; we are there to act on your behalf; it is your business. Now, it is a big business, the business of the country, and particularly in hard times such as the present, and you will do well to ask yourselves the question that every business man asks himself when he will engage anyone to do anything on his behalf. Has he regard to all the circumstances? Which is the best thing to do at the present time? Perhaps one man is better in one kind of condition, and another in another. Business men and the farmers look at things like that when they have to retain solicitors. "He is going to do this work for me, and I must have regard for the thing that has got to be done."

I say you are taking all the circumstances into consideration in making up your mind which party you are going to entrust just now, as your advisor during the next five years. **I have grounds for believing that the return of the Liberal party, with its Liberal policies of the right kind, will bring this country out of the depression.** (Applause.)

If I didn't have reason to believe that the application of certain principles and policies, that are the opposite to those we are having at the present time, will help to bring this country out of the position in which it is, **I would not go before my fellow Canadians and ask them to support the Liberal party at the present time.** (Applause).

Conditions are too serious. No man wants power simply for the sake of power, unless he felt he was going to be of real value. I believe that the policies that have been carried on in this country for the past five years have been wrong policies.

Prolonged the Depression

I do not blame the Conservative party for all we have had in the way of depression. What I do blame them for is putting in force policies which have served to prolong the depression, making it a greater depression than it otherwise woul dhave been. (Applause).

I want to speak of one or two in particluar, and the one above all others I want to take exception to most strongly, **is the Conservative policy of having raised the tariff higher and higher and higher against different nations, against the British Empire itself. I say there was no necessity for anything of the kind; there was no demand for it.** (Applause).

In the last general elections there was not a demand for an increase of tariff to any considerable degree. I remember very well the discussion that took place in the last campaign. We all realized a depression was coming on; we also realized certain countries were becoming more and more nationalistic, putting up tariff walls of their own; and as Liberals we looked more than ever toward Britain and the British market, we knew if we were friendly in our attitude they would be equally friendly, and we tried to adjust our policies in that direction.

But I know throughout Canada, there was no demand for the raising of the tariff at that time.

As soon as Mr. Bennett came into office he immediately put up the tariff. He went over to England and told them they ought to change their fiscal policy. **He said the only way he would give a British preference was not to lower tariffs but to keep them where they were and put them up against other countries, and he put them up high. In many cases they ceased to be even what could be called protection tariffs and became prohibitory tariffs.**

Protection and Wages

You have heard it said that protection means higher wages for the working man, that protection, above all, is in the interests of the working man, that as you help the working man you would help the farmers in the country.

There has never been a time in Canada, there has never been a time in any other country in the world, as far as I konw, when we had as much in the way of protection as we have had in Canada these last five years; and there has never been a time in history when there was such a large number of unemployed and when wages were as low as they have been in the past five years. (Applause).

That should answer once and for all this talk that protection is necessary for the working man. Protection is necessary to create monopolies, protection is necessary to create combines, protection is one way whereby you can so restrict production, to control the market, to keep the prices up, and give a higher return to capital. But what about labour? Labour remains what it is, as ...

...Liberals and they begin to lower the tariffs, what will happen? You will all be out of employment."

Well, you are out of employment now, in many cases, as the result of the high protection; and I want to say that if you turn back to the days of the Liberal administration when we had lower tariffs, you had a period of greater employment during all that time than you had in Canada at any time. (Applause).

What has been the result? Let me give you just one example. Take the United States.

A couple of years ago the President of the United States intimated that he had received power from Congress to make special agreements with countries prepared to make agreements with the United States,—reciprocal agreements to mutual advantage.

Naturally Canada being the closest to the United States, I am sure the President thought of a reciprocal agreement with Canada. But the Conservatives were going to blast their way into the people's houses. In matters of trade you have to take the attitude that if you are going to trade with us you will have to come across yourself and you will have to negotiate along the line of free relationship. What happened? Take some of the countries that did not say they were going to blast their way into the markets of the world.

Take Belgium, an agreement has been made between the United States and that country; also with the United States and Sweden. Brazil is another country very similar to our own and Brazil has made an agreement with the United States. Cuba has made an agreement. They have got into the market and they are there today and are getting a foothold and it is going to be difficult for another country to get in. With our theories of economic warfare we have been losing markets. (Applause).

Britain, the Argentine and other countries have been finding it possible to make arrangements with other markets, not by blasting their way, but by saying, "we are here to trade if necessary or barter."

They have been getting a foothold in different markets and that is what is going to make it very serious for any Government in Canada.

There are many markets we should have had that have been taken away from us. That is the great mistake, I think, that has been made, and a mistaken attitude. There is a mistake in the way the policy has been put into force. May I point this out and I am quite clear about there having been a mistake made.

When the Liberal administration came into office in 1921 we found tariffs very high, but not prohibitive, like today

We found not only that, but we found the country in a depressed condition, when money was being paid out of the Federal treasury for unemployment relief.

We said it may be necessary to use money to help a temporary situation. You can't let people starve but you can't go on dealing with the unemployment question by simply taking money out of the public treasury and distributing it by millions through the country. (Applause).

Something to Start Business

You have got to do something that will start business itself. We said one way to get this country under way is to reduce the tariffs in some direction, not wipe them out altogether but reduce them so they will help our great basic industries. (Applause).

Last night I was speaking, as you know, of trade generally and many of you were kind enough to listen in to what I was saying in Halifax. I am not going to repeat that tonight, but I will go just a step further and speak of a part of the Liberal program as set out in our statement in the Liberal Opposition issued a couple of years ago, and that is, the importnace of the basic industries of the country, **because prosperity depends more than anything else upon its great basic industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing. Those are the great primary productions of the country, and if those industries are not developed we cannot begin to take this country out of depression into prosperity.** (Applause).

Our manufacturing industry depends upon the successful development of our primary industry, and as you can cheapen the cost of production of the primary industry and make possible the use of this raw material at a less cost, you are helping your manufacturers, you bring purchasing power into this country by selling your goods in other countries of the world.

That was the object we had in mind to bring about, if we possibly could, and so we said we will try to reduce the duty on the implements of production in the great basic industries of the country, to make, if we can, farming a little more profitable to the farmer by reducing the duty on the implements he has to use. The same with those who are mining, the same with those who are in the fishing and lumbering industries. And we did very considerably.

...on the people, which affect the cost of living, and where the cost of living is high it is going to be equally difficult to develop your industries, because all these costs have to be carried into the price. **By lessening taxation, commodities sell at a less price but the producer gets a chance to sell a larger quantity of commodities because the price is at a figure where people can purchase. He will get more money because he will sell more commodities.**

And in the other case, where the price is high, the bigger percentage of it has to go into the cost of production, the labour he hires, the cost for all the things he purchases in his home, and the taxaton that has to be paid.

These prices, for the most part, are the immediate taxation. That is what puts the figure up.

You talk of having a high price. Well, that price represents one-third taxes and one-third high cost of manufacture and implements.

It is not going to help the producers, in comparison to prices that will have very little of taxation, very little in the cost of production, but the great balance to go to the man who has produced from his labour and toil. This is the foundation of all economic growth. (Applause).

Reduction in Taxation

We found a Sales Tax that had to be put on, something like 6 per cent., in order to balance the budget. **We began by removing that tax altogether from a large number of commodities.** We exempted the things needed by people in their homes from that tax. We allowed it to remain on others, because we had to get revenue, **but we gradually got that tax down from 6 to 1 per cent. We reduced the cost of production and reduced the cost of living, in that way enabling the people to produce and sell at a lower price but we had larger markets as a consequence.**

When you compete in foreign markets the price is an all-important factor and if your cost of production is high and if your cost of living is high at home, you can't hold your own against countries that have lower cost of production and lower cost of living The whole policy is sound.

Take for instance, the motor and agricultural implements. The motor is affecting all classes.

We said we were going to reduce the cost of motor vehicles.

We had an enquiry but no sooner had we announced that policy when a delegation came to Ottawa, (as large almost as this vast audience tonight), a delegation sent down. I think in a large part, by people telling them we were going to ruin a lot of them.

We reduced the tax on motor cars and more cars were sold than before and because a larger quantity were sold there were a larger number of men employed than before. (Applause). The same thing was true in regard to agricultural implements and other things and we will deal with the same things as we did in the past. **We will lower the high duties that have been put on strangling the trade. We will reduce them step by step. We will seek particularly those things which affect the great basic industries of our country and lower the duties on them. In that connection moter cars and agricultural implements will come up for consideration by the Government when we are returned to power.** (Applause).

Attacks on Capital

I want to say in regard to our basic industries that I take exception to some things being said by other public men today public men of some other parties. In an effort to take advantage of distressed conditions and to emphasize the stress some of our men are talking about capital as though capital itself were a curse. They are making a direct attack upon the capitalistic system.

Everyone knows there is room for improvement in regard to every system, but when you direct your attack against capital you begin at that very moment to show you have not the slightest appreciation of how industry itself is carried on I don't care whether it is a socialist state or a communist state, you can't get on without capital. Some men may have more than their share, and it is very proper we should graduate the income tax and succession duties, which will bring us on a level of what we possess. But apart from those things I am speaking of the part capital plays in industry. I say there are two things needed, one of them is labour and the other is capital. Let me ask you if you start out in any basic industry, agriculture, mining, lumbering fishing, you have labour, but can you do anything before you have capital? **Any wealth used for the production of further wealth is capital and you need capital in order to help develop the industries of the country.**

How are you going to get capital invested in this country in these great basic industries if public men go around the country denouncing one of the great factors of production as though it was an enemy of mankind, instead of, if properly used and properly controlled, one of the great ...as the two blades of a shear are to each other to perform the function the shear is supposed to perform. But labour and capital by themselves can do nothing. The only thing that will make them work is the "bolt" of confidence that unites the two. **You must have them fastened in relation to each other by a bolt that will hold them together in relationship that will enable them to play their part.** (Applause).

Restoration of Confidence

That is what we want,—a restoration of confidence in our country, and in the determination of whatever government is in office ot see that confidence is going to be restored. (Applause).

In our great basic industries here—such as mining—there is every reason in the world why in the industrial line there should be enough capital invested in Canada to help to raise this country out of depression into prosperity. What can you do in the mining industry unless you can get somebody to trust their capital for labour to work with to aid the production?

What we have to do is to use common sense. In this country today in the banks quantities of money are locked up. Why? **Because men are afraid to put it into any industry for fear it will be lost entirely or disappear in a short time.** You must get confidence restored, and give people a feeling in our own and other lands that we are going to go ahead and not experimenting forever on things that may bring destruction instead of strengthening our path.

When you get that confidence, men and women will start investing again. The money is there, but it won't come out today; you know it. Every man and woman in this audience who has a little money knows how carefully it is being guarded. If you think you are going to lose it by investing it, you are going to hold onto it.

Substantial Majority Needed

I hope the people will see to it that whatever party they return to power is returned by a large enough majority to ensure in the minds not only of our own people, but in the minds of people in other countries, that there is going to be in this country a government which will be constitutionally able to carry on the business of the country in a stable way. (Applause).

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Here again I am speaking of practical things. I am speaking of things in your own interest and I leave this matter with you at this point. I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that the hour is getting on, that I have not time to touch on other things, but I hope I have made clear to you that these are not ordinary times.

You wouldn't treat an election at this time as a horse race or a show or think you are going to have fun with the speakers.

A Serious Business

It is a serious business, and there is not a man or woman here or who is within sound of my voice whose lives will not be better or worse as a result of what takes place on the 14th of October next.

You have been given reason by an all-wise Being to use, and I ask you in the campaign don't allow yourself to be swayed by prejudice, but ask yourself what is going to be the best thing for yourself and the best thing as a consequence, to our country as well.

Battle for Responsible Government

Let me conclude with a further word referring again to history repeating itself.

I was very much touched to hear on this platform in this part of Canada the kind reference made by one speaker to my mother's father—William Lyon Mtckenzie—who 100 years ago was battling in Ontario for the right of the people to govern themselves against an Executive that had taken pretty well the power of government in its own hands.

...executive duties would have to do the will and wish of the Legislative body and be responsible to the legislative body, the legislative body determining what amount should be spent and for what purposes it should be spent.

Control of the purse was the important thing . As long as you had an executive collecting and spending revenues by simply giving a statement to the people, you had no real control of affairs.

The great struggle for responsible government was to subject the executive to the control of the representatives of the people as a whole. (Applause).

Now that was a long struggle. It cost some lives and sent others into exile, but it did help to bring into this counry a condition of parliamentary government which allowed the people control.

Those of the present generation have become so accustomed to our parliament being a free parliament,—the people's representatives exercising control over the executive—that they seem to think there is no danger of losing that.

Let me point out one of two little things which will show you in a few minutes how completely we have changed, and how true it is, as my friend said here tonight, that history is again repeating itself, in that we are having today, only in a different form, **the same old struggle to see if we can get again the control of Parliament, in the true sense of the word, over the executive.** (Applause).

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All he has to do to put through a particular measure today is to simply pass an Order-in-Council under that authority. (Applause).

That was never intended by those who framed our constitution that that power should be given by an Executive.

I told him, as leader of the Opposition, very plainly that if he needed anything more for peace, order and good government, tell us what it is, and if it appeals to this Parliament we will pass it, but don't ask us to give you the authority when Parliament is not in session to enact any order you please. (Applause).

The Marketing Act

I have in my hand a copy of the Marketing Act. He has told the farmers to get together as producers and do this and that, but it has a great deal more than that. It provides for dealing with anything manufactured from the products named there, and they include nearly all the basic products. The manufacturers too can come together in a combine or monopoly and pass regulations excluding everybdoy else, and fix fees and penalties for anybody who will not be a part of their group, and they can carry on under the law.

Mr. Bennett is giving here power to the Executive itself to control the external trade of this country, to prohibit the export of any commodity or to prohibit the import of any commodity that comes within the things that are called for in this measure, and I say they include a lot of our imports and exports. (Applause.

That can be done by the executive itself. **I always thought that matters that affect taxation were most sacred obligations of the people's representatives but they are all taken away and are in Mr. Bennett's hands today and have been in his hands between the sessions of Parliament for the last five years.** (Applause). We have gone on each year sanctioning this sort of thing, because he passed this law we were silnced.



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Vaudeville on the Stage

Rusty, Reuben Boys—Hillbilly—Comedy

Not So in Britain

Now Great Britain has a much larger problem to deal with than we have, and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to pass over control by a blank cheque. (Applause). When I was in England I discussed with many Members of Parliament what they had been doing to meet situations and they were perfectly horrified when they heard that our House of Commons has parted with the control of the purse.

No British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to legislate for peace, order and good government during a perid of general election and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to take away from the House of Commons the control of external trade and put it in the hands of a group of men which they may use as they please.

It is all right for Mr. Bennett to say, "Judge me by what I have done."

No man ever comes along when he knows the people are critical, but get power first, get past one general election, if you can, and come back with all power and see how they will be used.

The Growth of Dictatorship

What has happened since the war in some of the European countries? We all remember, everyone in this room will remember, it is only a few years ago, when Grmany had a parliament, when Italy had a parliament, even in Russia there was the dawning of a parliament. What have they today? Parliaments are a nuisance, something to get rid of. In Germany you have parliament wiped out except when the dictator calls them together. No representatives are called togethr to discuss what thy have to say. That sort of thing leads inevitably not merely to great control on the part of the executive, but it comes sooner or later to lead to control of what you are allowed to think and say and what you are allowed to write. Take Germany and Italy for instance, how much freedom is allowed for you to think if you disagree.

What Manion Said

Only last night, speaking not very far from here Honourable Dr. Manion, and it is very interesting how he said it, said if Mr. King were to have criticized the Government in some of the other countries of the world as Leader of the Opposition as he is criticizing the Government he would be sent into exile.

Reference to National Government

That is perfectly true and that is what I want to bring home to the people of Canada, that this dictatorship business means, and you will see it if you get a National Government, a government composed of men who have all things arranged and so that if any one else if he expressed views contrary to the government, out he goes, not only out of politics but out of the country into exile, like my poor old grandfather had to do. That is one reason why as a Liberal I am proud to stand on this plank and preserve the rights and liberties of those who have gone before us. (Applause).

The Task of Liberalism

Liberalism has a great task. It is not merely that of continuing to widen the boundaries of freedom but to conserve and preserve what has already been attained.

What is the good of all your national services or anything else if you lost your liberty to speak, think and to write, if you lost your control over the treasury, over trade, if you lost the right to legislate and it passed into the hands of men who will use it for particular interests? (Cheers).

That is the battle we are up against in this present campaign, and I hope the people of Canada, for the sake of preserving universal liberty not only in this country or others as well, as an example to the world, will, when the 14th of October comes round, register such a verdict against the present administration that there will be no mistaking the fact that the people of Canada not only know what liberty is but are prepared and determined to defend their liberties and ensure freedom with every possible power and strength that is within their minds. (Renewed cheering).

I say this is a chance not only to do your own country a service but to help to check this thing sweeping over the world today, whereby instead of responsible institutions we are getting these dictatorial governments (that is, dictatorships) established in all parts of the world.

Leader is Everything

I am not speaking of the people of Italy, I am not speaking of the people of Russia, I am not speaking of the people of Germany; I am speaking of this conditoin of things where the leader is everything, where he becomes a dictator, where all the men who sit around him are simply his creatures, unable to utter any sentence without being muzzled if they do not hold the same views that he has.

Closing Peroration

In this little community, with its fine history, with its great background of Confederation itself, in this Island from whence has sprung that which has made our great Dominion, I hope you, my friends, will with no uncertain conditions, send back to the Parliament of Canada four representatives each determined not only to stand foursquare for your liberty but to maintain it not only for themselves but for others as well. (Loud cheers).

In doing so you will be carrying out, in a very real way, those words which appear on the Confederation tablet:

"Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew."

Let us not forget in these times the world is ceasing to believe in LAST TAKE—KINK SPEECH .... **Providence but beginning to think in terms of matter, material forces, forgtting altogether that this world is not a material world but a spiritual world. Men and women are something other than mere bodies and carcasses. Men and women are human beings endowed with mentality and spirituality. Men and women were intended, not to descend to the worst to which man is capable, of destroying his fellow man, but to rise to the highest and the very best.**

This little Island in being true to the inscription on that tablet, has given an example to the rest of the Dominion.

How can I repay you for what you have done for me in receiving me at a time when I was re-entering political life, and in surrounding me with the congenial company of the kind and gracious gentlemen with whom I was associated in this campaign? I believe that you will register your vote believing that if Providence be your guide you may "build even better things than you know."

(Loud and prolonged cheering).

Dog Keeps Vigil

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 6—A large, belligerent coach dog today kept at bay a score of persons, and refused to let them enter the room in which Mrs. Edna Bell, aged 65, died last night.

Dicky, the pet of the elderly recluse, was keeping a vigil over Mrs. Bell's body when a neighbor called to inquire her condition.

Other neighbors,several officers, an ambulance surgeon, morgue attendants and newspapermen failed in efforts to entice the growling dog from the room.

Meat, bones, a rubber ball and coaxing failed. Finally Humane Society attendants dropped a net over the dog and removed him from the house, while Mrs. Bell's body was taken to the morgue.



CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS Claude Rains ("The Invisible Man") Joan Bennett in The MAN WHO RECLAIMED his HEAD

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE WITH Lionel Atwill Baby Jane

PLUS . . . . COMEDY

TODAY—TUES—WED.

Mat. 3.15 P.M. Eve. 7 & 8.45 P.M.

CAPITOL MAT. 11c—26c. EVE. 26c—32c.

Roosevelt Delighted

HYDE PARK, N.Y., Sept. 3—President Roosevelt was informed tonight by Secretary of State Hull the American land lease in Ethiopia had been cancelled and he expressed his "delight." The president, at his upstate home, learned of the cancellation over the telephone.

"The president is greatly delighted" said Stephen T. Early,' a secretary, "because he regarded the contract so upsetting to the peace negotiations."

Social Credit Will Contest All Seats in Saskatchewan

SASKATOON, Sept. 5—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Arnold, Saskatoon commission merchant, announced today that he would proceed immediately with organization of a Saskatchewan Social Credit party which will attempt to enter a candidate in each of the 21 Federal constituencies of Saskatchewan for the coming election.

Major Douglas to Advise Aberhart

EDMONTON, Sept. 4—Major C. H. Douglas, the Scottish engineer who founded Social Credit, will play an important part in establishing the system in Alberta it became apparent today. He holds a retainer as financial adviser to the province and is expected here shortly.

At the conclusion of the first real cabinet session of the Aberhart government the premier announced today he had cabled Douglas, asking if he had all the information he desired before leaving for Canada. If Douglas has the information, he will leave for Alberta immediately, if not he will be supplied with facts and figures, Aberhart said. In any event he will come to Alberta as soon as possible.

LINK WITH PAST YEARS

LONDON—(C. P.)—Title of the original theatre on the site in 1854, the word "Panopticon" was uncovered by workmen on the front of the Alhambra Theatre, in Leicester Square, during renovations.

Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into Yarn and wove into Blankets. The charges are: single yarn 23 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound. Blankets $2.00 and if unlaundered $1.85; it takes five lbs. of wool per Blanket. Wool must be well washed and all dirt and burrs picked out. The size of single yarn is medium ,and doubled yarn fine, medium, coarse and hooking yarn. Put shipper's name on all parcels and owner's name, address and instructions inside. Send by mail or freight. Special price for washed wool with dirt and burrs picked out. Freight will be paid on 100 lb. lots.

WILLIAM CONDON,
65 Queen St., Charlottetown.
6-20-Tues, Thurs. 5 mos.

A little indifference to one's work makes all the difference in the world.

2 of/de 2

D24719

Re Annual Convention of the Young Liberals

Association of the Province of Quebec.

26. 1. 1935.

My Association with Young Liberals of Quebec:

Recall with pleasure speaking at Young Liberals Association banquet in Quebec City in January 1933;

Also at rally of Young Liberals Association, Montreal, September last year.

Co-Operation of Youth in work of party:

Young Liberals in all parts of Canada have taken real share in work of party -

helpful co-operation -

g. e. 1930

provincial elections since 1930

in present campaign

Great source of encouragement and inspiration to me as Leader.

Liberalism and Youth:

Liberalism welcomes co-operation of men and women of all classes, creeds and ages - is universal in its appeal and mission.

Liberalism appeals to idealism of youth -

(a) goodwill towards mankind in general, towards all sections, all nations, all classes;

goodwill also a characteristic of youth -

Liberalism based on love of fellow-men; not fear and hate.

(b) Liberalism believes in progress; in the betterment of the lot of mankind; in the possibility of growth and achievement;

Based on a spiritual conception of life - this optimism and belief in progress also a characteristic of youth.

Liberal party seeks to combine the idealism of youth with the experience which comes with years and arises out of traditions of past.

Youth and Problems of Today:

Problems of depression ~~and~~ or hardships of depression, have fallen upon youth with particular severity -

leaving our universities in thousands with no prospects;

concentrated in relief camps;

devastating effect on morale and character at formative period of life -

age has background and experience to help overcome difficulties.

Liberal party will have special concern for problems confronting our youth -

its policies alone can -

revive trade;

stimulate industry;

reduce unemployment;

thus give opportunity for development as individuals and citizens.

Youth and Freedom:

Youth dislikes restraint and shackles of all kinds.

By nature of things youth opposed to dictatorship trend in Canada today -

only where youth twisted and distorted

(e.g. Germany - Italy)

does it support dictatorship.

Youth must be warned against losing political liberty in effort to gain economic liberty.

bye re Quebec meeting

D24722

Re Annual Convention of the Young Liberals Association of the Province of Quebec.

My Association with Young Liberals of Quebec:

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Leaders & Youth
Liberalism
20th Century Liberal Ass'n.

D24725

Re Annual Convention of the Young Liberals

Association of the Province of Quebec.

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Also at rally of Young Liberals Association, Montreal, September last year.

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Young Liberals in all parts of Canada have taken real share in work of party -

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Liberal party seeks to combine the idealism of youth with the experience which comes with years and arises out of traditions of past.

Youth and Problems of Today:

Problems of depression or hardships of depression, have fallen upon youth with particular severity - leaving our universities in thousands with no prospects; concentrated in relief camps; devastating effect on morale and character at formative period of life - age has background and experience to help overcome difficulties.

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D 24727

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(e.g. Germany - Italy)

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Youth must be warned against losing political liberty in effort to gain economic liberty.

1946 - Quebec meeting

D24728

Translation of Mr. King's French speech, Quebec Sep. 7/35 -

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Premier, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I thank you very warmly for the cordiality of the welcome you have just extended to me. It is indeed a great pleasure to me to be with you all tonight, and to be among my true and loyal friends in the province of Quebec.

This week I have had the pleasure of visiting and speaking in the capital cities of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Tonight it is my great privilege and pleasure once more to visit and to speak in the ancient capital of Canada. I feel much honoured in being welcomed to Quebec by my friend Mr. Taschereau, and by the members of his government. I am delighted to have them all with me on this platform tonight, and to see assembled here as well, not only so many members of the Legislature of the province, but also so many of those who have been my fellow-members in parliament, and former colleagues in the government of Canada. Especially am I delighted to have at my side, not only on this platform, but in the leadership of the campaign, the one who sits closest to me in the House of Commons, and who has been nearest to me throughout my political career, my loyal and very dear friend, the Honourable Ernest Lapointe.

I regret that time does not permit me to mention others by name, but to one and all I desire to express my thanks for their personal loyalty and devotion, and for their never-failing fidelity to the principles and policies of the Liberal party.

I never visit Quebec without having foremost in my thoughts my remembrance of our great chief, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the intimate association which I was privileged to enjoy with him. I recall with delight that it was in this city that Sir Wilfrid Laurier began his great public career; that it was as one of the members for Quebec that for forty years Sir Wilfrid sat in the parliament of Canada. When I ask myself the question, how it is that I have so many devoted friends in this province of Quebec, I find the answer in the fact that, politically speaking, we are all members of the same family of which Laurier was the head. We do not need to be told of his great aims, of his great purposes, of the great work to which, in his day, and generation, Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave so completely his years, his strength, and his life. They are known to us all, but more than that, they are the aims, the purposes and the work which we who were his followers in the past are seeking to carry on today. It is in furtherance of these aims, purposes and work that I am with you here tonight. I believe Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew our country and understood its people and their needs better than any

D24730

nther man of his day. I believe it is a return to his principles and policies in matters of government that, more than anything else, our country needs today. I am here to uphold those principles and policies, and because I see much that Sir Wilfrid stood for threatened with destruction, I am here at this time, as on previous occasions, to fight for them as well. I want to help you in this province of Quebec. I want to help my fellow countrymen in all parts of Canada to maintain the unity of Canada, and its liberties, as Sir Wilfrid sought to maintain them, and to bring about better government in our country. That is what Canada needs more than all else today, - a better government, not a Tory government of the kind we have had under Mr. Bennett, nor a Tory government of the kind we would have if Mr. Stevens were returned to power, nor a Socialist government such as we would have if Mr. Woodsworth were returned to power, not a National Government such as is being proposed by Tories who are ashamed of their own party, and by big interests, who want their privileges protected by a continuance of Tory policy, but a Liberal government such as brought prosperity to Canada in Laurier's day and brought prosperity again under the recent Liberal administration. In that great endeavour I ask the people of this old province of Quebec to work with me as I worked with Laurier. Together we will share in the fulfilment of the great purpose of his life,- a happy,a prosperous, a peaceful and united Canada.

Quebec meeting

Sep. 7/38 D24731

Monsieur le president,
~~Monsieur le premier-ministre~~
Mesadames et messieurs,-

Je vous remercie cordialement de votre accueil si chaleureux. C'est avec un vif plaisir que je me retrouve parmi vous, ce soir, mes bons et fideles amis ~~de la~~ province ~~de Quebec~~.

Cette semaine , j'ai eu le plaisir de parcourir les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et de l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et d'adresser la parole dans leurs diverses capitales. Ce soir, j'ai le privilege et le tres grand plaisir de me retrouver dans l'ancienne capitale du Canada et d'y adresser la parole a cette foule qui evoque, a la fois, tout le passe et tout l'avenir.

Je suis vivement touche de l'accueil de mon ami M.Taschereau, et des membres de son cabinet, et je tiens a les remercier d'etre a mes cotes, ce soir, sur cette estrade. Je vois aussi avec plaisir nombre de deputes a la legislature et plusieurs de ceux avec qui j'ai siege au parlement et qui furent mes collegues dans le cabinet. Mais on me permettra de faire une mention speciale de celui qui est a mes cotes, non seulement sur cette estrade, mais dans la conduite de cette campagne; de celui qui est mon voisin a la Chambre des communes et qui fut toujours le plus pres de moi au cours de ma carriere politique, mon loyal et tres cher ami, l'honorable Ernest Lapointe.

Il est bien d'autres noms que je voudrais mentionner, des noms d'anciens amis que j'apercois dans cette salle, mais le temps ne le permet pas. A tous, cependant, je tiens a exprimer mes remerciements pour leur devouement et leur loyaute , et pour leur attachement indefectible aux principes et a la politique du parti liberal.

D24732

Mon salut a la jeunesse, particulierement, qui nous apporte spontanement l'appui de son enthousiasme et de sa foi et qui, en echange d'une garantie certaine pour elle et pour le pays tout entier, nous permet de partager deja avec elle le grand frisson de la victoire.

Je ne me puis me retrouver a Quebec sans etre hante du souvenir de notre grand chef, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, avec qui j'eus le bonheur d'etre en communion intime. Comment oublier que c'est ici que debuta cette grande et merveilleuse carriere et que ce fut comme depute de Quebec-est que Sir Wilfrid, pendant quarante ans, siegea au parlement du Canada? Quand je me demande comment il se fait que je possede tant d'amis devoues dans la province de Quebec, je trouve vite la reponse en songeant que, du point de vue politique, nous appartenons tous a la famille dont Laurier fut le pere. Pas n'est besoin de rappeller le grand et noble but auquel, [redacted] en son temps et pour sa generation, il voua si completement son intelligence, ses forces et sa vie, ni l'oeuvre imperissable qu'il accomplit. Cela, personne ne l'ignore. Mais vous savez aussi que c'est le meme but que nous poursuivons, nous qui fumes ses partisans dans le passe, et que c'est la meme oeuvre que nous voulons continuer pour le salut de notre generation. Voila pourquoi je suis devant vous ce soir. Je sais que, mieux qu'aucun homme de son temps, Sir Wilfrid Laurier connaissait notre pays et comprenait notre population et ses besoins. Je crois, aujourd'hui, que notre pays n'a besoin de rien tant que de revenir a ses principes et a sa politique en matiere de gouvernement. Je suis ici pour soutenir cette politique et ces principes: et parce que je vois l'oeuvre de Laurier menacee de destruction, je suis pret a me battre pour ces principes et cette politique que je crois necessaires. Je le repete: c'est notre seule chance de vivre.

Je veux vous aider,- vous de la province de Quebec, de meme que mes compatriotes des autres parties du pays,- je veux vous aider a maintenir l'unite de notre pays et ses libertes, comme le fit Sir Wilfrid, et donner ainsi un meilleur gouvernement au pays. Voila ce ~~dont le~~ Canada a besoin: un meilleur gouvernement! Non pas un gouvernement tory comme celui que nous infligea M.Bennett pendant plus de cinq ans. Non pas un gouvernement Stevens qui serait encore un gouvernement tory. Non pas un gouvernement socialiste comme celui que voudrait nous imposer M.Woodsworth. Non pas un soi-disant gouvernement national tel que l'imaginent les tories qui ont honte de leur nom,ou tel que le veulent les gros interets qui craignent de voir disparaitre leurs privileges avec le regime tory. qu'ils savent condamne. Rien de tout cela: ~~pas de fausses enseignes~~. Mais un gouvernement liberal de la qualite de celui qui apporta la prosperite au Canada, au temps de Laurier, ou de l'administration plus recente qui nous redonna la prosperite.

Dans cette entreprise vitale, je demande ~~a la~~ population ~~de la vieille province de~~ Quebec d'etre avec moi comme je fus avec Laurier! Ensemble, nous aurons bientot la joie de voir se realiser le grand ~~reve~~ de sa vie: Un Canada heureux, prospere, paisible et uni.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 24734

Name of Publication..... Montreal Gazette.

Date..... September 9th 1935.

Subject.....

REBELS STAY IN LIBERAL RANKS

No Move Made to Oust Members l'Action Liberale Nationale

Taschereau Tells Junior Liberals 'We Do Not Want to Excommunicate Anyone'

(By Gazette Staff Correspondent.)

Quebec, September 7. — "We do not want to excommunicate anyone from the Liberal party," declared L. A. Taschereau, in speaking here yesterday at the luncheon of the Association of Junior Liberal Clubs of the Province of Quebec. This statement on the part of the Quebec Premier resulted, it is believed, in the fact that no resolution was presented at the convention during the afternoon to "read out" of the party members of l'Action Liberale Nationale, of which "rebel" Liberal organization Paul Gouin, son of the late Sir Lomer Gouin, for 15 years Premier of Quebec immediately prior to the Taschereau regime, is president.

With Premier Taschereau at the head table were the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Honore Mercier, Hon. J. E. Perrault, Hon. Adelard Godbout, Hon. Ralph Stockwell, Hon. Lucien Cannon, Hon. Dr. Gustave Lemieux, Hon. Senator Georges Parent, J. F. Fafard and Pierre F. Casgrain, K.C., while Edouard Rinfret, president, of Montreal, presided.

There was a series of speeches by representative young Liberals, which was to have been the speaking programme, but demands were such that Messrs. King, Taschereau and Lapointe were obliged to speak. The young Liberals who spoke were the chairman, Edouard Rinfret, Gaston Lacroix, president of the Montreal section, Paul Roy of Quebec, Hormisdas Gariepy of Three Rivers, Yves Leduc of Verdun, Samuel Gregoire of this city, Sylvio Charest of Buckingham, John Dagart of Richmond, Dr. Roland Bergeron, of Matane, and Leonce Levesque of Roberval.

Dr. Bergeron urged of the leaders of the Liberal party that there be an end of camps for young men, to be replaced by work. He asked also, and specially of Mr. Lapointe, that young French-Canadians be given their share of Civil Service positions, which, he said, had not been done during the past five years, and, he insisted, it was essential that Premier Taschereau be returned to power at all costs.

Premier Taschereau said he was only a modest soldier in the federal Liberal party, serving under the great chief, King, and under Hon. Ernest Lapointe, upon whom had fallen the mantle of Laurier, which he wore with such vigor, ability and ease. The Premier urged the young men to make friendships in their youth. Later on, he said, would be too late to make lasting friendships, and the value of early-made friendships would be appreciated increasingly as one made progress through life.

Young men had their ideas and ideals, and a right to preach them, said Mr. Taschereau, and they were invited to do so, but he did ask the young men to preach their ideas and ideals as Liberal soldiers, and not as rebels. Political parties had to change with the times, and place made for new ideas.

"We do not want to excommunicate anyone from the Liberal party," continued Mr. Taschereau. "We want goodwill, above all. In this province there are names too great, names which we venerate too much, to permit us to put their bearers under our party ban. We say: 'Your name is a great one, a great name in Canadian and Quebec history. Come with us; cooperate with us. Above all, I ask you Liberals, if it is necessary to liberalize the Liberal party should it be done by walking with the Conservatives?"

Mr. King was led by the presence of so many young men to recall the time when in his early thirties he had been called to the Laurier Cabinet, and had himself suffered fears as to his ability to justify the selection of the leader. He and Premier Taschereau had something in common, namely, that of all the political leaders, federal or provincial, he and Mr. Taschereau had had the longest terms, respectively, at the head of their parties. He did not know what Premier Taschereau would think of that, but personally he believed it was a good testimonial. He had been made leader of the federal party in 1919, and Mr. Taschereau had become leader of the provincial party in 1920, so he had a year's edge on the Quebec leader. Looking around through the Empire, he noted also that only Hertzog of South Africa and himself were still leaders of their respective parties since 1919. The explanation for his own tenure of office was in noticing the strong men he had around him, such as Mr. Lapointe, and others who had been able to help and guide him when decisions were to be made, and in this way many mistakes had been avoided. It was the important thing to have able advisers about a leader, but of late the tendency appeared to be for leaders to think they were the whole party, and Government. It meant that Canada in a measure had turned to the European point of view, with its system of dictators, of so-called "strong" men. That was the system which existed in Italy, Germany and Russia, and to a very considerable extent that was what had happened in Canada.

Mr. King said that there is at present a tendency to belittle political parties, to speak in favor of individual "strong" men, but he believed in the united wisdom contained within a party. It was to be noted that in Alberta a Government had come into existence no one of whose members had any experience whatever in legislative life. It would be interesting to see how that experiment came along, said the Liberal leader. He did not criticize the new Alberta Government, he stressed, but did believe it would be all the better if there were men of experience in it, and especially the kind of men who had enjoyed the Laurier training.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D24735

Name of Publication..... Montreal Gazette. .....

Date..... September 9th 1935. .....

Subject.....

ON COMMON GROUND.

Mr. King took the course which it might have been expected he would take when, in opening his campaign in this province, he laid down the policy of the Liberal party as regards the possibility of Canada becoming involved in any war arising out of the Italian-Ethiopian embroglio. Being one who has made it a major matter in his public life to talk of British parliamentarianism, and its blessings, much as if the task of preserving such institutions had been specially and specifically confided to his care, the Liberal leader was consistent in telling Premier Bennett that he must not commit Canada between now and the election of the next Parliament because such commitment would infringe parliamentary responsibility.

This is merely the style of approach. In the realm of fact, Mr. King appears in his speech in the city of Quebec on Saturday night—when he officially opened the Liberal campaign in this province—to have placed himself much in the same position as the Prime Minister. Neither wishes Canadian lives to be sacrificed to preserve the integrity of Ethiopia, nor maintain the dignity of the King of Kings. This is much the same attitude which Mr. Stevens adopted when in Montreal. It is perhaps much more than mere coincidence that the three party leaders should have waited until they reached Quebec soil before dealing with this principle of Canadian participation in war—although Mr. King's first reference to the constitutional aspect was made in Ontario.

No injustice is being done to either the leaders in pointing out that such commitments as they have made deal only with the issue now looming very darkly on the horizon. By way of illustration, it is only necessary to point out that at a meeting of the Liberal youth of the province, gathered earlier in the day at Quebec, an attempt to have it declared that the young Liberals are committed against the principle of Canadian participation in Empire wars, was astutely, and promptly, stifled. Mr. King, no doubt, is able to see beyond the Quebec horizon, and he is well served by his Quebec leaders. It was, perhaps, unnecessary for him to tell his audience at Quebec that he was convinced that the Canadian people do not wish to rush into war in case the present Near Eastern situation should develop into war, even if it is to be dubbed a "punitive expedition." That may be taken for granted, and the Liberal leader has not shown any special knowledge of Canadian mentality in making his statement. Both Premier Bennett and Mr. Stevens were likewise on safe ground in this respect, and all three party leaders are open to the charge of raising a straw man to knock him down. The special attention which is being paid in this province to the possible sacrifice of lives in a foreign quarrel, the issues of which are obscure to Canadians, may be inspired by the fact that there is an active group in Quebec, well served with its own press, which ever raises the Imperial issue in order to attack it, whether it be a matter of participation in war, or a matter of immigration policy. For this group, specially, the three leaders have been showing consideration by dealing with an issue which no one of them can decide in advance of the event.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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An appeal to his hearers to adhere to and support the Dominion's old, experienced and tried political parties, was also made by the speaker who issued a warning against the propagandists who were campaigning to scrap everything of the past in a general upheaval and to inaugurate radical and untried systems. These people used the war cry that "conditions absolutely different and which never existed before, prevail in Canada today and must be met by entirely new methods which our present leaders are too old-fashioned to use," he pointed out in deploring the growing prevalence of people to always try to belittle the old and tried political parties of the Dominion.

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"Youth today is not only the hope but the strength of the country," declared Mr. King who, after stressing the great importance of choosing youth when picking a leader for an important position, recalled that he was only thirty-three years of age when he became a Minister in the Laurier Government.

"Premier Taschereau and I, taking in all political parties in all the provinces, and in the Dominion, share the record of having been the longest at the head of our parties in Canada today," he stated and also reminded his hearers that, of the 1919 leaders of political parties in the British Empire, only Hertzog of Africa and himself remained today. He paid, in passing, high tribute to Premier Taschereau for the latter's great qualities of leadership, wise administration and extensive and continued popularity.

"The Liberal Party looks with a kindly eye upon the solutions which youth can bring to our social, industrial and other problems," said Canada's former Prime Minister, who expressed the opinion that it was the youth of Canada who would have the heavy responsibilities of government on their shoulders for a genertion or so to come.

His long record and success in public life he attributed to the fact "that I have always been surrounded, in public life, by the best and ablest men in Canada, and have always had the benefit of their advice and support."

Collective Wisdom Best

"To be guided by collective wisdom is far better than by one's own judgment," according to the speaker, who said that the tendency of recent years to try to seek one strong man who knew everything and who could do everything all by himself, only meant that people were rapidly approaching dictatorship conditions in the Dominion.

Alluding to the Canadian political situation and referring briefly to the Social Credit, C. C. F. and Reconstruction parties, Hon. Mr. King said he had little confidence in them because they were new, inexperienced and untried. Not a single member of the Social Credit Cabinet had ever sat in office at either Ottawa or Edmonton and, consequently, really knew nothing of political and public life, he pointed out and, as far as the Reconstruction party was concerned, it should be sufficient to recall that Canada had witnessed the unheard of and astonishing spectacle of a political leader choosing himself and his own platform before the party even came into being.

"The only way I know of for a politician to enter public life is to start in young and learn from his elders the problems of government as I did," declared Mr. King, who said that a real political party was like great rivers, like the St. Lawrence, in that they deepened their channels and widened the distance between their banks as they acquired experience and strength along their way.

Old Parties Served Well

Canada's traditional parties, through which citizens of this Dominion had acquired national freedom, personal freedom, intellectual freedom, religious freedom, constitutional freedom, political freedom and economic freedom, had served well in the past and would continue to serve well in the future, he opined, and he made an eloquent and energetic plea for everybody to support the Liberal party at the forthcoming elections, because it was the only experienced, tried, worthwhile and logical party in the Dominion today.

Mr. King, who spoke entirely in English, was given a tremendous ovation both before and after his address.

Party Unity Stressed

"If we stand united we will not lose three seats in Quebec," declared Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who appealed to all members of the party to set aside their personal ideas and prejudices and support wholeheartedly the official candidates selected by the party conventions.

Division could harm the Liberals a great deal and affect the results, he warned, and stated that an abundance of candidates was always a trouble.

A vote cast for a dissenting Liberal was really a vote for Mr. Bennett as it was just as effective for him as if it had been cast for the Conservative candidate directly, according to Mr. Lapointe, who, not scheduled to speak at the lunch, was forced to do so by the delegates who clamored for him to address them.

"It is not only the right but the duty of youth to get interested in, and into public affairs, today," he declared, and ended by congratulating Messrs. King and Taschereau upon their fine reception, and the delegates upon their splendid convention.

Quebec-Chronicle -Sept. 9, 1935

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VOL. X NO. 212

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Federal Leader, Citing Chanak Controversy When His Government Averted War In Near East, Arraigns Premier Bennett for Leaving Dominion Without A Parliament At Critical Moment In World Affairs— Vigorously Denounces Conservative Legislation Placing Full Powers On All Vital Questions Existing And Likely To Arise, In Hands Of One Man, The Premier —Contrasts Liberal Respect For Wishes Of The Canadian People With Dictatorial Laws Passed In Last Five Years—Charges National Credit and Currency And Legislation On Import And Export Trade Taken Out Of Hand Of Parliament And Entrusted To Governor-In-Council

Premier Taschereau, Hon E. Lapointe And Other Leaders Address Big Rally Here

Neither Prime Minister Bennett, nor anybody else, has the right to commit this country, directly or indirectly, by word or otherwise, to any action which would involve the people of the Dominion in another war, it was stated before over 5,000 citizens of Quebec gathered on the St. Roch's market place on Saturday night, by Rt. Hon. W. Mackenzie King, Leader of the Liberal Party in Canada, who said that no such important decision should be taken until a mandate had been obtained from the people and there was again a Parliament in this country.

And, if the Dominion were called upon in an emergency to pronounce itself on this matter, it would be advisable to take a plebiscite on the question, if necessary, he added.

NOTABLE SPEAKERS AT EVENT

Other speakers were Premier L. A. Taschereau, who presided: Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Lucien Cannon, Mrs. Pierre Casgrain, president of the Women's Liberal Association, Major C. G. Power, and Renault Miville Dechene, president of the Young Liberals' Association.

Canadians, if they elected the Liberals to office at the elections, would be assured that they would again have the good old British parliamentary system by which the people, through their duly elected representatives, would have a real voice in the running of their country's affairs, contrary to conditions which have prevailed in Canada for some time past, Mr. King stated.

LIBERALS AVERTED WAR

He recalled how, when he was Prime Minister in the late 20's, the Dominion had nearly become involved in a serious conflict, as a result of the Chanak incident, but that this trouble had been avoided by the prompt, energetic and sensible stand taken on the question by the Liberal party. While Australia and New Zealand had immediately answered London that they would be ready to participate in a war the then Government leaders of this Dominion had wired back for full particulars and had emphatically replied, in answer to the query, that they could give no answer without having consulted Parliament and, if necessary, having gone directly to the electorate to obtain their wish and opinion on the subject.

People Losing Rights

A serious note of warning as to how the rights, liberty and freedom of the people and of their Parliament was gradually being taken away from them in this country, was sounded by Mr. King who objected especially to the manner in which the Government had authorized itself to delve into the Federal treasury,

Laurier, and all other Canadian politicians up till now, he pointed out, when they wanted money, always specified the amount, what it was to be spent for and how it was to be spent but the Bennett Government, famous for its blank cheque methods, had now reached the stage where it delved into the Treasury and spent vast sums of public monies without Parliament knowing anything about the details.

Far-Reaching Legislation

Mr. King was particularly critical of the legislation enacted in the interests of peace, order and good government which, he protested, gave the Government, when Parliament was not in session, the power to pass, by order-in-council, any law it chose to classify under the almost all-inclusive classification of peace, order and good government.

The trend of the Conservative Government in Canada in the last few years, on the grounds of highly unusual conditions prevailing and emergency and radical measures being needed, has been to follow, step by step, the various stages which have marked a number of European countries and which, generally speaking, population and such policies should be shaped according to their will, through their members at Ottawa, the speaker stated in alluding to the Central Bank.

Mr. Bennett had created this institution but had placed it beyond the control of Parliament altogether so that neither the people, or their representatives, had any say in the running of its affairs, he complained.

The Central Bank, he opined, offered a good example of the manner in which things were being removed from the control of the people and of Parliament and were being placed in the hands of a few privileged individuals who were given considerable power to be used at their own discretion and, naturally, very often more in their personal interests than in the national interests of Canada.

Dictatorship Exists

"We have got away from the old system of democracy and have changed to what can only be described as dictatorship," declared the speaker, who continued: — "Where, in Canada today, is the old system of British Parliamentary government when people's representatives are supreme."

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Legalizing Combines

Raking criticism of the Marketing Board Act was made by the speaker who described the law as "an act which gives groups of manufacturers the right to form combines or monopolies to control others" and which authorized the Government to interfere, at will, with the exports and imports of the country and its business in general.

Mr. King also attacked the economic war which the Conservative Government was trying to carry out and, after expressing himself against unreasonably high tariffs, he explained that it was necessary for Canada to buy something from another country if it expected the latter to buy from the Dominion.

Tariff Minimums Hindrance

Among the defective aspects of some of the tariffs made by the present Government was that they could not be lowered beyond a certain point without violating contracts entered into with other nations, he explained.

Questions of currency and credit are important to the masses of the population and such policies should be shaped according to their will, through their members at Ottawa, the speaker stated in alluding to the Central Bank.

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Not only Mr. Bennett's various policies won't work, but the citizens of the Dominion are sick of them and do not want anything to do with them, pointed out Mr. King who recalled how the Conservatives had been badly beaten in every provincial and by-election held in Canada since 1930 and each of which constituted a slap in the face to the present unpopular administration.

"Prime Minister Bennett has been, and is, wholly indifferent to the rights of the people," said the speaker, who recalled that there were seven vacancies in the House of Commons when the last session started, which remained unfilled, and no fewer than seventeen vacancies in the Senate when the session ended. And, since then, a full 15 per cent of the members had accepted various political positions, he added.

Power Retention Attacked

The speaker severely criticized the Bennett Government for having insisted upon hanging onto power until the very last minute as a result of which Canada now has no parliament, or members, since dissolution and will not have until October 14th, and even much later as the various new members would not be sworn in until late in November.

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Bellechasse Co. Electors Urged To Cast Ballots For Liberal Gov't.

Messrs. Boulanger and Taschereau Denounce Bennett Regime

Meetings Elsewhere

An appeal to the voters of Bellechasse County to give the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Leader of the Liberal party, a clear majority in the forthcoming Federal elections was made yesterday by Oscar Boulanger, presen member in the House of Commons for that country, and Robert Taschereau, K.C., M.L.A. Two meetings were held during the day, the first at St. Jean Chrysostome and the second at St. Charles.

Mr. Boulanger criticized the Bennett administration, declaring that under the Conservative regime the country's finances had been sapped and its credit hard hit. He warned against the subversive ideas of new parties, and urged the people to support people who have shown their worty.

Mr. Taschereau paid high tribute to the qualities of Mr. Boulanger and suggested that he be returned to office by acclamation. He praised the Bellechasse member for the fight which he had made in the House of Commons for bilingual money.

Other speakers were Maurice Boisvert, K.C., Leonard Tremblay, Eugene Marquis, Fernand Dionne, Paul Ray, Arthur Belanger, K.C., M.L.A., A. V. Roy, M.L.C. and Marc Aurele Lemieux, K.C.

Montmorency Co. Rallies

Wilfrid Lacroix, official Liberal candidate in Quebec-Montmorency County, held two meetings yesterday, the first at St. Emile and the second at St. Foy.

Lt.Col. H. E. Lavigueur, former member for Quebec-Montmorency County, and Albert Chretien, Mayor of Beauport, who have also announced their intentions of running as Liberal candidates in Quebec-Montmorency, held meetings yesterday. Mr. Laavigueur held a meeting at St. Jean, Island of Orleans, and Mr. Chretien at the Drill Hall at Beauport.

C. N. Dorion, present Conservative member for Quebec, Montmorency County, opened his election campaign with two meetings yesterday, the first at Ancienne Lorette and the second at Charlesbourg. He cited the favorable balance of trade which had been brought about during the Bennett regime and praised the other legislation passed during the past five years.

Hon. Maurice Dupre, K.C., Solicitor General of Canada, speaking at a meeting held at St. Joseph d'Alma defended the Bennett administration and maintained that the Liberals had only criticized while Mr. Bennett was fighting one of the worst periods of depression of modern times. Other speakers were Dr. Leo Duguay, Noel Dorion and J. P. Gagnon.

Rotary Carnival Plans On Agenda Of Lunch Meeting

Tomorrow's luncheon-meeting of the Rotary Club at the Chateau Frontenac will be confined exclusively to the discussion of plans for the Rotary Charity Carnival which will be held on October 10th, 11th and 12th next.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Club, officers of the General Committee for the organization of their forthcoming Charity Carnival, were appointed as follows:—Honorary president, His Worship Mayor J. E. Gregoire; president, Dr. Alphonse Dion; vice-president, J. A. McManamy; treasurer, W. L. Bennett; secretary, J. E. Renaud.

St. John's Ambulance Branch Reorganizing

Plans for the reorganization of the Quebec branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association will be discussed at a dinner to be held by the directors at the Chateau Frontenac at seven o'clock this evening.

as revolutionaries outside its ranks," stated Premier L. A. Taschereau, in the course of a short speech.

Province's Tribute

"I am pleased to submit the homage and admiration of the Liberals of the province of Quebec to Mr. King and to the Federal Liberal party," said Hon. Mr. Taschereau, who continued: "I am but a humble soldier in the Liberal army, serving under under our great leader, Mr. King, and working fully with his Chief Lieutenant, Mr. Lapointe, upon whose shoulders Laurier's mantle fell, and who has worn it so well ever since."

"We do not excommunicate anybody from the Liberal party which

PEOPLE, NOT GOV'T. TO DECIDE IF CANADA TO ENTER ANY CONFLICT, IF LIBERALS IN POWER

(Continued From Page 1)

All the power in Canada today is concentrated in the hands of the Prime Minister and a few of his colleagues despite the great European war, economic, financial and unemployment problems which face this and other countries at the present time, he ejaculated.

Geneva Delegation Weak

The Liberal leader also took the government to task for not having named a much better and stronger delegation to represent Canada at Geneva in view of the great importance of the matter under consideration. The three members of the delegation, while undoubtedly estimable people, had no Parliamentary or Legislature experience and no responsibilities in the matter, he said.

The reason why such a delegation had been picked was obvious, he opined, as it was evident that, here again, Mr. Bennett wanted to keep the whole situation in his own hands.

Friend of Working Class

Recalling the great interest he has always manifested in the working classes Mr. King reminded his hearers that, when he had first spoken in public in Quebec over thirty years ago, he was Deputy Minister of Labour. He also recalled that he was Minister of Labour under Laurier, 1908-1911, at the time when the Combines' Investigation Act was passed and remarked that the Conservatives, if they had been more sincere in their announced reforms some months ago, could have made far greater use of this law than they actually did.

Canada's labour problems would only be settled the day that representatives of labour, capital, management and government sat down at the same table, according to the speaker who expressed the opinion that, up to the present time, too much shaping of industry policy had been left to capital.

Most of the measures of Mr. Bennett's social legislation, many of which were hastily passed and at the last minute, were electoral laws which were not only useless and dangerous but unconstitutional, he pointed out.

Speech In French Applauded

Mr. King, who was given a long and tremendous ovation when he appeared before the large crowd, aroused considerable applause and much favorable comment when he spoke entirely in French for the first 5 minutes or so of his speech.

He thanked, in this section of his address, Premier L. A. Taschereau and the members of his Cabinet for their attendance at the meeting and for the way in which they were co-operating with the Federal Liberal Party in this province and, in passing, also paid high tribute to Hon. Ernest Lapointe for the great work he has always done in the interests of Liberalism.

Adhere To Laurier's Principles

Fraternal greetings were extended to youth in general and to the members of the Young Liberals' Association in particular, by Mr. King, who alluded to the great Liberal leader, the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and recalled that the Liberals of today were adhering faithfully to the principles of Sir Wilfrid and, in conclusion, he asked his hearers to work with him so that the Canadians of today would realize the great dream of Laurier's life: — A happy, prosperous, peaceful and united Canada.

BENNETT REGIME DOOMED

"The Bennett Conservative Government has been dead since 1932 but it will be buried on October 14th., 1935," declared Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who made a raking criticism of the Conservatives for having hung on to power until the bitter end when it was obvious that the people had lost confidence in them and that they should have given up their mandate long before.

Qualifying the actions of the administration during the past five years as "Jazz Politics". Mr. Lapointe stated:—

"Judgment, common sense, consistency, stability, all this has been sadly lacking in government policies the last few years. The Government has never had a definite program. No dole, said Mr. Bennett, but the dole has been the main policy, joined with fighting with provinces and municipalities. The problem according to Mr. Bennett was a national problem. Now, he claims that it is a provincial and municipal question. A bonus of 5c a bushel was granted to the wheat growers, with the effect of increasing production. The following year, it was abolished and the Government preached the decrease of production. Mr. Bennett had said that no government led by him would fix a price for wheat. You know what the present policy is. We have had the same condition in all the spheres of government atcivities. Canada's politics under the Bennett

cooperate with the League of Nations to prevent or to stop such war. I still believe that common sense shall prevail and that the catastrophe shall be avoided.

"All I blame the Government for is to have delayed so long in permitting the country to elect a parliament which has its confidence and to have fixed such a long election period that for nearly three months, until the new members are proclaimed, there is in Canada no Parliament which can be called if a legislative consultation becomes necessary.

Bennett Promises Foredoomed

Bennett had failed to keep his 1930 promises but he didn't blame him as it would have been impossible for anybody to have kept such extravagant promises, according to the speaker who explained that it was the Canadian people who got crushed between the high tariff walls which Canada and other countries raised as a result of the illogical economic war being conducted by the Conservative administration.

Everybody was deserting the ship of state with the approach of the elections, as was evidenced by the disgraceful race for political positions, he pointed out and recalled that one half of the Cabinet had disappeared, over 20 members had taken political positions and most of the others were "lying low."

Scores Long-Term Contracts

Mr. Lapointe objected particularly to a number of long-term contracts, representing millions of dollars, which had been given out by the Government for electoral and political purposes, in the last dying days of its existence, and announced, that if a member of the next Government, he would scrutinize all these contracts carefully and would annul as many as possible. "A Government which has not the confidence of the people and which has overstayed its welcome has no right to act this way," he added.

"Tolerance and fair play are the true arms of reform," said the speaker in making a strong criticisms of Mr. Bennett's so called reform legislation.

Employment Insurance Joke

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"The coming liberal government will be a true national government because it will represent all the classes and all the provinces," he declared in conclusion.

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The King-Lapointe alliance was compared to that of Baldwin-Lafontaine by Hon. Lucien Cannon who recalled that, when the Liberals were in power at Ottawa, Quebec had fair representation, with justice and its share of assistance, from the Federal Government, contrary to what had occurred during the past five years.

The Liberals, when at Ottawa, saw to the general interests of the Dominion and of the various provinces but the Conservatives were only interested in certain provinces according to the speaker who described Mr. King as a real Liberal, at all times and everywhere.

The Conservative who had succeeded him as Solicitor General, while undoubtedly an estimable gentleman personally, the speaker pointed out reminded one of a child which dressed up in its father's clothes on Mardi Gras to give people the impression of being somebody he really was not.

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Youths' Interest In Public Affairs Is Welcomed By Rt. Hon. Mr. King

Warns Against New, Inexperienced Party Schemes In Canada

Division Harmful

That the contribution of youth to the political life of Canada was not only welcome but wanted by the older politicians and public men of the Dominion and that it was absolutely necessary to the whole population that youth play its important role in the country's national life, more so today than ever in the past, was the message brought by Rt. Hon. W. Lyon Mackenzie King, Leader of the Liberal Party in Canada, who was the main speaker at the lunch, held at the Chateau Frontenac on Saturday afternoon, by the Association of Liberal Youth of the Province of Quebec.

An appeal to his hearers to adhere to and support the Dominion's old, experienced and tried political parties, was also made by the speaker who issued a warning against the propagandists who were campaigning to scrap everything of the past in a general upheaval and to inaugurate radical and untried systems. These people used the war cry that "conditions absolutely different and which never existed before, prevail in Canada today and must be met by entirely new methods which our present leaders are too old-fashioned to use," he pointed out in deploring the growing prevalence of people to always try to belittle the old and tried political parties of the Dominion.

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"Youth today is not only the hope but the strength of the country," declared Mr. King who, after stressing the great importance of choosing youth when picking a leader for an important position, recalled that he was only thirty-three years of age when he became a Minister in the Laurier Government.

"Premier Taschereau and I, taking in all political parties in all the provinces, and in the Dominion, share the record of having been the longest at the head of our parties in Canada today," he stated and also reminded his hearers that, of the 1919 leaders of political parties in the British Empire, only Hertzog of Africa and himself remained today. He paid, in passing, high tribute to Premier Taschereau for the latter's great qualities of leadership, wise administration and extensive and continued popularity.

"The Liberal Party looks with a kindly eye upon the solutions which youth can bring to our social, industrial and other problems," said Canada's former Prime Minister, who expressed the opinion that it was the youth of Canada who would have the heavy responsibilities of government on their shoulders for a genertion or so to come.

His long record and success in public life he attributed to the fact "that I have always been surrounded, in public life, by the best and ablest men in Canada, and have always had the benefit of their advice and support."

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"To be guided by collective wisdom is far better than by one's own judgment," according to the speaker, who said that the tendency of recent years to try to seek one strong man who knew everything and who could do everything all by himself, only meant that people were rapidly approaching dictatorship conditions in the Dominion.

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Old Parties Served Well

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Bellechasse Co. Electors Urged To Cast Ballots For Liberal Gov't.

Messrs. Boulanger and Taschereau Denounce Bennett Regime

Meetings Elsewhere

An appeal to the voters of Bellechasse County to give the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Leader of the Liberal party, a clear majority in the forthcoming Federal elections was made yesterday by Oscar Boulanger, presen member in the House of Commons for that country, and Robert Taschereau, K.C., M.L.A. Two meetings were held during the day, the first at St. Jean Chrysostome and the second at St. Charles.

Mr Boulanger criticized the Bennett administration, declaring that under the Conservative regime the country's finances had been sapped and its credit hard hit. He warned against the subversive ideas of new parties, and urged the people to support people who have shown their worty.

Mr. Taschereau paid high tribute to the qualities of Mr. Boulanger and suggested that he be returned to office by acclamation. He praised the Bellechasse member for the fight which he had made in the House of Commons for bilingual money.

Other speakers were Maurice Boisvert, K.C., Leonard Tremblay, Eugene Marquis, Fernand Dionne, Paul Ray, Arthur Belanger K.C., M.L.A., A. V. Roy, M.L.C. and Marc Aurele Lemieux, K.C.

Montmorency Co. Rallies

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Lt.Col. H. E. Lavigueur, former member for Quebec-Montmorency County, and Albert Chretien, Mayor of Beauport, who have also announced their intentions of running as Liberal candidates in Quebec-Montmorency, held meetings yesterday. Mr. Laavigueur held a meeting at St. Jean, Island of Orleans, and Mr. Chretien at the Drill Hall at Beauport.

C. N. Dorion, present Conservative member for Quebec, Montmorency County, opened his election campaign with two meetings yesterday, the first at Ancienne Lorette and the second at Charlesbourg. He cited the favorable balance of trade which had been brought about during the Bennett regime and praised the other legislation passed during the past five years.

Hon. Maurice Dupre, K.C., Solicitor General of Canada, speaking at a meeting held at St. Joseph d'Alma defended the Bennett administration and maintained that the Liberals had only criticized while Mr. Bennett was fighting one of the worst periods of depression of modern times. Other speakers were Dr. Leo Duguay, Noel Dorion and J. P. Gagnon.

Rotary Carnival Plans On Agenda Of Lunch Meeting

Tomorrow's luncheon-meeting of the Rotary Club at the Chateau Frontenac will be confined exclusively to the discussion of plans for the Rotary Charity Carnival which will be held on October 10th, 11th and 12th next.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Club, officers of the General Committee for the organization of their forthcoming Charity Carnival, were appointed as follows:—Honorary president, His Worship Mayor J. E. Gregoire; president, Dr. Alphonse Dion; vice-president, J. A. McManamy; treasurer, W. L. Bennett; secretary, J. E. Renaud.

St. John's Ambulance Branch Reorganizing

Plans for the reorganization of the Quebec branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association will be discussed at a dinner to be held by the directors at the Chateau Frontenac at seven o'clock this evening.

as revolutionaries outside its ranks," stated Premier L. A. Taschereau, in the course of a short speech.

Province's Tribute

"I am pleased to submit the homage and admiration of the Liberals of the province of Quebec to Mr. King and to the Federal Liberal party," said Hon. Mr. Taschereau, who continued: "I am but a humble soldier in the Liberal army, serving under under our great leader, Mr. King, and working fully with his Chief Lieutenant, Mr. Lapointe, upon whose shoulders Laurier's mantle fell, and who has worn it so well ever since."

"We do not excommunicate anybody from the Liberal party which

PEOPLE, NOT GOV'T. TO DECIDE IF CANADA TO ENTER ANY CONFLICT, IF LIBERALS IN POWER

(Continued From Page 1)

All the power in Canada today is concentrated in the hands of the Prime Minister and a few of his colleagues despite the great European war, economic, financial and unemployment problems which face this and other countries at the present time, he ejaculated.

Geneva Delegation Weak

The Liberal leader also took the government to task for not having named a much better and stronger delegation to represent Canada at Geneva in view of the great importance of the matter under consideration. The three members of the delegation, while undoubtedly estimable people, had no Parliamentary or Legislature experience and no responsibilities in the matter, he said.

The reason why such a delegation had been picked was obvious, he opined, as it was evident that, here again, Mr. Bennett wanted to keep the whole situation in his own hands.

Friend of Working Class

Recalling the great interest he has always manifested in the working classes Mr. King reminded his hearers that, when he had first spoken in public in Quebec over thirty years ago, he was Deputy Minister of Labour. He also recalled that he was Minister of Labour under Laurier, 1908-1911, at the time when the Combines' Investigation Act was passed and remarked that the Conservatives, if they had been more sincere in their announced reforms some months ago, could have made far greater use of this law than they actually did.

Canada's labour problems would only be settled the day that representatives of labour, capital, management and government sat down at the same table, according to the speaker who expressed the opinion that, up to the present time, too much shaping of industry policy had been left to capital.

Most of the measures of Mr. Bennett's social legislation, many of which were hastily passed and at the last minute, were electoral laws which were not only useless and dangerous but unconstitutional, he pointed out.

Speech In French Applauded

Mr. King, who was given a long and tremendous ovation when he appeared before the large crowd, aroused considerable applause and much favorable comment when he spoke entirely in French for the first 5 minutes or so of his speech.

He thanked, in this section of his address, Premier L. A. Taschereau and the members of his Cabinet for their attendance at the meeting and for the way in which they were co-operating with the Federal Liberal Party in this province and, in passing, also paid high tribute to Hon. Ernest Lapointe for the great work he has always done in the interests of Liberalism.

Adhere To Laurier's Principles

Fraternal greetings were extended to youth in general and to the members of the Young Liberals' Association in particular, by Mr. King, who alluded to the great Liberal leader, the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and recalled that the Liberals of today were adhering faithfully to the principles of Sir Wilfrid and, in conclusion, he asked his hearers to work with him so that the Canadians of today would realize the great dream of Laurier's life: — A happy, prosperous, peaceful and united Canada.

BENNETT REGIME DOOMED

"The Bennett Conservative Government has been dead since 1932 but it will be buried on October 14th., 1935," declared Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who made a raking criticism of the Conservatives for having hung on to power until the bitter end when it was obvious that the people had lost confidence in them and that they should have given up their mandate long before.

Qualifying the actions of the administration during the past five years as "Jazz Polities". Mr. Lapointe stated:—

"Judgment, common sense, consistency, stability, all this has been sadly lacking in government policies the last few years. The Government has never had a definite program. No dole, said Mr. Bennett, but the dole has been the main policy, joined with fighting with provinces and municipalities. The problem according to Mr. Bennett was a national problem. Now, he claims that it is a provincial and municipal question. A bonus of 5c a bushel was granted to the wheat growers, with the effect of increasing production. The following year, it was abolished and the Government preached the decrease of production. Mr. Bennett had said that no government led by him would fix a price for wheat. You know what the present policy is. We have had the same condition in all the spheres of government ateivities. Canada's polities under the Bennett

cooperate with the League of Nations to prevent or to stop such war. I still believe that common sense shall prevail and that the catastrophe shall be avoided.

"All I blame the Government for is to have delayed so long in permitting the country to elect a parliament which has its confidence and to have fixed such a long election period that for nearly three months, until the new members are proclaimed, there is in Canada no Parliament which can be called if a legislative consultation becomes necessary.

Bennett Promises Foredoomed

Bennett had failed to keep his 1930 promises but he didn't blame him as it would have been impossible for anybody to have kept such extravagant promises, according to the speaker who explained that it was the Canadian people who got crushed between the high tariff walls which Canada and other countries raised as a result of the illogical economic war being conducted by the Conservative administration.

Everybody was deserting the ship of state with the approach of the elections, as was evidenced by the disgraceful race for political positions, he pointed out and recalled that one half of the Cabinet had disappeared, over 20 members had taken political positions and most of the others were "lying low."

Scores Long-Term Contracts

Mr. Lapointe objected particularly to a number of long-term contracts, representing millions of dollars, which had been given out by the Government for electoral and political purposes, in the last dying days of its existence, and announced, that if a member of the next Government, he would scrutinize all these contracts carefully and would annul as many as possible. "A Government which has not the confidence of the people and which has overstayed its welcome has no right to act this way," he added.

"Tolerance and fair play are the true arms of reform," said the speaker in making a strong criticisms of Mr. Bennett's so called reform legislation.

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Canada's traditional parties, through which citizens of this Dominion had acquired national freedom, personal freedom, intellectual freedom, religious freedom, constitutional freedom, political freedom and economic freedom, had served well in the past and would continue to serve well in the future, he opined, and he made an eloquent and energetic plea for everybody to support the Liberal party at the forthcoming elections, because it was the only experienced, tried, worthwhile and logical party in the Dominion today.

Mr. King, who spoke entirely in English, was given a tremendous ovation both before and after his address.

Party Unity Stressed

"If we stand united we will not lose three seats in Quebec," declared Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who appealed to all members of the party to set aside their personal ideas and prejudices and support wholeheartedly the official candidates selected by the party conventions.

Division could harm the Liberals a great deal and affect the results, he warned, and stated that an abundance of candidates was always a trouble.

A vote cast for a dissenting Liberal was really a vote for Mr. Bennett as it was just as effective for him as if it had been cast for the Conservative candidate directly, according to Mr. Lapointe, who, not scheduled to speak at the lunch, was forced to do so by the delegates who clamored for him to address them.

"It is not only the right but the duty of youth to get interested in, and into public affairs, today," he declared, and ended by congratulating Messrs. King and Taschereau upon their fine reception, and the delegates upon their splendid convention.

"The Liberal party, which needs youth, asks you for your ideals and your ideas, and welcomes them, but we ask you to preach them as loyal soldiers in the Liberal army and not as revolutionaries outside its ranks," stated Premier L. A. Taschereau, in the course of a short speech.

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"We do not excommunicate anybody from the Liberal party which welcomes into its fold anyone of goodwill, but we want co-operation and not revolt," he added. "The way to co-operate and collaborate with the Liberal party is to work with us and not to walk with the Conservatives," he continued.

"My idea of Liberalism is that a Liberal should think Liberal, act Liberal and be Liberal, and have nothing to do with the Conservatives," declared Premier Taschereau, who, in conclusion, stated: "I ask you for the confidence of youth."

Wind Up Successful Event

Nine members of the Association, from all parts of the province, then delivered short speeches before the luncheon was finally brought to an end shortly after three thirty o'clock.

They were Gaston Lacroix, Montreal; Paul Roy, Quebec; Hormidas Gariepy, Three Rivers; Yves Leduc, Montreal; Samuel Gregoire, Quebec; Sylvio Charest, Buckingham; John Dagart, Richmond; Dr. Rolland Bergeron, Matane, and Leonce Levesque, Roberval.

President Edouard Rinfret, of Montreal, who was in the chair, also spoke briefly and introduced all of the various orators at the lunch.

Among those at the head table on Saturday were, besides Mr. Rinfret and Rt. Hon. Mr. King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Lucien Cannon, Premier L. A. Taschereau, Hon. Messrs. J. E. Perrault, Honore Mercier, R. F. Stockwell and Adelard Godbout, members of the Provincial Cabinet, C. G. Power, chief local Liberal organizer, and his assistants, Lt.-Col. Oscar Gilbert, James Valentine, and J. A. Lesage, a number of Federal and Provincial members, the nine young speakers, prominent local Liberals and others.

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Most of the measures of Mr. Bennett's social legislation, many of which were hastily passed and at the last minute, were electoral laws which were not only useless and dangerous but unconstitutional, he pointed out.

Speech In French Applauded

Mr. King, who was given a long and tremendous ovation when he appeared before the large crowd, aroused considerable applause and much favorable comment when he spoke entirely in French for the first 5 minutes or so of his speech.

He thanked, in this section of his address, Premier L. A. Taschereau and the members of his Cabinet for their attendance at the meeting and for the way in which they were co-operating with the Federal Liberal Party in this province and, in passing, also paid high tribute to Hon. Ernest Lapointe for the great work he has always done in the interests of Liberalism.

Adhere To Laurier's Principles

Fraternal greetings were extended to youth in general and to the members of the Young Liberals' Association in particular, by Mr. King, who alluded to the great Liberal leader, the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and recalled that the Liberals of today were adhering faithfully to the principles of Sir Wilfrid and, in conclusion, he asked his hearers to work with him so that the Canadians of today would realize the great dream of Laurier's life: — A happy, prosperous, peaceful and united Canada.

BENNETT REGIME DOOMED

"The Bennett Conservative Government has been dead since 1932 but it will be buried on October 14th., 1935," declared Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who made a raking criticism of the Conservatives for having hung on to power until the bitter end when it was obvious that the people had lost confidence in them and that they should have given up their mandate long before.

Qualifying the actions of the administration during the past five years as "Jazz Politics". Mr. Lapointe stated:—

"Judgment, common sense, consistency, stability, all this has been sadly lacking in government policies the last few years. The Government has never had a definite program. No dole, said Mr. Bennett, but the dole has been the main policy, joined with fighting with provinces and municipalities. The problem according to Mr. Bennett was a national problem. Now, he claims that it is a provincial and municipal question. A bonus of 5c a bushel was granted to the wheat growers, with the effect of increasing production. The following year, it was abolished and the Government preached the decrease of production. Mr. Bennett had said that no government led by him would fix a price for wheat. You know what the present policy is. We have had the same condition in all the spheres of government ateivities. Canada's politics under the Bennett government have been jazz politics."

No Economic War Justified

In connection with the war question Mr. Lapointe made the following important and official declaration:—

"Newspapers are requesting public men to define their stand on the grave conflict which actually threatens the peace of the world.

"I desire that my words on this subject be published as I utter them. I do not want to allow unscrupulous opponents to again falsely charge the liberals of this province with using the war as an election weapon. I now repudiate any such malicious representation. I shall even say that I sincerely believe that Mr. Bennett and the other political leaders do not differ with me as to the stand Canada should take.

"This being said, I state that in my opinion no interest in Ethiopia, of any nature, whatever, is worth the life of a single Canadian citizen. No consideration could justify Canada's participation in such a war, and I am unalterably opposed to it. How could I think otherwise, after the work which I have given consistently to promote the cause of peace. I have done it, notwithstanding the indifference and in spite of the sarcasms of many who now are expressing anxiety. The same appies to Mr. King who, last fall, on his return from a European trip, was the target of criticism and cheap jokes for having earnestly talked about peace at the annual meeting of the National Liberal Executive.

Should Support League

"The duty of the Canadian Government in the circumstances is to positions, he pointed out and recalled that one half of the Cabinet had disappeared, over 20 members had taken political positions and most of the others were "lying low."

Scores Long-Term Contracts

Mr. Lapointe objected particularly to a number of long-term contracts, representing millions of dollars, which had been given out by the Government for electoral and political purposes, in the last dying days of its existence, and announced, that if a member of the next Government, he would scrutinize all these contracts carefully and would annul as many as possible. "A Government which has not the confidence of the people and which has overstayed its welcome has no right to act this way," he added.

"Tolerance and fair play are the true arms of reform," said the speaker in making a strong criticisms of Mr. Bennett's so called reform legislation.

Employment Insurance Joke

What was the use of establishing an eight-hour day and one day's rest a week for workmen when most of the workmen were idle and had no work?, he wanted to know and pointed out that the Government's unemployed insurance was but a joke when it was considered that it did not bring in any results for almost two years after a man was working when most workmen were without employment altogether.

Bennett could naturally not get along with either the provinces or municipalities because he has always antagonised and fought both since assuming office, according to the speaker who said that many of the laws passed by the Conservatives were unconstitutional and, therefore, useless.

Mr. Lapointe, in referring to a possible National Government, spoke as follows:—

Against National Gov't.

"Some individuals are clamouring for a national government. It is queer that every time a tory government is dying, we hear the same cry.

"Would the so called national government be formed to carry on the will of the people or antagonize it? We are being told that certain problems cannot be solved in the way desired by the promotors of national government because the majority of the people are opposed to such a solution. In other words, this national governmet would be formed to thwart the will of the Canadian people and to force on Canadians something which they do not want. I am opposed to it.

"The coming liberal government will be a true national government because it will represent all the classes and all the provinces," he declared in conclusion.

A Notable Alliance

The King-Lapointe alliance was compared to that of Baldwin-Lafontaine by Hon. Lucien Cannon who recalled that, when the Liberals were in power at Ottawa, Quebec had fair representation, with justice and its share of assistance, from the Federal Government, contrary to what had occurred during the past five years.

The Liberals, when at Ottawa, saw to the general interests of the Dominion and of the various provinces but the Conservatives were only interested in certain provinces according to the speaker who described Mr. King as a real Liberal, at all times and everywhere.

The Conservative who had succeeded him as Solicitor General, while undoubtedly an estimable gentleman personally, the speaker pointed out reminded one of a child which dressed up in its father's clothes on Mardi Gras to give people the impression of being somebody he really was not.

Canada's parliamentary system was almost gone and it was the right and the duty of the Liberals of Quebec, like those in the rest of the Dominion, to vote their party into office at the elections so that the people of Canada will regain their rights, liberty and freedom which was taken from them.

Party Unity Complete

"I wish to state here tonight that perfect and most compete union exists in the Province of Quebec between the Federal and Provincial Liberal parties," declared Premier L. A. Taschereau who, besides acting as chairman and introducing the various orators of the evening, also spoke briefly.

Canada is at one of the most difficult periods of her history when the goodwill of the electorate is most needed, according to the speaker who said that the Dominion needed to have its best men presiding over the destinies of the country and that these very men were to be found at the head of the Libera party today.

Cooperation Assured

Unemployment, agricultural credit and old age pensions were the three main problems confronting the country today, Mr. Taschereau pointed out and he announced, amidst cheers, that the Quebec government would co-operate fully with the King Liberal Government, which would be elected to office in Ottawa within the next few weeks, in an early and satisfactory settlement of these urgent questions.

He extended a cordial welcome to Messrs. King, Lapointe and Can-

Scores Taxation Increase

Mrs. Casgrain also alluded to the greatly increased taxation under the Conservative regime, and particularly the sugar, cosmetics and soap taxes, and, after showing that women not only should vote but should know how to vote, concluded by appealing to the men to cast their Liberal votes early on election day and return home to mind the children so that their wives could do likewise.

While he, like other Liberals, did not see why Canada should become engaged in any war in which she was not interested and did not intend to have anything to do with sending young Canadians to another disastrous conflict, he was glad to see that Canada's Liberal army was now on the move and would shortly win a sweeping victory over the enemy at the forthcoming elections, stated Major C. G. Power, M. C., M.P., Chief Liberal Organizer for Quebec.

Liberal Programme Presented

He referred to the union between the Federal and Provincial Liberals and reminded the crowd that they had heard exposed the Liberals' viewpoint, from the party's Federal and Provincial leaders, the chief lieutenants, the feminine and youth sections and that they now knew the compete Liberal programme.

Major Power, after thanking all those who had participated in the vast meeting and assured it of its success in any way, concluded by urging his hearers to cast their votes for Mr. King and his followers on October 14th, next, so as to bring about a sweeping Liberal victory at the polls for the good of Canada and the Canadian people.

Liberal Youth Ready

The Liberal youth of Canada was willing and ready to play its important role in the national life of the Dominion, particularly in the political and public affairs' domains, under the able leadership of the older Liberal chieftains was th message brought by Renaud Mi vile Dechene, president of the Association of Liberal Youth of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Dechene, after offering the co-operation and support of the young Liberals to the party in the coming campaign, concluded by urging the youth of the country to do their duty and cast their votes so as to assure that Mr. King and the Liberals would form the next Government at Ottawa.

The largely attended meeting broke up shortly after half past eleven.

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MR. KING

REPLIES TO

MR. BENNETT

September 17th, 1935

Published by the National Liberal Federation, Ottawa.

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Mr. King replies to Mr. Bennett

The Past, The Present, The Future

The Issue Defined

Radio address, delivered by Mr. Mackenzie King from Ottawa on September 17th, 1935.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Within the past ten days, you have had the opportunity of listening to four radio addresses by the Prime Minister. The impression Mr. Bennett's addresses have left upon my mind, and, I feel sure, also upon yours, is that Mr. Bennett stands today, just where he stood five years ago. His basic policies remain those upon which he has acted right along.

Moreover, Mr. Bennett's appeal remains the same. He continues to believe that promises count for more than all else in a political campaign; that promises will do the trick, a second time; especially if they are on a grand scale, and made with sufficient emphasis.

I did not expect that Mr. Bennett would venture to announce yet another programme of so-called social reform. Yet that is what he has done. As with the one which preceded it, he hopes that this programme will serve to obliterate the record of the past five years. If the measures now being proposed are calculated to prove so effective, why were not one, or all of them, enacted in one or other of the six sessions of the late parliament?

One-Man Policies

Here again, however, Mr. Bennett is running true to form. The far-reaching measures, now put forward for

the first time, were not so much as hinted at while parliament was in session. In no sense can they be described as the policies of the Conservative party. Obviously, the party has not been consulted, or it has ceased to exist. Already, influential Conservatives, and a large section of the Conservative press, if they have not ridiculed, have been extremely critical of Mr. Bennett's latest proposals.

There is another circumstance which the electorate will do well to have in mind. Should Mr. Bennett be defeated in Calgary West, or drop out of the leadership of the Conservative party, once the elections are over, what guarantee is there that the Conservative party will feel itself bound to enact a single measure proposed by Mr. Bennett since the dissolution of Parliament? In view of Mr. Bennett's conversion to the idea that sixty years should be the limit of a man's working days, and having regard as well, for other passages in his addresses, which would indicate that Mr. Bennett may find it inadvisable, in any eventually, to continue longer in the leadership of his party, the possibility of change in the leadership of the Conservative party is something of which account must be taken at this time. Is it not fair to assume that, with a change of leadership, any measure not congenial to a majority of the members of the Conservative party will be dismissed as being just another of Mr. Bennett's promises made for the purpose of winning an election!

The same, indeed, may be said with respect to all that Mr. Stevens is pledging himself to carry out. If, by any chance, in the present elections, Mr. Stevens should meet with defeat in the constituency of East Kootenay, as he did in Vancouver Centre in 1930, or should, for any other reason, find it impossible to carry on, what, during the next five years, will become of the party Mr.

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Stevens himself has brought into being, has named and baptized, and started upon its career under his sole paternity?

Above all, in times such as the present, with great international, as well as national problems to be faced, and with the possibility of war at our very doors, you will do well to consider how inadvisable it is that the fate of Canada should be in the hands of any one man. Surely, it must be apparent to all, that we cannot too quickly return to government by a ministry composed of many men, each bringing his experience and judgment to bear, not to appearances only, but in reality, upon the momentous issues of our day. ,

In the Book of Proverbs, we are told:

"Where no counsel is, the people fall;

But in the multitude of counsellors there is safety."

This is as true today as it was in the days of Solomon. It might be said, with equal truth, that from ancient days to our own, there never has been a time in the world's affairs, more than the present, when there was so much need for men and nations to keep this proverb in mind.

Liberal Policies Unanimously Approved

Let me again remind you of what I have already said of an all-important difference between the Liberal party, and the other parties which are seeking your support in the present elections. The programme of the Liberal party is the work of the party itself. It is not the declaration or manifesto of any one man. It has been endorsed by all who were Liberal members in the last parliament, and by the National Liberal Federation and its affiliated organizations from coast to coast. Not the leader only, but the Liberal party as a whole, is already

committed to, and bound by the policies to which it has given its approval.

So long as I remain the leader of the Liberal party, I intend, as respects its policies, to have this guarantee before asking the electors of Canada to give the party their support. I intend, as well, if the party is returned to power, to see that the policies thus endorsed are carried out. I need scarcely add that it is in this manner alone that, notwithstanding a change in its leadership, a political party can be held to its promises and policies. This method of carrying on government may necessitate less in the way of promises, but it will mean, I believe, very much more in the way of performance. Moreover, it will serve to hold Canada true to the ideal of Democracy, and to preserve our country from Dictatorship. Sooner or later, Dictatorship leads inevitably to the destruction of liberty. It is leading today to war.

If, for any reason, in this general election, I, myself, should suffer defeat in the constituency of Prince Albert, which has honoured me with its representation during the past ten years, and be precluded, subsequently, from re-entering parliament, I would be able to hand over the party leadership to another with the certain knowledge that it was something more than merely the leadership of a political party which was being transferred. I would feel that what I was handing over was a great trust which the Liberals had committed to my charge. If on October 14th, the Liberal party should again be returned to power, it would be even more than this. It would be much more than a trust which the Liberals of Canada had, for the time being, committed to my keeping. It would be a trust which the people of Canada had committed to the keeping of the Liberal party.

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When the time comes for me to hand on to another the torch of Liberal leadership in Canada, I hope I shall be able to pass it on, not as a meaningless thing, or some mere symbol of authority, but, as I received it from the hand of Sir Wilfred Laurier—a light, undiminished, which, in no flickering or uncertain way, discloses the path along which the Liberal party is pledged to tread. I shall have, too, the satisfaction of knowing that the policies of the Liberal party are no meaningless or ephemeral things, since they carry with them the authority and pledge of young and old alike, of men and women of all creeds and classes, and of East as well as West.

Five Disastrous Years

I have said that Mr. Bennett stands today exactly where he stood five years ago. Canada has had five years of Bennett policies and promises. Can anyone say that, except to a few privileged interests, these policies have been of benefit to any part of Canada, or to any class in our country?

Five years of Bennett policies and promises have left Canada with a staggering unemployment problem; with ruination staring farmers in the face; with an unparralleled stagnation of transportation; with an enormous diminution in the volume of our foreign and domestic trade; with bitterness toward Canada in trade affairs in other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and enmity in many foreign countries; with industry and the people of every class being called upon to bear a merciless load of taxation; and with enormous debts and unbalanced budgets in Dominion, provincial and civic administrations.

The worst feature about all that Mr. Bennett has to

say is that he assumes that unemployment and depression are bound to continue indefinitely. What he has been insisting right along was only a temporary condition, has now become chronic. His attitude is one of defeat and despair. Instead of planning for plenty, he plans for scarcity. Instead of aiming at the expansion of trade, he aims at further restriction of trade. Instead of ending unemployment, he now proposes to end work. It is the logical development of the policy of economic nationalism, which he says he deplores, but from which, in his blindness, he can find no means of escape. In planning for scarcity, rather than for plenty, his first step was to restrict or to prohibit trade. That successfully accomplished, the next step was to limit the production and to restrict the sale of commodities. This being in process of accomplishment, he now proposes to restrict work itself, by prescribing the years within which a man shall be permitted to earn his daily bread.

Bennett's Colossal Failures

To cloak his own colossal failures, Mr. Bennett resorts to an old political, but not very creditable device, namely, that of attributing, to policies of his opponents, the evil consequences which flow from his own. Mr. Bennett states that the Liberal policy of freer trade would mean "the wreckage of industry, vastly increased unemployment, drastic reductions in wages, shrinkage in the domestic and foreign markets for our natural products." These are the very results which have been produced, not by the freeing of trade, but by the strangling of trade, through Mr. Bennett's policies of extreme protection.

Five years ago, Mr. Bennett announced his intention to blast a way for Canadian trade into the markets of

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the world. He has failed in this, but what he has succeeded in doing, by this mistaken method, has been to blast Canadian trade out of some of its most profitable markets. The most recent and notable example of Mr. Bennett's method of seeking to conceal his own shortcomings, by misrepresenting the attitude of his opponents, is the case of Canada's trade with Japan. That market is now in jeopardy, and may be lost altogether. So obviously inexcusable has been Mr. Bennett's handling of the situation, that he now seeks to divert attention from his own errors by raising the bogey of Liberal readiness to concede any and every concession Japan may ask for.

As for a trade agreement with the United States, Mr. Bennett tells us that this is still a possibility. I shall content myself, therefore, with drawing attention to the fact that the long talked of negotiations have yielded thus far only a year old prospectus, an indication of the half-heartedness with which negotiations have thus far been pursued.

Obviously, it is not possible for me, in the half hour at my disposal, to take up, one after the other, the many subjects dealt with by Mr. Bennett in his radio addresses, which occupied in all, two hours and a half. I shall have to leave for the public meetings, which I am about to address, further consideration of such subjects as I have already dealt with in my previous broadcasts, and which include the all-important questions of unemployment; currency, credit and banking; the marketing of Canada's products; reciprocal agreements with the United States and other countries; as well as constitutional issues and international relations.

I wish, however, to say at once, that there is not the slightest ground for the contention that, if a Liberal government is returned to power, Canada's interests will in any way be prejudicially affected by its dealings with Japan, or, for that matter, with any other country.

What the Liberal Party Will Do

The Liberal party believes that a substantial and far-reaching reduction should be effected in the rate of customs duties. This reduction is needed, not to advance, as Mr. Bennett would suggest, the interests of other countries at the expense of our own, but to advance the interests of Canada itself. There is nothing in the record of previous Liberal administrations, or in the statements of the Liberal party at the present time, to justify the assertion that a Liberal government will ignore the legitimate interests of Canadian producers.

Reduce Duties on Implements

The prosperity of Canada depends upon the development of the great primary industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining, and fishing, and upon the sale abroad of surplus quantities of our basic commodities which cannot be consumed at home. If returned to office, a Liberal government will, along with other reductions, immediately and materially reduce duties on these articles which enter into the cost of production of our primary industries, more particularly on the implements and machinery of production.

Reduce Taxation on Necessaries of Life

The Liberal party does not subscribe to the protectionist view that the citizen must be regarded only in his capacity as a producer, and that he has no rights in his capacity as a consumer. For one, in a family, who would

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be classed as a producer, there are usually several who are consumers. The extreme protection of recent years has compelled families to pay infinitely more for the necessaries of life, and has added immeasurably to the cost of living. Indeed, today, the family might well be described as the forgotten unit in the scheme of Canada's economy. The Liberal party proposes to effect immediate substantial reductions in the duties on the necessaries of life, and to exempt from the sales tax many articles of domestic consumption, thereby affording a direct measure of relief to every home and to every individual.

If our primary industries are to be developed as they should be, capital as well as labour must be attracted to them. To this end, confidence in the stability of government policies, as well as in administration, is essential. Ever since the present government assumed office, business has suffered from incessant intervention, discriminatory taxation and from the uncertainty and instability of our customs and other fiscal laws. Unpredictable customs rulings, and a ruthless and extreme use of special arbitrary valuations, have impeded, and made impossible, the recovery and expansion of Canada's trade, almost as much as the extravagant and unparalleled increase in duties. The Liberal party, if returned to office, will abolish all unwarranted extra taxes on imports, as imposed and administered by the present government. It will seek, above all else, stability and certainty in customs administration, and continuity in government policy.

Secure Larger Markets

While the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements may prove an arduous task, the Liberal party believes

that in this way much can be done to secure larger markets for the exportable surpluses of our basic commodities. How readily agreements can be made, when the will to make them is present, and when the right methods are used to bring them about, is apparent from the large number of agreements signed within the last two or three years by many of the principal trading countries of the world. To mention but a few, the United Kingdom has negotiated, since the Imperial Conference of 1932, no less than twenty-one trade agreements. Brazil, since 1931, has negotiated twenty-six agreements. Since 1932, Finland has negotiated seven, and the Argentine five. While Canada's negotiations have been proceeding with the United States, that country, within a little over a year, has negotiated agreements with Belgium, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, Cuba and Haiti. All these nations have gained an entrance and established a foothold in markets at our very door.

Stevens Remains a Tory

Like Mr. Bennett, Mr. Stevens hopes to make the people of Canada forget his past record in matters of trade by now talking of a reduction in duties on agricultural implements. Indeed, Mr. Stevens goes a step farther, and advocates that duties on textiles should also be reduced. The reduction of duties on agricultural implements and textiles was, time and again, urged upon the government by myself and other Liberal members, when Mr. Stevens was Minister of Trade & Commerce, and, as often, refused or ignored by Mr. Bennett and himself. It will take more than lip service on the part of Mr. Stevens to cause the electorate to overlook the fact

that for four years, as Minister of Trade & Commerce, he was Mr. Bennett's right-hand man in the carrying out of policies of trade restriction and prohibition, and that it was under his own administration that the tariff on textiles, agricultural implements, and hundreds of other articles was raised to unprecedented heights.

While Mr. Stevens denies the existence of any alliance between himself and the Conservative party, and Mr. Bennett would have you believe that he and Mr. Stevens have parted company, it is interesting to note that, up to the present time, Mr. Stevens is not opposed in Kootenay East by a candidate of the Conservative party, nor is Mr. Bennett opposed in Calgary West by a candidate of the Reconstruction party. This does not look like an irreconcilable quarrel, much less like war to the death. There is a growing conviction that, whatever may be the feelings between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, the followers of both are only temporarily in different camps; that, once the elections are over, their forces will speedily coalesce.

Mr. Bennett, in introducing his latest batch of promises, has harped once more upon the solitary string that the Liberal party has no policies or proposals. The Liberal party, on the contrary, has very definite policies and proposals, but unlike those of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, they have not been especially concocted since the prorogation of parliament. They have been set forth, time and again, over a period of years, and enjoy the unanimous support of a party united from coast to coast. They have, moreover, been drafted, not simply for the purpose of winning a general election, but of meeting the actual problems of government and of leading Canada out of the depression.

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The Liberal Party Pledges Itself

The Liberal party is pledged to regard unemployment as Canada's most urgent problem; to deal with unemployment as a national problem, and through the agency of a representative national commission to cooperate with the provinces and municipalities in the administration of unemployment relief, and in an endeavour to provide work for the unemployed. It is pledged to the enactment of a constitutionally valid system of unemployment insurance, and, as rapidly as the financial position of the country warrants its expansion into a general scheme of social insurance, including health insurance as well as old age pensions. It is pledged to policies which will liberate and expand our external trade upon which depends industrial and commercial recovery; to the liberation of internal trade, by ending artificial price control and price fixing, which restricts and hampers trade internally; to the development of primary industries, by reduction in the costs of instruments of production; to state assistance in the marketing of natural products; to the restoration of control by the state over currency and credit, through the reconstitution of the Bank of Canada; to the establishment of an investment control board; to the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways as a publicly owned and controlled utility; to the democratization of industry, through policies which will seek to give to workers and consumers a larger share in the government of industry; to the restoration of responsible government; to the re-assertion of personal liberty, and the right of free speech and free association; to measures of electoral reform; to effect, as quickly as may be possible, a balanced budget, retrenchment of public expen-

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ditures, and reduction of the principal and interest on the public debt; to an inquiry into federal, provincial and municipal costs of government; to a furtherance of international peace and the work of the League of Nations; and to a more equitable distribution of wealth, which will have regard to human needs, to the furtherance of social justice, and the promotion of the common good.

In the course of his radio addresses, Mr. Bennett has found it necessary to give you reasons, apart altogether from the issues of the campaign, and the policies of the respective parties, why you should withhold your support from me, and give your support to him.

Of me, Mr. Bennett says, that he must warn the country, what will be its fate, if it entrusts itself to the guidance of one so supremely oblivious to the actual problems, so utterly uninformed of the practical ways to deal with them.

Of himself. Mr. Bennett says: "I think that even my harshest critics will admit that I have been a good man of business." He then seeks to convey the impression that any success which may have attended the efforts of the present government has been due to himself, rather than to his colleagues. He tells you that he dislikes to talk about his illness, but that he must do so, because, "it had an influence upon the course of events." "It gravely interfered," he says, "with the development of our programme." "Had I had," he goes on to say, "an unbroken sweep between January and May, we would have been further ahead than we are now. Other vital elements in our programme would now have been enacted into law."

In his parting word, Mr. Bennett did not hesitate to say that no one could be found as capable of administer-

ing the affairs of Canada as himself. Referring to the possibility of anyone else becoming the leader of the government of Canada, he says: "I would be more than content, if I could believe that my successor might do better for you than I." However much this may appear to reflect upon myself, or other political leaders, it is certainly hard upon those who have been Mr. Bennett's colleagues during the years he has been in office, and upon all who belong to the Conservative party.

Here, I may, perhaps be allowed to say to Mr. Bennett that, whatever my qualities for leadership may be, I have never found it necessary, in order that my own personality might thereby be magnified, to deprive my colleagues of due credit for what has been accomplished by the administraton of which I have been the head. Moreover, I have not found it necessary to change the name of my party in the course of a political campaign.

Danger of One-Man Parties

It might be well for me to remind you of what I said a moment ago of the danger which threatens all political programmes that lie too completely in the hands of an individual man.

Does not what Mr. Bennett has said make perfectly clear how completely, the carrying out of the measures he now advocates depends, in Mr. Bennett's own mind, not only upon his remaining at the head of the Conservative party, but upon the condition of his own health. What guarantee is there, unfortunate as it would be, that Mr. Bennett might not again, as he says, "let his party down," and also "let you down". It is to guard against just such contingencies, in the administration of a nation's affairs, that government ought to be widely

distributed among members of a ministry, one and all sharing a collective responsibility for every act. This is the essence of the British system of government. Can we, in the government of our country, afford to risk any contingency against which it is possible to provide, as we face the appalling issues with which, at any moment, Canada may be confronted?

The Liberal Party's Record

Fortunately, I am not obliged to place my own estimate upon the record of the government of which I have been the head. As to business capacity, as well as to all else, the record speaks for itself. When the late Liberal administration took office in 1921, Canada was in the slough of a great depression. Thousands were unemployed, trade was languishing, the railroads were in a desperate condition, the burden of taxation was greater than it had ever been, and the public debt was mounting to unprecedented heights. The country, it might truly be said, was heading for bankruptcy.

What was the story when we left office in 1930? Those years of Liberal administration constituted the greatest period of Canadian trade expansion. In the fiscal year 1928-29, Canada's total trade reached the highest point in our history—(over two and a half billion dollars.) In seven out of nine calendar years, Canada was the fifth largest trading country in the world. Our country had gained the distinction of leading the world in per capita export of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. In eight fiscal years out of the nine, there were favourable balances of trade. The total of these favourable balances reached the colossal figure of one and

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a half billion dollars, or more than the total trade of Canada in any one of the past four years.

During the time the Liberal government was in office, all expenditures, on both current and capital account, were paid out of current revenue. There were surpluses in seven successive years, and a total reduction in the public debt of 276 million dollars. The income tax was reduced on moderate incomes, and exemptions increased. The sales tax was reduced from six to one per cent. Penny postage was restored, and the nuisance taxes were abolished. There were substantial and extensive reductions of the tariff, particularly on the implements and machinery of production in the basic industries, motor vehicles, and on many of the necessities of life. Production was vastly increased, and the cost of living was materially lessened.

The Conservative Record

Now, what is the record of Mr. Bennett's administration? In the five years the Conservative government has been in power, Canada's trade has been cut in half. Contrary to what Mr. Bennett says about Canada having held her own with other countries, we have fallen from the fifth to the eighth place among the trading nations of the world. Deficits have replaced surpluses, and the public debt has been increased by 668 million dollars. Income tax rates have been increased, and exemptions reduced. The sales tax has been increased from one to six per cent., and the nuisance taxes have been restored. Notwithstanding that armies of men are being employed on public works, out of funds furnished from the treasuries of the Dominion, the provinces, and municipalities, unemployment has increased from around one hundred thousand

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in 1930, to half a million at the present time. Railway revenues, and total wages paid by the railways, have fallen by fifty per cent. With trade strangled and industry depressed, widespread unrest and discontent prevail throughout the land, and dissension and sectionalism are rife from coast to coast.

Perhaps, from this, it will be apparent that personal success in business is not always the surest guarantee of success in the administration of public affairs. Indeed, the mere suggestion that success in business is a guarantee of success in government, reveals a failure to appreciate the very qualities which count for most in the administration of public affairs. No one would think of suggesting that Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir Wilfrid Laurier owed their success in public life to their capacity to make money. Yet, their names will ever be remembered and honoured by their respective followings, and by the country.

The Art of Government

Ability and political capacity are one thing; the methods that make for success in business are only too often quite another and very different sort of thing. Methods that bring success in business too frequently bring disaster in government. Business is concerned with money. Government is concerned with men. Business is an occupation, an occupation which has for its objective the success of the individual. Government is an art. It is the art of effecting a maximum of co-operative effort in all that pertains to the state. It is the art of promoting unity and good-will in all human relations. Business is concerned primarily with present material gain. Government is concerned not less with

the future than with the present, and with human and spiritual values, much more than with material values. It cares nothing for the gain of special privilege; it cares everything for the common good.

Especially where social problems are concerned, there can be no greater mistake that to believe that the qualities and methods which make for success in business are necessarily the qualities and methods that make for success in government. A broad survey of the industrial field discloses only too plainly that many so-called business successes have been due to a ruthless disregard of humanitarian considerations. Indeed, the crux of the social problem lies in the relative importance we attach to human well-being as against material gain. Until we come to regard Industry as being in the nature of social service and see the necessity of dealing with its problems from the point of view of the sacredness of human life and personality, rather than from that of accumulation of wealth and material reward, there will be, and there should be, no cure for social and industrial unrest

The same, I believe, is true of international problems. Referring to myself, Mr. Bennett says: "Tell him that even the most elementary knowledge of world conditions must persuade anyone, not blind and deaf to facts, that the only way to get more business is by the hard trading way, the Conservative way, the way that puts your present material interests before any ancient theory, however beautiful and beneficent that theory may once have been." This, no doubt, refers to the concluding words of my first broadcast, when I said: "Let us pursue our way, doing unto others as we would have them do unto us."

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The Two-fold Aim of Liberalism

At last, the issue between Mr. Bennett and myself is clearly defined. To get more business by the hard trading way, the way that puts present material interests before all else, that, Mr. Bennett says, is the Conservative way. That may be Mr. Bennett's way; it may be, as Mr. Bennett says: "The Conservative way," but it is not my way; and, I am happy to say, it is not "the Liberal way."

Progress has been effected, not by individuals and nations working for themselves alone, and putting material interests before all else, but by a course the very opposite. Individuals and nations who have upheld the Liberal faith, have sought to gain for others, as well as for themselves, the ends desired, in the belief that no man liveth unto himself alone and, no nation liveth unto itself; that the good of all is, in the long run, the good of each; that we are all members one of another.

The individuals and the nations which discard Liberalism, pay by losing their liberty. When liberty goes, little else remains. Today the task of Liberalism is two-fold: it is to maintain what we have already gained of freedom in many spheres, and to gain for our fellowmen more in the way of economic freedom. That battle will not be won by individuals putting their own present and material interests before all else, or by Canada putting her present material interests before all else. In the realm of individual freedom, it will be won by each seeking to gain a larger liberty for others as well as for himself. In the international sphere it will be won by international co-operation and international good-will. To win this two-fold objective, is the aim of Liberalism in the present campaign.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish you all "good-night."

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Subject

ALL BENNETT PLEDGES HIS OWN, NOT PARTY'S WARNING OF MR. KING

Declares Conservatives Not Consulted Nor Likely to Support Plans

LIBERALS UNITED

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Liberal Leader Mackenzie King is on his way to Western Canada after broadcasting an appeal to Canadians to put their trust in a united party with a multitude of councillors and a consistent policy rather than in a program which depended on the personality and fortunes of a single man.

Speaking over a national radio hookup last night Mr. King charged Prime Minister Bennett's program as well as that of Hon. H. H. Stevens were creations of one man. Should the party of either win the election and should the party head be unable to lead the government the program would fall to the ground.

Liberalism, on the contrary, had a program which was endorsed by all sections of the party and which depended on no single man for its execution. If the Liberal party were returned to power and he personally was unable to lead it he would simply hand on a great trust which the Liberals had committed to his charge for the policies of his party were "no meaningless or ephemeral things" concocted for election purposes.

In an attitude of defeat and despair, Mr. Bennett had now assumed that unemployment and depression would continue indefinitely. He planned for scarcity instead of plenty. He aimed at further restriction of trade instead of expansion. Instead of ending unemployment he proposed to end work by prescribing the years within which a man might earn his living. All this was the logical development of the policy of economic nationalism by which Mr. Bennett still stood despite five years of failure.

Mr. Stevens denied he was in alliance with the Conservative party but there was a growing conviction the followers of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens were only temporarily estranged and would unite after the election. The fact that no Conservative was opposing Mr. Stevens in Kootenay East and no Reconstruction party candidate opposing Mr. Bennett in Calgary West did "not look like war to the death."

The Liberal leader said he was convinced many nations were sick of economic nationalism and would be willing to meet Canada half-way in reciprocal trade negotiations if this country assumed the proper attitude. The Conservative attitude was the wrong one. It was the hard trading way, the way that put present material interests before all else.

"Civil liberty, fiscal liberty, personal liberty, social liberty, domestic liberty, local, racial and national liberty, political liberty," said Mr. King, "each and all are a part of Liberalism, each marks a stage in its onward development, each has been secured, not by individuals and nations working for themselves alone and putting material interests before all else, but by a course the very opposite.

"Individuals and nations who have upheld the Liberal faith have sought to gain for others, as well as for themselves, the ends desired in the belief that no man liveth to himself alone and no nation liveth unto itself; that the good of all is, in the long run, the good of each; that we are all members one of another."

The battle of Liberalism now was to secure economic liberty. It would not be won by each man putting his own material interests before all else or by Canada putting her own interests before those of other nations. In the realm of individual freedom it would be won by each seeking a larger liberty for others, as well as himself, and in the international scheme by co-operation and goodwill.

Text of Address

Mr. King spoke as follows:

Within the past ten days, you have had the opportunity of listen- to four radio addresses by the prime minister. The impression Mr. Bennett's addresses have left upon my mind and, I feel sure, also upon yours, is that Mr. Bennett stands today just where he stood five years ago. His basic policies remain those upon which he has acted right along. The five years and more during which his government has been in office have taught him little or nothing. He appears to be as determined as ever to have his own way, and his alone. He is as blind as ever to the disastrous consequences of many of the methods he has been pursuing.

Moreover, Mr. Bennett's appeal remains the same. He continues to believe that promises count for more than all else in a political campaign; that promises will do the trick a second time, especially if they are on a grand scale, and made with sufficient emphasis. I had thought that however much Mr. Bennett might continue to affirm that his policies were right, the experience of the past five years would, at least, have taught him something in the matter of promises. I did not think that, with his obvious and admitted failure to begin to implement the promises made in 1930, he would, by way of larger and more extravagant promises, seek to outdo in 1935 what he did in that year. The temptation, however, has been too great, and he has yielded to it.

Least of all, did I expect that, with the broadcasts of January still fresh in the public mind, and his performances with respect thereto so far short of his pledges, Mr. Bennett would venture to announce yet another program of so-called social reform. Yet that is what he has done. As with the one which preceded it, he hopes that this program will serve to obliterate the record of the past five years. If the measures now being proposed are calculated to prove so effective, why were not one, or all of them, enacted in one or other of the six sessions of the late parliament?

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Not Backed By Party

Here again, however, Mr. Bennett is running true to form. The far-reaching measures, now put forward for the first time, were not so much as hinted at while parliament was in session. In no sense can they be described as the policies of the Conservative party. Obviously, the party has not been consulted, or it has ceased to exist. Were Mr. Bennett to be returned in October, what guarantee is there that, even if he seeks to fulfill his undertakings, the Conservative party will support a single one of his new measures? Already, influential Conservatives, and a large section of the Conservative press, if they have not ridiculed, have been extremely critical of Mr. Bennett's latest proposals.

There is another circumstance which the electorate will do well to have in mind. Should Mr. Bennett be defeated in Calgary East, or drop out of the leadership of the Conservative party, once the elections are over, what guarantee is there that the Conservative party will feel itself bound to enact a single measure proposed by Mr. Bennett since the dissolution of parliament?

In view of Mr. Bennett's conversion to the idea that 60 years should be the limit of a man's working days; and, having regard for other passages in his addresses, which would indicate that Mr. Bennett may find it inadvisable, in any eventuality, to continue longer in the leadership of his party, the possibility of change in the leadership of the Conservative party is something of which account must be taken at this time. Is it not fair to assume that, with a change of leadership, any measure not congenial to a majority of the members of the Conservative party will be dismissed as being just another of Mr. Bennett's promises made for the purpose of winning an election?

The same, indeed, may be said with respect to all that Mr. Stevens is pledging himself to carry out. If, by any chance, in the present elections, Mr. Stevens should meet with defeat in the constituency of East Kootenay, as he did in Vancouver Centre in 1930, or should, for any other reason, find it impossible to carry on, what, during the next five years, will become of the party Mr. Stevens himself brought into being, has named and baptized, and started upon its career under his sole paternity?

Not One-Man Job

Let it never be forgotten that it is not for a day only, or for a month, or for a year, that those who may be elected on Oct. 14 will occupy their seats in the next House of Commons. Through its candidates, you are determining the party to which your interests, and the interests of Canada as a whole, will be entrusted for another five years. You have only to look back to 1930 to see how long a period that is, and how many and varied are the problems which Canada may have to face within a corresponding period of time. It will be well to remember, also, how necessary a substantial majority in the House of Commons is to the fulfilment of any promise or policy. An overwhelming majority will be needed in the next parliament.

Above all, in times such as the present, with great international as well as national problems to be faced, and with the possibility of war at our very doors, you will do well to consider how inadvisable it is that the fate of Canada should be in the hands of any one man. Surely, it must be apparent to all that we cannot too quickly return to government by a ministry composed of many men, each bringing his experience and judgment to bear, not to appearances, but in reality, upon the momentous issues of our day.

In the Book of Proverbs, we are told:

"Where no counsel is, the people fall;
But in the multitude of counsellors there is safety."

This is as true to-day as it was in the days of Solomon. It might be said, with equal truth, that from ancient days to our own, there never has been a time in the world's affairs, more than the present, when there was so much need for men and nations to keep this proverb in mind.

Liberal Party United

Let me again remind you of what I have already said of an all-important difference between the Liberal party, and the other parties which are seeking your support in the present elections. The program of the Liberal party is the work of the party itself. It is not the declaration or manifesto of any one man. It has been endorsed by all who were Liberal members in the last parliament, and by the National Liberal Federation and its affiliated organizations from coast to coast. Not the leader only, but the Liberal party as a whole, is already committed to, and bound by the policies to which it has given its approval.

So long as I remain the leader of the Liberal party, I intend, as respects its policies, to have this guarantee before asking the electors of Canada to give the party their support. I intend, as well, if the party is returned to power, to see that the policies thus endorsed are carried out. I need scarcely add that it is in this manner alone that, notwithstanding a change in its leadership, a political party can be held to its promises and policies.

This method of carrying on government may necessitate less in the way of promises, but it will mean, I believe, very much more in the way of performance. Moreover, it will serve to hold Canada true to the ideal of democracy, and to preserve our country from dictatorship. Sooner or later, dictatorship inevitably leads to the destruction of liberty. It is leading to-day to war.

"Party Same If I'm Defeated"

If, for any reason, in this general election, I, myself, should suffer defeat in the constituency of Prince Albert, which has honored me with its representation during the past ten years, and be precluded subsequently from re-entering parliament, I would be able to hand over the party leadership to another with the certain knowledge that it was something more than merely the leadership of a political party which was being transferred.

I would feel that what I was handing over was a great trust which the Liberals had committed to my charge. If, on Oct. 14, the Liberal party should again be returned to power, it would be even more than this. It would be much more than a trust which the Liberals of Canada had, for the time being, committed to my keeping. It would be a trust which the people of Canada had committed to the keeping of the Liberal party.

When the time comes for me to hand on to another the torch of Liberal leadership in Canada, I hope I shall be able to pass it on, not as a meaningless thing, or some mere symbol of authority, but, as I received it from the hand of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a light, undiminished, which, in no flickering or uncertain way, discloses the path along which the Liberal party is pledged to tread. I shall have, too, the satisfaction of knowing that the policies of the Liberal party are no meaningless or ephemeral things, since they carry with them the authority and pledge of young and old alike, of men and women of all creeds and classes, and of east as well as west.

I have said that Mr. Bennett stands to-day exactly where he stood five years ago. Canada has had five years of Bennett policies and promises. Can anyone say that, except to a few privileged interests, these policies have been of benefit to any part of Canada, or to any class in our country?

Five years of Bennett policies and promises have left Canada with a staggering unemployment problem; with ruination staring farmers in the face; with an unparalleled stagnation of transportation; with an enormous diminution in the volume of our foreign and domestic trade; with bitterness toward Canada in trade affairs in other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and enmity in many foreign countries; with industry and the people of every class being called upon to bear a merciless load of taxation; and with enormous debts and unbalanced budgets in Dominion, provincial and civic administrations.

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It is all very well for Mr. Bennett to say that he will remedy all this. If his policies and promises are capable of anything so miraculous, why have they not so operated during the past five years? The fact, however, is that what I have described is largely the fruits of his own mistakes; policies which were wrong from the start, and promises which were incapable of fulfilment. The significant fact is they are policies which, even now, he does not repudiate, and promises which he augments on a vaster scale.

The worst feature about all that Mr. Bennett has to say is that he assumes that unemployment and depression are bound to continue indefinitely. What he has been insisting right along was only a temporary condition has now become chronic. His attitude is one of defeat and despair. Instead of planning for plenty, he plans for scarcity. Instead of aiming at the expansion of trade, he aims at further restriction of trade. Instead of ending unemployment, he now proposes to end work. It is the logical development of the policy of economic nationalism, which he says he deplores, but from which, in his blindness, he can find no means of escape.

In planning for scarcity, rather than for plenty, his first step was to restrict or to prohibit trade. That successfully accomplished, the next step was to limit the production and restrict the sale of commodities. This being in process of accomplishment, he now proposes to restrict work itself, by prescribing the years within which a man shall be permitted to earn his daily bread.

To cloak his own colossal failures, Mr. Bennett resorts to an old political, but not very creditable device, namely, that of attributing to policies of his opponents the evil consequences which flow from his own. In his first address, Mr. Bennett stated that the Liberal policy of freer trade would mean "the wreckage of industry, vastly increased unemployment, drastic reduction in wages, shrinkage in the domestic and foreign markets for our natural products." These are the very results which have been produced, not by the freeing of trade, but by the strangling of trade, through Mr. Bennett's policies of extreme protection.

"Blasted" Trade Away

Five years ago, Mr. Bennett announced his intention to blast a way for Canadian trade into the markets of the world. He has failed in this, but what he has succeeded in doing, by this mistaken method, has been to blast Canadian trade out of some of its most profitable markets.

The most recent and notable example is the case of Japan. For many years, Canada's trade with Japan has been a growing and exceptionally profitable one, of first importance to the industries of British Columbia and to Canada's shipping interests on the Pacific. In the last fiscal year, the Japanese market was the fourth most important to Canada. That market is now in jeopardy and may be lost altogether.

So obviously inexcusable has been Mr. Bennett's handling of this situation, that he now seeks to divert attention from his own errors by raising the bogey of Liberal readiness to concede any and every concession Japan may ask for.

As for a trade agreement with the United States, Mr. Bennett tells us that this is still a possibility. I shall content myself, therefore, with drawing attention to the fact that the long-talked-of negotiations have yielded thus far only a year-old prospectus, an indication of the half-heartedness with which negotiations have thus far been pursued.

Obviously, it is not possible for me, in the half hour at my disposal, to take up, one after the other, the many subjects dealt with by Mr. Bennett in his radio addresses, which occupied in all, two hours and a half. I shall have to leave for the public meetings, which I am about to address, consideration of such subjects as I have already dealt with in my previous broadcasts, and which include the all-important questions of unemployment; currency, credit and banking; the marketing of Canada's products; reciprocal agreements with the United States and other countries; as well as constitutional issues and international relations.

Canada's Interests Safe

I wish, however, to say at once that there is not the slightest ground for the contention that, if a Liberal government is returned to power, Canada's interests will in any way be prejudicially affected by the action of a Liberal government in its dealings with Japan, or, for that matter, with any country.

It would be my hope, if a Liberal government were returned to office, that it might still be possible to recover the market in Japan that apparently has been lost to Canada through Mr. Bennett's policies, and his handling of the situation, but it would not be by any sacrifice, by Liberals, of Canadian interests.

The Liberal party believes that a substantial and far-reaching reduction should be effected in the rate of customs duties. This reduction is needed, not to advance, as Mr. Bennett would suggest, the interests of other countries at the expense of our own, but to advance the interests of Canada itself. There is nothing in the record of previous Liberal administrations, nor in the statements of the Liberal party at the present time, to justify the assertion that a Liberal government will ignore the legitimate interests of Canadian producers.

The prosperity of Canada depends upon the development of the great primary industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing, and upon the sale abroad of surplus quantities of our basic commodities which cannot be consumed at home. If returned to office, a Liberal government will, along with other reductions, immediately and materially reduce duties on those articles which enter into the cost of production of our primary industries, more particularly on the implements and machinery of production.

Will Consider Individuals

The Liberal party does not subscribe to the protectionist view that the citizen must be regarded only in his capacity as a producer, and that he has no rights in his capacity as a consumer. For one, in a family, who would be classed as a producer, there are usually several who are consumers.

The extreme protection of recent years has compelled families to pay infinitely more for the necessaries of life, and has added immeasurably to the cost of living. Indeed, today the family might well be described as the forgotten unit in the scheme of Canada's economy. The Liberal party proposes to effect immediate substantial reductions in the duties on the necessaries of life, and thus afford a direct measure of relief to every home and to every individual.

If our primary industries are to be developed as they should be, capital as well as labor must be attracted to them. To this end, confidence in the stability of government policies, as well as in administration, is essential. Ever since the present government assumed office, business has suffered from incessant intervention and from the uncertainty and instability of our customs and other fiscal laws.

Unpredictable customs rulings and a ruthless and extreme use of special arbitrary valuations, have impeded and made impossible the recovery and expansion of Canada's trade almost as much as the extravagant and unparalleled increases in duties. The Liberal party, if returned to office, will abolish all the unwarranted extra taxes on imports, as imposed and administered by the present government. It will seek, above all else, stability and certainty in customs administration, and continuity in government policy.

"Nations Ready to Trade"

While negotiating reciprocal trade agreements may prove an arduous task, the Liberal party believes that much can be done to secure larger markets for the exportable surpluses of our basic commodities. It believes that many of the nations are as heartily sick of economic nationalism as are the people of Canada, and will equally welcome a genuine attempt to find means of increasing mutual trade on a fair and friendly basis.

How readily agreements can be made, when the will to make them is present, and when the rignt methods are used to bring them about, is apparent from the large number of agreements signed within the last two or three years by many of the principal trading countries of the world.

To mention but a few, the United Kingdom has negotiated, since the Imperial Conference of 1932, no fewer than 21 trade agreements. Brazil, since 1931, has negotiated 26 agreements. Since 1932, Finland has negotiated seven, and The Argentine five. While our negotiations have been proceeding with the United States, that country, within a little over a year, has negotiated agreements with Belgium, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, Cuba and Haiti. All these nations have gained an entrance and established a foothold in markets at our very door.

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Success in international negotiations depends more than anything else upon the real desire there may be to effect a given end and upon the way in which negotiations are conducted. If we believe that all trade is in the nature of war, and assume the belligerent attitude in a manner which hardens and perpetuates temporary differences and, above all, if we have reached the conclusion that economic nationalism is the inevitable destiny of the modern state, we may expect to lose more and more of our markets abroad, and become as a country more and more isolated.

Amity Will Break Barriers

If, on the other hand, we believe that trade is in the nature of exchange, and mutually beneficial, and that world trade is what, above all else, Canada needs, and are prepared in international negotiations to see different issues in their proper proportions, and, in reasonable discussion, to seek what common ground exists, there is every reason to believe that, whether it be Japan, the United States, or any other country, we shall meet with a corresponding attitude on the part of other nations, and find a way out of difficulties which will prove to the advantage of all.

Like Mr. Bennett, Mr. Stevens hopes to make the people of Canada forget his past record in matters of trade by talking, now that a general election is on, of a reduction in duties on agricultural implements. Indeed, Mr. Stevens goes a step farther, and advocates that duties on textiles should also be reduced. The reduction of duties on agricultural implements and textiles was, time and again, urged upon the government, when Mr. Stevens was minister of trade and commerce and, as often, refused or ignored by Mr. Bennett and himself.

But it will take more than lip service on the part of Mr. Stevens to cause the electorate to overlook the fact that for four years he was minister of trade and commerce and as such, was Mr. Bennett's right hand man for the carrying out of policies of trade restriction and prohibition, and that it was under his own administration that the tariff on textiles, agricultural implements, and hundreds of other articles, were raised to unprecedented heights.

Recalls Stevens' "Creed"

It also will be recalled that from the special session on, Mr. Stevens was perhaps the most fanatical advocate of those policies of extreme economic nationalism which have destroyed the trade of Canada; that, to this end, he organized the notorious "Canada First" campaign, published the celebrated "Creed," and turned the bureau of statistics and government publications into organs of political propaganda.

Nor are the electorate likely to overlook the fact that, during Mr. Stevens' term as minister of trade and commerce, Canada's trade was cut in half. By no device of political campaigning can Mr. Stevens escape the joint responsibility which, along with Mr. Bennett, he shares for the destruction of Canada's trade.

While Mr. Stevens denies the existence of any alliance between himself and the Conservative party, and Mr. Bennett would have you believe that he and Mr. Stevens have parted company, it is interesting to note that, up the present time, Mr. Stevens is not opposed in East Kootenay by any candidate of the Conservative party, nor is Mr. Bennett opposed in Calgary West by a candidate of the Reconstruction party.

This does not look like war to the death. There is a growing conviction that whatever may be the feelings between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, the followers of both are only temporarily in different camps, that, once the elections are over, their forces will speedily unite.

Mr. Bennett, it will be recalled, had nothing to say of Mr. Stevens in any, save the last, of his addresses. What he had to say was mostly in the nature of an effort to minimize the difference between them, or of a borrowing from Mr. Stevens' stock-in trade.

Mr. Bennett, in introducing his latest batch of promises, has harped once more upon the solitary string that the Liberal party has no policies nor proposals. The Liberal party, on the contrary, has very definite policies and proposals, but unlike those of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, they have not been especially concocted since the prorogation of parliament.

They have been set forth, time and again, over a period of years, and enjoy the unanimous support of a party united from coast to coast. They have, moreover, been drafted, not simply for the purpose of winning a general election, but of meeting the actual problems of government, and of leading Canada out of the depression.

The Liberal party is pledged to regard unemployment as Canada's most urgent problem, to deal with unemployment as a national problem, and through the agency of a representative national commission, to co-operate with the provinces and municipalities in the administration of unemployment relief and in an endeavor to provide work for the unemployed; to the enactment of a constitutionally valid system of unemployment insurance, and, as rapidly as the financial position of the country warrants, its expansion into a general scheme of social insurance, including health insurance as well as old age pensions; to policies which will liberate and expand our external trade, upon which depends industrial and commercial recovery; to the liberation of internal trade, by ending artificial price control and price fixing, which restricts and hampers trade internally; to the development of primary industries, by reduction in the costs of instruments of production; to state assistance in the marketing of natural products; to the restoration of control by the state over currency and credit, through the reconstitution of the Bank of Canada; to the establishment of an investment control board; to the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways; to the democratization of industry, through policies which will seek to give to workers and consumers a larger share in the government of industry; to the restoration of responsible government; to the re-assertion of personal liberty, and the right of free speech and free association; to measures of electoral reform, to ensure a true parliamentary representation of the people, and to reduce the cost of election campaigns; to a balanced budget; to retrenchment of public expenditures; to reduction of the principal and interest on the public debt; to an inquiry into federal, provincial and municipal costs of government; to a furtherance of international peace and the work of the League of Nations; and to a more equitable distribution of wealth, which will have regard to human needs, to the furtherance of social justice, and the promotion of the common good.

In the course of his radio addresses, Mr. Bennett has found it necessary to give you reasons, apart altogether from the issues of the campaign, and the policies of the respective parties, why you should withhold your support from me, and give your support to him.

Reviews Bennett Attack

Of me, Mr. Bennett says that he must warn the country, what will be its fate, if it entrusts itself to the guidance of one so supremely oblivious to the actual problems so utterly uninformed of the practical ways to deal with them. "Elect Mr. King," he says, "and under his policy I tell you that our foreign markets will fall away, that our domestic markets will become less and less, that our financial structure will become still more gravely imperilled, that unemployment will engulf the people."

And again: "Elect Mr. King, entrust this country to the failing power of Liberalism, deliver Canada into its phantom hands, and you face the prospect of bankruptcy, that kind of bankruptcy, you Canadians, which may mean the end of our confederation."

Of himself, Mr. Bennett says: "I think that even my harshest critics will admit that I have been a good man of business." He then seeks to convey the impression that whatever success may have attended the efforts of the present government has been due to himself, rather than to his colleagues. He tells you that he dislikes to talk about his illness, but that he must do so, because, "it had an influence upon the course of events."

"It gravely interfered," he says, "with the development of our program. Had I had," he goes on to say, "an unbroken sweep between January and May, we would have been further ahead than we are now. Other vital elements in our program would now have been enacted into law."

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In his parting word, Mr. Bennett did not hesitate to say that no one could be found as capable of administering the affairs of Canada as himself. Referring to the possibility of anyone else becoming the leader of the government of Canada, he says: "I would be more than content, if I could believe that my successor might do better for you than I." However much this may appear to reflect upon myself, or other political leaders, it is certainly a little hard upon those who have been Mr. Bennett's colleagues during the years he has been in office, and upon all who belong to the Conservative party.

Here, I may perhaps be allowed to say to Mr. Bennett that, whatever my qualities for leadership may be, I have never found it necessary, in order that my own personality might thereby be magnified, to deprive my colleagues of due credit for what has been accomplished by the administration of which I have been the head.

It might also be well for me to remind those to whom I am speaking of what I said a moment ago of the danger which threatens all political programs that lie too completely in the hands of an individual man.

Does not what Mr. Bennett has said make perfectly clear how completely the carrying out of the measures he now advocates depends, in Mr. Bennett's own mind, not only upon his remaining at the head of the Conservative party, but upon the condition of his own health?

What guarantee is there, unfortunate as it would be, that Mr. Bennett might not again, as he says, "let his party down," and also "let you down." It is to guard against just such contingencies, in the administration of a nation's affairs, that government ought to be widely distributed among members of a ministry, one and all sharing a collective responsibility for their every act. This is the essence of the British system of government.

Can we, in the government of our country, afford to risk any contingency against which it is impossible to provide, as we face the appalling issues with which, at any moment, Canada may be confronted.

Record Speaks For Itself

Fortunately, I am not obliged to place my own estimate upon the record of the government of which I have been the head. As to business capacity, as well as to all else, the record speaks for itself. When the late Liberal administration took office in 1921, Canada was in the slough of a great depression. Thousands were unemployed, trade was languishing, the railroads were in a desperate condition, the burden of taxation was greater than it had ever been, and the public debt was mounting to unprecedented heights. The country, it might truly be said, was heading for bankruptcy.

What was the story when we left office in 1930? Those years of Liberal administration constituted the greatest period of Canadian trade expansion. In the fiscal years 1928-29, Canada's total trade reached the highest point in our history—over two and a half billion dollars. In seven out of nine calendar years, Canada was the fifth largest trading country in the world. Our country had gained the distinction of leading the world in per capita export of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

In eight fiscal years out of the nine, there were favorable balances of trade. The total of these favorable balances reached the colossal figure of one and a half billion dollars, or more than the total trade of Canada in any one of the past four years.

During the time the Liberal government was in office, all expenditures, on both current and capital account, were paid out of current revenue. There were surpluses in seven successive years, and a total reduction in the public debt of 276 million dollars. The income tax was reduced on persons of moderate income, and the exemptions increased. The sales tax was reduced from six to one per cent. Penny postage was restored, and the nuisance taxes were abolished.

There were substantial and extensive reductions of the tariff, particularly on the implements and machinery of production in the basic industries, motor vehicles, and on many of the necessaries of life. Production was vastly increased, and the cost of living was materially lessened.

Now what is the record of Mr. Bennett's administration? In the five years the Conservative government has been in power, Canada's trade has been cut in half. Contrary to what Mr. Bennett says about Canada having held her own with other countries, we have fallen from the fifth to the eighth place among the trading nations of the world. Deficits have replaced surpluses and the public debt has been increased by 668 million dollars. Income tax rates have been increased and exemptions reduced. The sales tax has been increased from one to six per cent. and the nuisance taxes have been restored.

Notwithstanding that armies of men are being employed on public works, out of funds furnished from the treasuries of the Dominion, the provinces, and municipalities, unemployment has increased from 117,000 in September, 1930, to half a million at the present time. Railway revenues, and total wages paid by the railways, have fallen by 50 per cent. With trade strangled and industry paralyzed, widespread unrest and discontent prevail throughout the land, and dissension and sectionalism are rife from coast to coast.

Perhaps, from this, it will be apparent that personal success in business is not always the surest guarantee of success in the administration of public affairs. Indeed, the mere suggestion that success in business is a guarantee of success in government, reveals a failure to appreciate the very qualities which count for most in the administration of public affairs. No one would think of suggesting that Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir Wilfrid Laurier owed their success in public life to their capacity to make money. Yet their names will ever be remembered and honored by their respective followings, and by the country.

Money-Making Not Success

There can be no greater mistake than to believe that the qualities and methods which make for success in business are necessarily the qualities and methods that make for success in government. Especially is this true where social problems are those of greatest concern. A broad survey of the industrial field discloses only too plainly that many so-called business successes have been due to a ruthless disregard of humanitarian considerations.

Indeed, the crux of the social problem lies in the relative importance we attach to human well-being as against material gain. Until we come to regard industry as being in the nature of social service, and see the necessity of dealing with its problems from the point of view of the sacredness of human life and personality, rather than from that of the accumulation of wealth and material reward, there will be, and there should be, no cure for social and industrial unrest.

The same, I believe, is true of international problems. Referring to myself, Mr. Bennett says: "Remind him that this hard-pressed country must look after itself first, in this world where nations have proclaimed the ancient rule, 'each for himself, and the devil take the hindmost'."

Also he says: "Tell him that even the most elementary knowledge of world conditions must persuade anyone not blind and deaf to facts that the only way to get more business is by the hard-trading way, the Conservative way, the way that puts your present material interests before any ancient theory, however beautiful and beneficial that theory may once have been."

This, no doubt, refers to the concluding words of my first broadcast, when I said: "Let us pursue our way, doing unto others as we would have them do unto us."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 24755

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"Not the Liberal Way"

At last, the issue between Mr. Bennett and myself is clearly defined. To get more business by the hard trading way, the way that puts present material interests before all else, that, Mr. Bennett says, is the Conservative way. That may be Mr. Bennett's way; it may be, as Mr. Bennett says, "the Conservative way," but it is not my way; and, I am happy to say, it is not "the Liberal way."

Civil liberty; fiscal liberty; personal liberty; social liberty; domestic liberty; local, racial and national liberty; international liberty; political liberty; each and all are a part of Liberalism, each marks a stage in its onward development, each has been secured, not by individuals and nations working for themselves alone, and putting material interests before all else, but by a course the very opposite.

Individuals and nations who have upheld the Liberal faith have sought to gain for others, as well as for themselves, the ends desired, in the belief that no man liveth unto himself alone and no nation liveth unto itself; that the good of all is, in the long run, the good of each; that we are all members one of another.

Sometimes this wider liberty has been obtained by a policy of laissez-faire, by the removal of restraints and restrictions. Sometimes it has been obtained by state intervention and control. Neither laissez-faire nor state intervention and control have been ends in themselves. They have been means to an end—that end, a larger liberty.

The individuals and the nations which discard Liberalism pay by losing their liberty. When liberty goes, little else remains. To-day the task of Liberalism is two-fold: it is to maintain what we have already gained of freedom; and to add thereto more, as well, in the way of economic freedom.

That battle will not be won by each putting his own present and material interests before all else, or Canada putting her present material interests before all else. In the realm of individual freedom, it will be won by each seeking to gain a larger liberty for others as well as for himself. In the international sphere, it will be won by international co-operation and international goodwill.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24756 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication The Daily Times-Journal

Date Sept 18th - 1935

Subject Ottawa Sept 17th - 1935

KING DECLARES BENNETT STAND IS UNCHANGED

Liberal Leader Points To Differences Between Promises and Performances

DECLARES COUNTRY NEEDS NEW POLICIES FOR CRISIS

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, last night delivered an address which was broadcast over Canada. He said in part:

"Within the past 10 days, you have had the opportunity of listening to four radio addresses by the prime minister. The impression Mr. Bennett's addresses have left upon my mind, and, I feel sure, also upon yours, is that Mr. Bennett stands today, just where he stood five years ago. His basic policies remain those upon which he has acted right along. The five years and more during which his government has been in office have taught him little or nothing. He appears to be as determined as ever to have his own way, and his alone. He is as blind as ever to the disastrous consequences of many of the methods he has been pursuing.

Promises of Mr. Bennett

"Moreover, Mr. Bennett's appeal remains the same. He continues to believe that promises count for more than all else in a political campaign; that promises will do the trick, a second time; especially if they are on a grand scale, and made with sufficient emphasis."

The past five years should have taught Mr. Bennett something of promises as he had failed even to begin to implement his promises of 1930. But he now sought to outdo his performance then. He also announced a new reform program after failing in the one launched last January.

Mr. Bennett was running true to form. No hint of these policies was breathed in parliament and the Conservative party had not been consulted. Influential conservatives had ridiculed the Bennett Policies and there were no guarantees they would be carried out. But should Mr. Bennett lose his seat or cease to lead his party there was no assurance it would feel bound by a single one of his promises. The same might be said of Mr. Stevens and the Reconstruction Party.

Party, Not One Man

It should never be forgotten that the men elected on October 14 would control the destinies of Canada for five years.

"Above all, in times such as the present, with great International as well as National problems to be faced, and with the possibility of war at our very doors, you will do well to consider how inadvisable it is that the fate of Canada should be in the hands of any one man. Surely, it must be apparent to all that we cannot return too quickly to government by a ministry composed of many men, each bringing his experience and judgment to bear, not to appearances, but in reality, upon the momentous issues of our day."

The Liberal Party differed from others in the all-important respect that its program was not the work of one man but of the party itself.

"So long as I remain the leader of the Liberal Party, I intend, as respects its policies, to have this guarantee before asking the electors of Canada to give the party their support. I intend, as well, if the party is returned to power, to see that the policies thus endorsed are carried out.

I need scarcely add that it is in this manner alone that, notwithstanding a chance in its leadership, a political party can be held to its promises and polices.

Performance Needed

"This method of carrying on government may necessitate less in the way of promises, but it will mean, I believe very much more in the way of performance. Moreover, it will serve to hold Canada true to the ideal of democracy, and to preserve our country from dictatorship. Sooner or later, dictatorship inevitably leads to the destruction of Liberty. It is leading today to war.

2

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24757 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"If, for any reason, in this general election, I, myself, should suffer defeat in the constituency of Prince Albert, which has honored me with its representation during the past 10 years, and be precluded subsequently from re-entering parliament, I would be able to hand over the party leadership to another with the certain knowledge that it was something more than merely the leadership of a political party which was being transferred. I would feel that what I was handing over was a great trust which the Liberals had committed to my charge."

Says Bennett has Failed

Canada had had five years of "Bennett promises and policies," they had benefited no one unless a few privileged interests.

It was all very well for Mr. Bennett to say he would remedy unemployment, the ruined trade and the stagnation which had accompanied his regime but if his policies were good why had they not succeeded before this. The policies were wrong and instead of changing them Mr. Bennett proposed to apply them on a wider scale.

"The worst feature about all that Mr. Bennett has to say is that he assumes the unemployment and depression are bound to continue indefinitely. What he has been insisting right along was only a temporary condition, has now became chronic. His attitude is one of defeat and despair. Instead of planning for plenty, he plans for scarcity. Instead of aiming at the expansion of trade, he aims at further restriction of trade. Instead of ending unemployment, he now proposes to end work.

Trade Prohibitor

"It is the logical development of the policy of economic nationalism, which he says he deplores, but from which, in his blindness, he can find no means of escape. In planning for scarcity, rather than for plenty, his first step was to restrict or to prohibit trade. That successfully accomplished, the next step was to limit the production and restrict the sale of commodities. This being in process of accomplishment, he now proposes to restrict work itself, by prescribing the years within which a man shall be permitted to earn his daily bread."

Mr. Bennett had promised to blast a way into the markets of the world but all he had done was "blast Canadian trade out of some of its most profitable markets." Japan was the most recent instance and to cover his blundering he now sought to raise a bogey.

"There is not the slightest ground for the contention that, if a liberal government is returned to power, Canada's interests will in any way be prejudicially affected by the action of the Liberal Government in its dealings with Japan, or, for that matter, with any other country.

Japanese Market

"It would be my hope, if a Liberal Government were returned to office, that it might still be possible to recover the market in Japan that apparently has been lost to Canada through Mr. Bennett's policies, and his handling of the situation, but it would not be by any sacrifice, by Liberals, of Canadian interests."

The Liberal Party believed far-reaching and substantial reductions could be made in tariff rates but a Liberal Government would not ignore the legitimate interests of Canadian producers. If returned to power it would:

"Immediately and materially reduce duties on those articles which enter into the cost of production of more primary industries."

"Effect immediate substantial reduction in the duties on the necessaries of life and thus afford a direct measure of relief to every home and to every individual."

"Abolish all unwarranted extra taxes on imports and imposed and administered by the present government."

"Seek larger markets abroad through reciprocal trade agreements and, believing many nations were sick of economic nationalism, "welcome a genuine attempt to find means of increasing mutal trade on a fair and friendly basis."

Stevens and Bennett

While a member of the Bennett government Mr. Stevens was the "most fanatical advocate of those policies of extreme economic nationalism which have destroyed the trade of Canada."

Although it was denied there was an alliance between Mr. Stevens and the Conservative party it was interesting to note no Conservative candidate was opposing Mr. Stevens in Kootenay East and no Reconstruction candidate opposing Mr. Bennett in Calgary West.

3

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication ..... D 24758 .....

Date .....

Subject .....

"This does not look like war to the death. There is a growing conviction that, whatever may be the feeling between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, the followers of both are only temporarily in different camps, that, once the elections are over, their forces will speedily unite. Mr. Bennett, it will be recalled, had nothing to say of Mr. Stevens in any, save the least, of his addresses. What he had to say was mostly in the nature of an effort to minimize the difference between them, or of a borrowing from Mr. Stevens' stock-in-trade."

Definite Liberal Policies

The Liberal party had definite policies which had unanimous support and were not specially concocted for the election.

"The Liberal party is pledged to regard unemployment as Canada's most urgent problem, to deal with unemployment as a national problem, and through the agency of a representative national commission, to cooperate with the provinces and municipalities in the administration of unemployment relief, and in an endeavor to provide work for the unemployed;

"To the enactment of a constitutionally valid system of unemployment insurance, and, as rapidly as the financial position of the country warrants, its expansion into a general scheme of social insurance, including health insurance as well as old age pensions;

"To policies which will liberate and expand our external trade, upon which depends industrial and commercial recovery;

"To the liberation of internal trade, by ending artificial price control and price fixing, which restricts and hampers trade internally;

Reconstitution of Bank

"To the development of primary industries, by reduction in the costs of instruments of production;

"To state assistance in the marketing of natural products;

"To the restoration of control by the state over currency and credit, through the reconstitution of the Bank of Canada;

"To the establishment of an investment control board;

"To the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National railways;

"To the democratization of industry, through policies which will seek to give to workers and consumers a large share in the government of industry;

"To the restoration of responsible government;

"To the re-assertion of personal liberty, and the right of free speech and free association;

"To measures of electoral reform, to ensure a true parliamentary representation of the people, and to reduce the cost of election campaigns;

"To a balanced budget;

Debt Reduction

"To retrenchment of public expenditures;

"To reduction of principal and interest on the public debt;

"To an inquiry into federal, provincial and municipal costs of government;

"To a furtherance of international peace and the work of the league of nations;

"And to a more equitable distribution of wealth, which will have regard to human needs, to the furtherance of social justice, and the promotion of the common good."

Mr. Bennett had sought to warn the people of Canada against the Liberal leader and at the same time had admitted the reform program had been held up by his own illness. His attitude was "a little hard" on his colleagues in the cabinet and his fellow Conservatives.

"Here, I may, perhaps be allowed to say to Mr. Bennett that, whatever my qualities for leadership may be, I have never found it necessary, in order that my own personality might thereby be magnified, to deprive my colleagues of due credit for what has been accomplished by the administration of which I have been the head."

It was clear from Mr. Bennett's words that the carrying out of his policies depended not only on his remaining prime minister but on the condition of his health. What assurance was there Mr. Bennett might not again "let his party down" and "let you down." To guard against such contingencies control of affairs should be widely distributed among members of a cabinet.

Mr. King then contrasted the years of Liberal rule from 1921 to 1930 with Conservative rule since 1930. Under Liberal rule the country emerged from depression, debt was reduced, the budget was balanced and trade increased. Under Conservative rule exactly the opposite happened.

PRESS CLIPPINGS D24759 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Success in Business

Mr. Bennett had spoken of his success as a businessman but his record would show that success in business was not always the surest guarantee to success in public administration.

"There can be no greater mistake than to believe that the qualities and methods which make for success in business are necessarily the qualities and methods that make for success in government.

"Especially is this true where social problems are those of greatest concern. A broad survey of the industrial field discloses only too plainly that many so-called business successes have been due to a ruthless disregard of humanitarian considerations.

"Indeed, the crux of the social problem lies in the relative importance we attach to human well-being as against material gain. Until we come to regard industry as being in the nature of social service, and see the necessity of dealing with its problems from the point of view of the sacredness of human life and personality, rather than from that of the accumulation of wealth and material reward, there will be, and there should be, no cure for social and industrial unrest."

Issue Clearly Defined

The same was true of international affairs. Mr. Bennett had proclaimed the ancient rule of "each for himself and the devil take the hindmost." The Liberal idea was different and it did "not put material interests before all else." In this the issue between Mr. Bennett and himself was clearly defined.

"Individuals and nations who have upheld the Liberal faith, have sought to gain for others, as well as for themselves, the ends desired, in the belief that no man liveth unto himself alone and no nation liveth unto itself; that the good of all is, in the long run, the good of each; that we are all members one of another.

"Sometimes this wider liberty has been obtained by a policy of laissez faire—by the removal of restraints and restrictions. Sometimes it has been obtained by state intervention and control. Neither laissez-faire nor state intervention and control have been ends in themselves. They may have been means to an end — that end, a larger liberty.

The individuals and the nations which discard Liberalism, pay by losing their liberty. When liberty goes, little else remains. Today the task of Liberalism is two-fold; it is to maintain what we have already gained of freedom; and to add thereto more, as well, in the economic freedom.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D 24760

Name of Publication Ottawa Journal.

Date September 18th 1935.

Subject

Claims Prime Minister In Attitude of Despair

Reaffirms Need of Freer Trade — New Approach Required to Open Markets of the World.

In an attitude of "defeat and despair" Prime Minister Bennett now assumes that unemployment and depression are bound to continue, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King charged last night. Blind to the consequences of the course he had pursued, Mr. Bennett now said what he had described as a temporary condition had become chronic.

Mr. King answered statements made by Mr. Bennett and re-affirmed the Liberal policy of freer trade, sound social reform, state control of currency and credit, restoration of responsible government, a national commission to deal with unemployment, an inquiry into Federal, provincial and municipal costs of Government and other points.

Planning for Scarcity.

"Instead of planning for plenty he (Mr. Bennett) plans for scarcity," said the Liberal leader.. "Instead of aiming at the expansion of trade he aims at further restriction of trade. Instead of ending unemployment he now proposes to end work. It is the logical development of the policy of economic nationalism which he says he deplores but from which, in his blindness, he can find no means of escape."

Political programs which lay in the hands of an individual man were always threatened with danger, said Mr. King. Mr. Bennett admitted his program had been held up by his illness, which was scant tribute to his fellow ministers. What would happen, he asked, if the Conservative party were returned to power and Mr. Bennett were defeated in Calgary West or if Mr. Bennett should again become ill?

The present, more than any other time, required many councillors and yet Mr. Bennett advanced his own policy, not endorsed by the Conservative party, and asked the people to trust him alone. The Liberal policy was endorsed by the whole party.

Should he fail to win his seat or find it necessary to pass the leadership on to another the party was pledged to carry out the policies he had enunciated. This was the only way in which a party could be held to its promises and the only way Canada could be held to the ideal of democracy and preserved from dictatorship.

"This method of carrying on Government," he said, "may necessitate less in the way of promises, but I believe it will mean very much more in the way of performance."

Mr. Bennett had spoken of his success as a business man, but the five years of Bennett rule with their unemployment, debt increases and trade stagnation made it apparent success in business was no guarantee to success in public administration.

Different qualities and methods were necessary in the two fields. So-called business successes were often due to a ruthless disregard of humanitarian considerations and these could not be disregarded in Government.

In international trade Mr. Bennett had proceeded by "the hard trading way, the way that puts present material interests before all else." He said this was the Conservative way, but it was not the Liberal way.

Liberals believed neither nations nor individuals could live to themselves and the good of all meant the good of each. They believed by a new approach to international trade they could expand Canadian business, though they would not sacrifice Canadian interests.

Mr. King said there was a growing conviction the followers of Mr. Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens, Reconstruction Party leader, were only temporarily estranged and would unite after the election.

After delivering his speech Mr. King left for Western Canada to continue his campaign tour. His first meeting is at Brandon, Man., on Thursday.

D24761

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Text of Speech.

The partial text of Mr. King's speech follows:

"Within the past 10 days, you have had the opportunity of listening to four radio addresses by the Prime Minister. The impression Mr. Bennett's addresses have left upon my mind, and, I feel sure, also upon yours, is that Mr. Bennett stands today just where he stood five years ago. His basic policies remain those upon which he has acted right along. The five years and more during which his Government has been in office have taught him little or nothing. He appears to be as determined as ever to have his own way, and his alone. He is as blind as ever to the disastrous consequences of many of the methods he has been pursuing.

"Moreover, Mr. Bennett's appeal remains the same. He continues to believe that promises count for more than all else in a political campaign; that promises will do the trick, a second time; especially if they are on a grand scale, and made with sufficient emphasis."

The past five years should have taught Mr. Bennett something of promises, as he had failed even to begin to implement his promises of 1930. But he now sought to outdo his performance then. He also announced a new reform program after failing in the one launched last January.

Mr. Bennett was running true to form. No hint of these policies was breathed in Parliament and the Conservative party had not been consulted. Influential Conservatives had ridiculed the Bennett policies and there were no guarantees they would be carried out. But should Mr. Bennett lose his seat or cease to lead his party there was no assurance it would feel bound by a single one of his promises. The same might be said of Mr. Stevens and the Reconstruction party.

It should never be forgotten that the men elected on Oct. 14 would control the destinies of Canada for five years.

"Above all, in times such as the present, with great international as well as national problems to be faced, and with the possibility of war at our very doors, you will do well to consider how inadvisable it is that the fate of Canada should be in the hands of any one man. Surely, it must be apparent to all that we cannot too quickly return to government by a ministry composed of many men, each bringing his experience and judgment to bear, not to appearances, but in reality, to the momentous issues of our day."

Not One-Man Program.

The Liberal party differed from others in the all-important respect that its program was not the work of one man but of the party itself.

"So long as I remain the leader of the Liberal party, I intend, as respects its policies, to have this guarantee before asking the electors of Canada to give the party their support. I intend, as well, if the party is returned to power, to see that the policies thus endorsed are carried out. I need scarcely add that it is in this manner alone that, notwithstanding a change in its leadership, a political party can be held to its promises and policies.

"This method of carrying on Government may necessitate less in the way of promises, but it will mean, I believe, very much more in the way of performance. Moreover, it will serve to hold Canada true to the ideal of democracy, and to preserve our country from dictatorship. Sooner or later, dictatorship inevitably leads to the destruction of liberty. It is leading today to war.

Hand Over Great Trust.

"If, for any reason, in this general election, I, myself, should suffer defeat in the constituency of Prince Albert, which has honored me with its representation during the past 10 years, and be precluded subsequently from re-entering Parliament, I would be able to hand over the party leadership to another with the certain knowledge that it was something more than merely the leadership of a political party which was being transferred. I would feel that what I was handing over was a great trust which the Liberals had committed to my charge."

Canada had had five years of "Bennett promises and policies." They had benefited no one unless a few privileged interests.

It was all very well for Mr. Bennett to say he would remedy unemployment, the ruined trade and the stagnation which had accompanied his regime? But if his policies were good why had they not succeeded before this? The policies were wrong and instead of changing them Mr. Bennett proposed to apply them on a wider scale.

"Defeat and Despair."

"The worst feature about all that Mr. Bennett has to say is that he assumes that unemployment and depression are bound to continue indefinitely. What he has been insisting right along was only a temporary condition, has now become chronic. His attitude is one of defeat and despair. Instead of planning for plenty, he plans for scarcity. Instead of aiming at the expansion of trade he aims at further restriction of trade. Instead of ending unemployment he now proposes to end work.

"It is the logical development of the policy of economic nationalism, which he says he deplores, but from which, in his blindness, he can find no means of escape. In planning for scarcity, rather than for plenty, his first step was to restrict or to prohibit trade. That successfully accomplished, the next step was to limit the production and restrict the sale of commodities. This being in process of accomplishment, he now proposes to restrict work itself, by prescribing the years within which a man shall be permitted to earn his daily bread."

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"There is not the slightest ground for the contention that, if a Liberal Government is returned to power, Canada's interests will in any way be prejudicially affected by the action of the Liberal Government in its dealings with Japan, or, for that matter, with any other country. It would be my hope, if a Liberal Government were returned to office, that it might still be possible to recover the market in Japan that apparently has been lost to Canada through Mr. Bennett's policies, and his handling of the situation, but it would not be by any sacrifice, by Liberals, of Canadian interests."

The Liberal party believed far-reaching and substantial reductions could be made in tariff rates, but a Liberal Government would not ignore the legitimate interests of Canadian producers. If returned to power it would:

Would Reduce Duties.

"Immediately and materially reduce duties on those articles which enter into the cost of production of our primary industries.

"Effect immediate substantial reduction in the duties on the necessaries of life, and thus afford a direct measure of relief to every home and to every individual.

"Abolish all unwarranted extra taxes on imports as imposed and administered by the present Government.

"Seek larger markets abroad through reciprocal trade agreements and, believing many nations were sick of economic nationalism, welcome a genuine attempt to find means of increasing mutual trade on a fair and friendly basis."

While a member of the Bennett Government Mr. Stevens was the "most fanatical advocate of those policies of extreme economic nationalism which have destroyed the trade of Canada."

Although it was denied there was an alliance between Mr. Stevens and the Conservative party it was interesting to note no Conservative candidate was opposing Mr. Stevens in Kootenay East and no Reconstruction candidate opposing Mr. Bennett in Calgary West.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 24762

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Will Unite Forces.

"This does not look like war to the death. There is a growing conviction that, whatever may be the feelings between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, the followers of both are only temporarily in different camps, that, once the elections are over, their forces will speedily unite.

The Liberal party had definite policies which had unanimous support and were not specially concocted for the election.

"The Liberal party is pledged to regard unemployment as Canada's most urgent problem, **to deal with unemployment as a national problem, and through the agency of a representative national commission, to co-operate with the provinces and municipalities** in the administration of unemployment relief, and in an endeavor to provide work for the unemployed;

"To the enactment of a constitutionally valid system of unemployment insurance, and, as rapidly as the financial position of the country warrants, its expansion into a general scheme of social insurance, including health insurance as well as old age pensions;

"To policies which will liberate and expand our external trade, upon which depends industrial and commercial recovery;

"To the liberation of internal trade, by ending artificial price control and price fixing, which restricts and hampers trade internally;

"To the development of primary industries, by reduction in the cost of instruments of production;

"To State assistance in the marketing of natural products;

"To the restoration of control by the State over currency and credit, through the reconstitution of the Bank of Canada;

"To the establishment of an Investment Control Board;

C.N.R. Policy.

"To the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways;

"To the democratization of industry, through policies which will seek to give to workers and consumers a large share in the government of industry;

"To the restoration of responsible Government;

"To the re-assertion of personal liberty, and the right of free speech and free association;

"To measures of electoral reform, to ensure a true parliamentary representation of the people, and to reduce the cost of election campaigns;

"To a balanced budget;

"To retrenchment of public expenditures;

"To reduction of the principal and interest on the public debt;

"To an inquiry into federal, provincial and municipal costs of government;

"To a furtherance of international peace and the work of the League of Nations;

"And to a more equitable distribution of wealth, which will have regard to human needs, to the furtherance of social justice and the promotion of the common good."

Mr. Bennett had sought to warn the people of Canada against the Liberal leader and at the same time had admitted the reform program had been held up by his own illness. His attitude was "a little hard" on his colleagues in the Cabinet and his fellow Conservatives.

"Here, I may, perhaps, be allowed to say to Mr. Bennett that, whatever my qualities for leadership may be, I have never found it necessary, in order that my own personality might thereby be magnified, to deprive my colleagues of due credit for what has been accomplished by the administration of which I have been the head."

Would Distribute Control.

It was clear from Mr. Bennett's words that the carrying out of his policies depended not only on his remaining Prime Minister but on the condition of his health. What assurance was there Mr. Bennett might not again "let his party down" and "let you down." To guard against such contingencies control of affairs should be widely distributed among members of a Cabinet.

Mr. King then contrasted the years of Liberal rule from 1921 to 1930 with Conservative rule since 1930. Under Liberal rule the country emerged from depression, debt was reduced, the budget was balanced and trade increased. Under Conservative rule exactly the opposite happened.

Mr. Bennett had spoken of his success as a business man but his record would show that success in business was not always the surest guarantee to success in public administration.

"There can be no greater mistake than to believe that the qualities and methods which make for success in business are necessarily the qualities and methods that make for success in Government. Especially is this true where social problems are those of greatest concern. A broad survey of the industrial field discloses only too plainly that many so-called business successes have been due to a ruthless disregard of humanitarian considerations.

"Indeed, the crux of the social problem lies in the relative importance we attach to human well-being as against material gain. Until we come to regard industry as being in the nature of social service, and see the necessity of dealing with its problems from the point of view of the sacredness of human life and personality, rather than from that of the accumulation of wealth and material reward, there will be, and there should be, no cure for social and industrial unrest."

The same was true of international affairs. Mr. Bennett had proclaimed the ancient rule of "each for himself and the devil take the hindmost." The Liberal idea was different and it did "not put material interests before all else." In this the issue between Mr. Bennett and himself was clearly defined.

"Individuals and nations who have upheld the Liberal faith, have sought to gain for others, as well as for themselves, the ends desired, in the belief that no man liveth unto himself alone and no nation liveth unto itself; that the good of all is, in the long run, the good of each; that we are all members one of another.

"Sometimes this wider liberty has been obtained by a policy of laissez-faire—by the removal of restraints and restrictions. Sometimes it has been obtained by state intervention and control. Neither laissez-faire nor state intervention and control have been ends in themselves. They have been means to an end—that end, a larger liberty.

"The individuals and the nations which discard Liberalism, pay by losing their liberty. When liberty goes, little else remains. Today the task of Liberalism is two-fold: it is to maintain what we have already gained of freedom, and to add thereto more, as well, in the way of economic freedom."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24763
Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication London Advertiser.

Date September 18th 1935.

Subject

Policies Designed To Meet Si ion, Declares King

P O PARLIAMENT BLDGS, OTTAWA
31Dec35(365W)
THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Liberal Leader Says No Con ernment Would Be Bound By Present Mass omises Should He Meet Personal Defeat—Liberal Platform Not Drawn Up For Election Purposes Only

NEW APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE NEEDED AND LIBERALS WILL BRING IT

BY THOMAS WAYLING

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—R. B. Bennett, the one-man government, the one-man political party, the one-man platform dictator, tonight received his answer from W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party in Canada—that with a Liberal government in power one-man government will end, dictated policies will pass out, and parliamentary government will return to Canada.

Mr. King made the shrewdest point of the present campaign tonight when he told the people of Canada over a nation-wide radio network, how the Conservative party had been ignored in the preparation of Conservative policies, and that should Mr. Bennett be defeated in Calgary, his promises bind nobody, that no Conservative administration could be bound by all the glittering promises Mr. Bennett is now making having had no say in the new Bennett platform.

Policies Meet Situation

Conservative propagandists have been busy in recent weeks trying to convince the electorate that Mr. King was doing nothing, proposing nothing and that only Mr. Bennett had constructive policies to offer. Tonight's broadcast refuted the claim, for Mr. King laid down unequivocally the policies to be followed by the Liberal government when returned to power. Where Mr. Bennett made promises he had pulled out of a trick hat overnight, Mr. King reiterated the policies which had been laid down by the Liberal party and not by himself alone; policies devised to meet the present situation, not just to win the present election.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24764 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Mr. King intimated that should he be left out of the next parliament another Liberal leader would carry on the Liberal policies. This is not to be taken as indicating that if Mr. King loses Prince Albert—which no one expects—he will retire from the fight. The Liberal party will not permit that; he will be found another seat; what Mr. King conveyed was the continuity of Liberal policy; that policies, not men, counted in the Liberal party.

Abolish Oppressive Imposts

Good news for Canadian businessmen was contained in Mr. King's address. He made it clear that the oppressive special imposts inflicted by the Bennett government would be abolished—the imposts which have devilled Canadian business for the last five years.

Mr. King pointed out the significant fact that Mr. Bennett will have no Reconstructionist opposition in West Calgary and Mr. Stevens no Conservative opposition in West Kootenay. It is also significant that Premier Aberhart of Alberta has announced his people will not oppose Mr. Bennett. Mr. Aberhart made that announcement immediately after receiving a promise of $2,500,000 from Mr. Bennett for his province, and during his negotiations with eastern bankers who are very close to Mr. Bennett. The Aberhart government is going to oppose Hon. Charles Stewart, the Alberta minister in the last King cabinet, and all other Liberals.

Mr. King in his broadcast tonight shrewdly punctured the balloon of Mr. Bennett's egoism. In this he has the support of many Conservatives as well as many Liberals; Conservatives who refuse to vote Bennett even if they vote Conservative.

Parliament Not Used

The unemployment problem, Mr. King declared tonight would be definitely dealt with as soon as his government takes office. A prominent Conservative stated here today that the Bennett cabinet had not spent two hours really discussing unemployment during its term of office. This may be an exaggeration, but there is no doubt that the cabinet was told what Mr. Bennett intended to do about unemployment; it had no more chance of co-operating in a solution than parliament had. Throughout the Bennett regime the unemployment problem, the greatest of all, was always left to the last thing. There was no real attempt made to utilize to the collective brains of parliament in seeking a solution.

Mr. King struck home when he told Mr. Bennett tonight that success in business did not necessarily mean success in government. No Liberal leader in Canada was a rich man, while there have been a number of wealthy Conservative prime ministers. The King government had no rich men in it; there were a number of them in Mr. Bennett's cabinet, including Mr. Bennett himself. Mr. King might have reminded Mr. Bennett about his peevish outburst some time ago about the presumption of criticism of himself by editorial writers earning a few dollars a week. Mr. Bennett has a money complex; Mr. King's is humanity.

Please see Page Four for full report of Mr. Bennett's speech

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REPEAT
REPETITION

D 24765
Office of
The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication Ottawa Journal.

Date September 18th 1935.

Subject

SAYS BENNETT BLIND TO WAY OUT OF CHAOS

Liberal Leader Charges Prime Minister Takes Attitude of 'Despair.'

REAFFIRMS NEED OF FREER TRADE

New Approach Required to Open Markets of the World.

In an attitude of "defeat and despair" Prime Minister Bennett now assumes that unemployment and depression are bound to continue, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King charged last night. Blind to the consequences of the course he had pursued, Mr. Bennett now said what he had described as a temporary condition had become chronic.

Mr. King answered statements made by Mr. Bennett and re-affirmed the Liberal policy of freer trade, sound social reform, state control of currency and credit, restoration of responsible govern...ent, a national commission to deal with unemployment, an inquiry into Federal, provincial and municipal costs of Government and other points.

Planning for Scarcity.

"Instead of planning for plenty he (Mr. Bennett) plans for scarcity," said the Liberal leader. "Instead of aiming at the expansion of trade he aims at further restriction of trade. Instead of ending unemployment he now proposes to end work. It is the logical development of the policy of economic nationalism which he says he deplores but from which, in his blindness, he can find no means of escape."

Political programs which lay in the hands of an individual man were always threatened with danger, said Mr. King. Mr. Bennett admitted his program had been held up by his illness which was scant tribute to his fellow ministers. What would happen, he asked, if the Conservative party were returned to power and Mr. Bennett were defeated in Calgary West or if Mr. Bennett should again become ill?

The present, more than any other time, required many councillors and yet Mr. Bennett advanced his own policy, not endorsed by the Conservative party, and asked the people to trust him alone. The Liberal policy was endorsed by the whole party.

"Should he fail to win his seat or find it necessary to pass the leadership on to another the party was pledged to carry out the policies he had enunciated. This was the only way in which a party could be held to its promises and the only way Canada could be held to the ideal of democracy and preserved from dictatorship.

"This method of carrying on Government," he said, "may necessitate less in the way of promises, but I believe it will mean very much more in the way of performance."

Mr. Bennett had spoken of his success as a business man, but the five years of Bennett rule with their unemployment, debt increases and trade stagnation made it apparent success in business was no guarantee to success in public administration.

Different qualities and methods were necessary in the two fields. So-called business successes were often due to a ruthless disregard of humanitarian considerations and these could not be disregarded in Government.

In international trade Mr. Bennett had proceeded by "the hard trading way, the way that puts present material interests before all else." He said this was the Conservative way, but it was not the Liberal way.

Liberals believed neither nations nor individuals could live to themselves and the good of all meant the good of each. They believed by a new approach to international trade they could expand Canadian business, though they would not sacrifice Canadian interests.

Mr. King said there was a growing conviction the followers of Mr. Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens, Reconstruction Party leader, were only temporarily estranged and would unite after the election.

After delivering his speech Mr. King left for Western Canada to continue his campaign tour. His first meeting is at Brandon, Man., on Thursday.

Text of Speech.

The partial text of Mr. King's speech follows:

"Within the past 10 days, you have had the opportunity of listening to four radio addresses by the Prime Minister. The impression Mr. Bennett's addresses have left upon my mind, and, I feel sure, also upon yours, is that Mr. Bennett stands today, just where he stood five years ago. His basic policies remain those upon which he has acted right along. The five years and more during which his Government has been in office have taught him little or nothing. He appears to be as determined as ever to have his own way, and his alone. He is as blind as ever to the disastrous consequences of many of the methods he has been pursuing.

"Moreover, Mr. Bennett's appeal remains the same. He continues to believe that promises count for more than all else in a political campaign; that promises will do the trick, a second time; especially if they are on a grand scale, and made with sufficient emphasis."

The past five years should have taught Mr. Bennett something of promises as he had failed even to begin to implement his promises of 1930. But he now sought to outdo his performance then. He also announced a new reform program after failing in the one launched last January.

Mr. Bennett was running true to form. No hint of these policies was breathed in Parliament and the Conservative party had not been consulted. Influential Conservatives had ridiculed the Bennett policies and there were no guarantees they would be carried out. But should Mr. Bennett lose his seat or cease to lead his party there was no assurance it would feel bound by a single one of his promises. The same might be said of Mr. Stevens and the Reconstruction party.

It should never be forgotten that the men elected on Oct. 14 would control the destinies of Canada for five years.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24766

Office of the
The Prime Minister

Name

Date.

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"Above all, in times such as the present, with great international as well as national problems to be faced, and with the possibility of war at our very doors, you will do well to consider how inadvisable it is that the fate of Canada should be in the hands of any one man. Surely, it must be apparent to all that we cannot too quickly return to government by a ministry composed of many men, each bringing his experience and judgment to bear, not to appearances, but in reality, upon the momentous issues of our day."

Not One-Man Program.

The Liberal party differed from others in the all-important respect that its program was not the work of one man but of the party itself.

"So long as I remain the leader of the Liberal party, I intend, as respects its policies, to have this guarantee before asking the electors of Canada to give the party their support. I intend, as well, if the party is returned to power, to see that the policies thus endorsed are carried out. I need scarcely add that it is in this manner alone that, notwithstanding a change in its leadership, a political party can be held to its promises and policies.

"This method of carrying on Government may necessitate less in the way of promises, but it will mean, I believe, very much more in the way of performance. Moreover, it will serve to hold Canada true to the ideal of democracy, and to preserve our country from dictatorship. Sooner or later, dictatorship inevitably leads to the destruction of liberty. It is leading today to war.

Hand Over Great Trust.

"If, for any reason, in this general election, I, myself, should suffer defeat in the constituency of Prince Albert, which has honored me with its representation during the past 10 years, and be precluded subsequently from re-entering Parliament, I would be able to hand over the party leadership to another with the certain knowledge that it was something more than merely the leadership of a political party which was being transferred. I would feel that what I was handing over was a great trust which the Liberals had committed to my charge."

Canada had had five years of "Bennett promises and policies." They had benefited no one unless a few privileged interests.

It was all very well for Mr. Bennett to say he would remedy unemployment, the ruined trade and the stagnation which had accompanied his regime but if his policies were good why had they not succeeded before this. The policies were wrong and instead of changing them Mr. Bennett proposed to apply them on a wider scale.

"Defeat and Despair."

"The worst feature about all that Mr. Bennett has to say is that he assumes that unemployment and depression are bound to continue indefinitely. What he has been insisting right along was only a temporary condition, has now become chronic. His attitude is one of defeat and despair. Instead of planning for plenty, he plans for scarcity. Instead of aiming at the expansion of trade he aims at further restriction of trade. Instead of ending unemployment he now proposes to end work.

"It is the logical development of the policy of economic nationalism, which he says he deplores, but from which, in his blindness, he can find no means of escape. In planning for scarcity, rather than for plenty, his first step was to restrict or to prohibit trade. That successfully accomplished, the next step was to limit the production and restrict the sale of commodities. This being in process of accomplishment, he now proposes to restrict work itself, by prescribing the years within which a man shall be permitted to earn his daily bread."

Mr. Bennett had promised to blast a way into the markets of the world but all he had done was "blast Canadian trade out of some of its most profitable markets." Japan was the most recent instance and to cover his blundering he now sought to raise a bogey.

"There is not the slightest ground for the contention that, if a Liberal Government is returned to power, Canada's interests will in any way be prejudicially affected by the action of the Liberal Government in its dealings with Japan, or, for that matter, with any other country. It would be my hope, if a Liberal Government were returned to office, that it might still be possible to recover the market in Japan that apparently has been lost to Canada through Mr. Bennett's policies, and his handling of the situation, but it would not be by any sacrifice, by Liberals, of Canadian interests."

The Liberal party believed far-reaching and substantial reductions could be made in tariff rates, but a Liberal Government would not ignore the legitimate interests of Canadian producers. If returned to power it would:

Would Reduce Duties.

"Immediately and materially reduce duties on those articles which enter into the cost of production of our primary industries.

"Effect immediate substantial reduction in the duties on the necessaries of life, and thus afford a direct measure of relief to every home and to every individual.

"Abolish all unwarranted extra taxes on imports as imposed and administered by the present Government.

"Seek larger markets abroad through reciprocal trade agreements and, believing many nations were sick of economic nationalism, welcome a genuine attempt to find means of increasing mutual trade on a fair and friendly basis."

While a member of the Bennett Government Mr. Stevens was the "most fanatical advocate of those policies of extreme economic nationalism which have destroyed the trade of Canada."

Although it was denied there was an alliance between Mr. Stevens and the Conservative party it was interesting to note no Conservative candidate was opposing Mr. Stevens in Kootenay East and no Reconstruction candidate opposing Mr. Bennett in Calgary West.

Will Unite Forces.

"This does not look like war to the death. There is a growing conviction that, whatever may be the feelings between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, the followers of both are only temporarily in different camps, that, once the elections are over, their forces will speedily unite.

The Liberal party had definite policies which had unanimous support and were not specially concocted for the election.

"The Liberal party is pledged to regard unemployment as Canada's most urgent problem, **to deal with unemployment as a national problem, and through the agency of a representative national commission, to co-operate with the provinces and municipalities** in the administration of unemployment relief, and in an endeavor to provide work for the unemployed;

"To the enactment of a constitutionally valid system of unemployment insurance, and, as rapidly as the financial position of the country warrants, its expansion into a general scheme of social insurance, including health insurance as well as old age pensions;

"To policies which will liberate and expand our external trade, upon which depends industrial and commercial recovery;

"To the liberation of internal trade, by ending artificial price control and price fixing, which restricts and hampers trade internally;

"To the development of primary industries, by reduction in the cost of instruments of production;

"To State assistance in the marketing of natural products;

"To the restoration of control by the State over currency and credit, through the reconstitution of the Bank of Canada;

"To the establishment of an Investment Control Board;

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24767
Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

C.N.R. Policy.

"To the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways;

"To the democratization of industry, through policies which will seek to give to workers and consumers a large share in the government of industry;

"To the restoration of responsible Government;

"To the re-assertion of personal liberty, and the right of free speech and free association;

"To measures of electoral reform, to ensure a true parliamentary representation of the people, and to reduce the cost of election campaigns;

"To a balanced budget;

"To retrenchment of public expenditures;

"To reduction of the principal and interest on the public debt;

"To an inquiry into federal, provincial and municipal costs of government;

"To a furtherance of international peace and the work of the League of Nations;

"And to a more equitable distribution of wealth, which will have regard to human needs, to the furtherance of social justice and the promotion of the common good."

Mr. Bennett had sought to warn the people of Canada against the Liberal leader and at the same time had admitted the reform program had been held up by his own illness. His attitude was "a little hard" on his colleagues in the Cabinet and his fellow Conservatives.

"Here, I may, perhaps, be allowed to say to Mr. Bennett that, whatever my qualities for leadership may be, I have never found it necessary, in order that my own personality might thereby be magnified, to deprive my colleagues of due credit for what has been accomplished by the administration of which I have been the head."

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It was clear from Mr. Bennett's words that the carrying out of his policies depended not only on his remaining Prime Minister but on the condition of his health. What assurance was there Mr. Bennett might not again "let his party down" and "let you down." To guard against such contingencies control of affairs should be widely distributed among members of a Cabinet.

Mr. King then contrasted the years of Liberal rule from 1921 to 1930 with Conservative rule since 1930. Under Liberal rule the country emerged from depression, debt was reduced, the budget was balanced and trade increased. Under Conservative rule exactly the opposite happened.

Mr. Bennett had spoken of his success as a business man but his record would show that success in business was not always the surest guarantee to success in public administration.

"There can be no greater mistake than to believe that the qualities and methods which make for success in business are necessarily the qualities and methods that make for success in Government. Especially is this true where social problems are those of greatest concern. A broad survey of the industrial field discloses only too plainly that many so-called business successes have been due to a ruthless disregard of humanitarian considerations.

"Indeed, the crux of the social problem lies in the relative importance we attach to human well-being as against material gain. Until we come to regard industry as being in the nature of social service, and see the necessity of dealing with its problems from the point of view of the sacredness of human life and personality, rather than from that of the accumulation of wealth and material reward, there will be, and there should be, no cure for social and industrial unrest."

The same was true of international affairs. Mr. Bennett had proclaimed the ancient rule of "each for himself and the devil take the hindmost." The Liberal idea was different and it did "not put material interests before all else." In this the issue between Mr. Bennett and himself was clearly defined.

"Individuals and nations who have upheld the Liberal faith, have sought to gain for others, as well as for themselves, the ends desired, in the belief that no man liveth unto himself alone and no nation liveth unto itself; that the good of all is, in the long run, the good of each; that we are all members one of another.

"Sometimes this wider liberty has been obtained by a policy of laissez-faire—by the removal of restraints and restrictions. Sometimes it has been obtained by state intervention and control. Neither laissez-faire nor state intervention and control have been ends in themselves. They have been means to an end—that end, a larger liberty.

"The individuals and the nations which discard Liberalism, pay by losing their liberty. When liberty goes, little else remains. Today the task of Liberalism is two-fold: it is to maintain what we have already gained of freedom, and to add thereto more, as well, in the way of economic freedom."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D 24768

Name of Publication Toronto Globe.

Date September 18th 1935.

Subject

Liberal Leader Says Three Aims Will Guide Party

King Defines Policy and Assails Bennett Promises—Declares Five-Year Rule Has Left Canada Buried in Debt

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON, Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Ottawa, Sept. 17.

RIGHT HON. MACKENZIE KING, the Liberal chieftain, departed tonight for a two weeks' election campaign in Western Canada, after delivering a withering attack by radio on the policies, promises and performances of the Prime Minister.



MR. KING.

He asserted that Mr. Bennett's policies had been of no benefit, except to a few privileged interests; that five years of Bennett rule had left Canada with staggering unemployment, with ruination of her farmers, with stagnation of trade and transportation.

"Blasting Methods" Disastrous.

Moreover, Mr. Bennett's blasting methods had produced bitterness toward Canada in other countries of the British Commonwealth and enmity in certain foreign countries.

Canadian people of every class had been required to bear a merciless load of taxation and the country staggered under enormous debts and unbalanced budgets in Dominion, Provincial and civic administrations.

Instead of planning for plenty, Mr. King said, the Premier plans for scarcity; instead of expanding trade he restricts it, and instead of ending unemployment he proposes to end work by retiring workers at sixty.

The Liberal Leader questioned the genuineness of the quarrel between the Prime Minister and Hon. H. H. Stevens, pointing out that no Conservative has thus far been nominated against the Reconstruction Leader in Kootenay, while no Reconstruction candidate has been placed against Mr. Bennett in West Calgary.

D 24769

PRESS

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Loss of World Trade.

Mr. Bennett's policy of blasting his way into the world's markets has resulted in Canada losing much of her world trade, said Mr. King, the latest market to be lost being in Japan, which had been Canada's fourth best customer.

The Liberal Leader contended that the prosperity of Canada depends upon development of the primary industries, and upon the sale abroad of surplus commodities produced on the farm and elsewhere.

If the Liberals were elected, they proposed to reduce materially the tariffs on articles entering into production costs, and more particularly the cost of implements and machinery used by primary producers.

Alluding to the restrictions which have hindered British and foreign exports to this country, Mr. King declared unpredictable customs rulings and the ruthless use of arbitrary valuations for duty purposes had impeded the recovery of trade. The Liberals, he said, would abolish all unwarrantable extra taxes on imports, and would seek stability and certainty in customs administration.

He chided Mr. Bennett about the lavish promises he has made recently, describing them as more extravagant than his promises of five years ago, most of which are still unfulfilled.

Mr. Bennett admitted his program had been held up by his illness, which was scant tribute to his fellow-Ministers. What would happen, he asked, if the Conservative Party were returned to power and Mr. Bennett were defeated in Calgary West, or if Mr. Bennett should again become ill?

The present, more than any other time, required many councillors, and yet Mr. Bennett advanced his own policy, not endorsed by the Conservative Party, and asked the people to trust him alone. The Liberal policy was endorsed by the whole party. Should he (Mr. King) fail to win his seat or find it necessary to pass the leadership on to another, the party was pledged to carry out the policies he had enunciated. This was the only way in which a party could be held to its promises, and the only way Canada could be held to the ideal of democracy and preserved from dictatorship.

"This method of carrying on government," he said, "may necessitate less in the way of promises, but I believe it will mean very much more in the way of performance."

Liberals believed neither nations nor individuals could live to themselves, and the good of all meant the good of each.

Danger in Dictatorship.

Mr. King portrayed Mr. Bennett as a dictator, and added that, with great international as well as national problems to be faced and with the possibility of war at our very doors, "you will do well to consider how inadvisable it is that the fate of Canada should be in the hands of any one man."

Mr. King reaffirmed the Liberal policy of freer trade, sound social reform, State control of currency and credit, restoration of responsible government, a national Commission to deal with unemployment, an inquiry into Federal, Provincial and Municipal costs of government, and other points.

No Change Predicted.

Mr. King said, in part:

"Within the past ten days you have had the opportunity of listening to four radio addresses by the Prime Minister. The impression Mr. Bennett's addresses have left upon my mind, and, I feel sure, also upon yours, is that Mr. Bennett stands today just where he stood five years ago. His basic policies remain those upon which he has acted right along. The five years and more during which his Government has been in office have taught him little or nothing. He appears to be as determined as ever to have his own way, and his alone. He is as blind as ever to the disastrous consequences of many of the methods he has been pursuing.

"Moreover, Mr. Bennett's appeal remains the same. He continues to believe that promises count for more than all else in a political campaign; that promises will do the trick, a second time; especially if they are on a grand scale, and made with sufficient emphasis."

The past five years should have taught Mr. Bennett something of promises, as he had failed even to begin to implement his promises of 1930. But he now sought to outdo his performance then. He also announced a new reform program, after failing in the one launched last January.

True to Form.

Mr. Bennett was running true to form. No hint of these policies was breathed in Parliament, and the Conservative Party had not been consulted. Influential Conservatives had ridiculed the Bennett policies, and there were no guarantees they would be carried out. But should Mr. Bennett lose his seat or cease to lead his party there was no assurance it would feel bound by a single one of his promises. The same might be said of Mr. Stevens and the Reconstruction Party.

It should never be forgotten that the men elected on Oct. 14 would control the destinies of Canada for five years.

"Above all, in times such as the present, with great international as well as national problems to be faced, and with the possibility of war at our very doors, you will do well to consider how inadvisable it is that the fate of Canada should be in the hands of any one man. Surely, it must be apparent to all that we cannot too quickly return to government by a Ministry composed of many men, each bringing his experience and judgment to bear, not to appearances, but in reality, upon the momentous issues of our day."

Represents Party.

The Liberal Party differed from others in the all-important respect that its program was not the work of any one man, but of the party itself.

"So long as I remain the Leader of the Liberal Party, I intend, as respects its policies, to have this guarantee before asking the electors of Canada to give the party their support. I intend, as well, if the party is returned to power, to see that the policies thus endorsed are carried out. I need scarcely add that it is in this manner alone that, notwithstanding a change in its leadership, a political party can be held to its promises and policies.

"This method of carrying on government may necessitate less in the way of promises, but it will mean, I believe, very much more in the way of performance. Moreover, it will serve to hold Canada true to the ideals of democracy, and to preserve our country from dictatorship. Sooner or later, dictatorship inevitably leads to the destruction of liberty. It is leading today to war.

"If for any reason, in this general election, I myself should suffer defeat in the constituency of Prince Albert, which has honored me with its representation during the past ten years, and be precluded subsequently from re-entering Parliament, I would be able to hand over the party leadership to another with the certain knowledge that it was something more than merely the leadership of a political party which was being transferred. I would feel that what I was handing over was a great trust which the Liberals had committed to my charge."

Benefit for Few.

Canada had had five years of "Bennett promises and policies." They had benefited no one, unless a few privileged interests.

It was all very well for Mr. Bennett to say he would remedy unemployment, the ruined trade and the stagnation which had accompanied his regime; but if his policies were good, why had they not succeeded before this? The policies were wrong, and instead of changing them Mr. Bennett proposed to apply them on a wider scale.

"The worst feature about all that Mr. Bennett has to say is that he assumes that unemployment and depression are bound to continue indefinitely. What he has been insisting right along was only a temporary condition has now become chronic. His attitude is one of defeat and despair. Instead of planning for plenty, he plans for scarcity. Instead of aiming at the expansion of trade, he aims at further restriction of trade. Instead of ending unemployment, he now proposes to end work.

"It is the logical development of the policy of economic nationalism, which he says he deplores, but from which, in his blindness, he can find no means of escape. In planning for scarcity, rather than for plenty, his first step was to restrict or to prohibit trade. That successfully accomplished, the next step was to limit the production and restrict the sale of commodities. This being in the process of accomplishment, he now proposes to restrict work itself, by prescribing the years within which a man shall be permitted to earn his daily bread."

D24770

Loss of Trade.

Mr. Bennett had promised to blast a way into the markets of the world, but all he had done was "blast Canadian trade out of some of its most profitable markets." Japan was the most recent instance, and to cover his blundering he now sought to raise a bogey.

"There is not the slightest ground for the contention that, if a Liberal Government is returned to power, Canada's interests will in any way be prejudicially affected by the action of the Liberal Government in its dealings with Japan, or, for that matter, with any other country.

"It would be my hope, if a Liberal Government were returned to office, that it might still be possible to recover the market in Japan that apparently has been lost to Canada through Mr. Bennett's policies and his handling of the situation, but it would not be by any sacrifice, by Liberals, of Canadian interests."

Lower Tariff Plan.

The Liberal Party believed far-reaching and substantial reductions could be made in tariff rates, but a Liberal Government would not ignore the legitimate interests of Canadian producers. If returned to power, it would:

"Immediately and materially reduce duties on those articles which enter into the cost of production of our primary industries;

"Effect immediate substantial reduction in the duties on the necessaries of life, and thus afford a direct measure of relief to every home and to every individual;

"Abolish all unwarranted extra taxes on imports as imposed and administered by the present Government";

Seek larger markets abroad through reciprocal trade agreements, and, believing many nations were sick of economic nationalism, "welcome a genuine attempt to find means of increasing mutual trade on a fair and friendly basis."

While a member of the Bennett Government, Mr. Stevens was the "most fanatical advocate of those policies of extreme economic nationalism which have destroyed the trade of Canada."

Significant Line-Up.

Although it was denied there was an alliance between Mr. Stevens and the Conservative Party, it was interesting to note that no Conservative candidate was opposing Mr. Stevens in Kootenay East, and no Reconstruction candidate opposing Mr. Bennett in Calgary West.

"This does not look like war to the death. There is a growing conviction that, whatever may be the feelings between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, the followers of both are only temporarily in different camps; that, once the elections are over, their forces will speedily unite."

The Liberal Party had definite policies which had unanimous support and were not specially concocted for the election.

"The Liberal Party is pledged to regard unemployment as Canada's most urgent problem, to deal with unemployment as a national problem, and, through the agency of a representative national commission, to co-operate with the Provinces and municipalities in the administration of unemployment relief, and in an endeavor to provide work for the unemployed;

Unemployment Insurance.

"To the enactment of a constitutionally valid system of unemployment insurance, and, as rapidly as the financial position of the country warrants, its expansion into a general scheme of social insurance, including health insurance as well as old-age pensions;

"To policies which will liberate and expand our external trade, upon which depends industrial and commercial recovery;

"To the liberation of internal trade, by ending artificial price control and price fixing, which restricts and hampers trade internally;

"To the development of primary industries, by reduction in the costs of instruments of production;

"To State assistance in the marketing of natural products;

"To the restoration of control by the State over currency and credit, through the reconstruction of the Bank of Canada;

"To the establishment of an Investment Control Board;

"To the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways;

"To the democratization of industry, through policies which will seek to give workers and consumers a large share in the government of industry;

"To the restoration of responsible government.

"To the reassertion of personal liberty, and the right of free speech and free association;

"To measures of electoral reform, to ensure a true Parliamentary representation of the people, and to reduce the cost of election campaigns;

"To a balanced Budget;

Cut Public Spending.

"To retrenchment of public expenditures;

"To reduction of the principal and interest on the public debt;

"To an inquiry into Federal, Provincial and municipal costs of government;

"To a furtherance of international peace and the work of the League of Nations;

"And to a more equitable distribution of wealth, which will have regard to human needs, to the furtherance of social justice, and the promotion of the common good."

Mr. Bennett had sought to ma[illegible] the people of Canada against the Liberal Leader, and at the same time had admitted the reform program had been held up by his own illness. His attitude "a little hard" on his colleagues in the Cabinet and his fellow Conservatives.

"Here, I may perhaps be allowed to say to Mr. Bennett that, whatever my qualities for leadership may be, I have never found it necessary, in order that my own personality might thereby be magnified, to deprive my colleagues of due credit for what has been accomplished by the Administration of which I have been the head."

It was clear from Mr. Bennett's words that the carrying out of his policies depended not only on his remaining Prime Minister but on the condition of his health. What assurance was there Mr. Bennett might not again "let his party down" and "let you down"? To guard against such contingencies, control of affairs should be widely distributed among members of a Cabinet.

Shows Contrast.

Mr. King then contrasted the years of Liberal rule from 1921 to 1930 with Conservative rule since 1930. Under Liberal rule the country emerged from depression, debt was reduced, the Budget was balanced and trade increased. Under Conservative rule exactly the opposite happened.

Mr. Bennett had spoken of his success as a business man, but his record would show that success in business was not always the surest guarantee to success in public administration.

"There can be no greater mistake than to believe that the qualities and methods which make for success in business are necessarily the qualities and methods that make for success in government. Especially is this true where social problems are those of greatest concern. A broad survey of the industrial field discloses only too plainly that many so-called business successes have been due to a ruthless disregard of humanitarian considerations.

"Indeed, the crux of the social problem lies in the relative importance we attach to human well-being as against material gain. Until we come to regard industry as being in the nature of social service, and see the necessity of dealing with its problems from the point of view of the sacredness of human life and personality, rather than from that of the accumulation of wealth and material reward, there will be, and there should be, no cure for social and industrial unrest."

"Ability and political capacity are one thing. The methods that make for success in business are only too often another and very different sort of thing. Methods that bring success in business are concerned with money. Government is concerned with men. Business is an occupation, an occupation which has for its objective the success of the individual. Government is an art. It is the art of effecting a maximum of co-operative effort in all that pertains to the State. It is the art of promoting unity and good-will in all human relations.

"Business is concerned primarily with present material gain. Government is concerned not less with the future than with the present, and with human and spiritual values much more than with material values. It cares nothing for the gain of special privilege. It cares everything for the common good."

Different Attitude.

The same was true of international affairs. Mr. Bennett had proclaimed the ancient rule of "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost." The Liberal idea was different, and it did "not put material interests before all else." In this the issue between Mr. Bennett and himself was clearly defined.

"Individuals and nations who have upheld the Liberal faith have sought to gain for others, as well as for themselves, the ends desired, in the belief that no man liveth unto himself alone and no nation liveth into itself; that the good of all is, in the long run, the good of each: that we are all members one of another.

"Sometimes this wider liberty has been obtained by a policy of laissez-faire—by the removal of restraints and restrictions. Sometimes it has been obtained by State intervention and control. Neither laissez-faire nor State intervention and control have been ends in themselves. They have been means to an end—that end, a larger liberty.

"The individuals and the nations which discard Liberalism pay by losing their liberty. When liberty goes, little else remains. Today the task of Liberalism is twofold: It is to maintain what we have already gained of freedom; and to add thereto more, as well, in the way of economic freedom."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D24771

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen.

Date September 18th 1935.

Subject

Hon. Mr. King

Declares For Sound Social Reform; State Control Of Currency And Credit Urged

Liberal Leader Says Mr. Bennett Has Now Adopted An Attitude of "Defeat and Despair" in Assuming That Unemployment and Depression Are Bound To Continue. Says Conservatives Are Planning For Scarcity Instead of Plenty.

In an attitude of "defeat and despair" Prime Minister Bennett now assumes that unemployment and depression are bound to continue, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King charged last night. Blind to the consequences of the course he had pursued, Mr. Bennett was now saying what he had described as a temporary condition had become chronic.

Speaking in a broadcast over a national hookup Mr. King answered statements made by Mr. Bennett in recent broadcasts and reaffirmed the Liberal policy of freer trade, sound social reform, state control of currency and credit, restoration of responsible government, a national commission to deal with unemployment, an inquiry into federal, provincial and municipal costs of government and other points.

"Instead of planning for plenty he (Mr. Bennett) plans for scarcity," said the Liberal leader. "Instead of aiming at the expansion of trade he aims at further restriction of trade. Instead of ending unemployment he now proposes to end work. It is the logical development of the policy of economic nationalism which he says he deplores but from which, in his blindness, he can find no means of escape."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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Office of
The Prime Minister

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Individual Control.

Political programs which lay in the hands of an individual man were always threatened with danger, said Mr. King. Mr. Bennett admitted his program had been held up by his illness which was scant tribute to his fellow ministers. What would happen, he asked, if the Conservative party were returned to power and Mr. Bennett were defeated in Calgary West or if Mr. Bennett should again become ill?

The present, more than any other time, required many councillors and yet Mr. Bennett advanced his own policy, not endorsed by the Conservative party, and asked the people to trust him alone. The Liberal policy was endorsed by the whole party. Should he fail to win his seat or find it necessary to pass the leadership on to another the party was pledged to carry out the policies he had enunciated. This was the only way in which a party could be held to its promises and the only way Canada could be held to the ideal of democracy and preserved from dictatorship.

"This method of carrying on government," he said, "may necessitate less in the way of promises but I believe it will mean very much more in the way of performance."

Mr. Bennett had spoken of his success as a business man but the five years of Bennett rule with their unemployment, debt increases and trade stagnation made it apparent success in business was no guarantee to success in public administration.

Different qualities and methods were necessary in the two fields. So-called business successes were often due to a ruthless disregard of humanitarian considerations and these could not be disregarded in government.

In international trade Mr. Bennett had proceeded by "the hard trading way, the way that puts present material interests before all else." He said this was the Conservative way but it was not the Liberal way.

International Trade.

Liberals believed neither nations nor individuals could live to themselves and the good of all meant the good of each. They believed by a new approach to international trade they could expand Canadian business though they would not sacrifice Canadian interests.

Mr. King said there was a growing conviction the followers of Mr. Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens, Reconstruction party leader, were only temporarily estranged and would unite after the election. The differences, if any, were personal ones.

After delivering his speech Mr. King left for Western Canada to continue his campaign tour. His first meeting is at Brandon, Man., on Thursday.

Partial Text.

Following is the partial text of the address:

"Within the past 10 days, you have had the opportunity of listening to four radio addresses by the Prime Minister. The impression Mr. Bennett's addresses have left upon my mind, and, I feel sure, also upon yours, is that Mr. Bennett stands today just where he stood five years ago. His basic policies remain those upon which he has acted right along. The five years and more during which his government has been in office have taught him little or nothing. He appears to be as determined as ever to have his own way, and his alone. He is as blind as ever to the disastrous consequences of many of the methods he has been pursuing.

Belief In Promises

"Moreover, Mr. Bennett's appeal remains the same. He continues to believe that promises count for more than all else in a political campaign; that promises will do the trick a second time, especially if they are on a grand scale and made with sufficient emphasis."

The past five years should have taught Mr. Bennett something of promises as he had failed even to begin to implement his promises of 1930. But he now sought to outdo his performance then. He also announced a new reform program after failing in the one launched last January.

Mr. Bennett was running true to form. No hint of these policies was breathed in parliament and the Conservative party had not been consulted. Influential Conservatives had ridiculed the Bennett policies and there were no guarantees they would be carried out. But should Mr. Bennett lose his seat or cease to lead his party there was no assurance it would feel bound by a single one of his promises. The same might be said of Mr. Stevens and the Reconstruction party.

In Hands of Individual

It should never be forgotten that the men elected on Oct. 14 would control the destinies of Canada for five years.

"Above all, in times such as the present, with great international as well as national problems to be faced, and with the possibility of war at our very doors, you will do well to consider how inadvisable it is that the fate of Canada should be in the hands of any one man. Surely, it must be apparent to all that we cannot too quickly return to government by a ministry composed of many men, each bringing his experience and judgment to bear, not to appearances, but in reality, upon the momentous issues of our day."

The Liberal party differed from others in the all-important respect that its program was not the work of one man but of the party itself.

"So long as I remain the leader of the Liberal party, I intend, as respects its policies, to have this guarantee before asking the electors of Canada to give the party their support. I intend, as well, if the party is returned to power, to see that the policies thus endorsed are carried out. I need scarcely add that it is in this manner alone that, notwithstanding a change in its leadership, a political party can be held to its promises and policies.

Refers To Dictatorship

"This method of carrying on government may necessitate less in the way of promises, but it will mean, I believe, very much more in the way of performance. Moreover, it will serve to hold Canada true to the ideal of democracy, and to preserve our country from dictatorship. Sooner or later, dictatorship inevitably leads to the destruction of liberty. It is leading today to war.

"If, for any reason, in this general election, I, myself, should suffer defeat in the constituency of Prince Albert, which has honored me with its representation during the past 10 years, and be precluded subsequently from re-entering parliament, I would be able to hand over the party leadership to another with the certain knowledge that it was something more than merely the leadership of a political party which was being transferred. I would feel that what I was handing over was a great trust which the Liberals had committed to my charge."

Canada has had five years of "Bennett promises and policies." They had benefited no one unless a few privileged interests.

It was all very well for Mr. Bennett to say he would remedy unemployment, the ruined trade and the stagnation which had accompanied his regime, but if his policies were good why had they not succeeded before this? The policies were wrong and instead of changing them Mr. Bennett proposed to apply them on a wider scale.

Condition Now Chronic

"The worst feature about all that Mr. Bennett has to say is that he assumes that unemployment and depression are bound to continue indefinitely. What he has been insisting right along was only a temporary condition, has now become chronic. His attitude is one of defeat and despair. Instead of planning for plenty, he plans for scarcity. Instead of aiming at the expansion of trade, he aims at further restriction of trade. Instead of ending unemployment, he now proposes to end work.

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Mr. Bennett had promised to blast a way into the markets of the world but all he had done was "blast Canadian trade out of some of its most profitable markets." Japan was the most recent instance and to cover his blundering he now sought to raise a bogey.

Hopes to Recover Market.

"There is not the slightest ground for the contention that, if a Liberal government is returned to power, Canada's interests will in any way be prejudicially affected by the action of the Liberal government in its dealings with Japan, or, for that matter, with any other country. It would be my hope, if a Liberal government were returned to office, that it might still be possible to recover the market in Japan that apparently has been lost to Canada through Mr. Bennett's policies, and his handling of the situation, but it would not be by any sacrifice by Liberals of Canadian interests."

The Liberal Plans.

The Liberal party believed far-reaching and substantial reductions could be made in tariff rates, but a Liberal government would not ignore the legitimate interests of Canadian producers. If returned to power, it would:

"Immediately and materially reduce duties on those articles which enter into the cost of production of our primary industries.

"Effect immediate substantial reduction in the duties on the necessaries of life and thus afford a direct measure of relief to every home and to every individual.

"Abolish all unwarranted extra taxes on imports as imposed and administered by the present government.

"Seek larger markets abroad through reciprocal trade agreements and, believing many nations were sick of economic nationalism, 'Welcome a genuine attempt to find means of increasing mutual trade on a fair and friendly basis.'"

Reference to Mr. Stevens.

While a member of the Bennett government, Mr. Stevens was the "most fanatical advocate of those policies of extreme economic nationalism which have destroyed the trade of Canada."

Although it was denied there was an alliance between Mr. Stevens and the Conservative party, it was interesting to note no Conservative candidate was opposing Mr. Stevens in Kootenay East and no Reconstruction candidate opposing Mr. Bennett in Calgary West.

"This does not look like war to the death. There is a growing conviction that, whatever may be the feelings between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, the followers of both are only temporarily in different camps, that, once the elections are over, their forces will speedily unite.

The Liberal party had definite policies which had unanimous support and were not specially concocted for the election.

Pledge on Unemployment.

"The Liberal party is pledged to regard unemployment as Canada's most urgent problem, to deal with unemployment as a national problem and, through the agency of a representative national commission, to co-operate with the provinces and municipalities in the administration of unemployment relief, and in an endeavor to provide work for the unemployed;

"To the enactment of a constitutionally valid system of unemployment insurance and, as rapidly as the financial position of the country warrants, its expansion into a general scheme of social insurance, including health insurance as well as old age pensions;

"To policies which will liberate and expand our external trade, upon which depends industrial and commercial recovery;

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"To the development of primary industries, by reduction in the costs of instruments of production;

"To state assistance in the marketing of natural products;

"To the restoration of control by the state over currency and credit through the reconstitution of the Bank of Canada;

"To the establishment of an investment control board;

"To the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways;

"To the democratization of industry, through policies which will seek to give to workers and consumers a large share in the government of industry;

"To the restoration of responsible government;

"To the re-assertion of personal liberty, and the right of free speech and free association;

"To measures of electoral reform, to ensure a true parliamentary representation of the people, and to reduce the cost of election campaigns;

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"To retrenchment of public expenditures;

"To reduction of the principal and interest on the public debt;

"To an inquiry into federal, provincial and municipal costs of government;

"To a furtherance of international peace and the work of the League of Nations;

"And to a more equitable distribution of wealth, which will have regard to human needs, to the furtherance of social justice, and the promotion of the common good."

Premier Hard on Colleagues.

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It was clear from Mr. Bennett's words that the carrying out of his policies depended not only on his remaining prime minister but on the condition of his health. What assurance was there Mr. Bennett might not again "let his party down" and "let you down." To guard against such contingencies, control of affairs should be widely distributed among members of a cabinet.

Under Liberal Rule.

Mr. King then contrasted the years of Liberal rule from 1921 to 1930 with Conservative rule since 1930. Under Liberal rule the country emerged from depression, debt was reduced, the budget was balanced and trade increased. Under Conservative rule, exactly the opposite happened.

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D24774

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"There can be no greater mistake than to believe that the qualities and methods which make for success in business are necessarily the qualities and methods that make for success in government. Especially is this true where social problems are those of greatest concern. A broad survey of the industrial field discloses only too plainly that many so-called business successes have been due to a ruthless disregard of humanitarian considerations.

Crux of Social Problem.

"Indeed, the crux of the social problem lies in the relative importance we attach to human well-being as against material gain. Until we come to regard industry as being in the nature of social service, and see the necessity of dealing with its problems from the point of view of the sacredness of human life and personality, rather than from that of the accumulation of wealth and material reward, there will be, and there should be, no cure for social and industrial unrest."

Business And Politics.

"Ability and political capacity are one thing. The methods that make for success in business are only too often another and very different sort of thing. Methods that bring success in business are concerned with money. Government is concerned with men. Business is an occupation, an occupation which has for its objective the success of the individual. Government is an art. It is the art of effecting a maximum of cooperative effort in all that pertains to the state. It is the art of prompting unity and goodwill in all human relations.

"Business is concerned primarily with present material gain. Government is concerned not less with the future than with the present, and with human and spiritual virtues much more than with material values. It cares nothing for the gain of special privilege: It cares everything for the common good."

In International Affairs.

The same was true of international affairs. Mr. Bennett had proclaimed the ancient rule of "each for himself and the devil take the hindmost." The Liberal idea was different and it did "not put material interests before all else." In this the issue between Mr. Bennett and himself was clearly defined.

"Individuals and nations who have upheld the Liberal faith have sought to gain for others, as well as for themselves, the ends desired, in the belief that no man liveth unto himself alone and no nation liveth unto itself; that the good of all is, in the long run, the good of each; that we are all members one of another.

"Sometimes this wider liberty has been obtained by a policy of laissez faire—by the removal of restraints and restrictions. Sometimes it has been obtained by state intervention and control. Neither laissez-faire nor state intervention and control have been ends in themselves. They have been means to an end—that end, a larger liberty.

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D24775

Brandon Meeting, September 19, 1935

Pleasure of being in West -

visit of 1933 - smaller centres;

last campaign 1930 -

cheque to Manitoba.

Welcome by Member of Government -

McKenzie - Minister of Agriculture;

Tariff Board.

Candidates -

Significance of present election -

These times;

Sufferings and hardships of people - cities and plains;

all part of one problem;

The depressed condition of country.

Young People -

next 5 years;

Nemisis of promises;

Need of political party can carry out policies and likely

to endure.

Unemployment - Canada's national problem

(1) temporary - work and wages;

(2) permanent - unemployment insurance;

communism - what Bennett

policies to revive trade

Corresponding position rural and urban -

rust, hail, pest, drought.

Tariffs and Trade -

not magician, but physician;

Basic industries;

Bennett - (1) re destroying industries;

(2) protection and wages;

(3) effect of Bennett policies - cut trade in half.

Specific proposals -

(1) reduce costs of production;

(2) reduce cost of living -

sales tax;

necessaries of life -

effect on producers;

effect on consumers.

Bennett Methods -

blast a way - retaliation;

effect - Japan; U.S.

Trade Agreements - (other countries)

Spirit needed;

U.S. - Sweden, Belgium, Brazil, Czechslovakia; Cuba; Haiti;

Great Britain.

Reciprocity -

Baldwin - England - Dominion Empire

Wheat -

History of Grain Board Bill - 2 bills;

Liberal position -

no issue re grain board;

" " " minimum price to meet situation;

grain withheld from market.

Minimum price, like minimum wages, depends on business or trade.

Holding wheat off world market -

Argentina;

Australia.

Goods in exchange for wheat;

A sales program needed -

degree to which we will accept other goods in exchange for our wheat.

Banking, Currency and Credit -

Central Bank - Mr. Bennett's belief in private ownership;
no state intervention.

Dictatorship -

Liberty threatened ;

Dictatorship trend;

(1) purse

(2)legislation

(3) trade

Difference between Mr. Bennett and myself.

Conservative objective - present material interests

Conservative Method - hard trading way
not accumulation of wealth.

Liberal objective - future human opportunities - but abundance of life

Liberal method - help others;
common good.

E. A. J

London . Brit Lib

24779

1st address in London Gazette

Vaughan to Jones 29 June 1920

Morris

D24780

Brandon Meeting, September 19, 1935

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D24781

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D24784

Name of Publication.....Ottawa Citizen.

Date.....September 20th 1935.

Subject.....

Blame Bennett Govt. For Grain Not Being Sold

Held Back From Markets At Time When It Should Have Been Disposed of, Says Mackenzie King.

Says Minimum Price Due Liberals' Work

Growers Need "Sales Policy," Asserts Liberal Chieftain at Brandon.

(Canadian Press.)

BRANDON, Sept. 19.—Canadian wheat growers need a "sales policy," Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said tonight. The wheat board as now constituted with a fixed minimum price was due to the actions of Liberal members of Parliament, and the Bennett government had been responsible for holding wheat back from world markets at a time when it should have been sold.

Addressing his first Western meeting in the course of the election campaign, Mr. King claimed all parties in the House of Commons were anxious "to do what was right for Western Canada," and the Conservatives were entitled to no special credit for the wheat board.

"The bill passed the House of Commons unanimously," said Mr. King. "The original bill as introduced by Mr. Bennett contained no provision for a minimum price but the bill which was passed has a clause providing for a minimum price. The provision came to be there as a result of the representations and efforts of the Liberal members on the committee to which the bill was referred."

Were Not Satisfied.

For weeks and months before the government introduced its bill the Liberal members had been discussing and considering the wheat situation and when the bill was introduced they were not satisfied with it. They also wanted to know particulars of what had been done already as the government had kept all matters relating to wheat a dark secret.

"I went to Mr. Bennett," he said, "and told him the only way in which a bill could be passed was by referring it to a special committee. I said all parties desired to do what was right by Western Canada and proposed the committee. The committee drafted a new bill which received the support of all Liberal members.

"It is not a bill for which the government is responsible but a bill on which all parties united in order to support as a policy which would be good for Western Canada."

The bill was not necessarily a permanent arrangement, said Mr. King, it was one of those measures which had to be taken to deal with the emergencies which arose in time of depression. With a Liberal government in office, applying sound trade policies the present depressed situation would clear up and the producers would in time be able to deal with their own products as they chose without looking to the government for aid.

"What is needed now in connection with wheat is a sales policy," he went on. "We feel that wheat has been held back on the markets of the world at a time when it should have been placed on the markets. The Argentine and Australia were able to sell their wheat and at the same time take steps to assure their producers a fair return. Canada should have been able to do the same.

"Had this been done instead of having great quantities of wheat in our elevators now when a new crop is coming in, that wheat would have been sold and the people of the West would have been much better off."

With conditions critical the world over, Mr. King said any Canadian government in the next five years would have to have a solid majority behind it if it was to grapple successfully with Canadian and world problems. The people should not be carried away by promises but should concentrate on getting a strong government backed by a united party.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24735 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Work and Wages.

Mr. Bennett, the Liberal leader said, had assumed all unemployment was permanent. The Liberal party believed means would have to be provided on a permanent basis to relieve normal unemployment and for abnormal unemployment there should be a national commission which would continue the methods of relief already established but would also inaugurate a policy of work and wages.

Mr. King spoke in support of J. E. Matthews, Liberal candidate in Brandon.

Mr. Matthews addressed the meeting as well as J. A. Glen, Liberal candidate in Marquette. Hon. D. G. McKenzie, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, introduced Mr. King.

Bad conditions in Western Canada were due not only to drought, grasshoppers and rust but to restriction of trade, said Mr. King. He felt particularly aggrieved at the lack of opportunity offered to youth who now could find no gainful occupation. Many of them were forced into relief camps where they were made to feel they were not part of Canadian life at all.

It was the Liberal government headed by himself which negotiated the settlement of the natural resources problem with the Province of Manitoba. Just before the campaign of 1930 he had been able to hand the provincial government a check for between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. That settlement was due to co-operation between provinces and Dominion.

The same sort of co-operation would again be possible if a Liberal government was again in office as there was Liberal governments in almost all the provinces.

No More "Slave Camps."

Whatever relief works were undertaken should be such as would fit into a scheme of national development. Wages should be paid throughout on a lower scale than on private undertakings.

"And no more slave camps," shouted an interrupter.

"Yes," said Mr. King, "and no more of these camps under the National Defence Department."

For some time to come, said Mr. King, relief from the public treasury would have to be given the unemployed. This could not continue indefinitely but by inaugurating long range policies of trade expansion such continuance would not be necessary.

"Mr. Bennett now says his proposal is not to let anyone work after he is 60 even if he is able," said Mr. King, "but what guarantee is there that Mr. Bennett will carry out that proposal? He doesn't even say if it will be voluntary or compulsory. If it's compulsory it will only mean that heads of families supporting children who are unable to find work will be thrown out of work themselves."

In announcing this policy, Mr. Bennett for the first time said his colleagues had agreed to it.

"That is because I have been pointing out how he ignored his colleagues," he said. "But who are his colleagues? Most of those who were his colleagues had been put into safe jobs for the rest of their lives. Others were away campaigning. The only ones there were a few new ones who had never been endorsed by the people and some who had never even been elected to Parliament."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D24786

Name of Publication Winnipeg Free Press.

Date September 20th 1935.

KING SAYS LIBERALS WILL REDUCE COST OF LIVING

Promises Substantial Cuts in Tariff on Implements of Production Used in Mining, Fishing, Agricultural and Lumbering Industries.

Brandon, Man., Sept. 20. (Special)—Appointment of a national commission to plan a scheme of long range development of useful public works to take care of unemployment in abnormal times was promised by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, in the first of his speeches on his western tour. These works, he explained, could be speeded up or slowed down, as the occasion demanded, and in the meantime, the public treasury would have to continue to provide the necessary immediate relief.

Mr. King definitely promised there would be "an immediate and substantial reduction in the tariff on the implements of production used in the mining, fishing, agricultural and lumbering industries," and further declared that the cost of living would be lowered by "exempting certain commodities from the sales tax and reducing it on others."

The tariff, he said, would be dealt with in "a sensible manner," without "injury to any legitimate industry." The United Kingdom, Brazil, France and Argentine had made many treaties with other countries in the last two or three years. Since 1934, the United States had negotiated half a dozen agreements. Why then, cannot Canada do likewise? he asked.

"It is only because there has not been a sincere desire to do so, by the government," he said.

Mr. King was especially critical of failure of the government to negotiate a treaty with the United States. "If the present opportunity is allowed to go by, it will be many years before we again have a chance," he remarked.

Unemployment Issue

The unemployment situation was described as the most important question facing the people in what he said was "the most critical election in the history of the country."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24787
Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Unemployment, he declared, had reached "appalling proportions" and his heart was especially saddened by the thought that tens of thousands of young men and women "on the threshold of life, in the last five years, had to live in demoralizing idleness with no opportunity to find scope for their talent." He made a special appeal for the vote of the younger group of electors, telling them that in this election, they should ask themselves whether they wished another five years of the same kind of conditions, or whether they would give their support to the Liberal party, whose policies he believed wou'd bring about "more prosperous times."

The Liberal party, he said, had been faced with "gloomy conditions" in 1921 when it came into power; thousands were unemployed; the national debt increasing and trade was depressed.

"We met these conditions successfully, and in two or three years Canada was again on her feet and enjoying greater prosperity than had been known in her history," he declared. "We did it then and we can and will do it again," he emphasized. "We must sell to other countries — we must find markets and we can find entrance, if the right approach is made."

Protection, he said, was not the solution for the present problems.

"We have had higher protection in the last five years than ever before, and we have had lower wages and more unemployment."

"That ought to be an answer to Mr. Bennett that his policy of attempting to isolate Canada has brought dismal results."

Refers to Wheat Board

Before closing Mr. King referred briefly to the wheat board. The Liberals, he said, had been entirely responsible for the provision in the bill providing authority for fixing a price.

"The bill passed unanimously and the Liberals and all other parties in the house are entitled to the same credit as the government," he said.

Opening Platform Address

Brandon, Man., Sept. 20. (CP) — Liberal Leader Mackenzie King Thursday night launched his campaign in western Canada. Pushing westward a few days behind Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, Mr. King delivered his first platform address since Mr. Bennett launched his campaign. He spoke in support of J. E. Matthews, Liberal candidate in Brandon.

Mr. Matthews addressed the meeting as well as J. A. Glen, Liberal candidate in Marquette. Hon. D. G. McKenzie, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, introduced Mr. King.

Bad conditions in western Canada were due not only to drought, grasshoppers and rust, but to restriction of trade, said Mr. King. He felt particularly aggrieved at the lack of opportunity offered to youth who now could find no gainful occupation. Many of them were forced into relief camps where they were made to feel they were not part of Canadian life at all.

Conditions were not only critical for Canada but for the whole world. Any Canadian government in the next five years would have to have a solid majority behind it if it was to grapple successfully with Canadian and world problems. The people should not be carried away by promises but should concentrate on getting a strong government backed by a united party.

Points to Resources Deal

It was the Liberal government headed by himself which negotiated the settlement of the natural resource problem with the province of Manitoba. Just before the campaign of 1930 he had been able to hand the provincial government a cheque for between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. That settlement was due to co-operation between province and Dominion.

In considering unemployment one had to draw a clear distinction between unemployment as an incident to industry in all normal times due to changes in methods and unemployment due to some temporary abnormal condition whether domestic or international. Mr. Bennett had now approached the problem in an atitude of defeatisim.

He had assumed all unemployment was pe.. anent.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24788 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Ottawa Journal.

Date September 20th 1935.

Subject

Claims Liberals Are Responsible For Fixed Price

Inserted in Wheat Board Bill Through Actions of Opposition Members, King Says.

BRANDON, Sept. 19.—(CP)—Canadian wheat growers need a "sales policy," Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said tonight. The Wheat Board as now constituted with a fixed minimum price was due to the actions of Liberal members of Parliament, and the Bennett Government had been responsible for holding wheat back from world markets at a time when it should have been sold.

Addressing his first western meeting in the course of the election campaign, Mr. King claimed all parties in the House of Commons were anxious "to do what was right for western Canada," and the Conservatives were entitled to no special credit for the Wheat Board.

"The bill passed the House of Commons unanimously," said Mr. King. "The original bill as introduced by Mr. Bennett contained no provision for a minimum price, but the bill which was passed has a clause providing for a minimum price. The provision came to be there as a result of the representations and efforts of the Liberal members on the committee to which the bill was referred."

For weeks and months before the Government introduced its bill, the Liberal members had been discussing and considering the wheat situation and when the bill was introduced, they were not satisfied with it. They also wanted to know particulars of what had been done already as the Government had kept all matters relating to wheat a dark secret.

"I went to Mr. Bennett," he said, "and told him the only way in which a bill could be passed was by referring it to a special committee. I said all parties desired to do what was reported by Western Canada and proposed the committee. The committee drafted a new bill which received the support of all Liberal members.

"It is not a bill for which the Government is responsible but a bill on which all parties united in order to support a policy which would be good for Western Canada."

Not Necessarily Permanent.

The bill was not necessarily a permanent arrangement it was one of those measures which had to be taken to deal with the emergencies which arose in time of depression. With a Liberal Government in office, applying sound trade policies, the present depressed situation would clear up and the producers would in time be able to deal with their own products as they chose without looking to the Government for aid.

"What is needed now in connection with wheat is a sales policy. We feel that wheat has been held back on the markets of the world at a time when it should have been placed on the markets. The Argentine and Australia were able to sell their wheat and at the same time take steps to assure their producers a fair return. Canada should have been able to do the same.

"Had this been done instead of having great quantities of wheat in our elevators now when a new crop is coming in, that wheat would have been sold and the people of the West would have been much better off."

Favors Strong Government.

With conditions critical the world over, any Canadian Government in the next five years would have to have a solid majority behind it if it was to grapple successfully with Canadian and world problems. The people should not be carried away by promises but should concentrate on getting a strong government backed by a united party.

Mr. Bennett had assumed all unemployment was permanent. The Liberal party believed means would have to be provided on a permanent basis to relieve normal unemployment and for abnormal unemployment there should be a national commission which would continue the methods of relief already established but would also inaugurate a policy of work and wages.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24789 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen.

Date September 20th 1935.

Su

Policy Of Work And Wages Is Promised By Liberal Leader

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Tells Brandon Audience That Liberal Administration Would Move To Unify Nation's Efforts To Meet Unemployment Situation.

By C. A. BOWMAN.
(Editor of The Evening Citizen).

BRANDON, Man., Sept. 20.—Mr Mackenzie King's Western tour opened here last night with a restatement of Liberal faith in trade as the only road back to prosperity. "We believe Canada is a pretty sick country today," he said. For that reason the remedial measures of freer trade would be applied with due caution to avoid injury to any legitimate industry, but the barriers to trade would be removed, arbitrary restrictions would be abolished, duties would be definitely reduced to bring down the cost of living.

The Liberal leader argued that the present administration had failed to make trade agreements to any considerable extent, while he cited numerous instances of such agreements made by other countries among themselves. He read impressive lists made by the United Kingdom, Brazil, Argentina, France, United States and other lands in the direction of freer trade. Without claiming that the result had been to restore prosperity in the countries with many trade agreements, he did maintain that along this path lay Canada's hope.

Unemployment Situation.

Along with the reiteration of Liberal doctrines of freer trade, Mr. King stressed the necessity of a greater national effort to meet the unemployment situation. He expressed the belief that unemployment would make demands on the public treasury for a long time to come. The Liberal approach to the problem would be along two-fold lines. The temporary emergency demanded the immediate provision of more work of a national character. Long range policies would have to be devised for the more permanent solution.

At the outset, a Liberal administration would move to unify the nation's effort to meet the unemployment situation by appointing a national commission. One object of this proposed commission would be to eliminate the present overlapping and waste due to the division of expenditures between federal, provincial and municipal authorities. Mr. King spoke of this government's method of handling unemployment having produced something like a state of racket. He pictured, on the other hand, the possible benefits to Canada by wisely directed public expenditure on essential public works, on the elimination of level crossings, forestation, preservation of natural beauty as in the national parks, the making of many a highway into a treeway, improvements to attract tourists and home improvements such as slum clearance.

Will Pay Wages.

Without undertaking to outline how this Liberal policy of work and wages would be financed, Mr. King declared again that the workers would be paid wages, although possibly at lower rates than in private industry. Debt and taxation tended to become an impossible burden, he declared, in a solemn note of warning toward the end, even as the Liberal leader's speech had opened with a reference to the heavy responsibility upon any Canadian statesman on having to assume the burdens of office under present circumstances.

The Brandon audience of more than 1,200 listened for the most part in attentive silence in a rather barn-like arena. Outside, a beautiful evening followed a day of golden autumn mildness, but the bearing of the community seemed to reflect depression. Western Canada is in an intensely serious mood, but hope is also reflected in the eagerness of so many to hear from the nation's leaders on proposed measures of immediate effective aid.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D24790

Name of Publication.....London Advertiser.

Date.....September 20th 1935.

Subject.....

No More Work Camps Under Defence Dep't Is Stand of Mr. King

Liberal Leader Launches Campaign In Western Canada With Speech At Brandon—Declares Government For Next Five Years Will Need A Strong Majority

WORKS TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT SHOULD FIT INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Canadian Press Despatch

Brandon, Man., Sept. 19.—Liberal Leader Mackenzie King tonight launched his election campaign in Western Canada. Pushing westward a few days behind Prime Minister Bennett, Mr. King delivered his first platform address since Mr. Bennett launched his campaign. He spoke in support of J. E. Matthews, Liberal candidate in Brandon.

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Bad conditions in Western Canada were due not only to drought, grasshoppers and rust but to restriction of trade said Mr. King. He felt particularly aggrieved at the lack of opportunity offered to youth who could find no gainful occupation. Many of them were forced nto relef camps where they were made to feel they were not part of Canadian life at all.

Conditions were not only critical for Canada but for the whole world. Any Canadian government in the next five years would have to have a solid majority behind it if it was to grapple successfully with Canadian and world problems. The people should not be carried away by promises but should concentrate on getting a strong government backed by a united party.

Settled Resources Issue

It was the Liberal government headed by himself which negotiated the settlement of the natural resources problem with the province of Manitoba. Just before the campaign of 1930 he had been able to hand the provincial government a cheque for between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. That settlement was due to co-operation between provinces and Dominion.

The same sort of co-operation would again be possible if a Liberal Government was again in office, as there were Liberal governments in almost all the provinces.

In considering unemployment one had to draw a clear distinction between unemployment as an incident to industry in all normal times due to changes in methods and unemployment due to some temporary abnormal condition, which whether domestic or international. Mr. Bennett had now approached the problem in an attitude of defeatism. He had assumed all unemployment was permanent.

The Liberal party proposed to keep the distinction clearly in mind. It believed means would have to be provided on a permanent basis to relieve normal unemployment. For abnormal or emergency unemployment there should be a national commission which would continue the methods of relief already established, but would also inaugurate a policy of work and wages.

Whatever works were undertaken should be such as would fit into a scheme of national development. Wages should be paid throughout on a lower scale than on private undertakings.

"And no more slave camps," shouted an interrupter.

"Yes," said Mr. King, "and no more of these camps under the National Defence Department."

PRESS CLIPPINGS D24791 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Trade Expansion Needed

For some time to come, said Mr. King, relief from the public treasury would have to be given the unemployed. This could not continue indefinitely but by inaugurating long range policies of trade expansion such contnuance would not be necessary.

Canada's prosperity rested on the basic industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering, fishing and power.

If these ndustres were developed and made prosperous the secondary industries would follow. Primary industries had to sell their products abroad and the Bennett government had made the mistake of trying to isolate Canada from the rest of the world.

A way must be found to gain an entrance to the markets of the world which had been closed or partly closed to Canada. Next the basic industries must be helped by a reduction in the tariffs on the implements of production.

Performance Uncertain

"Mr. Bennett now says his proposal is not to let anyone work after he is 60 even if he is able," said Mr. King, "but what guarantee is there that Mr. Bennett will carry out that proposal? He doesn't even say if it will be voluntary or compulsory. If it's compulsory it will only mean that heads of families supporting children who are unable to find work will be thrown out of work themselves."

In announcing this policy Mr. Bennett for the first time said his colleagues had agreed to it.

"That is because I have been pointing out how he ignored his colleagues," he said. "But who are his colleagues. Most of those who were his colleagues had been put into safe jobs for the rest of their lives. Others were away campaigning. The only ones there were a few new ones who had never been endorsed by the people and some who had never even been elected to parliament.

"I can't understand why when President Roosevelt has made it plain he wants to make trade agreements that we haven't got an agreement with that country," said Mr. King.

Mr. Bennett has published the correspondence but it is nearly a year old. What has he been doing in the meantime?"

Kings September

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24792 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication ..... Ottawa Citizen .....

Date ..... September 21, 1935 .....

Subject ..... (Brandon, Sept, 19, 1935) .....

Blames Bennett Government For Grain Not Being Sold

Held Back From Markets at Time When It Should Have Been Disposed of, Says Mr. King. Says Minimum Price Due to Liberals' Work. Growers Need "Sales Policy," He Asserts.

(Canadian Press.)

BRANDON, Sept. 19.—Canadian wheat growers need a "sales policy," Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said tonight. The wheat board as now constituted with a fixed minimum price was due to the actions of Liberal members of Parliament, and the Bennett government had been responsible for holding wheat back from world markets at a time when it should have been sold.

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Were Not Satisfied.

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King supplied

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24794 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen

Date September 21, 1935

Subject (Saskatoon, Sept. 20, 1935)

Saskatoon Crowd Enthuses At Social Credit Reference

Mackenzie King Gets Wave of Applause When He Voices Hope That New Alberta Government Will Be Successful. Audience Listens in Silence to Exposition of Policies.

BY C. A. BOWMAN,
Editor, The Evening Citizen.

SASKATOON, Sask., Sept. 21.—"I hope with all my heart they will be successful," declared Mr. Mackenzie King last night, amid waves of applause as he spoke of the effort of Alberta's new government under Premier Aberhart to bring in Social Credit.

The Liberal party had traditionally stood for fair play to the provinces, he said, and for provincial rights. It would do so for Alberta as for the rest of the provinces of Canada. At the same time, he urged the electorate to consider carefully before throwing votes away on candidates without having any prospect of being in the majority in the next federal Parliament.

Urges Care in Choice.

The Liberal leader's address, delivered to an audience which packed one of Saskatoon's largest churches, had been followed before he came to the subject of Social Credit with close attention, but without much audible response. As in Brandon, the Saskatoon audience manifested a keen desire to hear the substance of Liberal policy expounded without much of the ebullient election spirit of former contests. Criticism of the deficiencies of the Conservative party, comparisons of party records, banter about the multiplicity of parties — Bennett, Stevens, C.C.F., Social Credit, and National government—mildly amused some listeners. The audience laughed when Mr. King remarked that "poor Mr. Woodsworth has dropped out of sight altogether." It enjoyed the reference to the demand for national government as coming from another new party whose head nobody knows, nor its origin. But for the most part Saskatoon listened in rather subdued silence as Mr. King urged the necessity of exercising great care in choosing the party to govern in this critical period of world stress.

No Impossible Promises.

Again uttering the warning against being misled by impossible promises, Mr. King exclaimed that he simply did not want office if it were only to be attained by promising the impossible. Experience had taught him the difficulty of getting agreement in the cabinet council even with a small program.

Without commenting unfavorably on provincial endeavors for reform, he spoke of the influence exercised by federal policies in determining the success of Social Credit or any similar experiment. The audience's interest quickened perceptibly as the Liberal leader expressed himself as "glad to see them tried."

Going on to discuss Liberal policies with reference to railways, banking and currency, monetary reform, unemployment and wheat marketing, Mr. King came to the central bank and the paramount power given to the Bank of Canada by legislation in the last Parliament. He quoted a previous statement about the control of currency and credit being "the one thing affecting the whole question of domestic, industrial and social life."

Govt. Must Control.

The Bank of Canada had been established in such an entrenched position, Mr. King said, no change could be made by the government in the present control without an act of Parliament, which would have to pass through the Senate where the majority is strongly Conservative.

"Until the control and issue of currency and credit is restored to the government and recognized as its most conspicuous and sacred responsibility," said the Liberal leader, as the audience applauded, "all talk of the sovereignty of Parliament and democracy is idle and futile." He followed this declaration with the words of encouragement to Alberta's provincial effort for Social Credit. Louder applause endorsed this statement of the Liberal position, and continued as Mr. King urged the electorate to send an overwhelming majority of Liberals to Parliament to see that the provinces, including Alberta, were guaranteed fair play in such an endeavor to improve the living conditions of the people.

King duplicates

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D24795

Name of Publication Citizen (Ottawa)

Date September 21, 1935

Subject (Saskatoon, Sept. 20, 1935)

Would Give Alberta Chance To Work Out Social Credit

Liberal Leader Firm Believer in Rights of Provinces. Declares There Is No Place in the Government of Canada For Hard, Materialistic Principles.

(Canadian Press.)

SASKATOON, Sept. 20. — Hard materialistic principles whether of big business or Communism have no place in the government of Canada, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King declared here tonight. If government meant anything it meant the placing of human and spiritual things far in the van of selfish material interests.

Mr. King charged Prime Minister Bennett with proclaiming the materialistic tenets of Karl Marx when he said the only way to carry on international business was "the hard trading way" which had regard to "present material interests."

Assist Alberta.

The Liberal party firmly believed in provincial rights, and under a Liberal government the province of Alberta would have the fullest possible opportunity to work out its Social Credit policy. In the federal arena, however, a great battle was looming between the money power and the power of government. If government was to win it would have to be a Liberal government backed by an overwhelming majority and Canadians should be careful not to throw away their votes on parties which could not hope to win a parliamentary majority.

In every province to which he had come so far in his speaking tour he had been introduced either by a Liberal premier or a member of a Liberal government, said Mr. King. This was a demonstration of the unity of the Liberal party throughout Canada and indicated the degree of co-operation which would prevail between the federal and provincial governments should the Liberals be returned to power at the federal general election.

United Party Necessary.

In choosing a government, something more was needed than a man at the head of a party, said Mr. King. The government would hold office for five years and it was only a united party which could get forth a program and carry it out. He had heard it said he was not specific enough, not making as many promises as other political leaders.

"If I had to choose," he said, "between making promises which I can't carry out and which I know can't be carried out and are only made for the purpose of catching votes in an election, and losing the election, then I simply don't want office. I have only promises, that my own party from coast to coast is committed to a program, drawn up and endorsed two years ago and not for the purpose of this election. I am going to see that the program is carried out."

All through recent sessions of Parliament the Liberals had been prevented from discussing important topics because they were told it would embarrass the government in a difficult time. This stopped them from pressing for information on wheat stabilization. It had kept them from discussing Japanese trade until Mr. Bennett announced he would cancel a treaty. Then just because he said a few words Mr. Bennett had accused him of destroying all hope of a settlement.

Not Ordinary Type.

"You are not dealing with an ordinary type of mind when you are dealing with Mr. Bennett," he said, "You are dealing with an extraordinary phenomenon and I have had to figure on that."

Mr. King said he did not want to go into all the government had "done in an effort to belittle and help to destroy the Canadian National Railways" but he wanted to denounce the reorganization of the railway. Mr. Bennett said he believed in government control of industry but he had destroyed government control of the Canadian National Railways. He had done away with the board of directors responsible to government and Parliament and replaced it with a board of trustees which could only be removed by the consent of both Houses of Parliament.

Capital and Labor.

The former Liberal government had seen to it that labor was represented on the railway board. Mr. Bennett abolished labor representatives. The day was coming under a Liberal government when all great industries as well as railways would be controlled by boards representing both capital and labor. The capitalist put his money into industry but the worker invested his life. Labor problems would never be given their proper share in the control of industry.

The Liberal party stood pledged to a nationally owned central bank, said Mr. King. It believed that government policy should find expressions in the credit and currency policy of the country.

Duplicate

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

D 24796

Name of Publication Winnipeg Free Press

Date Sept. 21, 1935.

Subject (Saskatoon, Sept. 20.)

LIBERAL CHIEFTAIN SAYS BENNETT HAS "HARD" TRADE VIEW

Mackenzie King, Speaking at Saskatoon, Charges Prime Minister With Proclaiming Materialistic Tenets of Karl Marx.

Saskatoon, Sept. 21. (CP)—Hard materialistic principles, whether of Big Business or Communism, have no place in the government of Canada, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King declared here Friday night. If government meant anything it meant the placing of human and spiritual things far in the van of selfish material interests.

Mr. King charged Prime Minister R. B. Bennett with proclaiming the materialistic tenets of Karl Marx when he said the only way to carry on international business was "the hard trading way" which had regard to "present material interests."

The Liberal party firmly believed in provincial rights, and under a Liberal government the province of Alberta would have the fullest possible opportunity to work out its Social Credit policy. In the Federal arena, however, a great battle was looming between the money power and the power of government. If government was to win it would have to be a Liberal government backed by an overwhelming majority and Canadians should be careful not to throw away their votes on parties which could not hope to win a parliamentary majority.

Mr. Bennett had made a most amazing reply to one of his statements in a radio address, said Mr. King. He had ventured to suggest that in dealing with other countries over trade matters Canadians should be prepared to do to others as they would that others should do to them. Allowances might be made for such a statement in the heat of debate, but Mr. Bennett had carefully written it out and broadcast it over the whole country.

He had said the only way was to proceed by "the hard trading way, the Conservative way," the way that placed present material interests before any rule, however ancient and beautiful, which was out of date.

"Have we reverted to that condition which prevails in most of Russia today," asked Mr. King. "In which men think only of material things and only of selfishness. If government means anything at all it means having a greater regard for human and spiritual things than for any material consideration. If government has any value at all it will have regard to the things of the future as well as the material things of the present."

Mr. King said he wished to protest against any prime minister sending out a statement to the world that a young and vigorous country like Canada was placing itself on the side of materialism and selfishness and was wholly abandoning itself to the craze of economic nationalism.

"I have a higher opinion of my fellow Canadians than to entertain any such thought," he said. "That may be the way in which great wealth is obtained. It may be the way in which big business rides roughshod over its competitors, but it is not the way in which men and women find happiness."

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REPEAT
REPETITION

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

D24797

Name of Publication ..... Winnipeg Free Press

Date ..... Sept. 21, 1935

Subject ..... (Saskatoon, Sept. 20.)

In every province to which he had come so far in his speaking tour he had been introduced either by a Liberal premier or a member of a Liberal government, said Mr. King. This was a demonstration of the unity of the Liberal party throughout Canada and indicated the degree of co-operation which would prevail between federal and provincial governments should the Liberals be returned to power at the federal general election.

Premier Gardiner said he had learned for the first time from Prime Minister Bennett's speeches that it was "unpatriotic to criticize a government in Canada, unpatriotic to criticize the policies of a government." Conservative campaign literature boasted that Mr. Bennett was the pilot who had weathered the storm. This was true, but no one else had weathered it. All Mr. Bennett's crew had "deserted the ship."

In choosing a government, something more was needed than a man at the head of a party, said Mr. King. The government would hold office for five years and it was only a united party which could set forth a programme and carry it out. He had heard it said he was not specific enough, not making as many promises as other political leaders.

Refuses to Make Promises

"If I had to choose," he said, "between making promises which I can't carry out and which I know can't be carried out and are only made for the purpose of catching votes in an election and losing the election then I simply don't want office. I have only promised what my own party from coast to coast is committed to—a programme, drawn up and endorsed two years ago and not for the purpose of this election and I am going to see that the programme is carried out."

All through recent sessions of parliament the Liberals had been prevented from discussing important topics because they were told it would embarrass the government in a difficult time. This stopped them from pressing for information on wheat sabilization. It had kept them from discussing Japanese trade until Mr. Bennett announced he would cancel a treaty. Then just because he said a few words Mr. Bennett had accused him of destroying all hope of a settlement.

Calls Bennett "Phenomenon

"You are not dealing with an ordinary type of mind when you are dealing with Mr. Bennett," he said. "You are dealing with an extraordinary phenomenon and I have had to figure on that."

The wheat board bill as it stands was due to the action of Liberal members of parliament, said Mr. King. The original government bill was a compulsory bill and contained no provision for a fixed minimum price. It was discussed in Liberal caucus and the western Liberal members were asked to make a proposal of what would be "best for western Canada on the assumption that, that would be best for western Canada."

The whole party stood behind the proposal made by the western Liberals. At his own suggestion the government bill was sent to a special committee where the Liberal proposal of a fixed minimum price was included and the compulsory provisions were altered.

Mr. Bennett tried to claim sole credit for the wheat board himself but the board was due to the united efforts of all parties, all equally anxious to do what was right.

"Our chief criticism of the government's wheat policy," said Mr. King, "is that they kept Canadian wheat off the market and had no sales policy when other countries, Australia and the Argentine, were selling their wheat. Had we sold ours we would not have a large stock now when a good demand is arising and prices would now be higher than they are. The government should have sold that wheat as it was produced and let parliament meet the losses if there were any."

Discusses Railway Issue

Mr. King said he did not want to go into all the government had "done in an effort to belittle and help to destroy the Canadian National railways," but he wanted to denounce the reorganization of the railway. Mr. Bennett said he believed in government control of industry, but he had destroyed government control of the Canadian National railways. He had done away with the board of directors responsible to government and parliament, and replaced it with a board of trustees which could only be removed by the consent of both houses of parliament.

The former Liberal government had seen to it that Labor was represented on the railway board. Mr. Bennett abolished labor representatives. The day was coming under a Liberal government when all great industries, as well as railways, would be controlled by boards representing both capital and labor. The capitalist put his money into industry, but the worker invested his life..

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Winnipeg Free Press D 24798

Date Sept. 21, 1935.

Subject (Saskatoon, Sept. 20.)

The Liberal party stood pledged to a nationally-owned central bank, said Mr. King. It believed that government policy should find expressions in the credit and currency policy of the country.

The Liberal party stood for a central bank which would control credit and currency and which would regulate the currency issue in terms of public need. Friends of Social Credit should mark that plank in the Liberal platform, one which was adopted long before Social Credit came on the scene.

Banking Question

The banking system of Canada, was in the control of private interests. The Bank of Canada could not be changed in its make-up except by act of parliament, and this meant the consent of a senate predominantly Conservative. Thus a great battle was looming in parliament and to secure the consent of a Conservative senate to new policies a sweeping Liberal majority in the house of commons was needed.

"We are either going to have a money power that is stronger than government or we are going to have a government strong enough to make the money power bend to the will of the people," said Mr. King. "That is one of the great questions to be settled in this election.

"I appeal to you to remember that we have these great financial and railway problems to deal with. To overcome a senate two-thirds Tory and bound to Tory policies, we will need a big majority. Therefore do not waste your votes on some party which cannot hope to obtain a majority over the whole of Canada."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D24799

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen.

Date September 21st 1935.

Subject

Give Albertans Opportunity To Work Out Plan

Liberals Firmly Believe in Provincial Rights, Says Mackenzie King in His Saskatoon Speech.

Says Spiritual Things Must Be Placed First

Asserts No Place in Govt. Of Canada For Hard Materialistic Principles.

(Canadian Press.)

SASKATOON, Sept. 20. — Hard materialistic principles whether of big business or Communism have no place in the government of Canada, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King declared here tonight. If government meant anything it meant the placing of human and spiritual things far in the van of selfish material interests.

Mr. King charged Prime Minister Bennett with proclaiming the materialistic tenets of Karl Marx when he said the only way to carry on international business was "the hard trading way" which had regard to "present material interests."

Assist Alberta.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D24800

Name of Publication..... Toronto Star.

Date..... September 21st 1935.

Subject.....

KING SAYS BENNETT POLICY WAS WRITTEN BY KARL MARX

Declares It Is Anathema to All Who Cherish Decency

GOLDEN RULE 'DEAD'

By ROBERT LIPSETT

Saskatoon, Sept. 21.—A new pinnacle of enthusiasm was reached by an audience of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in the present campaign when the Liberal leader here last night brought his speech to a fighting close with an assault on Premier Bennett for asking the people of Canada to discard the plea of Mr. King that Canada's policy should be to "do unto others as we would be done unto" and to substitute for it the policy of "hard, present material interests."

"I never thought I should live to see the day," Mr. King said, when Mr. Bennett would declare 'to do unto others as we would be done unto,' worthless, obsolete and ineffective as a guidance in our lives. It is true it was laid upon us 2,000 years ago. It is the policy of fair play, of justice, of mercy, of recognition of the rights of others, laid upon us by a higher authority than Mr. Bennett, and the policy upon which all real human progress has been made.

"He now, in actual terms, not by inference, asks you to discard it, to ignore it, to destroy it and to set up in its place the policy of being guided by 'the present hard material interest.' That is the theory of the hard material interests written into history 100 years ago by Karl Marx as Socialism. It is a theory that is anathema to those who cherish decency or moral progress.

"I object and I protest against him, as prime minister sending it out to the world so that the world may be derived into believing that any considerable number of Canadians share his belief that Canada would scrap the policy of doing unto others as they would be done unto for Mr. Bennett's plan of hard materialism.

"The suggestion of Mr. Bennett, nay his appeal, to you to stand behind hard materialism may be the way to wealth and to great profits, but it is not the way men and women are made."

An Extraordinary Mind

The meeting was held in a church, but it was a thoroughly cosmopolitan audience of 2,000 that interrupted him time and again with applause, as he dealt with the issue of hard materialism, and gave him the most enduring and resounding ovation of his campaign when he concluded it.

"You are not dealing with a man of ordinary mind, but with an extraordinary mind when you are dealing with Mr. Bennett." Mr. King declared at another point, in reviewing the prime minister's attitude on a number of subjects. Mr. Bennett had declared himself in favor of government intervention and control in business and industry and in the face of that declaration had deliberately and resolutely in the face of Liberal opposition taken control of currency and credit out of the hands of parliament and the government and placed it in the hands of a central bank. Currency and credit represented the greatest single control which parliament had possessed but it, together with the Dominion gold reserves of $100,000,000 had been transferred to the private institution.

Then control of parliament over Canadian National Railways had been destroyed. The board of directors had been fired and three trustees, not at all representative of the public interest involved, had been installed for a definite period of years and are not subject to removal except by majority vote by both senate and commons. Mr. Bennett said he had given many kindred examples where performance of the government absolutely refuted its adherence to "control and intervention."

Mr. King was introduced by Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan, who after warm tribute to his leadership of the Liberal party in power and in opposition, paid particular tribute to his long struggle for social and economic reform and his closer personal attachment to the cause of those less fortunate among the people.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 24801

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Cause of Those in Need

Mr. King said that interest was very genuine and that its cause was easily traced. "When my mother was born," he went on, "my grandfather was in exile because he had sought civil and political liberty for the people of Canada. There was nothing in the home. They were in worse straits, perhaps, than those for whom we feel the deepest sorrow to-day. She was a weak child and they doubted whether it was worthwhile to let her live, when they were without the means of sustenance. In these circumstances and on these facts was my career shaped, with the desire to devote my life to those who are in need of assistance."

In this election the cause of those in need of assistance was more urgently to the fore than ever and no one-man government can serve the purpose or meet the problems of the day. It would take all ten governments and the municipalities in hearty co-operation to achieve the end and that co-operation in full measure was possible only by the return of a Liberal government to Ottawa on October 14. He restated the Liberal platform of February, 1933, as the common and approved policy of Liberalism from coast to coast and as representing the minimum of what would be done. It represented not vague and impossible promises but things which the party knows may constitutionally be done. "If I have to make promises which I know cannot be carried out in order that the Liberal party may attain power, then I do not want power."

His audience was interested in his renewed declaration that proper methods will extend Canadian trade. Trade expansion, especially in the basic Canadian products, is the first essential to long term improvement in conditions and to it the Liberal party will, without delay, address itself.

The Liberal plan in handling the question of co-operation between capital and labor in great industries and in lesser industries would be to see that adequate representation was given labor in that direction. "They should have equal rights," Mr. King held, "the investment of labor is a life investment and the life investment is just as important as the capital investment and should so be recognized."

Mr. King is speaking at Leask this afternoon and at Prince Albert to-night. He leaves Prince Albert Tuesday morning en route to Edmonton.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of the Prime Minister

P 24802

Name of Publication The Star Phoenix,

Date September 21, 1935.

Subject

Liberal Chief Seems Happy

King Speaks Tonight at Leask; Will Spend Three Days in Own Riding

Cheerful, confident and the picture of health, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party in Canada, arrived in Saskatoon Friday afternoon to open his Saskatchewan campaign. While he spent considerable time with the group of Liberal supperters which met him at the Canadian National station, he retired soon after his arrival for a rest before his evening meeting and, following his custom throughout his national tour, he declined to give any newspaper interview.

Prominent among those to meet Mr. King was Dr. A. MacG. Young, Liberal standard-bearer for Saskatoon, who introduced his "chief" to the many present. Mr. King was in affable mood and stopped to chat with several of his supporters.

After opening his Saskatchewan campaign with last night's address in Saskatoon, Mr. King planned to leave this morning for Prince Albert. He was scheduled to address a meeting at Leask this evening and one in Prince Albert on Monday night.

He will spend the week-end in his home riding, and leave Prince Albert on Tuesday evening for Edmonton.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D24803

Name of Publication The Star-Phoenix,

Date September 21, 1935.

Subject

King Discusses Business In Straightforward Way, Refrains From Stage Play

Premier James Gardiner of Saskatchewan arrived at 7.55 o'clock and passed through the side door of the church for the big meeting last night.

The Hon. W. J. Estey, K.C., minister of education for Saskatchewan, arrived in the anterooms a moment later.

At 8.10 o'clock, officers and representatives of Liberal organizations and executives of civic organizations, numbering 25 persons, took their places on the platform.

At 8.12, Opposition Leader Mackenzie King stepped to the platform and smilingly greeted the audience of 1,500 persons, a full house, which applauded as he took his place.

R. M. Currie, chairman, introduced Dr. A. MacG. Young, Liberal candidate, who quickly caught his stride and chased the Tories and the Reconstructionists, on the subject of national banks, unemployment and tariffs.

"I am not in favor of amalgamation of the railways," said Doctor Young. The Liberal party is not in favor of amalgamation."

"We are going to have a Liberal Government after October 14."—Doctor Young.

The Hon. James G. Gardiner was introduced as a man who had been given the great task of restoring the financial position of the Province, and who was making a good job of it.

Premier Gardiner welcomed Mr. Mackenzie King.

Premier Gardiner declared that during the time the Liberals had been in power in Ottawa they had advanced the interests of Canada in every direction.

Premier Gardiner brought greetings from people in the East who had friends in the West. The speaker said he had addressed about 20 meetings in the East on his recent trip and Liberals and Conservatives had come to him to express goodwill to the people of the Prairies.

He said no supporters of third parties approached him. He explained this by saying that there are not as many parties active in the East as in the West.

"Mr. Bennett has weathered the storm, but what about the rest of us?"—Mr. Gardiner.

Chairman Currie has a quiet, soothing voice — restful interlude between the high-powered speeches.

Mr. Mackenzie King, dressed in dark and rich attire, without color save for the flash of light upon a single jewel in his tie.

"It is one of the great pleasures of my life to speak in this city again," he said.

"We have so many political parties now that one can hardly keep track of them," observed the leader of the Opposition. "I suppose we shall soon have to think about a Nationalist Government party. There is such a party now. No one knows its head or its program. But people are supporting it."

Mr. King said people had remarked that some people claimed he was not sufficiently specific concerning what he proposed to do if elected. He said he did not mean to make any promises he could not carry out.

He spoke of a deep interest in social welfare and in Labor. He recalled the struggles of the early pioneers in Canada and of the part played by some of his forbears.

His voice was confidential. In fact he said he was speaking intimately, as he drew attention to the struggles past and present.

Mr. King was emphatic in this statement:

"The problems of Canada today are so great they won't be settled except through the close co-operation of all the Governments of the Dominion."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D24804

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

As Mr. King started to speak, he appeared rather pale and hardly as robust as in his trips West in other years. His voice seemed to betray some lassitude. For the first few minutes no gesture accompanied his conversational tones. After 15 minutes, however, the audience saw color suffuse the face. The hands were active. Some of the old fire had returned.

"Don't get carried away with the idea that the election is a sort of Olympic contest in which politicians are taking the place of swimmers or baseball players. The election is a very serious business," advised Mr. King.

Every time the Opposition brought up a subject in Ottawa, the Government pleaded that the Liberals were making the work of the Government difficult.

"You are dealing with an extraordinary phenomenon when you are dealing with Mr. Bennett," said Mr. King. This sally brought the first general chuckle since the meeting opened.

It was quite a change from the Aberhart show at the Exhibition Grounds. Mr. King didn't regale the folks with funny stories. There was no stage play and no theatricals, no thundering war-whoops, and no tripping to the other extreme of lugubrious pleas for support.

Instead of telling jokes, Mr. King discussed the trade treaties with Japan. Instead of wisecracking about the other parties he spoke of the wheat trade.

It was a strictly business meeting —and there was no fooling. And little smiling.

"When Mr. Bennett was sick he had to let his party down and he let you dowr. What guarantee have you for the next five years?" - Mackenzie King.

Mr. King said he was amazed at the billboards which he had seen in the west.

He read a number of Conservative campaign slogans. These eulogized the works of Prime Minister Bennett.

One read as follows:
"Mr. Bennett gave the wheat growers of the West $150,000,000."
Mr. King said:
"I know Mr. Bennett to be wealthy. I know he is generous. But isn't the country fed up with Mr. Bennett getting the credit of everything!"

Speaking of the railways, Mr. King suggested that his hearers read "The Tragedy of Sir Henry Thornton," by D'Arcy Marsh.

The story appeared in serial form in the Star-Phoenix recently.

Mr. King said that he had suggested that a Labor representative be placed on the Railway Board, and Tom Moore was appointed. But, said the speaker, the Conservatives did not have a Labor man sitting now. He showed that the Tories appointed a board of three trustees.

Labor is entitled to sit with equal rights with capital on the board of directors of the railway, and on the boards of other industries, said Mr. King.

Mr. King held up his hands with a sort of despairing attitude as he talked about the way the Government of Mr. Bennett had established the Bank of Canada. "A privately created bank to control other banks and no link between the bank and the Government."

Mr. King said that if the Liberals were returned to power, the Social Credit experiment of Alberta would be given a fair chance; but put every ounce of energy into a call for votes for the Liberals to secure an overwhelming majority.

After the singing of the National Anthem, Mr. King fluttered a handkerchief and called, "Three cheers for the King!"
After the lusty cheers, Doctor Young echoed, "Three cheers for the other King!"
The audience laughed and cheered.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 24805

Name of Publication.....Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.....

Date.....September 21st 1935.....

Subject.....

Liberal Chieftain Amazed at Recent Bennett Assertion

Mackenzie King Protests Denial of Golden Rule by Prime Minister; Unwilling to Make Promises He Can't Fulfil

Stern protest that a Prime Minister of Canada would issue a message to the world denying the "Golden Rule" and holding up for acceptance a principle of "pure materialism," was declared here last night by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader in Canada, as he expressed his amazement at Prime Minister R. B. Bennett's recent assertion "the only way to get more business is by the hard way."

Mr. King was amazed that Mr. Bennett should revert back to a doctrine of pure selfishness and materialism to the neglect of the spiritual welfare of the Canadian people.

Materialism as a principle of life and action was condemned by the Liberal leader as "a wretched doctrine brought to the fore in the last century by Karl Marx."

GUIDING RULE OF HUMAN LIFE

Mr. King was speaking briefly on his trade policy of "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," when he recalled how Mr. Bennett had greeted his last expression of that rule. The Prime Minister, he pointed out, had referred to the "Golden Rule" as "an ancient theory, beautiful though it may be," and suggested the trade method of hard bargaining.

"Mr. Bennett and I are irreconcilably opposed on that issue," Mr. King declared. "I stand for the beautiful Christian doctrine that has prevailed for 2,000 years and still remains the guiding rule of human conduct."

Mr. King's address was delivered to a crowd of some 1,800 persons who crowded the interior of Third Avenue United Church. Standing room was at a premium. Others availed themselves of loud speakers out of doors.

MINIMUM PROGRAM

Against the background of his record in the Liberal party, his reported advocacy of social and economic reform, Mr. King laid before the electors of Saskatoon the Liberal 14-point program as a "minimum program" of what his party, if returned to office, would put into effect. He stated, however, he did not wish to be elected on a platform of promises he could not fulfill.

He spoke on the Wheat Board, the railway question and the matter of the Bank of Canada.

REAL LEADER

The Liberal party was never more pleased with the leadership of the Rt. Hon. Mr. King than the last five years he had spent in opposition, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan, declared in welcoming the Liberal leader to this Province. He had shown a restraint seldom if ever exhibited by an Opposition leader in the past.

Mr. King had shown himself a leader of which the party might be proud in the first four years he was in office. During that period he conducted a Government with a bare majority of one or two and yet had put much needed legislation on the statute books. He, too, had the distinction of being the only political leader who had succeeded in drawing to his party men who had been originally elected because the people did not believe the party was sufficintly advanced for the times.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

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DEFINITE PROGRAM

Mr. King said that he had had experience in Government and knew how difficult it was to get a group of men to agree on any one policy. The Liberal party differed from all others in that it had a program known to all and approved by all Liberals at large and small gatherings which, if returned to power, the party was pledged to put into effect.

Mr. King then read the headings from the party's program as printed by the party. "This is not all that we will do if we are returned to power. This is merely a minimum program upon which we all agree. It leaves the way open for any to carry forward additional recommendations," he stated.

Mr. King declared that the problems of Canada today were so great that they could not be settled by any one government, whether in a Province or at Ottawa. It would need the keenest and closest co-operation of all to arrive at satisfactory solutions. Already there were questions before the country involving the rights of both Provinces and Dominion.

The Liberal party was in the happy position of having its own members in control of all but one Provincial Government. Under this condition, all leaders could get together easily to work out the solutions to problems that troubled them.

Mr. King said that he launched his campaign by radio because he did not wish to limit his appeal to any section or part of the country. He had traveled through many parts of the country and in each he had found a different note and different problems being discussed. When it came to making laws, not any one section but the whole of Canada must be considered.

He reviewed the welcomes he had received in the Provinces from the Atlantic seaboard to Saskatchewan. In every one he had been welcomed by a Liberal Premier. Every Premier had guaranteed him his help in implementing the pledges of the Liberal party.

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In Parliament during the last few years, he continued, the Opposition had been under the greatest difficulty to do its duty as an Opposition without unduly hindering the business of Government. On each occasion when Opposition speakers tried to express their views on matters of legislation they were told they were embarrassing the Government and on each occasion they had respected the Government's plea and given as much co-operation as possible.

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"I took the position that our western friends were more interested and suggested that the western members get together and agree what was best for the West on the theory that what was best for the West was best for all of Canada," Mr. King explained.

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The Prime Minister had agreed, the committee had been appointed and the new bill had been drafted, containing the Liberal provisions for a fixed minimum price to farmers.

ALL GROUPS JOINED

Mr. King accordingly felt amazed when he heard that Mr. Bennett was laying claim to the Wheat Board as his creation. The bill setting up the board was not a "Bennett bill" but a bill in which all groups in Parliament had co-operated and which had been passed by unanimous endorsation of all parties.

The speaker also reiterated his stand in favor of a proper wheat sales policy as he concluded his remarks on wheat marketing.

Turning to the matter of the railway question, Mr. King pointed out when his Government had gone into power in 1921 they had in their possession a group of bankrupt railways, disorganized and a liability on the country.

Under their wise policy, with Sir Henry Thornton as president, a prosperous system, a credit to the nation, had been built up.

TORY COLORS

Mr. Bennett was continually holding up his own party as the party of Government control and interference while denouncing the Liberal party as the drifting party of laissez faire. Yet in two matters, that of the railways and that of the central bank, the Bennett Government had shown its true colors, Mr. King asserted.

"How did we do in the matter of control when we set up the management of the Canadian National Railways?" asked the Liberal leader. In reply to his own question he described how his Government, not wanting to have political interference and yet maintain needed control, had established a large board of directors, representative of all parts of Canada, that was to remain in office only at the pleasure of the Government. The control of the people had been maintained.

Yet, when the Conservative Government had taken office, the board of directors had been dismissed and Sir Henry Thornton forced to retire. For the whole story he urged that people read "The Tragedy of Sir Henry Thornton."

In any event, the first step had been a bill to co-ordinate services between the C.N. and Canadian Pacific railways, but the two railways could be brought together only by the chairman of the railway commission, and since the appointment of that officer as chairman of the board of trustees of the C.N.R., there had been no chairman and the bill had been useless.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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DIFFICULT TASK

Next a board of trustees had replaced the board of directors. But unlike the directors, they could not be removed except by act of Parliament and if a Liberal Government sought any change they were faced by a Senate two-thirds Conservative.

In the appointment of the board, Mr. King continued, the present Government had failed to follow the Liberal policy of giving labor representation.

"While capital makes its contribution to industry only with money, labor makes its contribution of life," stated the leader. "Capital is represented on boards of directors for its monetary investments but labor does not get representation for its 'life' investment.

"The day will come, and I'm sure it will come under a Liberal Government, when labor will have its equal rights with capital on the directorate boards of industry."

The Liberal Government had made Tom Moore, labor chieftain in Canada, a director of the C.N.R.

BANK PROBLEM

Mr. King next addressed himself to the banking problem. Years ago he had suggested a Government policy in banking as well as in other matters such as trade, agriculture, railways. He had proposed a central national bank to serve as a link between the Government and the private banks. He recalled his address of February, 1933, when he had stressed the need of a properly constituted central bank that would have control over currency issues in terms of public needs and in relation to the domestic, social and industrial needs of the people. Such a bank, he maintained, should serve not only the financial but the general common interests of the people.

In the Bank of Canada, as established by the Bennett Government, he saw another example of the lack of Government control which the Conservatives generally attributed to the Liberals.

SENATE BLOCKADE

The new bank, he charged, had not one element of Government control about it. The governor and deputy governor could not be changed except by act of Parliament and again there was the probable blockade of the Conservative Senate. No link existed between the Government and the private banks except that the deputy minister of finance was given a seat, but not a vote. Before the establishment of the bank, there had been gold in the national treasury to back the government note issue. That now was given to the privately owned bank.

"Is that Conservative control?" asked the Liberal leader.

The policy of his party, he stated, was to regain control and make the bank responsible to the people of the nation. It would remove the danger of the bank becoming a financial power greater than the Government itself.

FAIR PLAY FOR S.C.

Expressing his hope that the Alberta Social Credit system would get a free hand and fair play from whatever Government was in office at Ottawa, Mr. King nevertheless reminded the Canadian people that in their Federal field they were dealing with the important question whether financial control in the nation was to fall into a few hands.

"Do not waste your votes," he urged, "unless you are sure that the party you return to Ottawa will be able to cope with this dangerous situation. We need an overwhelming majority to accomplish this task."

The financial problem was termed an issue of great importance.

Turning briefly in his closing sentences to the matter of trade, Mr. King stated the nation needed a different attitude to that which had prevailed during the last five years.

Trade, he stated, was not war but an exchange of commodities. His party was determined to find markets on the principle of the "Golden Rule." It was at this point that Mr. King wound up his address by launching a strong attack against Mr. Bennett's doctrine of materialism and selfishness.

Liberal Chieftain Amazed at Recent Bennett Assertion

D24809

Mackenzie King Protests Denial of Golden Rule by Prime Minister; Unwilling to Make Promises He Can't Fulfil

Stern protest that a Prime Minister of Canada would issue a message to the world denying the "Golden Rule" and holding up for acceptance a principle of "pure materialism," was declared here last night by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader in Canada, as he expressed his amazement at Prime Minister R. B. Bennett's recent assertion "the only way to get more business is by the hard way."

Mr. King was amazed that Mr. Bennett should revert back to a doctrine of pure selfishness and materialism to the neglect of the spiritual welfare of the Canadian people.

Materialism as a principle of life and action was condemned by the Liberal leader as "a wretched doctrine brought to the fore in the last century by Karl Marx."

GUIDING RULE OF HUMAN LIFE

Mr. King was speaking briefly on his trade policy of "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," when he recalled how Mr. Bennett had greeted his last expression of that rule. The Prime Minister, he pointed out, had referred to the "Golden Rule" as "an ancient theory, beautiful though it may be," and suggested the trade method of hard bargaining.

"Mr. Bennett and I are irreconcilably opposed on that issue," Mr. King declared. "I stand for the beautiful Christian doctrine that has prevailed for 2,000 years and still remains the guiding rule of human conduct."

Mr. King's address was delivered to a crowd of some 1,800 persons who crowded the interior of Third Avenue United Church. Standing room was at a premium. Others availed themselves of loud speakers out of doors.

MINIMUM PROGRAM

Against the background of his record in the Liberal party, his reported advocacy of social and economic reform, Mr. King laid before the electors of Saskatoon the Liberal 14-point program as a "minimum program" of what his party, if returned to office, would put into effect. He stated, however, he did not wish to be elected on a platform of promises he could not fulfill.

He spoke on the Wheat Board, the railway question and the matter of the Bank of Canada.

REAL LEADER

The Liberal party was never more pleased with the leadership of the Rt. Hon. Mr. King than the last five years he had spent in opposition, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan, declared in welcoming the Liberal leader to this Province. He had shown a restraint seldom if ever exhibited by an Opposition leader in the past.

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King Sept 21/35
The Star Phoenix

Continuing

Liberal Chief Raps Bennett

FROM PAGE THREE

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Under their wise policy, with Sir Henry Thornton as president, a prosperous system, a credit to the nation, had been built up.

TORY COLORS

Mr. Bennett was continually holding up his own party as the party of Government control and interference while denouncing the Liberal party as the drifting party of laissez faire. Yet in two matters, that of the railways and that of the central bank, the Bennett Government had shown its true colors, Mr. King asserted.

"How did we do in the matter of control when we set up the management of the Canadian National Railways?" asked the Liberal leader. In reply to his own question he described how his Government, not wanting to have political interference and yet maintain needed control, had established a large board of directors, representative of all parts of Canada, that was to remain in office only at the pleasure of the Government. The control of the people had been maintained.

Yet, when the Conservative Government had taken office, the board of directors had been dismissed and Sir Henry Thornton forced to retire. For the whole story he urged that stated the leader. "Capital is represented on boards of directors for its monetary investments but labor does not get representation for its 'life' investment.

"The day will come, and I'm sure it will come under a Liberal Government, when labor will have its equal rights with capital on the directorate boards of industry."

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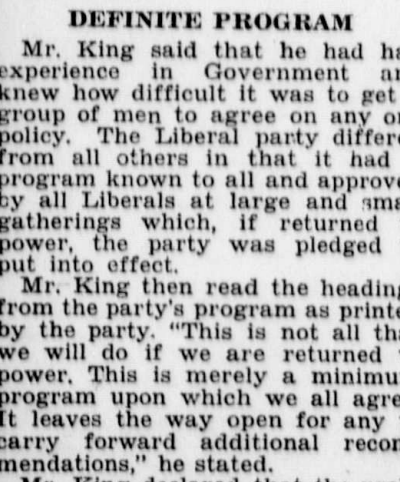

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Supplied Sept 19/35
The Star Phoenix

Liberal Chieftain Amazed at Recent Bennett Assertion

Mackenzie King Protests Denial of Golden Rule by Prime Minister; Unwilling to Make Promises He Can't Fulfil

Stern protest that a Prime Minister of Canada would issue a message to the world denying the "Golden Rule" and holding up for acceptance a principle of "pure materialism," was declared here last night by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader in Canada, as he expressed his amazement at Prime Minister R. B. Bennett's recent assertion "the only way to get more business is by the hard way."

Mr. King was amazed that Mr. Bennett should revert back to a doctrine of pure selfishness and materialism to the neglect of the spiritual welfare of the Canadian people.

Materialism as a principle of life and action was condemned by the Liberal leader as "a wretched doctrine brought to the fore in the last century by Karl Marx."

GUIDING RULE OF HUMAN LIFE

Mr. King was speaking briefly on his trade policy of "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," when he recalled how Mr. Bennett had greeted his last expression of that rule. The Prime Minister, he pointed out, had referred to the "Golden Rule" as "an ancient theory, beautiful though it may be," and suggested the trade method of hard bargaining.

"Mr. Bennett and I are irreconcilably opposed on that issue," Mr. King declared. "I stand for the beautiful Christian doctrine that has prevailed for 2,000 years and still remains the guiding rule of human conduct."

Mr. King's address was delivered to a crowd of some 1,800 persons who crowded the interior of Third Avenue United Church. Standing room was at a premium. Others availed themselves of loud speakers out of doors.

MINIMUM PROGRAM

Against the background of his record in the Liberal party, his reported advocacy of social and economic reform, Mr. King laid before the electors of Saskatoon the Liberal 14-point program as a "minimum program" of what his party, if returned to office, would put into effect. He stated, however, he did not wish to be elected on a platform of promises he could not fulfill.

He spoke on the Wheat Board, the railway question and the matter of the Bank of Canada.

REAL LEADER

The Liberal party was never more pleased with the leadership of the Rt. Hon. Mr. King than the last five years he had spent in opposition, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan, declared in welcoming the Liberal leader to this Province. He had shown a restraint seldom if ever exhibited by an Opposition leader in the past.

Mr. King had shown himself a leader of which the party might be proud in the first four years he was in office. During that period he conducted a Government with a bare majority of one or two and yet had put much needed legislation on the statute books. He, too, had the distinction of being the only political leader who had succeeded in drawing to his party men who had been originally elected because the people did not believe the party was sufficintly advanced for the times.

Mr. Gardiner said he had a pleasant duty to perform in bringing to men and women in Western Canada greetings from their friends in the East. At almost every place he had spoken, some of the audience had come to him after the meeting and asked him to convey their good wishes to sons and daughters, or brothers and sisters in Saskatchewan.

He had seen the difficulties caused in Canada by a lack of trade. In Prince Edward Island, farmers were unable to sell potatoes because the present Government had forced the Cuban sugar growers into trading arrangements with American potato growers. Annapolis Valley apple growers were unable to exchange their apples for textiles they needed to wear while growing the fruit. In Kingston he had seen ships that had lain idle

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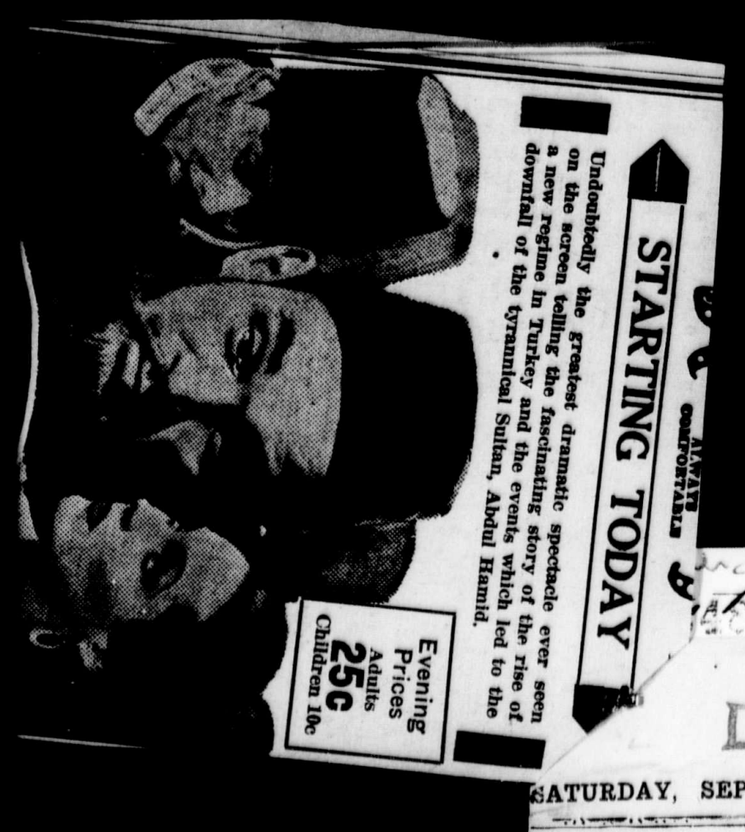

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Continuing

Liberal Chief Raps Bennett

FROM PAGE THREE

beside the docks all Summer because wheat was not moving out.

"Apparently Mr. Bennett considers it unpatriotic for me to criticize his Government or his policies, for he viciously attacked me in Regina when he spoke there," Mr. Gardiner continued. "I am going to tell you one thing I have been telling the people of the East."

Then he related the following story: Before he had left Regina, Mr. Gardiner said, a young man had come to his office to show him a pamphlet brought out by the Conservative party. On the back page it carried a picture of Mr. Bennett clad in a sou'-wester steering a ship. The page bore the words "Stand by Canada, and the pilot who has weathered the storm."

Then the young man pointed out that there was not another soul on board the ship with the remark, "The pilot has weathered the storm all right, but what about the rest of us?"

Mr. Gardiner concluded by calling attention to the great ability of Doctor Young and urged the Saskatoon electorate to support him and see that he was returned to Ottawa.

PRESENT ADDRESS

Mr. Currie, president of the local Liberal Association, and chairman of the meeting, then read an address to the Rt. Hon. Mr. King in which he called attention to his career and his interest in social legislation and which pledged the support of the local association to his leadership.

In his opening words, Mr. King said he found it difficult to express himself following the gracious address of welcome he had received.

To Mr. Currie he said: "You left with me the note that is deepest in my heart. You spoke to me of the time I became deputy minister of labor and left out all reference to my positions as minister of labor and leader of the party.

"It is with gratitude to God that in early life I was directed to a study of these problems of labor," Mr. King concluded.

He said he did not seek office for office sake. He wished to be returned to do whatever he could to solve the problems that confronted the people of Canada in their homes and lives. He was naturally interested in the affairs of people struggling for their rights and privileges. He could remember his mother telling him of her early life when she was born while her father, William Lyon Mackenzie, was in exile and the family had not enough for subsistence.

LEADER 16 YEARS

Mr. King recalled that he had been leader of the Liberal party in Canada for 16 years. Of all the political leaders at the heads of parties either in Canada or any part of the British Empire at time he assumed leadership, not one was left now. He was grateful for the confidence reposed in him by the party, and would continue to lead it taking the best advice available in the party in relation to great problems.

One had difficulty in keeping pace with the new parties springing up in Canada during the election campaign, Mr. King found. When he started out he had had something to say about Mr. Bennett and Mr. Woodsworth. Since then Mr. Stevens had started a party and Social Credit was being organized in the Federal field. Then there was the National Government with no known leader and no program, but, he said, "people still support it."

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He reviewed the welcomes he had received in the Provinces from the Atlantic seaboard to Saskatchewan. In every one he had been welcomed by a Liberal Premier. Every Premier had guaranteed him his help in implementing the pledges of the Liberal party.

He believed that this was a most fortunate circumstance as it gave assurance of the closest co-operation betwen all Governments. "This can be destroyed by you, but, as I see it, it will greatly affect your future," Mr. King stated.

With many problems before the Canadian electors, Mr. King stated it was his intention to treat of only a few at each of his meetings. On Thursday night at Brandon he had touched on the wheat question. He would elaborate to some extent on that theme.

RESPECTED PLEAS

In Parliament during the last few years, he continued, the Opposition had been under the greatest difficulty to do its duty as an Opposition without unduly hindering the business of Government. On each occasion when Opposition speakers tried to express their views on matters of legislation they were told they were embarrassing the Government and on each occasion they had respected the Government's plea and given as much co-operation as possible.

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In any event, the first step had been a bill to co-ordinate services between the C.N. and Canadian Pacific railways, but the two railways could be brought together only by the chairman of the railway commission, and since the appointment of that officer as chairman of the board of trustees of the C.N.R., there had been no chairman and the bill had been useless.

DIFFICULT TASK

Next a board of trustees had replaced the board of directors. But unlike the directors, they could not be removed except by act of Parliament and if a Liberal Government sought any change they were faced by a Senate two-thirds Conservative.

In the appointment of the board, Mr. King continued, the present Government had failed to follow the Liberal policy of giving labor representation.

"While capital makes its contribution to industry only with money, labor makes its contribution of life," stated the leader. "Capital is represented on boards of directors for its monetary investments but labor does not get representation for its 'life' investment.

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Under their wise policy, with Sir Henry Thornton as president, a prosperous system, a credit to the nation, had been built up.

TORY COLORS

Mr. Bennett was continually holding up his own party as the party of Government control and interference while denouncing the Liberal party as the drifting party of laissez faire. Yet in two matters, that of the railways and that of the central bank, the Bennett Government had shown its true colors, Mr. King asserted.

"How did we do in the matter of control when we set up the management of the Canadian National Railways?" asked the Liberal leader. In reply to his own question he described how his Government, not wanting to have political interference and yet maintain needed control, had established a large board of directors, representative of all parts of Canada, that was to remain in office only at the pleasure of the Government. The control of the people had been maintained.

Yet, when the Conservative Government had taken office, the board of directors had [illegible]

labor makes its contribution of life," stated the leader. "Capital is represented on boards of directors for its monetary investments but labor does not get representation for its 'life' investment.

"The day will come, and I'm sure it will come under a Liberal Government, when labor will have its equal rights with capital on the directorate boards of industry."

The Liberal Government had made Tom Moore, labor [illegible] Canada, a director of the C.N.R.

BANK PROBLEM

Mr. King next addressed himself to the banking problem. Years ago he had suggested a Government policy in banking as well as in other matters such as trade, agriculture, railways. He had proposed a central national bank to serve as a link between the Government and the private banks. He recalled his address of February, 1933, when he had stressed the need of a properly constituted central bank that would have control over currency issues in terms of public needs and in relation to the domestic, social and industrial needs of the people. Such a bank, he maintained, should serve not only the financial but the general common interests of the people.

In the Bank of Canada, as established by the Bennett Government, he saw another example of the lack of Government control which the Conservatives generally attributed to the Liberals.

SENATE BLOCKADE

The new bank, he charged, had not one element of Government control about it. The governor and deputy governor could not be changed except by act of Parliament and again there was the probable blockade of the Conservative Senate. No link existed between the Government and the private banks except that the deputy minister of finance was given a seat, but not a vote. Before the establishment of the bank, there had been gold in the national treasury to back the government note issue. That now was given to the privately owned bank.

"Is that Conservative control?" asked the Liberal leader.

The policy of his party, he stated, was to regain control and make the bank responsible to the people of the nation. It would remove the danger of the bank becoming a financial power greater than the Government itself.

FAIR PLAY FOR S.C.

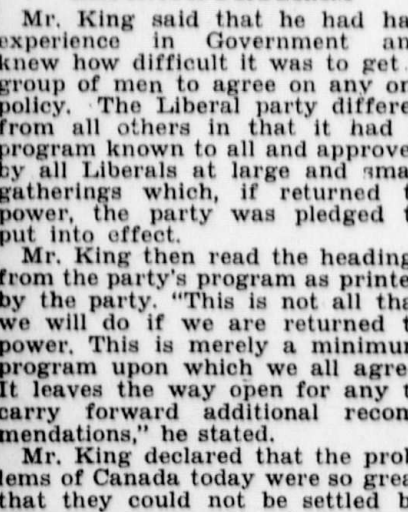
Expressing his hope that the Alberta Social Credit system would get a free hand and fair play from whatever Government was in office at Ottawa, Mr. King nevertheless reminded the Canadian people that in their Federal field they were dealing with the important question whether financial control in the nation was to fall into a few hands.

"Do not waste your votes," he urged, "unless you are sure that the party you return to Ottawa will be able to cope with this dangerous situation. We need an overwhelming majority to accomplish this task."

The financial problem was termed an issue of great importance.

Turning briefly in his closing sentences to the matter of trade, Mr. King stated the nation needed a different attitude to that which had prevailed during the last five years.

Trade, he stated, was not war but an exchange of commodities. His party was determined to find markets on the principle of the "Golden Rule." It was at this point that Mr. King wound up his address by launching a strong attack against Mr. Bennett's doctrine of materialism and selfishness.



2 of/de 2

Kulm - nomination
1930 or
in writing 40 years
84 anniversary Leask April 1911

D 24813

Leask, September 21, 1935

Introduction -

Pleasure at being in constituency again -

visit in 1933;

thanks for confidence re nomination;

representative of riding for 10 years -

half in office; half in opposition:

have sought to serve in both capacities;

5th election since 1926.

Features of Campaign -

large number of parties -

need for large majority;

promises of other leaders -

Liberal party only one with policies endorsed by united party;

These Times -

world situation;

decision for five years.

(4)

1921-30

Tariff -

1. General reduction -

in interests of Canada, not foreign countries;

2. Reduction on <u>implements of production</u>;

3. Reduction in <u>necessaries of life</u>;

4. Stability in customs laws.

<u>Trade</u> -

1. Change in attitude needed if markets to be obtained.

2. Markets can be obtained -

list.

<u>Wheat</u> -

1. <u>Minimum Price</u> -

result of Liberal insistence;

2 bills.

2. <u>Sales Policy</u> -

absence of;

had wheat been sold in past (with farmer guaranteed minimum price) price would be higher today;

must accept goods from other nations if they are to accept our wheat.

3. <u>Bill Board Poster</u>-

"Bennett" gave $150,000,000;

On what basis is this figure reached?

End

D24815

Leask, September 29, 1935

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D2431 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication ..... The Montreal Gazette .....

Date ..... Sept. 22 1935. .....

Subject ..... (Leask, Sask. Sept. 21,) .....

ALBERTA'S TEST TO GUIDE WORLD

Mackenzie King Says Success Will Spread Social Credit

Advises Against Complications at Ottawa Until Plan Proved

Leask, Sask., September 22—(CP)—Social Credit will spread like wildfire over all Canada and the whole world if Premier Aberhart can make his scheme work in Alberta, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King believes. There is no need of a Social Credit party in federal politics, Mr. King said here, for if the Alberta experiment is a success every political party in Canada will adopt the new doctrines speedily.

In the meantime the best course was to give the new Alberta Government every opportunity to test out its plan, and to avoid complicating federal issues by electing Social Credit candidates who could never form a government at Ottawa.

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"If social credit ever gets a chance to prove itself it will be in Alberta," said Mr. King. "Mr. Aberhart has the whole province in his hands and if a Liberal Government is returned to power at Ottawa he will be given the fullest opportunity to work out his plan. But until it has proved itself let us confine it to Alberta.

"He promised to do certain definite things in a certain time. If he does them you won't need a Social Credit party to carry those ideas across the Dominion. They will spread to the whole world. This thing of $25 or $75 a month is just what the world had been looking for for hundreds and thousands of years."

The great need of Western Canada was trade, Mr. King told his farmer audience. The last five years of Liberal rule prior to 1930 were the most prosperous in history for Western Canada. The succeeding five years of Conservative rule were about the least prosperous. This was due to faulty trade policies, policies of extreme protection and trade restriction which would be speedily altered by a new Liberal Government.

The people of Canada made a momentous decision 24 years ago yesterday. It was on September 21, 1911, that they rejected the reciprocity treaty with the United States arranged by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a Liberal Government. Sir Wilfrid had warned them then that it might be 25 years before such an opportunity for wider trade presented itself again.

His words had been true. It was only within the past two years tnat the United States had again become willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis. President Roosevelt wanted a treaty but Mr. Bennett and his Government entered into negotiations in a half-hearted way. The correspondence Mr. Bennett had published was a year old. Apparently nothing had been done since. A Liberal Government would immediately seek an effective trade treaty with the United States.

A. R. Bedard Nominated

Prince Albert, Sask., September 22.—(CP)—A fourth candidate was in the field today in Prince Albert federal riding, where Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King is the Liberal choice.

At a nominating convention Friday night A. R. Bedard, of Macleod, Alta., was the unanimous choice of the Social Credit Party.

Already in the field with Mr. King, prior to last night's nomination, were F. T. Graves, Conservative, and Tom. Johnson, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation candidate.

Aberhart is Optimistic

Edmonton, September 22.—(CP)—Social Credit forces may hold sway in every province of the Dominion within the next five years, Premier Aberhart declared here Saturday on his return from a two week's trip to eastern cities.

'Saskatchewan will probably have a Social Credit candidate in every federal riding in the Dominion election," said Mr. Aberhart. "There also will be candidates in Manitoba, and British Columbia is going ahead with its organization. There also will be a few candidates in Ontario.

The Premier expressed satisfaction over the growing interest in Social Credit in Ontario, where "there was some concern at one

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24818

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication London Advertiser.

Date September 23rd 1935.

Subject

Let Alberta Test New Plan Mr. King Urges

If Social Credit Is Success Other Parties Will Hasten To Adopt It

SPEAKS IN PRINCE ALBERT

Canadian Press Despatch

Leask, Sask., Sept. 22.—Social credit will spread like wildfire all over Canada and the whole world if Premier Aberhart can make his scheme work in Alberta, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King believes. There is no need of a social credit party in federal politics, Mr. King said here last night, for if the Alberta experiment is a success every political party in Canada will adopt the new doctrines speedily.

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Just What World Wants

"If social credit ever gets a chance to prove itself it will be in Alberta," said Mr. King. "Mr. Aberhart has the whole province in his hands and if a Liberal government is returned to power at Ottawa he will be given the fullest opportunity to work out his plan. But until it has proved itself let us confine it to Alberta.

"He promised to do certain definite things in a certain time. If he does them you won't need a social credit party to carry these ideas across the Dominion. They will spread to the whole world. This thing of $25 or $75 a month is just what the world has been looking for for hundreds and thousands of years."

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Will Seek Trade Treaty

His words had been true. It was only within the past two years that the United States had again become willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis. President Roosevelt wanted a treaty but Mr. Bennett and his government entered into negotiations in a half-hearted way. The correspondence Mr. Bennett had published recently was a year old. Apparently nothing had been done since. A Liberal government would immediately seek an effective trade treaty with the United States.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D24819

Name of Publication.....Ottaw a Journal.....

Date.....September 23rd 1935.....

Subject.....

King Sees Spread Of Social Credit If Scheme Works

Will Be Adopted by Every Party If Alberta Experiment Success, Liberal Chief Says.

LEASK, Sask., Sept. 22.—(CP)—Social Credit will spread like wildfire over all Canada and the whole world if Premier Aberhart can make his scheme work in Alberta, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King believes. There is no need of a Social Credit party in Dominion politics, Mr. King said here, for if the Alberta experiment is a success every political party in Canada will adopt the new doctrines speedily.

In the meantime the best course was to give the new Alberta Government every opportunity to test out its plan and to avoid complicating Dominion issues by electing Social Credit candidates, who could never form a Government at Ottawa.

In Own Constituency.

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Great Need is Trade.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24820 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....Winnipeg Free Press.

Date.....September 23rd 1935.

Subject.....

KING FAVORS FREE HAND FOR SOCIAL CREDIT

Sees No Reason, However, for Party Entering Federal Field

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Speaks for Constituency

Mr. King was introduced by Omer Demers, M.L.A. for Canora, who said he was a Liberal, but not one of those who always agreed with everything the party might do. He had certain things he wanted to tell Mr. King on behalf of the people of northern Saskatchewan.

"We are expecting the Liberal party to win this election," he said. "We are expecting a Liberal government to see that proper care and attention will be given to the people of this country. Conditions in the homes and on the farms are terrible. I know it, for I have seen them.

"The next time Mr. King comes to Prince Albert we expect him to be able to say that much has been accomplished. If the Liberal party does not accomplish something then at the time of the next election I will be on the platform opposing the Liberal party."

Miss Wilma Moore, of Saskatoon, spoke for the Liberal women and pledged their loyalty to Mr. King.

"When Mr. Bennett didn't wish to face an issue he went to bed," she said. "I don't think he has a weak heart at all."

D 24821
Office of
The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication..... Ottawa Citizen.

Date..... September 23rd 1935.

Subject.....

Liberal Leader Prepared To Give Aberhart Every Help

Mr. King Predicts Wide Adoption of Scheme if New Provincial Government Makes It Work. Opposition Chief Speaks in His Own Constituency.

(Canadian Press.)

LEASK, Sask., Sept. 22.—Social credit will spread like wildfire over all Canada and the whole world if Premier Aberhart can make his scheme work in Alberta, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King believes. There is no need of a Social Credit party in federal politics, Mr. King said here, for if the Alberta experiment is a success, every political party in Canada will adopt the new doctrines speedily.

Let Plan Be Tested.

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"He promised to do certain definite things in a certain time. If he does them you won't need a Social Credit party to carry those ideas across the Dominion. They will spread to the whole world. This thing of $25 or $75 a month is just what the world has been looking for hundreds and thousands of years."

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Momentous Decision.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24822

Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....Prince Albert Daily Herald.

Date.....September 23 d 1935

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Liberal Leader



The electors of Prince Albert and district will have an opportunity at 8 p.m. tonight to hear an address by the Liberal chieftain, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who is the Liberal candidate in this riding, to be delivered in the Armoury.

Mr. King returned at a late hour Saturday night from Leask where he addressed a meeting with a record attendance. He was cheered heartily.

The leader took a short walk and attended church services Sunday. He spent the remainder of the day in his private car, receiving visits from friends.

KING HEARD AT LEASK ON SAT. NIGHT

Sees Spread of Social Credit if Aberhart Succeeds

NO NEED IN FEDERAL FIELD

Great Need For West of Canada Is Trade

By Canadian Press Staff Writer

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REPEAT
REPETITION

Syndicate Sept 23/35
Prince Albert Daily Herald
D-24823

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Sir Wilfrid had warned them then that it might be 25 years before such an opportunity for wider trade presented itself again.

His words had been true. It was only within the past two years that the United States had again become willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis. President Roosevelt wanted a treaty but Mr. Bennett and his government entered into negotiations in a half-hearted way. The correspondence Mr. Bennett had published was a year old. Apparently nothing had been done since. A Liberal government would immediately seek an effective trade treaty with the United States.

Liberal Leader



The electors of Prince Albert and district will have an opportunity at 8 p.m. tonight to hear an address by the Liberal chieftain, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who is the Liberal candidate in this riding, to be delivered in the Armoury.

Mr. King returned at a late hour Saturday night from Leask where he addressed a meeting with a record attendance. He was cheered heartily.

The leader took a short walk and attended church services Sunday. He spent the remainder of the day in his private car, receiving visits from friends.

Duplicate Sept 23/35
Prince Albert Daily Herald

R24823

KING HEARD AT LEASK ON SAT. NIGHT

Sees Spread of Social Credit if Aberhart Succeeds

NO NEED IN FEDERAL FIELD

Great Need For West of Canada Is Trade

By Canadian Press Staff Writer

LEASK, Sask., Sept. 23.-(CP)—Social Credit will spread like wildfire over the whole of Canada and over the whole world if Premier Aberhart can make his scheme work in Alberta, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King believes. There is no need of a social credit party in federal politics, he declared here, for if the Alberta experiment is a success every political party in Canada will speedily adopt the new doctrines.

In the meantime the best course was to give the new Alberta government every opportunity to test out its plan and to avoid complicating federal issues by electing Social Credit candidates who could never form a government at Ottawa.

First in This Seat

The Liberal leader delivered his first speech in his own constituency of Prince Albert here Saturday night. He spent Sunday in the city of Prince Albert, visiting friends and resting.

Three candidates are opposing Mr. King in Prince Albert, representing the Conservatives, C.C.F. and Social Credit parties. The Reconstruction party held a meeting Saturday and decided not to contest the seat.

"If Social Credit ever gets a chance to prove itself it will be in Alberta," said Mr. King. "Mr. Aberhart has the whole province in his hands and if a Liberal government is returned to power at Ottawa he will be given the fullest opportunity to work out his plan. But until it has proved itself let us confine it to Alberta.

LOOKING FOR IT

"He promised to do certain definite things in a certain time. If he dies then you won't need a Social Credit party to carry those ideas across the Dominion. They will spread to the whole world. This thing of $25 or $75 a month is just what the world had been looking for for hundreds and thousands of years."

The great need of Western Canada was trade, Mr. King told his farmer audience. The last five years of Liberal rule prior to 1930 were the most prosperous in history for Western Canada. The succeeding five years of Conservative rule were about the least prosperous. This was due to faulty trade policies, policies of extreme protection and trade restriction which would be speedily altered by a new Liberal government.

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His words had been true. It was only within the past two years that the United States had again become willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis. President Roosevelt wanted a treaty but Mr. Bennett and his government entered into negotiations in a half-hearted way. The correspondence Mr. Bennett had published was a year old. Apparently nothing had been done since. A Liberal government would immediately seek an effective trade treaty with the United States.

REPEAT
REPETITION

Duplicate

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

D 218241

Name of Publication ..... Toronto Globe .....

Date ..... Sept. 23, 1935. .....

Subject ..... (Leask, Sask., Sept. 21) .....

King Suggests Social Credit Get Fair Trial

If Alberta Can Work It, It Will Spread Like Wildfire

WEST NEEDS TRADE

Leask, Sask., Sept. 22 (CP).

SOCIAL CREDIT will spread like wildfire all over Canada and the whole world if Premier Aberhart can make his scheme work in Alberta, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King believes.

No Need of Federal Party.

There is no need of a Social Credit Party in Federal politics, Mr. King said here, for if the Alberta experiment is a success every political party in Canada will adopt the new doctrines speedily.

In the meantime, the best course was to give the new Alberta Government every opportunity to test out its plan and to avoid complicating Federal issues by electing Social Credit candidates who could never form a Government at Ottawa.

The Liberal Leader delivered his first speech in his own constituency of Prince Albert here last night. He spent today in the City of Prince Albert, visiting friends and resting.

Faces Three Opponents.

Three candidates are opposing Mr. King in Prince Albert, representing the Conservatives, C.C.F., and Social Credit Parties. The Reconstruction Party held a meeting last night and decided not to contest the seat.

"If social credit ever gets a chance to prove itself, it will be in Alberta," said Mr. King. "Mr. Aberhart has the whole Province in his hands, and if a Liberal Government is returned to power at Ottawa, he will be given the fullest opportunity to work out his plan. But untill it has proved itself, let us confine it to Alberta.

"He promised to do certain definite things in a certain time. If he does them you won't need a Social Credit Party to carry those ideas across the Dominion. They will spread to the whole world. This thing of $25 or $75 a month is just what the world had been looking for for hundreds and thousands of years."

Trade Is Great Need.

The great need of Western Canada was trade, Mr. King told his farmer audience. The last five years of Liberal rule, prior to 1930, were the most prosperous in history for Western Canada. The succeeding five years of Conservative rule were about the least prosperous. This was due to faulty trade policies, policies of extreme protection and trade restriction which would be speedily altered by a new Liberal Government.

The people of Canada made a momentous decision twenty-four years ago yesterday. It was on Sept. 21, 1911, that they rejected the reciprocity treaty the United States arranged by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a Liberal Government. Sir Wilfrid had warned them then that it might be twenty-five years before such an opportunity for wider trade presented itself again.

His words had been true. It was only within the past two years that the United States had again become willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis. President Roosevelt wanted a treaty, but Mr. Bennett and his Government entered into negotiations in a half-hearted way. The correspondence Mr. Bennett had published was a year old. Apparently nothing had been done since. A Liberal Government would immediately seek an effective trade treaty with the United States.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D24825

Name of Publication..... The Star-Phoenix.

Date..... September 23rd 1935.

Subject.....

If Plan Success In Alberta Will Encompass World

Will Be Adopted by Every Political Group in Dominion If it Works, Declares King at Leask; Liberal Chief in Own Riding

Canadian Press

LEASK, Sept. 22.—Social Credit will spread like wildfire over the whole of Canada and over the whole world if Premier Aberhart can make his scheme work in Alberta, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King believes. There is no need of a Social Credit party in Federal politics, he declared here, for if the Alberta experiment is a success every political party in Canada will speedily adopt the new doctrines.

GIVE ALBERTA REAL OPPORTUNITY

In the meantime the best course was to give the new Alberta Government every opportunity to test out its plan and to avoid complicating Federal issues by electing Social Credit candidates who could never form a Government at Ottawa.

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SEEK TRADE TREATY

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D24826

Prince Albert, Sept. 23, 1935

Introduction -

Pleasure at being in constituency again -

visit in 1933;

Reference to persons present -

Dr. Robertson and executive;

Mr. Davis -

congratulations re Attorney-General.

Nomination -

thanks to constituency as whole;

Lindsay and Knox;

Representative for 10 years -

half in office; half in opposition.

have sought to serve in both capacities -

(see memo)

Present election -

5th since 1926;

gerrymander.

Questions Brought up during Visit -

1. Attitude towards certain legislation -

not going to wipe everything out simply because Tory;

" " " " out measures enacted by Liberals;

will amend certain measures, but have already made clear

what measures and in what particulars;

Aim to improve existing legislation;

What actually can be done will depend on how well needs of province presented to Parliament -

Question of provincial jurisdiction and over-lapping of machinery.

2. Farm Loan Act -

A case in point;

introduced by Liberals;

believe burden of debt on farmers should be reduced by all means possible;

3. Veterans (see memo)

4. Penitentiaries - taken away from Commission.

Features of Present campaign -

large number of parties -

need for majority;

promises of other leaders -

Liberal party only one with policies endorsed by united party;

These Times -

world situation;

decision for five years.

Unemployment -

rural and urban distress;

long-range vs short-range policies;

trade;

unemployment insurance.

Commission -

nature of work;

payment for services -

difference in rate.

Price Spreads -

Liberals suggested investigation 1933 and 1934;

Report best proof protection does not protect;

Remedy of conditions lies in restoration of trade -

Stevens seeks it in regulation and government control only;

(See wire to Dr. Robertson)

Social Credit - (see memo by Mr. Bowman) (See also note used at Saskatoon)

Sympathy with aim of Social Credit -

end paradox of poverty in midst of plenty;

if succeeds, world will become social credit.

Co-operation with Alberta government -

provincial rights;

Experiment yet to be made in Alberta -

only an election over,

not social credit attained;

Liberal struggle re control of credit and currency;

14 points;

statement re supremacy of Parliament

Remove restrictions to ~~plan~~ flow of credit as of goods.

Tariff -

1. General reduction -

in interests of Canada, not foreign countries;

2. Reduction on implements of production;

3. Reduction in necessaries of life;

4. Stability in customs laws.

Trade -

1. Change in attitude needed if markets to be obtained.

2. Markets can be obtained -

list.

D24830

Wheat -

1. Minimum Price -

result of Liberal insistence;

2 bills.

2. Sales policy -

abaence of;

had wheat been sold in past (with farmer guaranteed minimum price) price would be higher today;

must accept goods from other nations if they are to accept our wheat.

3. Bill Board Poster -

"Bennett" gave $150,000,000;

On what basis is this figure reached?

re P.A. meeting.

D24831

Prince Albert, Sept. 23, 1935

Introduction -

Pleasure at being in constituency again -

visit in 1933;

Reference to persons present -

Dr. Robertson and executive;

Mr. Davis -

congratulations re Attorney-General.

Nomination -

thanks to constituency as whole;

Lindsay and Knox;

Representative for 10 years -

half in office; half in opposition.

have sought to serve in both capacities -

(see memo)

Present election -

5th since 1926;

gerrymander.

Questions Brought up during Visit -

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" " " " out measures"enacted by Liberals;

will amend certain measures, but have already made clear

what measures and in what particulars;

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What actually can be done will depend on how well needs of province presented to Parliament -

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A case in point;

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decision for five years.

Unemployment -

rural and urban distress;

long-range vs short-range policies;

trade;

unemployment insurance.

Commission -

nature of work;

payment for services -

difference in rate.

Price Spreads -

Liberals suggested investigation 1933 and 1934;

Report best proof protection does not protect;

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14 points;

statement re supremacy of Parliament

Remove restrictions to plan of credit as of goods.

Tariff -

1. General reduction -

in interests of Canada, not foreign countries;

2. Reduction on implements of production;

3. Reduction in necessaries of life;

4. Stability in customs laws.

Trade -

1. Change in attitude needed if markets to be obtained.

2. Markets can be obtained -

list.

D24835

Wheat -

1. **Minimum Price** -

   result of Liberal insistence;

   2 bills.

2. **Sales policy** -

   absence of;

   had wheat been sold in past (with farmer guaranteed minimum price) price would be higher today;

   must accept goods from other nations if they are to accept our wheat.

3. **Bill Board Poster** -

   "Bennett" gave $150,000,000;

   On what basis is this figure reached?

D 24836

Prince Albert, Sept. 23, 1935

Introduction -

Pleasure at being in constituency again -

visit in 1933;

Reference to persons present -

Dr. Robertson and executive;

Mr. Davis -

congratulations re Attorney-General.

Nomination -

thanks to constituency as whole;

Lindsay and Knox;

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Present election -

5th since 1926;

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2. Farm Loan Act -

A case in point;

introduced by Liberals;

believe burden of debt on farmers should be reduced by all means possible;

3. Veterans (see memo)

Features of Present campaign -

large number of parties -

need for majority;

promises of other leaders -

Liberal party only one with policies endorsed by united party;

These Times -

world situation;

decision for five years.

D 24838

✓ **Unemployment** -

rural and urban distress;
frost, drought, hail etc;
long-range vs short-range policies;

trade;

unemployment insurance.

Commission -

nature of work;

payment for services -

difference in rate.

Price Spreads -

Liberals suggested investigation 1933 and 1934;

Report best proof protection does not protect;

Remedy of conditions lies in restoration of trade -

Stegens seeks it in regulation and government control only;

See wire to Dr. Robertson

Social Credit - (see memo by Mr. Bowman)

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Co-operation with Alberta government -

provincial rights;

D24839

Experiment yet to be made in Alberta -

only an election over,

not social credit attained;

Liberal struggle re control of credit and currency;

14 points;

statement re supremacy of Parliament

Remove restrictions to plan of credit as of goods.

✓ Tariff -

1. General reduction -

in interests of Canada, not foreign countries;

2. Reduction on implements of production;

3. Reduction in necessaries of life;

4. Stability in customs laws.

✓ Trade -

1. Change in attitude needed if markets to be obtained.

2. Markets can be obtained -

list.

D 24840

✓ **Wheat** -

1. **Minimum Price** -

result of Liberal insistence;

2 bills.

2. **Sales policy** -

absence of;

had wheat been sold in past (with farmer guaranteed minimum price) price would be higher today;

must accept goods from other nations if they are to accept our wheat.

3. **Bill Board Poster** -

"Bennett" gave $150,000,000;

On what basis is this figure reached?

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24841 Office of the Prime Minister

Name of Publication Prince Albert Herald.

Date September 24th 1938.

Subject

Been Grossly Unfair To P.A.

Prince Albert, represented by himself as leader of the opposition, has been unfairly treated under Public Works Construction Act while Premier Bennett's program of $1,500,000 for his own constituency in Alberta looks like a gift a public man in the premier's position might make upon his retirement, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party and candidate for re-election, said here last night.

In the last "gerrymander," too, the Bennett government had taken a large Liberal block from this riding and transferred it to another, at the same time making it easier for Mr. Bennett to hold his own seat in West Calgary, said Mr. King.

The Conservative government has "played party politics," the Liberal leader charged.

Speaking before a great audience in the Armoury in his second and last personal address in his own constituency in the Federal election campaign, Mr. King asked for a decisive personal majority in Prince Albert and threw out an appeal for an overwhelming Liberal majority throughout Canada so that the Liberal party could continue its program of social reform as circumstances permitted.

Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C., attorney-general for Saskatchewan, spoke briefly before Mr. King. The Liberal leader was cheered and applauded when he came forward to the platform.

J. W. Sanderson, the chairman, on behalf of the constituents, welcomed Mr. King to Prince Albert and presented him with an address of welcome from the Prince Albert Federal Constituency Association.

"PURE EYEWASH"

Mr. Davis said that Mr. Bennett's statement, that there was a plan behind the recent march on Ottawa to hold the prime minister of Canada as a hostage while a Soviet government was established in the Dominion, was "pure eyewash."

Mr. Bennett was just trying to drag "the red herring of Communism" across the election campaign, the attorney general said. The statement was an amazing one in view of what was disclosed in reports to Mr. Bennett and himself.

Mr. Stalin must have thought there was only a one-man government in Canada, declared Mr. Davis. However, there was no basis for the premier's statement.

"I possibly know as much about the matter as Mr. Bennett." The people of Canada won't tolerate a Soviet government in Canada and the statement was made "to cover up the ghastly failure of five years." Mr. Davis ridiculed the idea of 1,800 men marching on Ottawa and holding the prime minister captive until a Soviet government was set up.

The creation of the Reconstruction party is nothing less than political strategy by Hon. H. H. Stevens and Mr. Bennett, the attorney general said speaking about the new parties.

In Rosthern, he noted, there was no Conservative candidate but there was a Reconstruction party nominee while the man responsible chiefly for the nomination of the Reconstruction candidate was an employee of the Bennett government who opposed Mr. King in 1930.

The Social Credit party had been catapulted into the local field and a candidate had been imported from Alberta.

Mr. King will have an absolute majority in eastern Canada regardless of what happens in western Canada, Mr. Davis said, and it is, therefore, necessary for the welfare of the west that a strong Liberal representation be elected.

The Liberal leader has well and ably represented Prince Albert, for five years as prime minister and nearly five years as leader of the opposition. The National Park north of Prince Albert is a memorial to the memory of Mr. King. If the voters re-elect him, they will have done something for the constituency, Mr. Davis concluded.

The leader left at 5.30 p. m. today for Edmonton over the Canadian National lines via Saskatoon to continue his speaking tour.

Grateful For Nomination

His first words, said Mr. King after the applause subsided so he could begin speaking, were of heartfelt gratitude to the Liberals for nominating him. He understood every poll had been represented at the convention, all of them unanimously supporting his nomination.

It had been his greatest honor to represent this riding. Mr. King extended his personal appreciation to the men and women working in his behalf, particularly Dr Thomas Robertson, president of the Liberal Association of the constituency; J. H. Lindsay, K.C.; Andrew Knox, former M. P. and colleague of Mr. King; Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Davis.

Reviewing four previous campaigns, Mr. King said he had received wide support from men and women in every party. "I have always tried to represent all the people in my constituency." Similarly, during his regime as prime minister he had tried to be fair to all sections and more than fair to sections represented by the opposition.

Turning to issues in the campaign, Mr. King declared that the road to amalgamation of Canadian railways has been made easier by Mr. Bennett's new policy but the Liberal party is pledged to the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National railways.

"In 1930, Mr. Bennett pledged himself to 'competition ever, amalgamation never'", said Mr. King. "He doesn't make that pledge today. Mr. Bennett has released the Conservative party from the thing that has bound it for the past five years."

The prime minister was bound not to amalgamate the railways and the Conservative party was so bound. Now Mr. Bennett said he would have the economic council study the railway problem and if it recommended amalgamation submit the issue to the people. His hands had been tied before and they were still tied only in a lesser degree.

But the Conservative party's hands were not tied at all because Mr. Bennett had never submitted his new policy to his party.

Party Not Bound

Should Mr. Bennett drop out of public life there was nothing to bind the Conservative party on the railway question.

Mr. Bennett has opened the door now so that it looks as if the whole thing was being shaped up for amalgamation.

The economic council would be appointed by Mr. Bennett. It would make a report in harmony with Mr. Bennett's views if he was returned to power and carried out his policy. A national government movement had been started with a view to getting a government which would bring about amalgamation.

The only sure way to defeat the amalgamation movement was to return a substantial Liberal majority in Parliament.

The Liberal party stood for implementation of the Hyndman report on unemployment among war veterans. Veterans should look at the record of the former Liberal government and they would be assured that the party would play fair and square with them.

Immediate and substantial reduction would be made in the tariffs on implements of production and the necessities of life by a Liberal government. The Liberal policy was being pressed in the same way in all parts of Canada. There was not one policy for the east and one for the west as Conservatives alleged.

Nevertheless the Liberal party recognized that other countries had depreciated currency and lower standards of living than Canada. It would not sweep away all protection or all dumping duties any more than it had done when it was in office before. But it would do away with excessive duties and restrictions as imposed by the present government.

The Liberal leader said he had never tried to play the game of party politics as it had been played by the Bennett government which had been grossly unfair to Prince Albert.

At the last redistribution the southern part of the constituency containing a large Liberal majority had been taken off and put in another riding. At the same time the boundaries of Mr. Bennett's constituency of West Calgary were altered to make his election easier.

In allotting public works for unemployment relief, the Bennett government again discriminated against Prince Albert while spending large sums in Calgary and vicinity.

Under the Public Works Construction Act of 1934, $1,707,000 was voted for Alberta. Of this $1,500,000 went to Mr. Bennett's constituency of West Calgary and only $207,000 for the whole of the rest of the province.

For the province of Saskatchewan, however, only $675,000 was voted and of this not a cent was for Prince Albert constituency.

"There is the measure of the situation and there is the measure of the man," said Mr. King. "I wonder if the people of Saskatchewan want to re-elect a government like that?"

If the Conservative government had been as interested in investigating abuses as in making election capital, it could have used the Combines Investigation Act instead of letting abuses pile up for the price spreads commission. This act, the first in Canada, aimed at combines and monopolies and had been drafted by himself.

Denounced And Endorsed

Hon. H. H. Stevens had persistently denounced the Combines Investigation Act but the price spreads commission, after its investigations, had endorsed it. The act was only one of the advanced measures which the Liberal party had enacted under his leadership. Another was old age pensions.

"Don't forget, my friends, that liberty and freedom is something that has been bought with a great price," said Mr. King. "Canadians may have difficulteis but so long as they have freedom they have the greatest of all gifts."

Freedom was in grave danger of being lost. It was not so long ago it had been gained in Canada and it had already been lost in other countries. The danger of loss of liberty was inherent in the "great bureaucracy" Mr. Bennett was building up. It could be destroyed in a social state.

Liberty consisted in freedom of individual action, free speech, a free press and free assembly. Liberty [illegible] at all times for [illegible] together and discuss their grievances.

"You have only to look at what happened at Regina recently to see how this freedom is in danger," he said. "Just because a group of men were dissatisfied with their conditions they were treated as persons to be rounded up and sent off to some penitentiary."

The Liberal party stood for a means of redistribution of wealth and recognized that the problem of distribution of goods was now more important than the problem of production. Persons who were inclined to enlist with new parties specifically promising new schemes should remember the world was a very old place and many nations have grappled with the same problems as Canada. If there was any quick, sane way to a solution it would likely have been discovered.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D 25043

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Liberalism in essence was a desire to do something to better the conditions of mankind. The Liberal program called for reforms to the end which all desired. To carry that program out the Liberal party seeks the support of every forward looking person and particularly of every young person. He himself had been entrusted with high office as a young man by a Liberal government because of his interest in social problems. He knew that the efforts of young people were of great value in public affairs.

"When Mr. Stevens talks you would think no one else deserves any credit for the price spreads investigation," he said. "The credit is due to a Liberal member from Saskatchewan, Robert McKenzie of Assiniboia."

Mr. McKenzie had urged the investigation a year before it was started. Mr. Stevens was only chairman of a committee which was set up on motion of Mr. Bennett and all parties in the House were represented on the committee.

Organization of relief camps under the department of national defence was a great mistake, Mr. King said. They were military camps and could be nothing else while they were under military control.

"Has a government that would do a thing like that the least appreciation of the psychology of the whole situation?" asked Mr. King. "I say it has not."

Young men who were unemployed would have to be cared for but they should be paid wages and made to feel they were part of society, not outcasts to be thrust into internment camps. They should be employed on socially useful works in which they could take pride and organized under the labor or some other department.

Why Strengthen Police?

Mr. Bennett was taking more and more power into his own hands by order-in-council and his government looks very like the dictatorships of Europe. He has built up the police and military side, spending millions for barracks and armouries. Mr. King wondered what has happened in Canada in the past five years to require these expenditures.

Whether Canada has a part to play in a war, that may face the world before the week is out or before the election is over, will have a bearing on Social Credit in Alberta, the Liberal leader declared. Under a Liberal policy to promote freer and wider trade, Social Credit would have a better opportunity to work than under existing conditions.

"What the Liberal party says it stands for, I'll hold it to," he said in enunciating the policies laid down in February 1933. That was his only promise.

Foremost on monetary matters, the Liberal party stands committed to a publicly-owned, national central bank and the restoration of control of currency issue to the government. Issue of currency now rests in the hands of the privately-owned Bank of Canada.

One of the first things the Liberal party will do if returned to power will be to negotiate trade treaties with foreign countries. Already, by its stand in the Commons, the party is pledged to support the wheat board and a minimum price for grain.

King Sept 24/35
Prince Albert Herald
D24844

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Prince Albert, represented by himself as leader of the opposition, has been unfairly treated under Public Works Construction Act while Premier Bennett's program of $1,500,000 for his own constituency in Alberta looks like a gift a public man in the premier's position might make upon his retirement, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party and candidate for re-election, said here last night.

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"I possibly know as much about the matter as Mr. Bennett." The people of Canada won't tolerate a Soviet government in Canada and the statement was made "to cover up the ghastly failure of five years." Mr. Davis ridiculed the idea of 1,800 men marching on Ottawa and holding the prime minister captive until a Soviet government was set up.

The creation of the Reconstruction party is nothing less than political strategy by Hon. H. H. Stevens and Mr. Bennett, the attorney general said speaking about the new parties.

In Rosthern, he noted, there was no Conservative candidate but there was a Reconstruction party nominee while the man responsible chiefly for the nomination of the Reconstruction candidate was an employee of the Bennett government who opposed Mr. King in 1930.

The Social Credit party had been catapulted into the local field and a candidate had been imported from Alberta.

Mr. King will have an absolute majority in eastern Canada regardless of what happens in western Canada, Mr. Davis said, and it is, therefore, necessary for the welfare of the west that a strong Liberal representation be elected.

The Liberal leader has well and ably represented Prince Albert, for five years as prime minister and nearly five years as leader of the opposition. The National Park north of Prince Albert is a memorial to the memory of Mr. King. If the voters re-elect him, they will have done something for the constituency, Mr. Davis concluded.

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Grateful For Nomination

His first words, said Mr. King after the applause subsided so he could begin speaking, were of heartfelt gratitude to the Liberals for nominating him. He understood every poll had been represented at the convention, all of them unanimously supporting his nomination.

It had been his greatest honor to represent this riding. Mr. King extended his personal appreciation to the men and women working in his behalf, particularly Dr Thomas Robertson, president of the Liberal Association of the constituency; J. H. Lindsay, K.C.; Andrew Knox, former M. P. and colleague of Mr. King; Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Davis.

Reviewing four previous campaigns, Mr. King said he had received wide support from men and women in every party. "I have always tried to represent all the people in my constituency." Similar maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National railways.

"In 1930, Mr. Bennett pledged himself to 'competition ever, amalgamation never'", said Mr. King. "He doesn't make that pledge today. Mr. Bennett has released the Conservative party from the thing that has bound it for the past five years."

The prime minister was bound not to amalgamate the railways and the Conservative party was so bound. Now Mr. Bennett said he would have the economic council study the railway problem and if it recommended amalgamation submit the issue to the people. His hands had been tied before and they were still tied only in a lesser degree.

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The economic council would be appointed by Mr. Bennett. It would make a report in harmony with Mr. Bennett's views if he was returned to power and carried out his policy. A national government movement had been started with a view to getting a government which would bring about amalgamation.

The only sure way to defeat the amalgamation movement was to return a substantial Liberal majority in Parliament.

The Liberal party stood for implementation of the Hyndman report on unemployment among war veterans. Veterans should look at the record of the former Liberal government and they would be assured that the party would play fair and square with them.

Immediate and substantial reduction would be made in the tariffs on implements of production and the necessities of life by a Liberal government. The Liberal policy was being pressed in the same way in all parts of Canada. There was not one policy for the east and one for the west as Conservatives alleged.

Nevertheless the Liberal party recognized that other countries had depreciated currency and lower standards of living than Canada. It would not sweep away all protection or all dumping duties any more than it had done when it was in office before. But it would do away with excessive duties and restrictions as imposed by the present government.

The Liberal leader said he had never tried to play the game of party politics as it had been played by the Bennett government which had been grossly unfair to Prince Albert.

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Unfair To P.A.

Prince Albert, represented by himself as leader of the opposition, has been unfairly treated under Public Works Construction Act while Premier Bennett's program of $1,500,000 for his own constituency in Alberta looks like a gift a public man in the premier's position might make upon his retirement, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party and candidate for re-election, said here last night.

In the last "gerrymander," too, the Bennett government had taken a large Liberal block from this riding and transferred it to another, at the same time making it easier for Mr. Bennett to hold his own seat in West Calgary, said Mr. King.

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Turning to issues in the campaign, Mr. King declared that the road to amalgamation of Canadian railways has been made easier by Mr. Bennett's new policy but the Liberal party is pledged to the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National railways.

"In 1930, Mr. Bennett pledged himself to 'competition ever, amalgamation never' ", said Mr. King. "He doesn't make that pledge today. Mr. Bennett has released the Conservative party from the thing that has bound it for the past five years."

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For the province of Saskatchewan, however, only $675,000 was voted and of this not a cent was for Prince Albert constituency.

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(Continued on Page Four)

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(Continued from page one)

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If the Conservative government had been as interested in investigating abuses as in making election capital, it could have used the Combines Investigation Act instead of letting abuses pile up for the price spreads commission. This act, the first in Canada, aimed at combines and monopolies and had been drafted by himself.

Denounced And Endorsed

Hon. H. H. Stevens had persistently denounced the Combines Investigation Act but the price spreads commission, after its investigations, had endorsed it. The act was only one of the advanced measures which the Liberal party had enacted under his leadership. Another was old age pensions.

"Don't forget, my friends, that liberty and freedom is something that has been bought with a great price," said Mr. King. "Canadians may have difficulteis but so long as they have freedom they have the greatest of all gifts."

Freedom was in grave danger of being lost. It was not so long ago it had been gained in Canada and it had already been lost in other countries. The danger of loss of liberty was inherent in the "great bureaucracy" Mr. Bennett was building up. It would be destroyed in a socialist state.

Liberty consisted in freedom of individual action, free speech, a free press and freedom of assembly. Liberalism held men should at all times be free to get to-

(Continued on Page Eight)

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she heard John McNeill coming to her. First the door would bang; then she'd hear him coming down the porch steps and striding across the lawn to her. Tonight she'd let him put his arms around her . . . and before he left she'd let him kiss her goodnight. It would be their goodby, only he would not know that. Tomorrow morning she was going away. She must go because it was almost time for the other girl to come. No more faint-hearted lingering after tonight! . . . She would leave about 10 o'clock. At 10 o'clock of a morning, she had heard, the world is busiest. Penny would be busy at the back of the house. Mrs. McNeill would be

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(Continued from page four)

gether and discuss their grievances.

"You have only to look at what happened at Regina recently to see how this freedom is in danger," he said. "Just because a group of men were dissatisfied with their conditions they were treated as sent off to some penitentiary."

The Liberal party stood for a means of redistribution of wealth and recognized that the problem of distribution of goods was now more important than the problem of production. Persons who were inclined to enlist with new parties specifically promising new schemes should remember the world was a very old place and many nations have grappled with the same problems as Canada. If there was any quick, sane way to a solution it would likely have been discovered.

Liberalism in essence was a desire to do something to better the conditions of mankind. The Liberal program called for reforms to the end which all desired. To carry that program out the Liberal party seeks the support of every forward looking person and particularly of every young person. He himself had been entrusted with high office as a young man by a Liberal government because of his interest in social problems. He knew that the efforts of young people were of great value in public affairs.

"When Mr. Stevens talks you would think no one else deserves any credit for the price spreads investigation," he said. "The credit is due to a Liberal member from Saskatchewan, Robert McKenzie of Assiniboia."

Mr. McKenzie had urged the investigation a year before it was started. Mr. Stevens was only chairman of a committee which was set up on motion of Mr. Bennett and all parties in the House were represented on the committee.

Organization of relief camps under the department of national defence was a great mistake, Mr. King said. They were military camps and could be nothing else while they were under military control.

"Has a government that would do a thing like that the least appreciation of the psychology of the whole situation?" asked Mr. King. "I say it has not."

Young men who were unemployed would have to be cared for but they should be paid wages and made to feel they were part of society, not outcasts to be thrust into internment camps. They should be employed on socially useful works in which they could take pride and organized under the labor or some other department.

Why Strengthen Police?

Mr. Bennett was taking more and more power into his own hands by order-in-council and his government looks very like the dictatorships of Europe. He has built up the police and military side, spending millions for barracks and armouries. Mr. King wondered what has happened in Canada in the past five years to require these expenditures.

Whether Canada has a part to play in a war, that may face the world before the week is out or before the election is over, will have a bearing on Social Credit in Alberta, the Liberal leader declared. Under a Liberal policy to promote freer and wider trade, Social Credit would have a better opportunity to work than under existing conditions.

"What the Liberal party says it stands for, I'll hold it to," he said in enunciating the policies laid down in February 1933. That was his only promise.

Foremost on monetary matters, the Liberal party stands committed to a publicly-owned, national central bank and the restoration of control of currency issue to the government. Issue of currency now rests in the hands of the privately-owned Bank of Canada.

One of the first things the Liberal party will do if returned to power will be to negotiate trade treaties with foreign countries. Already, by its stand in the Commons, the party is pledged to support the wheat board and a minimum price for grain.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24847

Office of the Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....London Advertiser.....

Date.....September 24th 1935.....

Subject.....

Says Premier Seeks To Cover Gov't Record

Saskatchewan Attorney-General Gives His Opinion Of Communist Plot Story

MEETING IN KING'S RIDING

Liberal Leader Speaks To Own Constituents In Prince Albert

Canadian Press Despatch

Prince Albert, Sask., Sept. 23.—Liberal Leader Mackenzie King spoke to his own constituents here tonight as he continued his federal election campaign.

Passing a long week-end in his own constituency he held a public reception here today to meet his constituents personally. Then he delivered the second of two speeches tonight.

Attorney-General Davis of Saskatchewan introduced the Liberal leader. He said Prime Minister Bennett's statement the Communists intended to hold him as a hostage and establish a Soviet government was "pure eyewash." Mr. Bennett was just trying to cover up his record by dragging "the red herring of Communism" across the election campaign.

The Liberal leader said he was grateful to all sections of political thought in Prince Albert because of the support he had received in 10 years as member for the riding and in five elections. He had never tried to play the game of party politics as it had been played by the Bennett government which had been grossly unfair to Prince Albert.

At the last redistribution the southern part of the constituency, containing a large Liberal majority had been taken off and put in another riding, he said. At the same time the boundaries of Mr. Bennett's constituency in Calgary West were altered to make his election easier.

Discrimination Against Riding

"In allotting public works for unemployment relief the Bennett Government again discriminated against Prince Albert, while spending large sums in Calgary and vicinity. Under the Public Works Construction Act of 1934, $1,707,000 was voted for Alberta. Of this $1,500,000 went to Mr. Bennett's constituency of Calgary West and only $207,000 for the whole of the rest of the province."

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Liberty consisted in freedom of individual action, free speech, a free press and freedom of assembly. Liberalism held men should at all times be free to get together and discuss their grievances.

Point To Regina

"You have only to look at what happened at Regina recently to see how this freedom is in danger," he said. "Just because a group of men were dissatisfied with their conditions they were treated as persons to be rounded up and sent off to some penitentiary."

Exposes Mr. Stevens

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Leader Sept 24/35
The Star Phoenix

King Takes Stand Against Railway Merger Proposal

Liberals Will Never Endorse Amalgamation; Says Bennett Has Renounced His 1930 Slogan; Speaks at Prince Albert

Special to the Star-Phoenix

PRINCE ALBERT, Sept. 23.—The road to amalgamation of Canadian railways has been made easier by Prime Minister Bennett's new policy, but the Liberal party is pledged to the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King declared here tonight.

PARTY RELEASED FROM PLEDGE

"In 1930 Mr. Bennett pledged himself to 'Competition ever, amalgamation never'," said Mr. King. "He doesn't make that pledge today. Mr. Bennett has released the Conservative party from the thing that has bound it for the past five years."

The Prime Minister was bound not to amalgamate the railways and the Conservative party was so bound. Now, Mr. Bennett said he would have the Economic Council study the railway problem and if it recommended amalgamation, submit the issue to the people. His hands had been tied before and they were still tied only in a lesser degree. But the Conservative party's hands were not tied at all because Mr. Bennett had never submitted his new policy to his party.

Should Mr. Bennett drop out of public life there was nothing to bind the Conservative party on the railway question.

GETS GOOD HEARING

Prince Albert had not received a cent out of the Public Works and Reconstruction Act, whereas in Mr. Bennett's constituency the sum of $1,500,000 had been expended, declared Mr. King during the course of a fighting speech delivered to his supporters in his own riding of Prince Albert.

A huge crowd was in attendance at the Armory to hear the Liberal leader and, excepting for spontaneous applause, listened with rapt attention through the three-hour discourse. In his own riding Mr. King turned to home matters and spoke harshly of the treatment meted out to his riding during the past five years.

Jack Sanderson, chairman, opened the meeting, welcoming Mr. King to his constituency. The Liberals, said Mr. Sanderson, were looking to Mr. King to pull Canada out of the depression.

Hon. T. C. Davis, attorney-general for Saskatchewan, was then called upon to speak.

RECALLS BENNETT SPEECH

Mr. Davis recalled the days of five years ago when the crash came. Mr. King recognized that these conditions were world wide, whereas Mr. Bennett contended that they were confined to Canada and that if he (Bennett) was returned to office these conditions could be cured. Now it was interesting to note, said Mr. Davis, that in Mr. Bennett's present campaign he failed to go back to the one five years ago.

The attorney-general read extracts from a speech of Bennett's delivered in the Regina armory five years ago. Mr. Bennett was given his opportunity and now five years later he came back for endorsation of his government.

This with 500,000 in the ranks of unemployed, said Mr. Davis.

"JUST EYE WASH"

Mr. Davis classed Mr. Bennett's statement reported in the press that behind the "on-to-Ottawa" march was a plan to seize and hold him as a hostage as "amazing," and that the statement was "nothing more or less than pure eyewash." Mr. Bennett, contended Mr. Davis, was trying to draw the "red herring of Communism across Canada to make us believe that the choice lay between Bennett and Soviet Government."

The attorney-general discussed the various parties now appealing to the country.

He contended that the Reconstruction party was a piece of political strategy. He further declared that he could not understand the new system of Social Credit and charged that the old Conservative strategy was implicated with Social Credit.

C.C.F. according to Mr. Woodsworth, only hoped to elect 40 or 50 candidates, this, apart from anything else eliminating them as a prospective Government.

"VOTE KING"

The natural and logical thing to do was to vote for Mr. King. The Liberal leader, said Mr. Davis, would come from the East to the West of the Great Lakes with a clear majority. Regardless of what happened there would be a Liberal Government and it was imperative that the West send down a majority and that this constituency again return Mr. King.

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King arose to speak amidst tumultuous applause. The Liberal leader expressed his "heartfelt gratitude" to the Liberals of the constituency for his renomination. Mr. King paid high tribute to Dr. Thomas Robertson, president of the local Liberals and other workers on his behalf and he congratulated Prince Albert on again having Tommy Davis as a member of the Provincial Legislature.

"I have not played party politics as I have seen it played in the past five years," said Mr. King. Illustrating his point he spoke of treatment meted out to this constituency in the past five years. He recalled the recent changes of the boundaries in the constituency when the southern part was taken completely away. In that section, said Mr. King, he had secured solid support which made the reason for the change obvious. Mr. King quoted statistics to further illustrate the treatment meted out to this riding.

In Mr. Bennett's own riding the sum of $1,500,000 had been expended while another $207,000 had been expended in other parts of Alberta. On the other hand, only $675,000 had been expended in Saskatchewan. What was Prince Albert's share, asked Mr. King, and then he answered the question, "not a cent."

Prince Albert, emphasized Mr. King, had not received one cent

TURN TO PAGE 4, COLUMN 2



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SHOWING

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4

Capitol Theatre

Sept 24/35
Sherbrooke

Continuing

King Against Merger Drive

FROM PAGE THREE

from the moneys spent on the Public Works and Reconstruction Act." He then went on to stress the way the money had been spent. Nearly four million dollars out of that act had been spent on military or police barracks, said the Liberal leader. This displayed the trend of things, said Mr. King, Mr. Bennett's actions had all the earmarks of an European dictatorship.

The Liberal leader stressed the powers taken by Mr. Bennett, such as the famous blank cheque, "side by side with dictatorships goes the building up of the military and I would like to know," said Mr. King, "what has happened in Canada during the past five years to justify this expenditure on military and police barracks and such like."

BASIS OF LIBERALISM

Mr. King expressed his sympathy and understanding with youth and stressed to speak of his early days when still unconnected with politics or Government departments he has studied and written to help alleviate conditions. "I was interested in helping my fellow men, which after all is the basis of Liberalism as I see it," said the speaker, as he recalled that as minister of labor, he had drafted the Act, first Conciliation Investigation Act, first of its kind that the Liberals had been the first to instigate these reforms, pensions were only the old age pensions; there was unemployment and health insurance to implement, these said Mr. King, you must have revenue, and things you must have revenue, and while others promised they really that Canada must recover first.

MAINTAIN LIBERTY

Turning to the principles of the Liberal party, Mr. King said it stood for liberty of press, the freedom of assembly and the freedom of speech. Liberty and freedom were bought at a dear price and must be maintained said Mr. King. "You may have your troubles but you are free men and women," continued Mr. King as he attacked the Bennett dictatorship.

Turning to the general situation, Mr. King warned that within a week Canada might be facing the question of war; social credit, the new system of social credit was not in one sput but the federal was the issue to be dealt with was a world-wide question in the field where Every opportunity should be given to Credit succeed. "But can't forget," said Mr. King, "it is only promises so far."

Mr. King pointed out that the Liberals had a program which had been subscribed to and accepted by all the Liberal organizations and which he and his colleagues were pledged to fulfil if they were returned to power. He then outlined the points on the several program, stressing that the Stevens party had been on that program two years before.

AGAINST CAMPS

In discussing unemployment which Mr. King stated was a great concern, he averred that unemployment would only be solved through the developing of the basic industries and the opening up again of world trade. But while necessary to do it would be necessary to continue to give employment by public works and relief.

The putting of young men in military camps was objectionable, said Mr. King. The Liberals he said proposed to pay wages for work done.

A Liberal Government would delve into unemployment insurance. The difference between Mr. Bennett and himself, said Mr. King, was that the former believed unemployment was a chronic situation, whereas the Liberals believed that the opening up instead eventually relieve the situation.

LOWER TARIFFS

"The Liberals will do away with this extravagant increase in tariffs," asserted Mr. King, as in the past. But they would, as in the past, continue to protect the Canadian standard of living. "I hope I have made it clear," said the Liberal leader, "that we will take immediate and drastic reductions with regard to tariffs."

The only way that the people of Canada could get relief from this burden of tariffs was by sending an overwhelming majority to Ottawa, emphasized Mr. King. He again stated the Liberal stand in regard to railways — no amalgamation. In contrast to this, said Mr. King, Mr. Bennett had not repeated in this election his cry of "Amalgamation means competition ever."

Turning to the Province, the former Premier, as he had in previous speech, stated that if Liberals were returned to power, Alberta would be given the same treatment as any other Province.

Mr. King concluded his speech with a brief outline of the Liberals monetary policy. "Until we get a strongly, properly constituted Central Bank we cannot have control of credit," he stated.

Sept 24/35
The Star-Phoenix

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D 24850

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RECALLS BENNETT SPEECH

Mr. Davis recalled the days of five years ago when the crash came. Mr. King recognized that these conditions were world wide, whereas Mr. Bennett contended that they were confined to Canada and that if he (Bennett) was returned to office these conditions could be cured. Now it was interesting to note, said Mr. Davis, that in Mr. Bennett's present campaign he failed to go back to the one five years ago.

The attorney-general read extracts from a speech of Bennett's delivered in the Regina armory five years ago. Mr. Bennett was given his opportunity and now five years later he came back for endorsation of his government.

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He contended that the Reconstruction party was a piece of political strategy. He further declared that he could not understand the new system of Social Credit and charged that the old Conservative strategy was implicated with Social Credit.

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The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King arose to speak amidst tumultuous applause. The Liberal leader expressed his "heartfelt gratitude" to the Liberals of the constituency for his renomination. Mr. King paid high tribute to Dr. Thomas Robertson, president of the local Liberals and other workers on his behalf and he congratulated Prince Albert on again having Tommy Davis as a member of the Provincial Legislature.

"I have not played party politics as I have seen it played in the past five years," said Mr. King. Illustrating his point he spoke of treatment meted out to this constituency in the past five years. He recalled the recent changes of the boundaries in the constituency when the southern part was taken completely away. In that section, said Mr. King, he had secured solid support which made the reason for the change obvious. Mr. King quoted statistics to further illustrate the treatment meted out to this riding.

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Prince Albert, emphasized Mr. King, had not received one cent

TURN TO PAGE 4, COLUMN 2

James Cagney and his Pat O'Brien, are together a picture that's even bi "G-Men." It's called "The Us," and it's playing at the light Theatre. and laughs, it boasts a tremendou cast including Allen Jenkins, Frank McHugh, and the lovely Olivia de Haviland. See the battling Irish men in the picture that tops "Here Comes the Navy." It's the type of screen entertainment everyone, young or old, will heartily enjoy. The second feature, "Don't Bet on Blondes," is another of those smart comedies and stars Warren William, Claire Dodd and Guy Kibbee.



in their Barbier Theatre.

tainment on when wn Skin inal pre- Theatre of enter- al screen shall and Youth." e produc- of a few ues were It offers the most en on the earances a Oates, , king of d Seals, world's ncer; the ce gyra- e breath- he drum own, the banjo- entation or some

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King Against Merger

FROM PAGE THREE

D24851

from the moneys spent on the "Public Works and Reconstruction Act." He then went on to stress the way the money had been spent. Nearly four million dollars out of that act had been spent on military or police barracks. This displayed the trend of things, said the Liberal leader. Mr. King charged that Mr. Bennett's actions had all the earmarks of an European dictatorship.

The Liberal leader stressed the powers taken by Mr. Bennett, such as the famous blank cheque. "Side by side with dictatorships goes the building up of the military and I would like to know," said Mr. King, "what has happened in Canada during the past five years to justify this expenditure on military and police barracks and such like."

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These acts, such as the old age pensions, were only the forerunners; there was unemployment and health insurance to come. But, said Mr. King, to implement these things you must have revenue, and while others promised they really know that Canada must recover first.

MAINTAIN LIBERTY

Turning to the principles of the Liberal party, Mr. King said it stood for liberty of press, the freedom of assembly and the freedom of speech. Liberty and freedom were bought at a dear price and must be maintained, said Mr. King.

"You may have your troubles but at least you are free men and women," continued Mr. King as he again attacked the Bennett dictatorship.

Turning to the general situation, Mr. King warned that within a week Canada might be facing the question of war. This would affect the question of social credit. The new system was all right to be tried in one spot but that was not the question in the Federal field where issues to be dealt with were Canada-wide and world-wide.

Every opportunity should be given to Mr. Aberhart to try out Social Credit. Everybody hoped that it would succeed, "but don't forget," said Mr. King, "it is only promises so far."

Mr. King pointed out that the Liberals had a program which had been subscribed to and accepted by all the Liberal organizations and which he and his colleagues were pledged to fulfil if they were returned to power. He then outlined the points on the program, stressing that several points since claimed by the Stevens party had been on that program two years before.

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In discussing unemployment which Mr. King stated was a first concern, he averred that unemployment would only be solved through the developing of the basic industries and the opening up again of world trade. But while this was being done it would be necessary, said Mr. King, to continue as in the past, finding employment by public works and relief.

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A Liberal Government would delve into unemployment insurance. The difference between Mr. Bennett and himself, said Mr. King, was that the former believed unemployment was a chronic situation, whereas the Liberals believed that the opening up instead of restriction of trade would eventually relieve the situation.

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"The Liberals will do away with this extravagant increase in tariffs," asserted Mr. King.

But they would, as in the past, continue to protect the Canadians' standard of living. "I hope I have made it clear," said the Liberal leader, "that we will take immediate and drastic reductions with regard to tariffs."

The only way that the people of Canada could get relief from this burden of tariffs was by sending an overwhelming majority to Ottawa, emphasized Mr. King. He again stated the Liberal stand in regard to railways—no amalgamation. In contrast to this, said Mr. King, Mr. Bennett had not repeated in this election his cry of "Amalgamation never, competition ever."

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Mr. King concluded his speech with a brief outline of the Liberals' monetary policy, "Until we get a strongly, properly constituted central bank we cannot have control of credit," he stated.

PRESS CLIPPINGS D24852 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....Star-Phoenix.....

Date September 24th 1935.

Subj.....

King Takes Stand Against Railway Merger Proposal

Liberals Will Never Endorse Amalgamation; Says Bennett Has Renounced His 1930 Slogan; Speaks at Prince Albert

Special to the Star-Phoenix

PRINCE ALBERT, Sept. 23.—The road to amalgamation of Canadian railways has been made easier by Prime Minister Bennett's new policy, but the Liberal party is pledged to the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King declared here tonight.

PARTY RELEASED FROM PLEDGE

"In 1930 Mr. Bennett pledged himself to 'Competition ever, amalgamation never'," said Mr. King. "He doesn't make that pledge today. Mr. Bennett has released the Conservative party from the thing that has bound it for the past five years."

The Prime Minister was bound not to amalgamate the railways and the Conservative party was so bound. Now, Mr. Bennett said he would have the Economic Council study the railway problem and if it recommended amalgamation, submit the issue to the people. His hands had been tied before and they were still tied only in a lesser degree. But the Conservative party's hands were not tied at all because Mr. Bennett had never submitted his new policy to his party.

Should Mr. Bennett drop out of public life there was nothing to bind the Conservative party on the railway question.

GETS GOOD HEARING

Prince Albert had not received a cent out of the Public Works and Reconstruction Act, whereas in Mr. Bennett's constituency the sum of $1,500,000 had been expended, declared Mr. King during the course of a fighting speech delivered to his supporters in his own riding of Prince Albert.

A huge crowd was in attendance at the Armory to hear the Liberal leader and, excepting for spontaneous applause, listened with rapt attention through the three-hour discourse. In his own riding Mr. King turned to home matters and spoke harshly of the treatment meted out to his riding during the past five years.

24853

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

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b/o Defence

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Leader of the Opposition

D 21854

Name of Publication.....Winnipeg Free Press.

Date.....Sept. 24, 1935.

Subject.....(Prince Albert, 23, Sept.)

Charges That If Prime Minister Drops Out of Public Life There Is Nothing to Bind Conservative Party on Question of Amalgamation.

Prince Albert, Sask., Sept. 24. (CP)—The road to amalgamation of Canadian railways has been made easier by Prime Minister Bennett's new policy, but the Liberal party is pledged to the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National railways, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King, declared here Monday night.

"In 1930 Mr. Bennett pledged himself to "competition ever, amalgamation never," said Mr. King. "He doesn't make that pledge today. Mr. Bennett has released the Conservative party from the thing that has bound it for the past five years."

The prime minister was bound, not to amalgamate the railways and the Conservative party was so bound. Now, Mr. Bennett said he would have the economic council study the railway problem and if it recommended amalgamation, submit the issue to the people. His hands had been tied before and they were still tied only in a lesser degree. But the Conservative party's hands were not tied at all because Mr. Bennett had never submitted his new policy to his party.

Should Mr. Bennett drop out of public life there was nothing to bind the Conservative party on the railway question.

"Mr. Bennett has opened the door now so that it looks as if the whole thing was being shaped up for amalgamation."

The economic council would be appointed by Mr. Bennett. It would make a report in harmony with Mr. Bennett's views if he was returned to power and carried out his policy. A national government movement had been started with a view to getting a government which would bring about amalgamation. The only sure way to defeat the amalgamation movement was to return a substantial Liberal majority in parliament.

Backs Hyndman Report

The Liberal party stood for implementation of the Hyndman report on unemployment among war veterans. Veterans should look at the record of the former Liberal government and they could be assured that the party would play "fair and square" with them.

Immediate and substantial reductions would be made in the tariffs on implements of production and the necessities of life by a Liberal government. The Liberal policy was being pressed in the same way in all parts of Canada. There was not one policy for the east and one for the west as Conservatives allege.

None the less the Liberal party recognized that other countries had depreciated currency and lower standards of living than Canada. It would not sweep away all protection or all dumping duties any more than it had done so when it was in office before. But it would do away with excessive duties and restrictions as imposed by the present government.

Hon. T. C. Davis, attorney-general of Saskatchewan, introduced the Liberal leader. He said Prime Minister Bennett's statement the commission intended to hold him as a hostage and establish a Soviet government was "pure eyewash." Mr. Bennett was just trying to cover up his record by dragging "the red herring of Communism" across the election campaign. Mr. King would win an absolute majority in eastern Canada, regardless of what happened in western Canada, said Mr. Davis. It was therefore necessary for the welfare of western Canada that a strong Liberal representation be elected.

The Liberal leader said he was rateful to all sections of political ought in Prince Albert because the support he had received in 10 years as member for the riding and in five elections. He had never tried to play the game of party politics as it had been played by the Bennett government, which had been grossly unfair to Prince Albert.

At the last redistribution the southern part of the constituency containing a large Liberal majority had been taken off and put in another riding. At the same time the boundaries of Mr. Bennett's constituency of Calgary west were altered to make his election easier.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24856 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication ..... Winnipeg Free Press.

Date ..... Sept. 24, 1935.

Subject ..... (Prince Albert, Sept. 23.)

Charges Discrimination

In allotting public works for unemployment relief, the Bennett government again discriminated against Prince Albert, while spending large sums in Calgary and vicinity. Under the Public Works Construction act of 1934, $1,707,000 was voted for Alberta. Of this $1,500,000 went to Mr. Bennett's constituency of Calgary West and only $207,000 for the whole of the rest of the province.

For the province of Saskatchewan, however, only $675,000 was voted, and of this not a cent was for Prince Albert constituency.

"There is the measure of the situation and there is the measure of the man," said Mr. King. "I wonder if the people of Saskatchewan want to re-elect a government like that."

If the Conservative government had been as interested in investigating abuses as in making election capital it could have used the Combines Investigation act instead of letting abuses pile up for the price spreads commission. That act, the first in Canada aimed at combines and monopolies had been drafted by himself. Hon. H. H. Stevens had persistently denounced it but the price spreads commission after investigation had endorsed it. The act was only one of the advanced measures which the Liberal party had enacted under his leadership. Another was old age pensions.

Stresses Need of Freedom

"Don't forget my friends, that Liberty and freedom are something that has been bought with a great price," said Mr. King. "Canadians may have difficulties but so long as they have freedom they have the greatest of all gifts."

Freedom was in grave danger of being lost. It was not so long ago it had been gained in Canada an dit had already been lost in other countries. The danger of loss of liberty was inherent in the "great bureaucracy" Mr. Bennett was building up. It would be destroyed in a socialist state.

Liberty consisted in freedom of individual action, free speech, a free press and freedom of assembly. Liberalism held men should at all times be free to get together and discuss their grievances.

"You have only to look at what happened at Regina recently to see how this freedom is in danger," he said. "Just because a group of men were dissatisfied with their conditions they were treated as persons to be rounded up and sent off to some penitentiary."

The Liberal party stood for a measure of re-distribution of wealth and recognized that the problem of distribution of goods was now more important that the problem of production. Persons who were inclined to enlist with new parties specifically promising new schemes should remember the world was a very old place and many nations had grappled with the same problems as Canada. If there was any quick sure way to a solution it would likely have been discovered.

Liberalism in essence was a desire to do something to better the conditions of mankind. The Liberal programme called reforms to the end which all desired. To carry that programme out the Liberal party needed the support of every forward-looking person and particularly of every young person. He himself had been entrusted with high office as a young man by a Liberal government because of his interest in social problems. He knew that the efforts of young people were of great value in public affairs.

Credits McKenzie

"To hear Mr. Stevens you would think no one else deserved any credit for the price spreads investigation," he said. "The credit is due to a Liberal member from Saskatchewan, Robert McKenzie, of Assiniboia."

Mr. McKenzie had urged the investigation a year before it was started. Mr. Stevens was only chairman of a committee which was set up on motion of Mr. Bennett and all parties in the house were represented on the committee.

Organization of relief camps under the department of national defence was a great mistake, Mr. King said. They were military camps ad could be nothing else while they were under military control.

"Has a government that would do a thing like that the least appreciation of the psychology of the whole situation?" asked Mr. King. "I say it has not."

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Duplicate

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....Toronto Globe..... D 24856

Date.....Sept. 24, 1935.....

Subject.....(Prince Albert, Sask. Sept. 23.).....

Threat to Bennett "Eyewash," Says King

Liberal Leader Sees Well-Known "Red Herring" in Premier's Story of Kidnapping Plot

Prince Albert, Sask., Sept. 23 (CP). LIBERAL LEADER MACKENZIE KING spoke to his own constituents here tonight as he continued his Federal election campaign.

Spending a long week-end in his own constituency, he held a public reception here today to meet his constituents personally. Then he delivered the second of two speeches tonight.

Attorney-General Davis of Saskatchewan introduced the Liberal Leader. He said Prime Minister Bennett's statement the Communists intended to hold him as a hostage and establish a soviet government was "pure eyewash." Mr. Bennett was just trying to cover up his record by dragging "the red herring of communism" across the election campaign.

duplicate

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24857 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication ..... Ottawa Citizen .....

Date ..... Sept. 24, 1935. .....

Subject ..... (Prince Albert, Sept. 23.) .....

Says Integrity Of C.N.R. Will Be Maintained

Only Sure Way to Defeat Amalgamation Is to Return Liberal Majority, Asserts Mackenzie King.

Says Veterans Assured "Fair Play" By Party

For Implementation of Hyndman Report on Unemployment Among Vets

(Canadian Press Staff Writer.)

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., Sept. 23.—The road to amalgamation of Canadian railways has been made easier by Prime Minister Bennett's new policy, but the Liberal party is pledged to the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King declared here tonight.

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Has Opened Door.

Should Mr. Bennett drop out of public life there was nothing to bind the Conservative party on the railway question.

"Mr. Bennett has opened the door now so that it looks as if the whole thing was being shaped up for amalgamation."

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

D 24058

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen

Date Sept. 24, 1935.

Subject (Prince Albert, Sask. Sept. 23.)

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Discrimination Alleged.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24859 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....Ottawa Journal.....

Date.....Sept. 24, 1935.....

Subject.....(Prince Albert, Sask. Sept. 23.).....

Declares Road To Amalgamation Now Made Easier

But Liberals Pledged to Maintain Integrity of the C.N.R. King Tells Audience.

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"In 1930, Mr. Bennett pledged himself to "competition ever, amalgamation never," said Mr. King. "He doesn't make that pledge today. Mr. Bennett has released the Conservative party from the thing that has bound it for the past five years."

The Prime Minister was bound, not to amalgamate the railways and the Conservative party was so bound. Now, Mr. Bennett said he would have the economic council study the railway problem and if it recommended amalgamation, submit the issue to the people. His hands had been tied before and they were still tied only in a lesser degree. But the Conservative party's hands were not tied at all because Mr. Bennett had never submitted his new policy to his party.

The Liberal leader said he was grateful to all sections of political thought in Prince Albert because of the support he had received in 10 years as member for the riding and in five elections. He had never tried to play the game of party politics as it had been played by the Bennett Government, which had been grossly unfair to Prince Albert.

At the last redistribution, the southern part of the constituency, containing a large Liberal majority, had been taken off and put in another riding, he said. At the same time, the boundaries of Mr. Bennett's constituency in Calgary West were altered to make his election easier.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24860
Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Vancouver Province.

Date September 24th 1935.

Subject

Bennett Plans Railway Merger, King Believes

Declares Economic Council Probe Has Opened Door.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sept. 24.—A friendly audience of about 5000 greeted Mr. Mackenzie King last night, cheering him warmly as he rose to speak as Liberal candidate for Prince Albert constituency. He broke no new ground, but spoke from nine until about a quarter to twelve, first on the part he had taken in social reform since youth and later on Liberal policies as they have already been outlined.

For local consumption, Mr. King made comparisons of Bennett government expenditures on public works in Calgary and Prince Albert. He also charged the government with having gerrymandered Prince Albert during the last redistribution by lopping off the southern section of the constituency where Liberal votes were numerous.

The Liberal leader has reason to be more than ever disturbed over this redistribution since the nomination of a Social Credit candidate, Alex Bedard, as well as F. T. Graves, Conservative, against him in this election.

In Mr. King's outline of Liberal policies, he declared that the whole basis of Liberalism is to make things better for one's fellow-men. Hence, he said, along this line it would be Liberal policy to continue with what the present government is doing to provide employment, by expenditure on public works, differing only in some deails. At the same time, he described the governments' policy as public expenditure to create "artificial employment."

OPEN DOOR FOR RAIL UNION.

He said that while Mr. Bennett was in 1930 opposed to railway amalgamation, he did not make that pledge today and was willing to have the economic council study the problem, and if it recommended amalgamation submit the proposal to the people. Mr. Bennett, he said, had opened the door now, so that it looked as if the whole thing was being shaped up for amalgamation. Mr. Bennett would appoint the economic council and would make a report in harmony with his views if he was returned to power.

Every measure the Bennett government adopted which might have been of some help in the past three or four years was postponed until the eve of the election, he charged.

SHOULD HAVE BORNE WHEAT LOSS.

Canada's wheat, he said, should have been sold as it was produced, and the growers should have been given a fair price with the government bearing any loss. The farmers were as much entitled to state assistance in time of economic stress as the unemployed.

Had this been done there would not have been a huge stock of wheat in Canada today, and the price would now be much higher with a keen demand arising.

"I want to protest," he said, "against the action of the government and at its effect on the men who sold their wheat in the recent past at low prices, not knowing that this act would be passed.

"You have only to look at what happened at Regina recently," he said, "to see how freedom is in danger. Just because a group of men were dissatisfied with their conditions they were treated as persons to be rounded up and sent off to some penitentiary."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 24861

Name of Publication ..... The Toronto Star. .....

Date ..... September 24t h 1935. .....

Subject .....

MAY BE WAR E KING STATES

Says Conservative Party Is Not Bound in Any Way, Bennett Pledges

PARTY NOT ASKED

By ROBERT LIPSETT

Prince Albert, Sept. 24.—It was like the home-coming of an illustrious native son when Prince Albert last night acclaimed Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, who for 10 years has represented this constituency in the House of Commons and who is again the unanimous Liberal choice as candidate.

For almost three hours more than 5,000 ardent supporters punctuated his address with enthusiastic applause. It was by far the most demonstrative meeting of his campaign, and left the leader free to continue his tour with every assurance of an impressive personal victory here. Voters of the city were out en masse while from distances of 50 and more miles, men and women drove in to see him, to hear him and in hundreds of instances to meet him personally. There were scores who confessed they had shut down threshing operations to be present and that when they got home they would have to return immediately to the fields instead of to bed.

From a national standpoint, his address was notable for the charge that Premier Bennett has skilfully opened the way to free the Conservative party and even Mr. Bennett personally from his definite pledge of five years ago that there would never be amalgamation of the railways.

"The 1930 slogan of 'amalgamation never, co-operation, ever,' is gone," said Mr. King. "In its place Mr. Bennett says he will turn the subject of railways over to the national economic council, composed entirely of his own appointees. Does anyone suggest that their view will not be Mr. Bennett's view? Then he says that any policy he arrives at as a result of these inquiries will be submitted to the people before being adopted. But it is all Mr. Bennett.

He in no way obligates the Conservative party to that policy. Suppose that in the vicissitudes of public life Mr. Bennett should not be returned to the next parliament, the Conservative party is in no way bound by what Mr. Bennett says he personally will do. Suppose, as many do, that for one reason or another Mr. Bennett will not continue to lead the party. It is not bound by what he says 'I' will do, for he has never consulted the party on the question and I doubt if he ever consulted his cabinet colleagues before announcing the new policy. I warn you that the Conservative pledge against amalgamation is gone and the door is open for these who seek to destroy the national system, even as these who are sponsoring national government seek to open the door in that way to the accomplishment of things no single party would dare espouse. Keep that in mind, when you mark your ballots and keep in mind also that the Liberal party and not 'I' as an individual, is solidly against amalgamation."

War Scare Is Real

Mr. King again warned that the European war scare is a very real thing, saying, "War may come before you mark your ballots on October 14," he stated.

In acknowledging the demonstration given him when he rose to speak, Mr. King thanked the people of Prince Albert and said: "I have not, as your representative, tried to play party politics as we have seen them played, but have tried to represent the people of all parties. I have not tried, when prime minister, to crowd my opponent to the wall, and if I have not been able to do as much for this constituency as I should have liked, the fault is not mine."

He charged unfairness in the redistribution of Prince Albert following the last census, and then pointed out that under the Public Works Construction Act of last session there had been dumped into Mr. Bennett's own constituency of West Calgary public expenditures of $1,500,000 or 88 per cent of the total for Alberta. For Prince Albert there was not a cent.

Military, Police Expenditures

The expenditures were mainly for militia and police purposes, and he thought it was worth while considering the trend of the times. "This dictatorship is taking on more and more the complexion of those of Europe," he warned, drawing attention to the control of the public purse taken from parliament, to the right, seized to make laws by order-in-council and the power to control import and export trade in the same manner. These had all the earmarks of European dictatorship, and in Europe military power stalks hand in hand with dictatorship because there must be authority to back up the iron hand.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24862 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"Why all these big expenditures for militia and police purposes in Canada?" he asked.

"I defy any one to tell me a single thing that has happened in Canada in the past five years to warrant more troops and millions for more barracks and armories."

Tracing his interest in social and labor legislation, Mr. King welcomed the interest of the younger people in politics and promised them that the Liberal party offered plenty of scope for the orderly application of measures which would add to the happiness and contentment of the great body of the public. For himself, he could say he had always dealt fairly and squarely with labor and did what was right at every turn in dealing with labor disputes.

The old age pensions bill was the first piece of social legislation on the federal statutes, and it had been put on while he was premier.

"We have always believed in the fair and equitable distribution of wealth," he said, "but that program which is still required to bring a greater measure of happiness cannot be brought about by one man or by one policy. It can only be put into effect gradually and as revenue is available. You cannot do it all at once by taxation without heading for bankruptcy, but there never was a time when people with great human motives and purposes in their lives were more greatly needed than now and you will find great numbers of such in the Liberal party. It is unfortunate, but there is no royal road to the goal. If there were it would have been found many years ago.

Sees Liberty Threatened

"While material things count much, do not forget that so also is your liberty, and that it is in danger in Canada. You may only have your humble homestead. You may be struggling and you may be starving, but you are free men and free women and we must not lie down without a fight while efforts are being made to take that liberty from us. Socialism makes men and women servants of the state. Well, my idea of liberty is that the state should be the servant of the people, and it is to that end the Liberal party is striving."

Stating that policies being flaunted before the electors by Mr. Bennett, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Woodsworth were one-man policies, he asked what would happen to them if these sponsoring dropped out. In contrast, if Mr. King dropped out, the policies he advocated were the accepted program of a united Liberal party and would go forward whether or not he remained.

"Among the latter policies Liberals were pledged to immediate and important reduction in duties on machinery of production, and upon many articles affecting the cost of living. He quoted items where tariff had been raised as much as 300 per cent. since the Bennett government came into office and repeated that many of such were scheduled for summary action under a Liberal regime. The dump duties imposed by order-in-council by the Bennett ministry would be wiped out and reconsidered." "We are going to put an end to that sort of thing," Mr. King declared.

Won't Impede Aberhart

"The Liberal party will not impede Premier Aberhart in putting into effect the plan of social credit, which he says he can make effective," Mr. King said. "The rights of the province of Alberta will be in no way jeopardized nor will the treatment accorded that province by a Liberal government differ from that given other provinces.

"In fact, with a Liberal government at Ottawa, Mr. Aberhart could hope for a greater measure of cooperation and he will have a better chance to succeed."

A fight and a hard fight, he warned, is in prospect to regain control of the credit power of Canada, which was relegated to a private bank. It would be a struggle to see if the empire money power or the will of the people would prevail.

As midnight approached he dealt briefly with his conference with the provinces to find means of reducing debt and in a reference to the fixing of a minimum price for wheat declared the government by delaying the announcement until the very eve of the election had treated many farmers, who had sold their wheat in the preceding weeks, unfairly.

Mr. King speaks at Edmonton Wednesday night.

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
41	154	Chronological Files	Sept.-Dec. 1934	D 23865 - D 24123	
41	155	Chronological Files	Jan.-July 1935	D 24124 - D 24479	
42	156	Chronological Files	Aug. 1935	D 24480 - D 24636	
42	157	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24637 - D 24738	
42	158	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24739 - D 24862	
43	159	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24863 - D 24943	
43	160	Chronological Files (Error in numbering, 161-169 skipped)	Oct. 1935	D 24944 - D 25065	
43	170	Chronological Files	Oct. 1935	D 25066 - D 25172	
43	171	Chronological Files	Jan.-Mar. 1936	D 25173 - D 25298	
44	172	Chronological Files	Apr.-June 1936	D 25299 - D 25655	
44	173	Chronological Files	July-Sept. 1936	D 25656 - D 25729	

KING, William Lyon Mackenzie: Speeches Series

MG 26, J 5, Volume 43, pages D 24863 - D 25298

D 24863

Edmonton, Sept. 25, 1935

Features of Present Campaign -

Large number of parties -

need for majority;

Promises of other leaders -

Liberal party only one with policies endorsed by united party;

These Times -

World situation;

Decision for five years.

Unemployment -

rural and urban distress;

frost, drought, hail, etc.;

long-range vs short-range policies;

trade;

unemployment insurance.

Commission -

nature of work;

payment for services -

difference in rate.

Tariff -

1. General reduction -

in interests of Canada, not foreign countries;

D24864

2. Reduction on <u>implements of production</u>;

3. Reduction in <u>necessaries of life</u>;

4. Stability in customs laws.

<u>Trade</u> -

1. Change in attitude needed if markets to be obtained.

2. Markets can be obtained -

list.

<u>Wheat</u> -

1. <u>Minimum Price</u> -

result of Liberal insistence;

2 bills. — Compulsory feature removed — monopoly.

2. <u>Sales policy</u> -

absence of;

had wheat been sold in past (with farmer guaranteed minimum price) price would be higher today;

must accept goods from other nations if they are to accept our wheat.

3. <u>Bill Board Poster</u> -

"Bennett" gave $150,000,000;

On what basis is this figure reached?

<u>Currency, Credit & Banking</u> -

(See separate notes re)

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D24865

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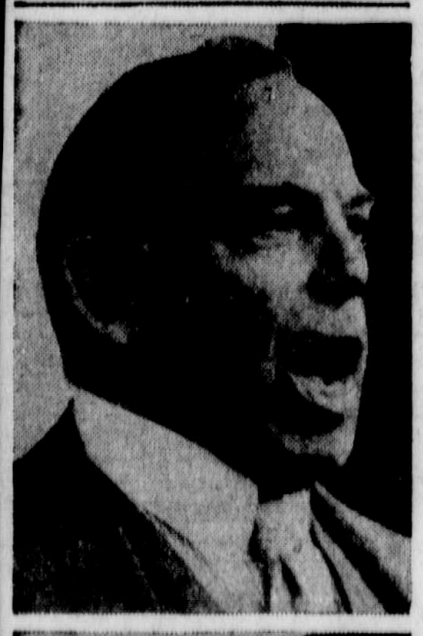
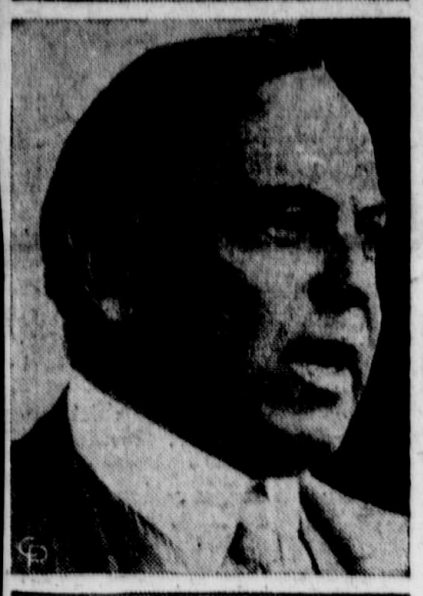
Federal Liberal Leader Unfolds Plans, Policies To Huge Local Audience

D24867

Liberal Chief Emphatic As Election Near







RT. HON. W. L. M. KING, leader of Canada's Liberal party and ex-premier, gets down to serious business as election draws near. He is shown addressing a meeting.

Highlights Of Kings Speech

"No man ever played a greater part in the task of holding the people of Canada together and teaching them the lessons of tolerance and natural forbearance than Sir Wilfred Laurier. I have tried to follow in his footsteps."

* * *

"Mr. Bennett has had every chance any leader could ask to make his policies work. He has had six sessions of parliament in five years. We gave him a free hand save where he exceeded constutitional practice. Now he has reached a point where he says work and trade must be restricted and employment be subject to chronic shortage."

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* * *

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Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Receives Great Ovation at Conclusion of Thrilling Two-hour Address

PLEDGES TARIFF REDUCTION

Prosperity Can Be Restored, Not by Blasting Way Into Markets, but in Spirit of Bearing One Another's Burdens

Amid a hushed silence, electrical in its intensity, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King ended a thrilling two-hour address in the Empire Theatre last night with the words:

"We can restore the peace and prosperity of Canada. . . . It can be done, not by threats of blasting our way into the markets of the world, but in the spirit of bearing one another's burdens."

As he finished, spontaneous applause broke out from the two thousand people who had packed the auditorium and stage. It developed into an ovation by way of tribute to the speaker for the plans and policies of the Liberal party that he had unfolded to them, and the high plane on which he had launched his appeal to their intelligence and spirit.

Will Long Be Remembered

He is a little greyer in hair and paler with the flight of years, than when he was last in Edmonton; a little less fleshy, his voice a little less resonant at the beginning—though it warmed up with use—but it was the same Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, student and statesman, with added years and an added sense of responsibility. His address—most of which went out on the radio to other parts of the province—will long be remembered by those who crowded the Empire auditorium and stage to their fullest capacities last night, for its deep earnestness, its insight into western problems, and its fidelity to revered principles.

"I have never before felt such a sense of responsibility, seeking control of government at such a time as the present, and never have I felt it more than since I entered the province of Alberta and realized the difficulties that you are facing," he said at the outset of his two-hour address. He was obviously under the sense of that responsibility throughout his entire address as he dealt with the question of tariffs, trade and money control, and showed how these affected the daily welfare of western workers.

17th Year as Leader

"I am entering on my 17th year as leader of the Liberal party of Canada. No other party leader, so far as I know, in any other part of the British Empire has continued so long," he said, in paying tribute to the lessons he had learned as a young member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet, of his decision as a youth of sixteen entering University to study political economy and the principles of government, and of his settlement work as a post-graduate student of sociology in London and Chicago.

"My mother was born when her father was in exile for his efforts to resist the old Family Compact, and for years they suffered hardships in their fight for principles of justice in government. I think I preferred politics to a business career because it seemed to me that politics offered the means of securing the greatest good for the greatest number."

Telling of how he and his colleagues came into power in 1921 under conditions of hardship in Canada as a result of high tariffs that had reduced the trade of Canada, and of how a policy of lowering tariffs and extending trade with other nations had restored trade and prosperity, he said: "I have no fears of not being able to effect recovery through the application of Liberal policies. Every time we lowered tariffs we found trade increased."

He pledged his party to "an immediate and substantial reduction in tariffs on the instruments of production and an immediate and substantial reduction in the tariffs on the necessaries of life," pointing out that the Bennett tariffs are so high that they prohibit trade, rob the Treasury, give monopolists excess profits and force the government to impose nuisance and sugar taxes.

Control Credit and Currency

Dealing with the urgent need for monetary reform and the fight that the Liberals in the House had made against havnig a privately-owned and controlled central bank, Mr. King said that under the Bennett legislation the government had lost what measure of control it used to have under the Treasury system.

"The government securities have all been handed over to the Central Bank and also the $69,000,000 of gold that formerly was in the custody of the Treasury. All has been handed over to the private bank, without a single government representative on the Board with a vote or a voice.

"We wanted a National Bank, not another private bank. Instead of money control by private bankers we want bank control vested in Parliament. The great questions of today are all financial ones.

"Until the control of credit and currency are taken away from private money lords, vested in the government and recognized as its most conspicuous and sacred responsibility, all talk of democracy and control of govern-

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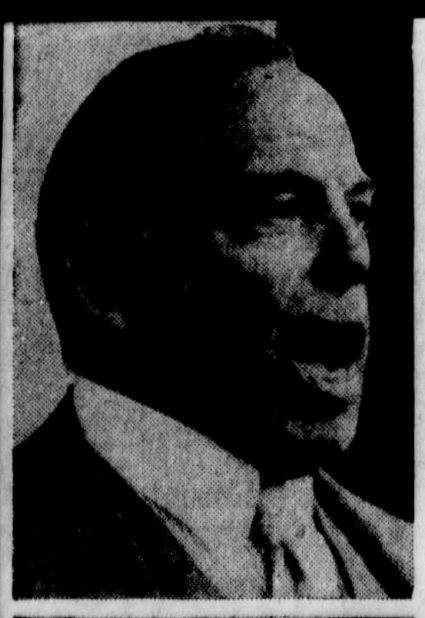

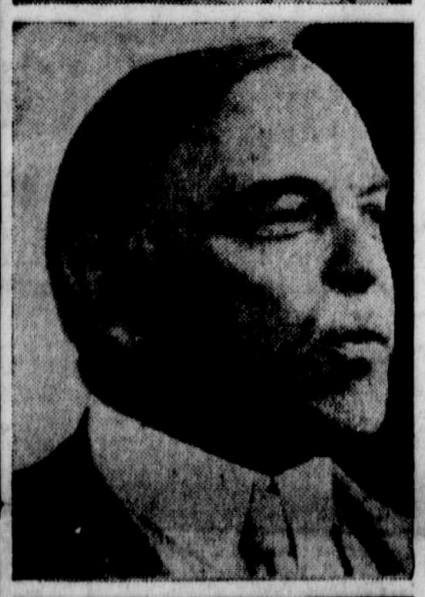

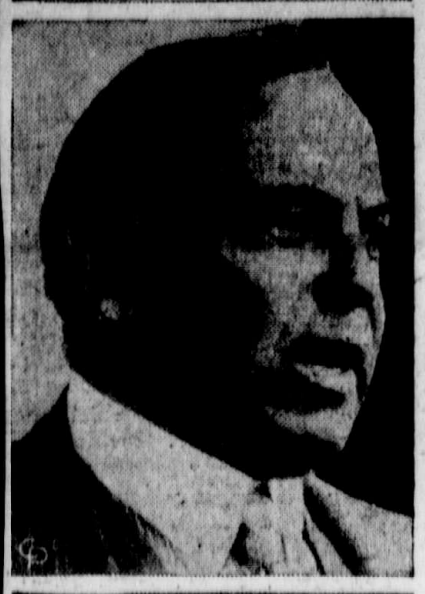

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* * *

"I am fighting more for the prairies than for the east when I fight for lowered tariffs. Ontario and Quebec can get along on high tariff. You can't."

* * *

"From what I saw of Premier Aberhart I think he would sit down with the other provincial premiers at Ottawa and help us work out our inter-provincial problems."

* * *

"For four or five years we held office with only a majority of one. I hope that the people of Alberta will see that we are given a strong majority in the next house, and be represented in the government caucus."

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"Until the control of credit and currency are taken away from private money lords, vested in the government and recognized as its most conspicuous and sacred responsibility, all talk of democracy and control of government is futile."

Several times Mr. King referred to Social Credit. "I'm glad to see there are some Social-Crediters here. I've come here to speak to you," he said, when a mention of Social Credit brought some applause.

Promises Fair Deal for Alberta

He told of his interview Wednesday with Premier Aberhart and of his offer to treat the Alberta government with the same fairness that he will mete out to the eight Liberal sister provinces. "What you do in the province is your own affair," he said. "My attitude is not to interfere with provincial matters but to give a square deal to all. The Liberal Party stands for provincial rights and the doctrine of non-interference with provincial affairs. If Premier Aberhart succeeds in his promises he will place all of us under a debt of gratitude.

"But I want to point out," he warned the Social Crediters, "that there are Social Credit candidates running in many of the federal seats whom we have reason to believe are financed by Conservatives. You won't help any Social Credit party by having a few members sitting in opposition to the government. Every Social Credit vote cast against a Liberal candidate helps to retard progress and fasten Bennettism upon the people of Canada. The unknown parties

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE, COLUMN ONE

2 of/de 2

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Edmonton Bulletin.

Date September 26th 1935.

Sept 26/35
Edmonton Bulletin

D24868

LIBERALS STAND FOR PROVINCIAL RIGHTS—KING

GIVE SQUARE DEAL TO ALL IS POLICY OF FEDERAL CHIEF

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

who are behind the so-called National Government movement hope by a union of parties after the election to accomplish results that they dare not put forward on any platform. Remember my warning to you."

Liberals Gave Natural Resouces

The hope of Alberta Social Credit, he pointed out, was based on the value and possibilities of the natural resources.

"Do you know who gave you the natural resources?" he asked. "It was the government of which I was the head. We did it though at that time we hadn't a single supporter from Alberta and when, in order to give you Cabinet representation, we had to induce some of our generous and warm-hearted friends in Quebec to open a seat in Argenteuil for you."

In outlining his plan for an Unemployment Commission to take charge of employment matters until the trade policies he proposes have restored normal employment, Rt. Hon. Mr. King said that the commission must also take responsibility in cases where farmers are made victims of hail, frost, drought and caterpillars. "The State must come to the aid of the farmer, just as it will do to the laboring man who loses his employment," he declared.

Heckler Soon Silenced

A lone heckler in the gallery tried his luck twice during Mr. King's address. The first time was when the speaker was saying that the promises of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens and Mr. Woodsworth given during the election were personal promises and not binding on their parties. "Suppose they were defeated, who would honor them?" he asked.

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"It is almost two months since I opened this campaign in the Liberal interests," he said in opening. "In my opening I adopted the radio as my medium, so that our friends could see that what we of the Liberal party had to say, was not directed to any one section of the country, but would be equally applicable to the entire Dominion.

REALIZES RESPONSIBILITY

"We wanted the policies of the Liberal party to be brought before the men and women in all sections of the country. Following the radio had seen how governments and particularly a Canadian government carried on.

Differences in race, religion, outlook, economic conditions and many other problems were impressed upon his mind.

Paying a warm tribute to Sir Wilfrid, Hon. Mr. King declared that "none did more than he to hold the people together. He did it by his policies of conciliation and consideration and not by emphasizing their differences. I have tried to follow along the same lines.

"My interest in politics did not commence on the eve of a general election. As a young man enrolling at the University of Toronto, I specialized in political economy and problems of government. Later I did post-graduate work."

OVER FORTY YEARS' STUDY

He explained that in this course of post-graduate studies he had had a fellowship at the University of would like to tell every man and woman in these constituencies of these things from a Dominion standpoint, but unfortunately, the exigencies of the campaign prevent this. I appreciate meeting the northern Alberta candidates and I hope that through the radio my words will carry to those who otherwise I would not reach."

SIGNIFICANCE OF ELECTION

It was his desire to bring home to his hearers the real significance of the election, its importance in the general scheme of things and in the future of the nation. There must be considered first the question of the real position of the government in charge of administering affairs for the last five years.

"Under the constitution we must have an election every five years—if we didn't I am afraid there would have been no dissolution of parliament," he said. "On October 14 you will have to decide whether you will mark your ballot for a Bennett candidate and whether you will continue conditions prevailing in the last five years, or whether you will vote for somebody else. It is not likely you will vote for a Bennett candidate. He has had five years in which to do something. He has had every chance. He has been given a free hand by the Opposition, except in such matters as affected certain phases of the constiuttion. He has gone further than most prime ministers. But he has failed and failed lamentably."

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION

He charged that Premier Bennett had got to the point where a restrictive policy was being followed, that sales, production and other phases of economic activity had to be restricted and legislation framed for depression rather than for prosperity.

"I am not going to spend much time on the Bennett government," he said. "Its record is known to you. The people already have lost control over the public purse and have had a dictatorship. Unless you want to go on in the same way there will have to be a change."

Surveying other parties in the last parliament, Hon. Mr. King reminded his audience that the Liberal party always had fought for domestic, political and other liberty and "now is fighting more than ever for economic liberty."

He believed in the vision and enthusiasm of youth, as he himself had embarked upon a public career at a young age. But that very experience had shown him that a young man could benefit by the sage counsel of his elders. The old timers in the Laurier cabinet had taught him much.

And so with the public as a whole, it was good to have an older party like the Liberal, to give sage counsel, guidance and leadership in times like these.

FALLEN TO TEMPTATION

Turning his attention to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, under the leadership of J. S. Woodsworth, Hon. Mr. King declared that "Mr. Woodsworth has fallen to temptation and after dissolution kept on making promises."

In this connection the Liberal leader recalled that two years ago while in the West he had spoken on C.C.F. activities and at that time claimed Mr. Woodsworth had outdone Premier Bennett in the matter of promises. "Mr. Bennett got in on promises the last time and Mr. Woodsworth is trying to do the same. The Liberals have not made any new promises since dissolution," he said.

The Stevens Reconstruction party came in for some attention from Mr. King.

PARTY OF PROMISES

Dissolution had taken place only recently and yet a new party had been born—the Reconstruction party. No one had ever thought of this party. After the quarrel between Premier Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens, the latter had said he would form a new party—but it had no name. Then out

Ploughing His Lonely Furrow



—Dale in The Winnipeg Free Press.

Saskatchewan, and there might be one or two in Manitoba, he said. This remark drew some applause.

"Now I am glad you think this is a good step," he said, "although by the applause I gather those who so think are not in the majority. After all, it is your affair. It is for you to decide whether you will vote for Social Credit rather than Liberals, Conservatives, Reconstruction candidates—and maybe national government candidates before the election is held. If Social Credit candidates had not been placed in the Dominion field I would not have mentioned this activity."

Hon. Mr. King said that if Social Credit had not invaded the Dominion field, he would have adopted a "hands off" policy and would have said that "that is Alberta's business and not for me to say yea or nay." He declared he would have said "God bless you" and left it at that.

"HANDS OFF" ALBERTA

But while the Liberals adopted a "hands off Alberta" attitude, the same could not be said of the Conservatives, and if the Bennett administration was returned, he warned against interference with provincial rights as the Bennett regime had disregarded provincial rights "all along the line."

One of the highlights of the evening came next.

Rifling home some of his hottest shot Hon. Mr. King charged that "I don't believe that some of the Social Credit candidates are being put into the field either by the Social Credit League or by the Alberta government. But I believe some of them are being put into the campaign and are being financed by Conservatives."

At this there was prolonged applause, which drew from Hon. Mr. King the comment that "I am glad to see by your applause that you feel that way."

He then told of how the Conservatives had changed their campaign slogans from "Vote for Bennett" to "Vote Conservative" and related how one of his opponents in Prince Albert had dropped all other considerations and urged the electors to "vote Gray."

TWO DISTINCT PARTIES

"There is a distinction between

same as toward any other. Surely nothing can be fairer or squarer."

Recalling that he did not have to rely on promises for his appeal, but could point to actual achievement, he said that when he was called upon to form a government in 1921, not one Liberal had been elected in Alberta. But he did not let this deter him from giving Alberta a square deal. As the one charged with the responsibility of forming a government, he tried to get one minister from every province. So he turned to his Quebec friends, "warm, kind-hearted," and they provided a seat for Hon. Charles Stewart.

PROOF OF SQUARE DEAL

"Was that a resentful attitude in view of the fact that Alberta had not elected a single Liberal?" he asked.

He touched on the return of the natural resources as another instance of fair play to Alberta.

"I understand that Social Credit takes full cognizance of the natural resources," he said, "and if it takes action over the natural resources, it is due to a Liberal administration—of which I had the honor to be the head. There wasn't a Liberal government here. I had no supporters from here. Those members from here were troublesome at times and support was not forthcoming."

As an instance of fair play in dealing with Alberta, in spite of the fact Alberta had returned no Liberal members, he read the following letter:

RETURN OF NATURAL RESOURCES

**Office of the Premier,
Alberta,
Edmonton, Dec. 30th, 1929.**

Sir: It is no doubt, impossible for you to follow the daily press in all of the provinces of Canada. It may interest you to know, however, that the settlement arranged with this province has met with practically unanimous approval throughout the province and I think every daily paper has commented most favorably upon the terms. It should, I think, be a matter of gratification to the members of both governments that such an important subject of negotiations has been finally adjusted in such a way as to leave practically no room

dencies, as Social Credit has not enough candidates in the field to carry the government."

Furthermore, he said "Social Credit hasn't yet carried the day in Alberta. What has carried is the promise that certain things will be done. The next five years will tell. If in the next five years Social Credit does what they say it can do, men and women will flock to it. But it hasn't been done yet."

It was fortunate, he said, that if Social Credit was to have a trial, it should have this trial under the most favorable circumstances.

"Mr. Aberhart says he does not have to rely on Communism. We both stand to stamp out Communism as soon as it raises its head," he said. "This is not a second provincial election. It is not something to decide in the next 18 months, but for years to come. And also remember that in voting Social Credit you are taking votes away from Liberals."

ISSUES FORCEFUL WARNING

At this time he issued a forceful warning against returning the Bennett government—a warning directed mainly to Social Credit disciples.

"I would not guarantee that if a Conservative government is returned, there would be no interference with the Social Credit program here. For interference look at the central bank. Premier Bennett has taken what little control the finance department had over the system and through the central bank, has given that control to private interests.

"You have two weeks in which to consider these problems and the manner in which you will cast your vote," he said. He counselled his audience to weigh the advantages of returning Liberal candidates against the rest of the field.

EXTERNAL TRADE IMPORTANT

Turning to Liberal policies in general, he declared that in his opinion, liberation of external trade was the most important feature of the economic situation.

As an instance of how the restriction of trade had affected the economic situation, he stressed the fact that when Premier Bennett took office there were 100,000 unem-

WILL OWE DEBT OF GRATITUDE SHOULD ABERHART SUCCEED

Trade cannot be carried on only in one direction; it must be carried on in both ways."

Amid applause he stated that, if elected, he would "make immediate and substantial reductions in the tariffs and first and foremost on the tariff on implements used in our great basic industry, and you can construe this as broadly as you like."

He also stated he would smash down much of the additional tariffs added by the Bennett regime, which, on farm implements, had amounted to as much as 500 per cent. increase.

Every public man worthy of the name, he said, devoted his attention first to maintenance and improvement of living conditions.

"Therefore, I propose to reduce the tariff on necessities of life. The unit in our economic life most forgotten today is the home. For one producer there are five consumers," and he stated that prices of home commodies were artificially affected by the tariff.

He charged that Bennett policies had not only reduced, but had actually prohibited trade. He scored the Bennett government for adding a sales tax to such necessitous commodities as sugar.

TREAT ALL FAIRLY

He believed that everything done for labor in urban centres, should be duplicated insofar as possible for rural residents. Frost, hail and other acts over which the farmers [illegible] no control, made inroads on [illegible] crops and just when they were looking for a bountiful harvest, nature often stepped in and robbed them of it.

"It is just as important for the government to come to the assistance of farmers as to the various industries," he said.

Canada was economicly isolated and he proposed to help the farming population by finding increased markets. He found that other nations were getting as sick of high tariffs as Canada.

Mr. King then read a long list of nations with which Britain had made trade agreements since 1931 and added, "If Britain can do it, surely we can." These agreements were made while Premier Bennett stood by and said they could not be made.

THEY JUST DON'T TRY

"Why don't we do it?" he asked. "Why—just because we don't try."

Hon. Mr. King contended that one appeal of Premier Bennett's for a return to power was to negotiate a trade agreement with the U.S. Yet he had opposed a trade agreement with the U.S. for which a Liberal government had fought to the extent that it went out of power.

President Roosevelt had publicly announced that he wanted a trade agreement with Canada and all other countries which would trade with the U.S.

WILL REVIVE AGREEMENTS

Mr. King recalled the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1931 and quoted from the speech of Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin with its plea for trade agreements and lowering of tariffs within the Empire. But Premier Bennett went in the opposition direction.

"If the Liberals are returned, one of the first things I will do is to go to Mr. Baldwin and try to revive trade agreements and draft one along the lines he himself has suggested. You may

power would buy were the two vital factors in the situation.

MONETARY REFORM MEASURES

Hon. Mr. King next turned his attention to the central bank.

"The Liberal party believes that what we need is some control of financial policies by a national bank. We were not thinking of another private owned bank.

"The Liberal party believes that credit is a public matter, not of interest to bankers only, but of direct concern to the average citizen.

"The Liberal party stands for immediate establishment of a properly constituted national central bank, to perform the functions of rediscount and the control of currency issue, considered in terms of public need."

"A central bank is necessary to determine the supply of currency in relation to the domestic, social and industrial requirements of the Canadian people and also to deal with problems of international commerce and exchange," said Mr. King.

PEOPLE MUST CONTROL

The central bank as set up by Premier Bennett was a private corporation, with power to control the volume of the country credit.

Quoting from what he said in the debate on the new bank in parliament, he read:

"Once a nation parts with control of its currency and credit, it matters not who makes the nations laws. Usury, once in control, will wreck any nation.

"And I stand by those words," he added.

Mr. King contended that the directors of the bank were all privately appointed and only after considerable discussion in the house did Premier Bennett agree to appoint the deputy minister of finance as a director, but without a voice in councils.

Hon. Mr. King scored the government for including a provision in the bill transferring to the bank all securities held by the government and all gold held against security of notes. All this had been transferred to control of the bank.

BANK IN CONTROL NOW

All the $69,000,000 in gold held against security of notes, had been transferred to control of the bank.

"Are we going to have this and other control in the hands of financiers or are we going to have the people control their own affairs in parliament?" he asked.

He cited the case of Gladstone and the Bank of England, quoting Gladstone as stating that the bank considered it was doing the country a favor in handling its business, when the shoe should have been on the other foot.

Several extracts were read by Hon. Mr. King from his remarks in the course of the bank debate in parliament as he appealed for a strengthening of the Liberal hand in doing away with evils such as he had just described.

STRONG MEN NEEDED

One of the most encouraging factors for the future was that eight of the provinces had Liberal premiers and their co-operation was assured. He believed "Premier Aberhart would be willing to come to Ottawa to talk things over" and sit in on deliberations of mutual benefit.

It was also significant that when Premier Bennett took office in 1930 there were several provincial Conservative governments, whereas while he was going out, there were

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you."

In outlining his plan for an Unemployment Commission to take charge of employment matters until the trade policies he proposes have restored normal employment, Rt. Hon. Mr. King said that the commission must also take responsibility in cases where farmers are made victims of hail, frost, drought and caterpillars. "The State must come to the aid of the farmer, just as it will do to the laboring man who loses his employment," he declared.

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REALIZES RESPONSIBILITY

"We wanted the policies of the Liberal party to be brought before the men and women in all sections of the country. Following the radio addresses I made several platform addresses and tonight I start my campaign in the eighth province I have visited since the campaign started. At London, Ontario, I was heard by a great audience and there I was impressed with the great responsibility resting upon leaders of political parties in these days.

"May I say to my friends in Alberta that while I had this feeling in other parts, I never felt it more so than in Alberta. As I look into the faces of the people before me I am impressed with the difficult times encountered since the Bennett administration came into power five years ago.

WEST HAS DIFFICULTIES

"You people in Alberta have had your difficulties in urban parts added to by difficulties in rural areas and these difficulties have been due to conditions over which the people themselves exercised no control.

"But in all parts, people have had troublous times and naturally they are looking to the political party with a solution to the economic ills affecting the nation.

"From my own standpoint, I am grateful to be able to remember that it is more than 16 and going on 17 years since I was chosen leader of the Liberal party. So far as I know, there is no other political leader today who led a party 16 years ago.

"Far be it from me to observe that this is due to any exceptional qualifications. It is due to my conception of British constitutional government, where a leader gathers around him the wisest men possible and out of their deliberations, to draft plans and policies for the greatest good of the greatest number.

"That is what I always aimed at; to surround myself with the best men available."

UNDER LAURIER'S LEADERSHIP

Another circumstance that had contributed to his retention of the party leadership over such a long period was that, as a young man, he had been taken into the Sir Wilfrid Laurier cabinet and for three years under Sir Wilfrid he had seen how governments and particularly a Canadian government carried on.

Differences in race, religion, outlook, economic conditions and many other problems were impressed upon his mind.

Paying a warm tribute to Sir Wilfrid, Hon. Mr. King declared that "none did more than he to hold the people together. He did it by his policies of conciliation and consideration and not by emphasizing their differences. I have tried to follow along the same lines.

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OVER FORTY YEARS' STUDY

He explained that in this course of post-graduate studies he had had a fellowship at the University of Chicago and later at Harvard and all the while his courses had been directed toward fitting himself for public service. Still later he spent some time in London studying social questions. "That was over forty years ago," he said. He recalled with some satisfaction that he possessed copies of bulletins posted in London telling of some of his lectures on social problems.

"In 1900 I was asked by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to form a labor department and for eight years I devoted myself to this and later became the minister in charge. Many Alberta people will remember that I came out west several times to deal with labor disputes, one of which was the Lethbridge strike and out of which came our Industrial Disputes Act."

INTEREST IS HUMANITARIAN

He explained that his interest in the election, in view of his whole career, before entering public life, as well as since, was not only that of a political leader, but the interest of one who had the social and humanitarian problems of the nation at heart, problems of which he had made a special study.

"If I left an academic career and have chosen a public instead of a private career and laid aside the opportunities for personal betterment that come in private life, it is because I preferred the opportunity of doing something for my fellow-men," he said.

Parliament, he pointed out, could do much toward directing the economic life of the nation. "Correct policies can do much good and wrong policies can do irreparable wrong," he counselled. "You have a picture of right and wrong policies before you."

CAN BRING PROSPERITY

He recalled that when the Liberals took office in 1921 they brought times of prosperity by application of correct policies and on the other side of the picture, the last five years could be cited as a result of application of wrong principles.

"I just want to say that I am sorry I cannot visit every Alberta constituency, to deal with these policies and problems from a Dominion standpoint," he said. "I will vote for somebody, but it is not likely you will vote for a Bennett candidate. He has had five years in which to do something. He has had every chance. He has been given a free hand by the Opposition, except in such matters as affected certain phases of the constiuttion. He has gone further than most prime ministers. But he has failed and failed lamentably."

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PARTY OF PROMISES

Dissolution had taken place only recently and yet a new party had been born—the Reconstruction party. No one had ever thought of this party. After the quarrel between Premier Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens, the latter had said he would form a new party—but it had no name. Then out came a platform for the party, but still it had no name. Later the name came along.

Hon. Mr. King charged that the Reconstruction party platform was "built of promises" and was "growing all the time." He contended that "you are taking a big risk in entrusting affairs of the nation to a party coming into being since dissolution."

He pointed out that there are many vicissitudes in public life and it was dangerous to have a party dependent upon one man, with a conglomeration of promises formulated by one man.

"What if Mr. Stevens should be defeated in East Kootenay? What would become of the Reconstruction party?" he asked. "What if Mr. Bennett should be defeated in Calgary?"

"You were defeated in North York," came a voice from the gallery.

With this Hon. Mr. King opened up.

"I was and I may be defeated again in Prince Albert," he replied. "That is just the point I want to make and I am grateful to my friend who interrupted me for drawing attention to the point. When I was defeated in North York, my party thought sufficient of me to immediately find me another seat—and I have been sitting in it ever since. But, if it should transpire that I should no longer be able to carry on, the Liberal party is pledged to a definite policy and there are many men capable of assuming the leadership and implementing the policies.

"I have travelled through eight provinces and in each I have been welcomed by a Liberal premier. If I should cease to be the leader, any one of these premiers could step right into the position of leader. They have had the necessary experience and can handle the job Can any of the other parties say this?"

ALBERTA SITUATION

This brought Hon. Mr. King to a discussion of Social Credit and the Alberta political situation.

There were Social Credit candidates not only in Alberta, but in



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Saskatchewan, and there might be one or two in Manitoba, he said. This remark drew some applause.

"Now I am glad you think this is a good step," he said, "although by the applause I gather those who so think are not in the majority. After all, it is your affair. It is up to you to decide whether you will vote for Social Credit rather than Liberals, Conservatives, Reconstruction candidates—and maybe national government candidates before the election is held. If Social Credit candidates had not been placed in the Dominion field I would not have mentioned this activity."

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"HANDS OFF" ALBERTA

But while the Liberals adopted a "hands off Alberta" attitude, the same could not be said of the Conservatives, and if the Bennett administration was returned, he warned against interference with provincial rights as the Bennett regime had disregarded provincial rights "all along the line."

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He then told of how the Conservatives had changed their campaign slogans from "Vote for Bennett" to "Vote Conservative" and related how one of his opponents in Prince Albert had dropped all other considerations and urged the electors to "vote Gray."

TWO DISTINCT PARTIES

"There is a distinction between the Bennett and Conservative parties," he said. "So long as Mr. Bennett is in control there is a difference. If Mr. Bennett is not returned, do you think a Conservative government would stand behind his promises? They would say they were not bound by his promises on the railways and other questions. Why, many of the Conservative papers are going after Mr. Bennett harder than I am."

Getting back to the question of Social Credit, Hon. Mr. King stated that he came out West neither for nor against it.

"As leader of the Liberal party I have always made it a point to refrain from interfering in provincial affairs. That is my attitude in the past and will be in the future. I was asked to take part in the recent provincial electoin but refrained on account of my policy," he said.

He informed his audience that immediately after his arrival here on Wednesday morning, he had given himself "the pleasure" of calling on Premier William Aberhart.

"Mr. Aberhart gave me a warm welcome and invited me in to meet his cabinet colleagues. We exchanged warm greetings," he said. "I have tried to make it plain that if a Liberal government is returned, my attitude will be one of fair play and a square deal to all. As Liberals we have stood for non-interference of provincial rights by the Dominion—this is my policy."

However, he reminded Social Credit adherents that "those who are not with us are against us." He pointed out that every time a Social Credit candidate took a vote away from a Liberal, he was helping to give a vote to a Conservative and return Premier Bennett for the next five years.

A BIG INTERESTS GOVERNMENT

"The Bennett government is a big interests government; look at the central bank and the tariffs for proof," he said.

"As a Liberal I believe in provincial rights and my attitude will be one of respecting these rights. My attitude toward the Alberta government will be the same as toward any other. Surely nothing can be fairer or squarer."

Recalling that he did not have to rely on promises for his appeal, but could point to actual achievement, he said that when he was called upon to form a government in 1921, not one Liberal had been elected in Alberta. But he did not let this deter him from giving Alberta a square deal. As the one charged with the responsibility of forming a government, he tried to get one minister from every province. So he turned to his Quebec friends, "warm, kind-hearted," and they provided a seat for Hon. Charles Stewart.

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Alberta,
Edmonton, Dec. 30th, 1929.

Sir: It is no doubt, impossible for you to follow the daily press in all of the provinces of Canada. It may interest you to know, however, that the settlement arranged with this province has met with practically unanimous approval throughout the province and I think every daily paper has commented most favorably upon the terms. It should, I think, be a matter of gratification to the members of both governments that such an important subject of negotiations has been finally adjusted in such a way as to leave practically no room for criticism in the province directly interested.

May I again take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the members of this government for the courtesy and thoughtfulness with which you have met us from time to time throughout the negotiations.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) J. E. BROWNLEE.

"I ask you if that is not evidence of what my attitude will be toward Alberta?" he said.

What a government could do at Ottawa depended on the support it could get from its members and he urged that in view of the fact Alberta had been slack in its support in years gone by, that the party candidates now in the field be given complete endorsation.

PREMIER ABERHART FORTUNATE

"Mr. Aberhart is fortunate in having plenty of support. He won't need to worry about getting support for his platform," he said.

If a province, or community did not have representation with the party in power, the needs of that area could not be attended to with the same care as if there was ample representation.

A party caucus, he explained, was nothing more or less than a meeting of members in a place other than the House of Commons. The party discussed its policies. Hon. Mr. Stewart and Dr. Gershaw of Medicine Hat were the only Alberta members sitting in Liberal benches in the last house. "Fortunately we had good representation from Saskatchewan and Manitoba," he said, "and I hope this province will send a strong delegation to the next house."

WON'T NEED MISSIONARIES

He declared that he was informed one reason for placing Social Credit candidates in the field was that they could get to Ottawa and spread the gospel of the movement.

"If Social Credit succeeds in this province you won't need any Social Credit candidates. Members on all sides will be flocking to it," he said. "But a few Social Credit members sitting in opposition cannot do very much. Is it not better to send men with Liberal tendencies, as Social Credit has not enough candidates in the field to carry the government."

Furthermore, he said "Social Credit hasn't yet carried the day in Alberta. What has carried is the promise that certain things will be done. The next five years will tell. If in the next five years Social Credit does what they say it can do, men and women will flock to it. But it hasn't been done yet."

It was fortunate, he said, that if Social Credit was to have a trial, it should have this trial under the most favorable circumstances.

"Mr. Aberhart says he does not have to rely on Communism. We both stand to stamp out Communism as soon as it raises its head," he said. "This is not a second provincial election. It is not something to decide in the next 18 months, but for years to come. And also remember that in voting Social Credit you are taking votes away from Liberals."

ISSUES FORCEFUL WARNING

At this time he issued a forceful warning against returning the Bennett government—a warning directed mainly to Social Credit disciples.

"I would not guarantee that if a Conservative government is returned, there would be no interference with the Social Credit program here. For interference look at the central bank. Premier Bennett has taken what little control the finance department had over the system and through the central bank, has given that control to private interests.

"You have two weeks in which to consider these problems and the manner in which you will cast your vote," he said. He counselled his audience to weigh the advantages of returning Liberal candidates against the rest of the field.

EXTERNAL TRADE IMPORTANT

Turning to Liberal policies in general, he declared that in his opinion, liberation of external trade was the most important feature of the economic situation.

As an instance of how the restriction of trade had affected the economic situation, he stressed the fact that when Premier Bennett took office there were 100,000 unemployed in the country and now there were 500,000, a figure which could be boosted to 1,000,000 if persons working under various government activities and their dependents, all of whom drew upon the taxpayers, were eliminated from work.

HIT OR MISS RELIEF

He charged that under the Bennett administration relief had been carried on on a "helter-skelter, hit or miss" basis, with little co-operation between the various governmental bodies.

Training of young men for work was strongly advocated as "you can't go on indefinitely taking money from the treasury."

"What we say is that there should be a nation-wide commission on which all interested should have representation and who will see if they can get men into employment."

He could not at this time go into details of unemployment insurance, with which this question was related. This was all part of the scheme of social insurance and he reminded the audience that it was the Liberal government of which he was the head that first introduced into Canada old age pensions.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Dealing with economic recovery, he outlined the difference between his position and that of Premier R. B. Bennett.

He believed economic recovery had to come before reform, while Premier Bennett claimed reform had to come before recovery.

The Liberal party did not propose new and untried remedies. In proposing lower tariffs it was proposing a remedy that had been tried in Canada and other countries and had always brought prosperity.

He recalled that after the 1921 election, the Liberals began to loose the bonds of trade restriction and increase trade facilities for agriculture, fishing and other basic industries.

TRADE WORKS BOTH WAYS

"As our basic industries prosper, so shall the whole country prosper," he said. "Automobile and other industries are secondary, first to maintenance and improvement of living conditions.

"Therefore, I propose to reduce the tariff on necessities of life. The unit in our economic life most forgotten today is the home. For one producer there are five consumers," and he stated that prices of home commodies were artificially affected by the tariff.

He charged that Bennett policies had not only reduced, but had actually prohibited trade. He scored the Bennett government for adding a sales tax to such necessitous commodities as sugar.

TREAT ALL FAIRLY

He believed that everything done for labor in urban centres, should be duplicated insofar as possible for rural residents. Frost, hail and other acts over which the farmers [illegible] no control, made inroads on [illegible] crops and just when they were looking for a bountiful harvest, nature often stepped in and robbed them of it.

"It is just as important for the government to come to the assistance of farmers as to the various industries," he said.

Canada was economicly isolated and he proposed to help the farming population by finding increased markets. He found that other nations were getting as sick of high tariffs as Canada.

Mr. King then read a long list of nations with which Britain had made trade agreements since 1931 and added, "If Britain can do it, surely we can." These agreements were made while Premier Bennett stood by and said they could not be made.

THEY JUST DON'T TRY

"Why don't we do it?" he asked. "Why—just because we don't try."

Hon. Mr. King contended that one appeal of Premier Bennett's for a return to power was to negotiate a trade agreement with the U.S. Yet he had opposed a trade agreement with the U.S. for which a Liberal government had fought to the extent that it went out of power.

President Roosevelt had publicly announced that he wanted a trade agreement with Canada and all other countries which would trade with the U.S.

WILL REVIVE AGREEMENTS

Mr. King recalled the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1931 and quoted from the speech of Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin with its plea for trade agreements and lowering of tariffs within the Empire. But Premier Bennett went in the opposition direction.

"If the Liberals are returned, one of the first things I will do is to go to Mr. Baldwin and try to revive trade agreements and draft one along the lines he himself has suggested. You may think this question of trade and tariff is old, but lower tariffs always have brought prosperity. In 1896 and in 1921 incoming Liberal governments lowered the tariff and brought prosperity."

He said that increased purchasing power and what that increased properly constituted national central bank, to perform the functions of rediscount and the control of currency issue, considered in terms of public need."

"A central bank is necessary to determine the supply of currency in relation to the domestic, social and industrial requirements of the Canadian people and also to deal with problems of international commerce and exchange," said Mr. King.

PEOPLE MUST CONTROL

The central bank as set up by Premier Bennett was a private corporation, with power to control the volume of the country credit.

Quoting from what he said in the debate on the new bank in parliament, he read:

"Once a nation parts with control of its currency and credit, it matters not who makes the nations laws. Usury, once in control, will wreck any nation.

"And I stand by those words," he added.

Mr. King contended that the directors of the bank were all privately appointed and only after considerable discussion in the house did Premier Bennett agree to appoint the deputy minister of finance as a director, but without a voice in councils.

Hon. Mr. King scored the government for including a provision in the bill transferring to the bank all securities held by the government and all gold held against security of notes. All this had been transferred to control of the bank.

BANK IN CONTROL NOW

All the $69,000,000 in gold held against security of notes, had been transferred to control of the bank.

"Are we going to have this and other control in the hands of financiers or are we going to have the people control their own affairs in parliament?" he asked.

He cited the case of Gladstone and the Bank of England, quoting Gladstone as stating that the bank considered it was doing the country a favor in handling its business, when the shoe should have been on the other foot.

Several extracts were read by Hon. Mr. King from his remarks in the course of the bank debate in parliament as he appealed for a strengthening of the Liberal hand in doing away with evils such as he had just described.

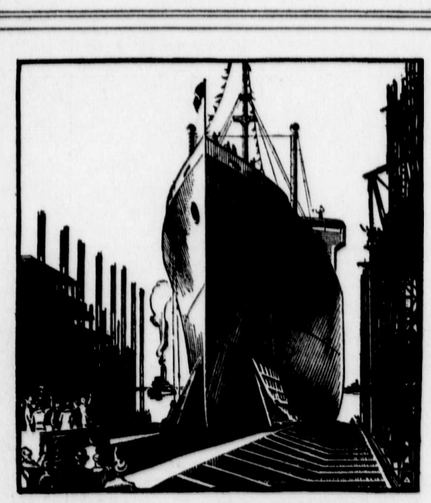
STRONG MEN NEEDED

One of the most encouraging factors for the future was that eight of the provinces had Liberal premiers and their co-operation was assured. He believed "Premier Aberhart would be willing to come to Ottawa to talk things over" and sit in on deliberations of mutual benefit.

It was also significant that when Premier Bennett took office in 1930 there were several provincial Conservative governments, whereas while he was going out, there were none.

Strong men were needed at Ottawa to deal with both internal and external affairs and these could be best obtained by returning a Liberal government.

Hon. Mr. King left for the Pacific Coast by Thursday morning's train.



THE GOOD START

Before a ship puts out to sea, she must be fully equipped. Regular savings deposits, accumulating at compound interest, can be used to equip boys and girls for their life voyage.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

2 of/de 2

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24869
Office of the
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Montreal Gazette.

Date September 26th 1935.

Subject

KING SAYS LIBERALS ONLY ALTERNATIVE

Asks Alberta Audience If It Wants Five More Years of Bennett Regime

Edmonton, September 25.—(CP)—Liberal Leader Mackenzie King tonight carried his campaign for office into the Social Credit stronghold of Alberta. He spoke here in support of Liberal candidates in Northern Alberta.

W. R. Howson, Alberta Liberal leader, presided at the meeting and introduced Mr. King. Preliminary speakers were the following Liberal candidates: J. A. McKinnon, Edmonton East; George B. McLeod, Edmonton West; Walter S. Campbell, Wetaskiwin; J. O. McNamee, Athabaska; J. S. McCallum, Vegreville; George P. Smith, Camrose, and Hon. Charles Stewart, Jasper-Edson.

The responsibility of a party leader in such times as the present was grave, said Mr. King. He was more impressed with this responsibility in Western Canada because of the hard times which had prevailed since the present Conservative Government came into office.

"Had I not had much experience in public affairs," he said, "I would hesitate to come before the Canadian people now and tell them what I think should be done. But I have been for 15 years the leader of my party and for nine years Prime Minister. As a young man I was in the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and learned much from the older men who were my colleagues."

For five years Prime Minister Bennett had had the freest possible hand in giving effect to his policies and had not been much troubled with Opposition criticism. Mr. King asked if the people wanted another five years of conditions which prevailed as a result of the Bennett policies. The only alternative to the Conservative Party and Mr. Bennett was the Liberal Party. No other party could win enough seats to form a Government.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24870 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....Ottawa Citizen.....

Date.....Sept. 26, 1935.....

Subject.....(Edmonton, Sept. 25.).....

Liberal Policy Toward Alberta Is "Hands Off"

Mackenzie King Charges Social Credit Entries in Federal Election Being Financed By Cons.

Claims Move to Beat Liberal Candidates

Holds Bennett Govt. Has Disregarded Provincial Rights 'All Along Line.'

(Canadian Press Staff Writer.)

EDMONTON, Sept. 25. — Social Credit candidates are being financed and placed in the federal election by the Conservative party, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King charged here tonight. It was being done for the purpose of defeating Liberal candidates and making the election of Conservatives easy.

In the capital of Alberta, which has just elected the first Social Credit government in the world, Mr. King proclaimed the Liberal policy as "hands off Alberta."

"I have no quarrel with the government of Alberta," he said. "I don't believe some of the federal Social Credit candidates are being put in the field either at the instance of the government of this province or of the Social Credit League. I believe they are being put into the field and financed by the Conservatives."

At the same time he proclaimed the Liberal policy as regards Alberta. Mr. King warned against interference with Alberta by a Conservative government. The present government, he said, had disregarded provincial rights "all along the line."

Keep Issues Separate.

A few hours after calling on Premier Aberhart, the Social Credit leader, Mr. King reminded followers of the new doctrine that he had stayed out of the Alberta election because he believed in keeping provincial and federal issues separate.

But in federal politics he wanted everyone to know that "those who are not with us are against us."

The people had had Conservative government for five years, he said. Did they want another five years of conditions prevailing as a result of Conservative policies? The only alternative to the Conservative party, he said, was the Liberal party —the only other party which could win enough seats to form a government.

Lower Tariffs.

Mr. King said he did not propose any new and untried remedies when he offered lower tariffs. Tried previously in Canada and other countries it had always brought prosperity. "And in fighting this battle, I am fighting particularly for the prairies," he said. "Eastern Canada may prosper under high tariffs but Western Canada can never prosper under high tariffs."

W. R. Howson, Alberta Liberal leader, presided at the meeting and introduced Mr. King. Preliminary speakers were the following Liberal candidates: J. A. McKinnon, Edmonton West; George B. McLeod, Edmonton East; Walter S. Campbell, Wetaskiwin; J. O. McNamee Athabaska; J. S. McCallum, Vegreville; George P. Smith, Camrose, and Hon. Charles Stewart, Jasper-Edson.

A political party, to serve the people, should consist of more than one man and one man's policies, said Mr. King. Hon. H. H. Stevens had created his own party and got together a conglomeration of promises after the prorogation of Parliament. A political party which depended on one man and what policies one man could hastily assemble could not offer much hope for the future.

"What if Mr. Stevens should be defeated in Kootenay East?" he asked. "What would become of the Reconstruction party?"

"You were defeated in North York," said a listener.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24871

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....Ottawa Citizen.....

Date.....Sept. 26, 1935.....

Subject.....(Edmonton, Sept. 25.).....

"I was and I may be defeated again this time in Prince Albert," said Mr. King. "That's the very point I am making." When he was defeated, the Liberal party had enough confidence in his ability to carry out the policy of the whole party to see that he got another seat. At all times the Liberal party was pledged to a definite policy and had many men qualified for the hghest posts and ready to carry out its policies. The Conservative party, on the contrary, was not pledged to one of Mr. Bennett's promises.

The only thing Liberals had to say to the Alberta Social Credit government was "God bless you in your efforts and we pray all may turn out well in the end."

"Five-cent Speech."

The Liberal party had always stood for provincial rights and non-interference with those rights, but the present Conservative government had interfered with provincial rights at every opportunity and was a big interest government, said Mr. King.

"What about the five-cent speech?" asked an interrupter.

"Well if you have got any I would be glad to have them," retorted Mr. King. "I thought in Alberta you had forgotten about five cent pieces and were all going out for $25."

Mr. King said he had had a pleasant and interesting visit with Premier Aberhart today. He had found him at one with himself on many points.

"He has no use for Communism," he said, "and we stand on common ground in seeking to destroy Communism the moment it raises its head in this country." He had explained to Mr. Aberhart the Liberal policy of "hands off Alberta."

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24672 Office of the Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Toronto Star.

Date Sept. 26, 1935.

Subject (Edmonton, Sept. 25.)

CONSERVATIVE FUNDS AIDING SOCIAL CREDIT, DECLARES KING

Charges Candidates Being Financed to Hinder Liberals Where Seats in Doubt

GIVE SCHEME TRIAL

By ROBERT LIPSETT

Edmonton, Sept. 26.—Social credit candidates—at least some of them—who are invading the federal field in the present election campaign are being put into the field and financed by Conservative interests, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, charged here last night in the very seat of Alberta's Social Credit government.

In seats which the Bennett party knows it has not a chance to win, he said, Social Credit candidates are being financed in an effort to keep them from returning Liberal members.

A capacity audience of 1,700 filled the theatre in which Mr. King spoke and many hundreds were turned away as the doors were closed 20 minutes before the scheduled opening of the meeting.

His first mention of the words Social Credit brought mild applause from the audience. "It is your affair to say," he admitted, "who you shall send back to Ottawa to represent you for the next five years. It is for you to choose a Social Credit candidate, rather than a Liberal or a Conservative, if you so desire.

Not Unsympathetic

"I do not desire you to think I am unsympathetic to the experiment the province is undertaking and if candidates were not being placed in the federal campaign I should not have done more than assure the people of this province that the experiment will not be impeded by any Liberal action at Ottawa. This province has elected a Social Credit government and this morning I gave myself the pleasure of calling upon your premier, Mrs. Aberhart, who received me kindly and courteously and gave me the opportunity of meeting his cabinet. I was following what was my natural inclination when I assured him that the Liberal attitude would be a fair and square deal; that the whole record of the Liberal party through the years has been the strong support of provincial rights and non-interference with the provincial authority and that it would continue to follow that course.

"But I draw your attention to the fact that every vote for a Social Credit candidate in the federal election is helping to make possible the return of the Bennett government for another five years."

"If Social Credit succeeds here it won't be necessary for you to send any members to Ottawa to argue in its favor. Its success will argue so emphatically for it that not only Ottawa, but governments throughout the world will embrace it. But you won't help Social Credit by having a few gentlemen sitting in opposition. Mr. Aberhart has said, I believe, that his plan is within the present constitutional rights of the province, and that being the case, the only possible argument in favor of sending Social Credit members to Ottawa disappears.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24[illegible]
Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....Toronto Star.....

Date.....Sept. 26, 1935.....

Subject.....(Edmonton, Sept. 25.).....

Fears Conservatives to Balk

"One thing more. Do not those of this province who supported Social Credit in the last elections here believe that a more sympathetic treatment of problems that may arise is to be expected from a progressively minded Liberal government at Ottawa than from a Conservative government? If a Conservative government is returned, I won't guarantee that impediments will not be placed in the way of the experiment in Social Credit in this province, for all through the years the Conservative party has been closely linked with the big financial interests of the country."

Returning to his brief chat with Mr. Aberhart, Mr. King said: "We both stand on common ground to stamp out communism the moment it raises its head."

He warned that in not getting behind the Liberal party and returning it with a clear working majority Social Crediters were endangering their own hopes in another way. Powerful influences, who would not come out into the open, were working assiduously for what they called national government in order that things might be done which they would not dare bring before the public in an election campaign. If such a government should be created because the Liberal party did not have sufficient support to carry on, Social Crediters might well expect that every effort would be exerted to block their undertaking in Alberta.

Social reform must follow recovery and not recovery follow social reform, Mr. King held. Necessary reforms could not be paid for out of new taxation without bankrupting the country, but they can be paid for out of expanding revenues secured through expanding trade, both external and internal. This would be the first objective of the Liberal party. Increases in tariffs as high as 300 per cent. put into effect by the Bennett ministry since 1930 would be uprooted, but there would be no action taken with regard to the basic tariff schedules which would be detrimental to Canadian standards of living.

A reference to reciprocity with the United States drew vigorous applause and Mr. King said a Liberal government would succeed in getting a trade agreement with the United States where Mr. Bennett had failed. He also promised that the costs of implements of production in basic industries and of articles affecting the price of living would be reduced.

Mr. King declared the problems of to-day are very largely of a social and economic nature. "I do not deal with them as a politician interested in them for election purposes but as one who, all his life, has been desirous of giving such service as I may to my fellow men."

He left this morning for Vancouver, en route to Victoria, where he will speak Friday, returning the same night for a Saturday meeting in Vancouver.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D23874
Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Ottawa Journal.

Date September 26th 1935.

Subject

Conservative Aid For Social Credit Candidates Claim

King Charges Financing of Aberhart Candidates in Effort to Defeat the Liberals.

EDMONTON, Sept. 25.—(CP)—Social Credit candidates are being financed and placed in the Dominion election by the Conservative Party, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King charged here tonight. It was being done for the purpose of defeating Liberal candidates and making the election of Conservatives easy.

The Liberal Party did not propose new and untried remedies. In proposing lower tariffs it was proposing a remedy that had been tried in Canada and other countries and had always brought prosperity.

Fighting for Prairies.

"And in fighting this battle, I am fighting particularly for the Prairies," he said.

"Eastern Canada may prosper under high tariffs but Western Canada can never prosper under high tariffs."

Mr. King illustrated his point by a Bible story, that of the powerful man who came to the prophet Elijah to be cured of leprosy. He was annoyed when the prophet told him to try the simple expedient of bathing in the Jordan. He expected some new, startling or magic treatment but it was the simple means, tried and tested by the prophet before which made the cure.

In the capital of Alberta, which has just elected the first Social Credit Government in the world, Mr. King proclaimed the Liberal policy as "hands off Alberta."

"I have no quarrel with the Government of Alberta," he said. "I don't believe some of the Federal Social Credit candidates are being put in the field either at the instance of the Government of this province or of the Social Credit League. I believe they are being put into the field and financed by the Conservatives."

At the same time, he proclaimed the Liberal policy as regards Alberta. Mr. King warned against interference with Alberta by a Conservative Government. The present Government, he said, had disregarded provincial rights "all along the line."

Keeps Issues Separate.

A few hours after calling on Premier Aberhart, the Social Credit leader, Mr. King reminded followers of the new doctrine that he had stayed out of the Alberta election because he believed in keeping provincial and Dominion issues separate.

But in Dominion politics he wanted everyone to know that "those who are not with us are against us."

The people had had Conservative Government for five years, he said. Did they want another five years of conditions prevailing as a result of Conservative policies? The only alternative to the Conservative party, he said, was the Liberal party—the only other party which could win enough seats to form a Government.

D24875
Office of
The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication Winnipeg Free Press.

Date September 26th 1935.

Subject

CONSERVATIVES FINANCING SOCIAL CREDITERS: KING

Charges Move Is Designed to Defeat Liberal Candidates —Proclaims Policy of His Party Is "Hands Off Alberta."

Edmonton, Sept. 26. (CP)—Social Credit candidates are being financed and placed in the federal election by the Conservative party, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King charged here Wednesday night. It was being done for the purpose of defeating Liberal candidates and making the election of Conservatives easy.



W. L. King

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But in federal politics he wanted everyone to know that "those who are not with us are against us."

W. R. Howson, Alberta Liberal leader, presided at the meeting and introduced Mr. King. Preliminary speakers were the following Liberal candidates: J. A. McKinnon, Edmonton West; George B. McLeod, Edmonton West; Walter S. Campbell, Wetaskiwin; J. O. McNamee, Athabaska; J. S. McCallum, Vegreville; George P. Smith, Camrose, and Hon. Charles Stewart, Jasper-Edson.

Stresses Responsibility

The responsibility of a party leader in such times as the present was grave, said Mr. King. He was more impressed with this responsibility in western Canada because of the hard times which had prevailed since the present Conservative government came into office.

"Had I not had much experience in public affairs," he said, "I would hesitate to come before the Canadian people now and tell them what I think should be done. But I have been for 15 years the leader of my party and for nine years prime minister. As a young man I was in the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and learned much from the older men who were my colleagues."

For five years Prime Minister Bennett had had the freest possible hand in iving effect to his policies and had not been much troubled with opposition criticism. Mr. King asked if the people wanted another five years of conditions which prevailed as a result of the Bennett policies. The only alternative to the Conservative party and Mr. Bennett was the Liberal party. No other party could win enough seats to form a government.

KING'S SPEECH
(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

A political party, to serve the people, should consist of more than one man and one man's policies, said Mr. King. Hon. H. H. Stevens had created his own party and got together a conglomeration of promises after the prorogation of parliament. A political party which depended on one man and what policies one man could hastily assemble could not offer much hope for the future.

"What if Mr. Stevens should be defeated in Kootenay East?" he asked. "What would become of the Reconstruction party?"

"You were defeated in North York," said a listener.

"I was and I may be defeated against this time in Prince Albert," said Mr. King. "That's the very point I am making."

When he was defeated the Liberal party had enough confidence in his ability to carry out the policy of the whole party to see that he got another seat. At all times the Liberal party was pledged to a definite policy, had many qualified men qualified for the highest posts and ready to carry out its policies. The Conservative party, on the contrary, was not pledged to one of Mr. Bennett's promises.

The only thing Liberals had to say to the Alberta Social Credit government was "God bless you in your efforts and we pray that all may turn out well in the end."

"I have no quarrel with the government of Alberta," said Mr. King. "I don't believe some of the Social Credit candidates are being put in the field either at the instance of the government of this province or of the Social Credit league. I believe they are being put into the field and financed by the Conservatives."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 24876

Name of Publication Winnipeg Free Press

Date September 26, 1935

Subject

Promises Fair Play

A Liberal government would give fair play and a square deal to the Aberhart government. He had always stayed out of provincial politics but in Federal politics "those who are not with us are against us." Friends of Social Credit should remember that every vote a Social Credit candidate took away from a Liberal candidate helped to make possible the return of a Conservative government. The Liberal party had always stood for provincial rights and non-interference with those rights. But the present Conservative government had interfered with provincial rights at every opportunity and was a big interest government.

"What about the five-cent speech?" asked an interrupter.

"Well if you have got any I would be glad to have them," retorted Mr. King. "I thought in Alberta you had forgotten about five-cent pieces and were all going out for $25."

Mr. King said he had had a pleasant and interesting visit with Premier Aberhart Wednesday. He had found him at one with himself on many points.

"He has no use for Communism," he said, "and we stand on common ground in seeking to destroy Communism the moment it raises its head in this country." He had explained to Mr. Aberhart the Liberal policy of "Hands off Alberta."

It was under a Liberal government that Alberta's natural resources were turned over to it, said Mr. King. Had this not been done some of Mr. Aberhart's policies coul not be carried out.

Excessive tariffs imposed by the present government would be speedily demolished by a Liberal government. It would not throw the gates open to all cheap foreign goods. No Liberal government had ever done that. But it would promote trade by lowering tariffs. It was only by restoring trade and regaining prosperity that the social reforms all parties desired could be made effective. Unless the country was prosperous there would be no revenue for new social services. They could not be created with declining revenues, unbalanced budgets and mounting debts.

Mr. King believed economic recovery had to come before reform. In this he differed from Mr. Bennett, who claimed reform could come before recovery.

The Liberal party did not propose new and untried remedies. In proposing lower tariffs it was proposing a remedy that had been tried in Canada and other countries and had always brought prosperity.

Fighting For Prairies.

"And in fighting this battle I am fighting particularly for the prairies," he said. "Eastern Canada may prosper under high tariffs, but western Canada can never prosper under high tariffs."

Mr. King illustrated his point by a Bible story from the Book of Kings. The story of the powerful man who came to the Prophet Elijah to be cured of leprosy. He was annoyed when the prophet told him to try the simple expedient of bathing in the Jordon. He expected some new, startling or magic treatment, but it was the simple means, tried and tested by the prophet before which made the cure.

The question of control of credit and currency was one on which Liberals and Conservatives were clearly divided. The Liberal party stood for public control of the Bank of Canada in the interests of the people. The Conservative for private control in the interests of big business.

A Liberal government would be faced with the task of breaking the hold of the money power on Canada. It would be a difficult one, and members on the opposition side, no matter what they called themselves, would be of no help.

"Are you going to strengthen our hands," he asked, "and help us to make the bankers and financial interests have respect for the power of government, or are you going to weaken us?"

D24877

Victoria, September 27, 1935

Introductory -

Pleasure being again in B. C. and Victoria;

Appreciation of welcome by Mr. Pattullo -

8th province out of 9 welcomed by Premier;

co-operation of provinces;

Features of Campaign -

large number of parties -

need for large majority;

promises of other leaders -

Liberal party only one with policies endorsed by united party;

These Times -

world situation;

decision for five years.

Trade with Japan -

Mr. Bennett's statements re my attitude;

My reference at Woodstock -

date of and date surtaxes;

Favourite device Mr. Bennett -

impute to opponents;

Loss of great market -

statement re our market in Japan;

Bennett method -

blasting

Liberal method - co-operation, good-will, common ground.

Ottawa Agreements -

Mr. Bennett's speeches at Coast -

1. Claim Liberal members voted against under compulsion;

2. Claim we have withdrawn our objections during election;

3. Claim Liberal victory will endanger Empire Trade.

Liberal Objections -

1. Increased, rather than lessened restrictions to trade;

2. Set wrong example to world -

threw away world leadership;

3. Pegged tariff;

4. Raised Intermediate to height of general tariff;

5. Furthered Economic Nationalism and economic imperialism.

Liberal Party and Empire Trade -

1. British Preference created by Laurier;

increased by Mackenzie King.

2. Dunning Budget -

defeated fighting for Empire trade 1930.

Revision of Agreements -

1. Will revise, not destroy -

have always maintained this position;

2. Liberal party can get better Agreements -

Baldwin statements.

Empire Relations -

1. Unity based on co-operation & good-will - not on material + restrictive bonds;

2. Place of Empire in world - example in trade; greatest force making for peace.

Tariff - Liberal Position:

1. General reduction -

in interests of Canada, not foreign countries;

2. Reduction on implements of production; - primary industries;

3. Reduction on necessaries of life;

4. Stability in customs laws.

Trade - General:

1. Mr. Bennett's statements re relative position -

statement re.

figures of Canada's trade since 1929.

2. Re Impossibility negotiating Agreements -

change in attitude needed;

list.

D24880

Victoria, September 27, 1935

Introductory -

Pleasure being again in B. C. and Victoria;

Appreciation of welcome by Mr. Pattullo -

8th province out of 9 welcomed by Premier;

co-operation of provinces;

Features of Campaign -

large number of parties -

need for large majority;

promises of other leaders -

Liberal party only one with policies endorsed by united party;

These Times -

world situation;

decision for five years.

Trade with Japan -

Mr. Bennett's statements re my attitude;

My reference at Woodstock -

date of and date surtaxes became effective

Favourite device Mr. Bennett -

impute to opponents;

Loss of great market -

statements re our market in Japan;

Bennett method -

blasting

Liberal method - co-operation, good-will, common ground.

Ottawa Agreements -

Mr. Bennett's speeches at Coast -

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Revision of Agreements -

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   have always maintained this position;
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   Baldwin statements.

D24881A

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   development of primary industries
3. Reduction in necessaries of life;

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   statement re.

   figures of Canada's trade since 1929.

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   list.

End

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

D 24882

Name of Publication Winnipeg Free Press

Date Sat., Sept. 28/35 Supplement

Subject (Mr. King, Victoria B.C. Fri. Sept 27/35)

Other Countries Are Securing Trade With Japan, King Asserts

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 28, (CP) — Canada's trade difficulties with Japan could be adjusted if the Canadian government approached them in an attitude of good will, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said here Friday night. He said Mr. Bennett's charge that his own statements had interfered with negotiations was unfounded as he had carefully refrained from speaking until retaliatory taxes had been imposed.



W. L. King

While Mr. Bennett raised his tariff squabble with Japan other countries were securing a foothold in the Japanese market. United States lumber was replacing British Columbia lumber. Mr. King expressed the opinion that Mr. Bennett had deliberately prolonged the negotiations in order to make an election issue of the breach.

If other countries were dealt with as Japan had been he did not know what would happen to the trade of Canada.

Devoting his whole speech to trade, Mr. King said the Liberal party attached more importance to trade than to anything else. It was the only party pledged to do all possible to expand trade in all directions.

Tremendous responsibility rested on any political leader under present conditions, said Mr. King. Had he to rely on his own judgment and ability in the formulation of policies and in the administration of affairs he would have hesitated to ask the people to place him in office but he had behind him a great party and was able to endorse policies drafted and approved by all sections of the party.

Pleads for Co-operation

Problems of Canada would not be solved by any one man but by a large measure of co-operation between people in all parts of Canada and federal and provincial governments.

In almost all the provinces, he said, he had visited so far, he had been welcomed by a Liberal prime minister who had assured him of the co-operation of his government should be form another Liberal administration. This would mean much in the solution of Canadian problems in the next few years.

"Men and women have suffered in these last few years as they have never suffered before," said Mr. King. "I have been reading a lot about interruptions at public meetings and I ask myself the question if I had suffered as some of those people have suffered, would I sit silent and make no protest?"

"I think that here and there those who interrupt have come to interrupt but most of these people have something burning in their being. They do not deserve abuse. What is needed in a political leader today is not the fist of a pugilist but the hand of a physician. What is needed is someone to heal the wounds from which the people are suffering."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24883 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

When the Liberal party appealed to the people in 1930 he knew and stated a great depression was beginning and measures would have to be taken to cope with it. By the Dunning budget the Liberal government had sought to make sure of Canada's market in Great Britain. Prime Minister Bennett had changed this policy and inaugurated a high tariff policy and notwithstanding the proven failure of his policies he maintained and defended them.

"Unemployment had increased and would be much greater if thousands were not employed on public works, but this could not go on indefinitely for there was a limit to the public funds which might be expended to provide work.

Stresses Trade Question

"All Canadian problems came down to the fundamental matter of trade. The Liberal party attached more importance to policies which would revive trade. The only hope for improvement lay in expanding trade.

"Then there is no hope," shouted a member of the audience.

"That was the attitude of a few," said Mr. King. "It was an attitude of despair and it was a sad thing that anyone in Canada should feel called upon to say politicially that there was no hope in this country. It was the severest possible condemnation of the policies of the Bennett government."

"Mr. Bennett had adopted the same attitude of despair. Instead of planning for plenty he planned for scarcity. He began by restricting trade, then restricted production and now proposed to restrict work. He proposed to retire people at 60, in other words he says there is no hope after 60."

Attacks Ottawa Pacts

"Mr. Bennett has been telling you of the benefits the empire trade agreements have brought to Canada," said Mr. King. "I believe they have brought anything but benefit because Mr. Bennett had the wrong methods of approach.

"Instead of raising tariffs against countries outside the country, the Bennett policy, Canada should have proceeded by lowering barriers within the empire, the British policy as enunciated by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin."

Another Imperial conference was coming. If a Liberal government was in office it would be at one with the British government and would be able to secure wider and more beneficial trade agreements. Were Mr. Bennett returned to office he would follow the same policies which had proved disastrous to Canadian trade.

Mr. King read a long list of countries with which Great Britain, France, Argentine, Brazil and the United States had made trade agreements. If these countries could make trade agreements and expand their markets, Canada could have done the same had Mr. Bennett been willing.

"I venture to say the whole course of trade within the world would have been changed," he said, "If Mr. Bennett had joined with Great Britain in setting an example of lower tariffs to the world."

Under the empire agreements

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

D24884

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tariffs were fixed and the intermediate tariff was raised to a level and fixed in a way which would prevent concessions to other countries. A tariff was a tax and no government had the right to impose a tax which could not be removed by a succeeding government without breaking a treaty. "That is another reason why I have felt the Ottawa agreements were a mistake," said Mr. King.

Mr. Bennett had argued that the agreements were beneficial because trade with Great Britain had increased. But trade throughout the world had increased. Canada's trade with the United States had increased more rapidly than trade with Great Britain. This proved conclusively that the Ottawa agreements had had nothing to do with any increases in trade. One further reason for the increase was that Mr. Bennett had relaxed some of the restrictions he had imposed on import trade.

Japanese Issue

Mr. Bennett had accused him of injuring Canada in its dealings with Japan, said Mr. King. This was a typical Bennett political method. When he wanted to keep an opponent quiet he threatened to accuse him of causing damage.

Both Japan and the United States had recently sent new ministers to Canada. As a leading public man he would be expected to call upon them but he knew Mr. Bennett so well he let the ministers know he would postpone his call until after the election lest his action be misinterpreted.

He had not spoken on Japanese trade until the whole matter became public property and the Japanese surtax had been imposed on Canadian goods.

Negotiations had been going on for many months. He believed Mr. Bennett had deliberately dragged them out in order to make some sort of an election issue.

"I don't know what is going to happen to the trade of Canada if other countries are to be dealt with as Japan was," he said. "It is going to be increasingly difficult to resume or carry on negotiations with foreign countries if they are to be broken off in that spirit.

Japan had had differences with India and with the United States over trade matters but they had been adjusted. The difficulties with Canada could have been mended if a proper spirit had been adopted. Those countries were now getting a foothold in the Japanese market which they would hold. United States lumber was already replacing British Columbia lumber in Japan.

A new spirit of good will was needed in international trade. The country needed a government which believed in the wisdom of the widest possible interchange of goods. The Liberal party was the only party which was pledged to the widest possible expansion of trade in all directions.

D24885

Liberal Chieftain Given Enthusiastic Reception; Great Audience Friendly

HIGHLIGHTS OF KING'S SPEECH

"It is not the fist of a pugilist that Canada needs, but the hand of a physician."

* * *

"I have often asked myself whether, if I had suffered as I know some of our people have suffered in the last five years, I would listen to platitudes from any platform speaker."

* * *

"The utmost co-operation of all governments is needed to solve our problems. As Liberal leader I feel I can assure this co-operation."

* * *

"When we get our trade back to normal you will get all the work you need at wages you should get."

* * *

"We can't keep going into the public treasury indefinitely to provide employment.

* * *

"In the final analysis taxation falls upon those least able to pay it. The wealthy can always find some way to pass it on to those less fortunate."

* * *

"We of the Liberal Party attach more importance to policies that are going ta revive trade than to anything else."

* * *

"We certainly can't hope to go on raising tariffs."

* * *

"I don't know what will happen to the trade of Canada if other countries are dealt with as Mr. Bennett dealt with Japan."

* * *

"It is not the measures so much as the methods that must be changed. We need a government with a new attitude. Mr. Bennett's method of blasting has not worked."

* * *

"All our public and semi-public bodies were brought together in time of war to mobilize the energy of the nation. Surely our needs are worthy of the same attention now."

Have Bennett Tariffs Created More Jobs Or Wages For Workers? He Asks

More Unemployed Now Than Before

Bennett Jacked Up Canadian Rates Before Offering Empire "Concessions"

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal chieftain, delivered his first British Columbia address in the current national campaign, at the Royal Victoria Theatre yesterday evening.

Victoria turned out to hear him in numbers that exceeded those last Saturday evening for the meeting of Premier Bennett.

Besides being tremendous in volume, the reception accorded the Liberal leader was friendly and enthusiastic.

Although the meeting did not open until 8 o'clock, every seat in the theatre was taken a few minutes after 7 o'clock, when the doors opened. By 6.30 o'clock there had been outside the theatre a queue nearly a block long, waiting for the opening of the doors. After the house was full and the doors closed, thousands kept arriving outside only to find disappointment. Accommodation had been found for 1,700 persons in the theatre.

BEST IN PROVINCE

To the surprise of many who had anticipations after the Bennett affair a week ago, the meeting yesterday evening was quiet and orderly—described by outside newspapermen as the most orderly major political gathering in British Columbia in weeks. There was an entire absence of the storm and strife, the hysterics and bitterness between audience and platform, the almost savage outbreaks, the trumpeting, insinuations and threats, that had marked the Bennett meetings here and in Vancouver a week ago.

Mr. King spoke for an hour and twenty minutes, following short addresses from C. J. McDowell, Liberal candidate here, and from Byron Johnson, M.P.P.

B.C. Nicholas presided.

Premier Pattullo introduced Mr. King.

Providing a notable contrast with the heroics of a week ago, Mr. King spoke without personal attacks or insinuations. He was dispassionate and calm in his approach to the critical problems of the country.

He devoted most of his address to the trade problem, including that of the Bennett empire trade agreements and the loss of the lucrative Japanese business to Canada.

"Trade is the basic thing necessary to start things going in Canada," Mr. King said.

THE ERROR

The error in the Bennett dealings was that Mr. Bennett raised his tariffs before entering upon the agreements, instead of lowering them as he had been advised to by Mr. Baldwin and other British leaders, Mr. King said.

As to the Ottawa agreements being responsible for the increase in trade with the empire, Mr. King pointed to the fact that Canada's trade with the United States during the same period has increased even more.

He asked the workingmen of Canada whether the higher tariffs introduced by Mr. Bennett after 1930

1 of/de

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He asked the workingmen of Canada whether the higher tariffs introduced by Mr. Bennett after 1930 had done them any good, increased their wages or provided more employment. Unemployment in Canada, which was around 100,000 before, had grown to 500,000 since Mr. Bennett increased his tariffs.

Mr. King, in speaking of his campaign during the last several weeks, said he was impressed with the responsibility that rested on the shoulders of anyone who was charged with the government of Canada during the next few years. He said his duty was not to place before the people policies of his own making, but policies that had been carefully thought out by many men and women as a result of their experience in the past.

(Turn to Page 6, Col. 3)

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D24886

Trade Revival First Essential, Says King

(Continued from Page 1)

"The problems of Canada to-day, I believe, are such that they can not be settled by any one government, but by the co-operation of all governments," he went on. He said there had been so much overlapping that the whole condition had become uncertain, referring to the volume of legislation of various kinds that had been put through.

ALL LIBERAL

He said that wherever he had gone in this campaign, he had had the hand of welcome extended to him by the Premier of the province in which he was speaking. He specified all these provinces and their Liberal leaders from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island on the Atlantic Coast, through central Canada to the west, except in Alberta, where he spoke in Edmonton. It was the only province in which there was not a Liberal administration in power. He told of calling on Premier Aberhart and his cabinet, and spoke of co-operation in the great experiment the ptople of Alberta were undertaking.

Mr. King spoke of his appreciation of the welcome extended to him in British Columbia by Premier Pattullo.

"Not only is the co-operation of Mr. Pattullo symbolized by his presence and his words, but should a Liberal administration be returned at Ottawa you will find us all getting together to work out the problems of our country."

Mr. King said that coming west he had read of the disturbances at political meetings and the general stress of feeling on the part of the audiences.

PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED

"I wondered that if I had suffered the way some men have suffered during the last few years whether I could sit quiet in public meetings without breaking out in resentment," Mr. King went on. "I think some of them have some burning note in their being that won't be subsided."

"Our country and individuals in our country have gone through a period of great distress. What is needed on the part of a political leader to-day is not the fist of the pugilist, but the hand of the physician. I have come to western Canada not to raise antagonisms, but to bring something that will heal our wounds and be a balm—not to increasing contention and suffering."

LONG EXPERIENCE OF PROBLEMS

"I come out to this coast not to fight my opponents, but as one who has made a long study of our problems and conditions," said Mr. King; "one who has been obliged, as leader of a great national party, to analyze these things and discuss them in Parliament, and who feels he can offer a solution."

In 1930 the Liberal administration had recognized the nationalistic tendencies of other countries, and had foreseen and urged the need of security within Canada and in its trade. That was why the Dunning budget was formulated. It laid down the principle of trading with those who would trade with us."

Naturally the great British market was the main hope of Canada at that time, and the Dunning budget had been very favorably received in England.

But after the 1930 election Premier Bennett, faced with depressed times, said the only way to meet the nationalistic policies was by using the same policies to combat them, although he had said these policies were wrong.

FIVE YEARS PROVED MISTAKE

"Mr. Bennett started with the idea of making Canada an economic unit—to make it self-sufficing. I think he was perfectly sincere in believing his policies would bring this about. But the last five years have proved he was mistaken. What amazes me is that he still thinks those policies will work out and asks for another five years in which to promote them.

"I come to you as I did in 1930 and suggest a change in policy as the proper solution."

One of the results of the Bennett policies had been an increase in unemployment from 100,000 to 500,000, according to official figures. And the 500,000 did not represent all of them, because many others were employed on state works, and state financed undertakings.

"We can't keep going into the public treasury indefinitely to provide employment. It all has to be paid for in taxes of some kind. It is all an additional burden upon our people and our homes."

WHERE TAXATION STRIKES

The tragedy of taxation was the ultimate incidence of it. As a rule the strong were able to throw it upon the weak. The wealthy could bear it because they could find in some way as this can cry out that there is no hope.

"I come not to tell you that you have got to plan for scarcity as Mr. Bennett does. First he did it by seeking to limit production, then to restrict trade by tariffs and now he says we have got to cut off work itself—that there is no hope beyond sixty. I say there is no necessity at all for such a verdict of no hope.

THE EFFECT OF INCREASED TRADE

"Our hope lies in once again reviving trade. I think you'll agree if we once get goods flowing backward and forward we will see the railways, commercial houses, retail business and professional men—all those who depend on commercial life—beginning to prosper."

"Yes, but how will it be done?" asked an interrupter.

"That's just what I'm going to tell you," said Mr. King. "First let me recall that in 1930 we said Great Britain offered Canada the largest market and we believed that market could be secured not by raising tariffs against Britain, but by lowering them. Don't forget that Mr. Bennett in 1930 tried to force Britain into protectionist policies before he would deal with them and for two years, until the Ottawa Conference in 1932, the proposed trade treaties were in abeyance."

Then at the 1932 conference Premier Stanley Baldwin made a very considered statement, in which he favored the lowering rather than the raising of tariffs; namely preferences for British countries rather than new tariffs against foreign countries, as the best method of furthering empire trade.

"That is exactly what the Liberal policy was when we went out of office," declared Mr. King.

CAN NOT GO ON RAISING TARIFFS

"It is the line we say must be followed now if we are to recover our trade and increase our business in the empire markets. We certainly can't hope to go on raising tariffs."

In view of the fact a new empire conference would be held next year, the attitude of the new Canadian government upon this question was a vital matter on which the people must vote, said the Liberal leader.

There seemed little hope of betterment if the Conservative policy was followed, but a Liberal administration can go to Mr. Baldwin and say, we thought as you did in 1930 and "we thought as you did in 1930 and lowering of tariffs and the exercise of preferences to the empire countries is the best way to promote this flow of trade."

AGREEMENTS BRITISH METHOD

Mr. King pointed out that Britain had set out to gain trade, but had not done so by seeking to blast her way into markets. Rather, Britain had set about by sending out her envoys to persuade other countries and to make agreements. He read long lists of countries with which Britain had completed trade agreements, covering every part of the world. He asked why it was that Canada was not following a similar policy. He said there was also the opportunity to make a trade agreement with the United States, whose willingness to enter into trade agreements was exemplified by agreements with seven countries entered into by the United States since June 12, 1934.

"If in 1930, when Mr. Bennett went over to London, he had left the tariff where it was instead of raising it, I venture to say the whole course of the trade of the world would be different from what it is to-day," Mr King went on.

He turned to the Bennett agreements to point out it was there provided that the tariff could not be lowered under a certain level. He challenged Mr. Bennett's right to do this as it was binding the government in the future in the matter of taxation. He asked why Mr. Bennett had specified this and answered that it was "in order that certain privileged interests might be served in this country."

BENNETT'S CLAIM DISPUTED

Mr. Bennett claimed that increases in Canada's trade with Great Britain were due to the Ottawa treaties, but, said Mr. King, the Canadian trade with the United States had increased in larger proportion during the same period. There was a general increase in world trade in that time. The gold content of paper money has been lowered, and there were other factors.

Just before departing from the subject of trade, Mr. King said he would refer to the Japanese question, on which he had been criticized by Mr. Bennett.

"How about work and wages?" asked a heckler.

"Let me tell you that when we can get our trade flowing normally you'll get all the work you need and the wages you should be paid," retorted Mr. King.

JAPANESE SITUATION

He then went in detail into the trade deadlock with Japan and his next week if Mr. King had kept quiet in Victoria.

"I have even refrained from calling upon the new Japanese minister and the new United States minister to Canada until after the election for fear of any misinterpretation Mr. Bennett may have put upon it.

"Well, then, it was not until August 13 that I did refer to the Japanese matter. I did so then because the whole matter had been made public by that time, and at Woodstock I said: 'Japan was buying four times as much from us as we are buying from it, and yet the government is prepared to fight rather than deal in goodwill. . . . The Liberal Party lays emphasis on trade as the basis of all its policies.

ECONOMIC WARFARE

"I don't know what is going to become of the trade of this country if other countries are dealt with as Mr. Bennett has dealt with Japan," Mr. King continued. "Mr. Bennett started out by talking about blasting his way into the markets of the countries of the world. Now he is out saying what kind of a country he thinks Japan is. Japan is our fourth best customer and for many years we have been selling more to Japan than we have been buying from her. Mr. Bennett has carried on negotiations in the spirit of economic warfare."

Mr. King went on to point out how Canada was losing the Japanese market to other countries, chiefly the United States, and quoted the trend in lumber exports from this coast during the last few months. This market may be very hard for us to get back. He said Japan had been able to solve its trade difficulties with India and the United States.

"The government that should be entrusted with making trade agreements is the government that believes in international trade," Mr. King continued. "Mr. Bennett believes in economic isolation.

"I ask the working man in this country if you have found work more plentiful and wages higher in the last five years during which you have had more tariffs than ever before?"

Mr. King declared the tariff under Mr. Bennett had been for the benefit of certain interests rather than in the interests of workers and consumers.

"The Liberal party is the only party that believes that trade is essential, and if we are returned to power we will make the one endeavor to effect trade agreements with every possible country," he went on.

Examining the platforms of the various parties, he found no such policy in the platform of the Conservatives, the C.C.F., the Social Credit or the latest party—the National Government party "which as yet has no leader or programme."

"RIGHT METHODS NEEDED"

"It is not so much the right measures as right methods that we are looking for now. We need a new attitude, a government which will deal in trade matters with other countries just as we expect them to deal with us. Mr. Bennett's method of blasting has not worked."

MOBILIZE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

Before closing Mr. King referred to his proposals for dealing with unemployment, stressing that a co-ordinated effort must be made by all governments, all organizations and all individuals to meet this situation as an emergency, just as the war challenge had been accepted.

Such groupsh as the labor union, the manufacturers' association, the railways, the churches, the Salvation Army, the Red Cross and others had not been called in to assist in solving unemployment.

"All these bodies were brought together in the time of war to mobilize the energy of the nation in undertaking a great struggle. Surely our needs to-day are worthy of the same attention," he said.

This is our great emergent problem, and will receive our prime consideration, and while dealing with it from an emergency standpoint by the co-ordinated effort of all our people, not, mind you, relieving the government of any responsibility, there will be also the long range policy to provide jobs by more trade, more trade and still more trade.

"We feel that, as when we were in office before, we can lift this country out of the depression up to a period of prosperity such, possibly, as we have never known before."

Mr. King said one of his first acts, if elected, would be to call together the premiers of the various provinces at a conference, where a united front would be presented to the problems of the day. They could sit down like one big family around a single table, and all matters of jurisdiction and constitutionality could be settled, putting an end to the difficulties of the different governments not being able to do what they wanted.

"I think it is a great thing that we can count on this co-operation," he declared.

INTRODUCTION BY PREMIER PATTULLO

Premier Pattullo introduced Mr. Mackenzie King, saying that Mr. King had given a lifetime of service to Canada, having twice been Prime Minister. He said he had known Mr. King for nearly half a century. His own father in Ontario had spoken of the King family, and had even predicted that the young Mackenzie King would one day be Prime Minister of Canada.

"We are to-day at the most critical period in the history of Canada," Mr. Pattullo said. "I do not need to introduce Mr. Mackenzie King to this audience, as he is the whole of Canada."

B. C. Nicholas, the chairman, in opening the meeting, commented upon the large attendance, due, he believed, to two factors; first, that the leader of a national party was the chief speaker; second, as reflecting the increased interest shown by the public in political issues at the present time and the desire to secure the best solution possible.

He made a brief reference to Mr. King's first visit to Victoria thirty-five years ago in connection with an Oriental immigration inquiry, and outlined the work the Liberal leader had done since that time in promoting legislation and other moves for social betterment.

Mr. King was now touring Canada under somewhat auspicious circumstances, said the chairman, because the whirligig of events had within the last few years completely changed the political map of Canada so that eight provinces now had Liberal administrations, and the ninth, Alberta, a Social Credit government.

LARGE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES

The unusual interest was also reflected in the fact that there were 769 prospective candidates for the 245 seats in the federal house. In British Columbia alone there were sixty-four candidates.

"We admire their public spirit," he said "and personally I admire their courage, because, if elected, they will leave our balmy climate for several months of the year to face the rigors of Eastern Canadian weather."

In conclusion Mr. Nicholas appealed for fair play for the speakers from the audience.

"You hold all the cards," he said. "Everyone is entitled to his views of the political questions of the day, and after you have heard the speakers tonight it is in your hands to decide, at the polls, whether you agree with them or not."

Those on the platform, in addition to Mr. King and the chairman, were: Premier Pattullo, Senator J. H. King, Hon. John Hart, Hon. Gordon Sloan, Hon. A. Wells Gray, Hon. G. M. Weir, Hon. K. C. MacDonald, Hon. George S. Pearson, Byron Johnson, M.P.P., C. J. McDowell and W. H. Kinsman.

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all these provinces and their Liberal leaders from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island on the Atlantic Coast, through central Canada to the west, except in Alberta, where he spoke in Edmonton. It was the only province in which there was not a Liberal administration in power. He told of calling on Premier Aberhart and his cabinet, and spoke of co-operation in the great experiment the ptople of Alberta were undertaking.

Mr. King spoke of his appreciation of the welcome extended to him in British Columbia by Premier Pattullo.

"Not only is the co-operation of Mr. Pattullo symbolized by his presence and his words, but should a Liberal administration be returned at Ottawa you will find us all getting together to work out the problems of our country."

Mr. King said that coming west he had read of the disturbances at political meetings and the general stress of feeling on the part of the audiences.

PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED

"I wondered that if I had suffered the way some men have suffered during the last few years whether I could sit quiet in public meetings without breaking out in resentment," Mr. King went on. "I think some of them have some burning note in their being that won't be subsided."

"Our country and individuals in our country have gone through a period of great distress. What is needed on the part of a political leader to-day is not the fist of the pugilist, but the hand of the physician. I have come to western Canada not to raise antagonisms, but to bring something that will heal our wounds and be a balm—not to increasing contention and suffering."

LONG EXPERIENCE OF PROBLEMS

"I come out to this coast not to fight my opponents, but as one who has made a long study of our problems and conditions," said Mr. King; "one who has been obliged, as leader of a great national party, to analyze these things and discuss them in Parliament, and who feels he can offer a solution."

In 1930 the Liberal administration had recognized the nationalistic tendencies of other countries, and had foreseen and urged the need of security within Canada and in its trade. That was why the Dunning budget was formulated. It laid down the principle of trading with those who would trade with us."

Naturally the great British market was the main hope of Canada at that time, and the Dunning budget had been very favorably received in England.

But after the 1930 election Premier Bennett, faced with depressed times, said the only way to meet the nationalistic policies was by using the same policies to combat them, although he had said these policies were wrong.

FIVE YEARS PROVED MISTAKE

"Mr. Bennett started with the idea of making Canada an economic unit —to make it self-sufficing. I think he was perfectly sincere in believing his policies would bring this about. But the last five years have proved he was mistaken. What amazes me is that he still thinks those policies will work out and asks for another five years in which to promote them.

"I come to you as I did in 1930 and suggest a change in policy as the proper solution."

One of the results of the Bennett policies had been an increase in unemployment from 100,000 to 500,000, according to official figures. And the 500,000 did not represent all of them, because many others were employed on state works, and state financed undertakings.

"We can't keep going into the public treasury indefinitely to provide employment. It all has to be paid for in taxes of some kind. It is all an additional burden upon our people and our homes."

WHERE TAXATION STRIKES

The tragedy of taxation was the ultimate incidence of it. As a rule the strong were able to throw it upon the weak. The wealthy could bear it because they could find in some way to pass it on to those less able to meet it. In the final analysis, then, taxation fell upon those least able to pay it.

With respect to tariffs and the curtailment of trade, Mr. King said the effect has been unemployment, with business getting less and less for railways, and the same with trade. He asked what was the basic thing necessary to start things going.

TRADE IS BASIS

"It all comes down to the question of trade," Mr. King went on. "Somewhere it comes to the matter of trade, that is the fundamental basis of anything that is going to effect the situation in our own country for the better.

"We of the Liberal party attach more importance to policies that are going to revive trade than to anything else."

Mr. King declared that unless something was accomplished in the way of improving Canada's trade during the next five years, then there was little hope of conditions becoming better.

Someone in the audience interjected that there was no hope for improvement.

Mr. King replied that "at last we have got to the point in this country when a man in a large audience such

you," said Mr. King. "First let me recall that in 1930 we said Great Britain offered Canada the largest market and we believed that market could be secured not by raising tariffs against Britain, but by lowering them. Don't forget that Mr. Bennett in 1930 tried to force Britain into protectionist policies before he would deal with them and for two years, until the Ottawa Conference in 1932, the proposed trade treaties were in abeyance."

Then at the 1932 conference Premier Stanley Baldwin made a very considered statement, in which he favored the lowering rather than the raising of tariffs; namely preferences for British countries rather than new tariffs against foreign countries, as the best method of furthering empire trade.

"That is exactly what the Liberal policy was when we went out of office," declared Mr. King.

CAN NOT GO ON RAISING TARIFFS

"It is the line we say must be followed now if we are to recover our trade and increase our business in the empire markets. We certainly can't hope to go on raising tariffs."

In view of the fact a new empire conference would be held next year, the attitude of the new Canadian government upon this question was a vital matter on which the people must vote, said the Liberal leader.

There seemed little hope of betterment if the Conservative policy was followed, but a Liberal administration can go to Mr. Baldwin and say, we thought as you did in 1930 and "we thought as you did in 1930 and lowering of tariffs and the exercise of preferences to the empire countries is the best way to promote this flow of trade."

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Mr. King pointed out that Britain had set out to gain trade, but had not done so by seeking to blast her way into markets. Rather, Britain had set about by sending out her envoys to persuade other countries and to make agreements. He read long lists of countries with which Britain had completed trade agreements, covering every part of the world. He asked why it was that Canada was not following a similar policy. He said there was also the opportunity to make a trade agreement with the United States, whose willingness to enter into trade agreements was exemplified by agreements with seven countries entered into by the United States since June 12, 1934.

"If in 1930, when Mr. Bennett went over to London, he had left the tariff where it was instead of raising it, I venture to say the whole course of the trade of the world would be different from what it is to-day," Mr King went on.

He turned to the Bennett agreements to point out it was there provided that the tariff could not be lowered under a certain level. He challenged Mr. Bennett's right to do this as it was binding the government in the future in the matter of taxation. He asked why Mr. Bennett had specified this and answered that it was "in order that certain privileged interests might be served in this country."

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Just before departing from the subject of trade, Mr. King said he would refer to the Japanese question, on which he had been criticized by Mr. Bennett.

"How about work and wages?" asked a heckler.

"Let me tell you that when we can get our trade flowing normally you'll get all the work you need and the wages you should be paid," retorted Mr. King.

JAPANESE SITUATION

He then went in detail into the trade deadlock with Japan and his own statement, which the Premier had attacked.

On August 5 last, he said, Japan had clapped on its 50 per cent surtax against ten important Canadian items, and Canada had replied the same day with a 33 1-3 surtax against all Japanese products, completely blocking the trade between the two countries.

WAS VERY CAREFUL

"Up to that time I had not said a single word about Japanese and Canadian trade. How, then, can I be held responsible for the surtax placed by Japan against Canada and for the consequent loss of trade?

"As a matter of fact I very carefully refrained from making any comment. We knew Japan and Canada had been negotiating on this subject for the last two years, and I specifically asked my colleagues in the Liberal caucus not to bring up the subject in the House while the negotiations were proceeding.

"It was the same in regard to the negotiations with the United States. I wouldn't even discuss that here to-night. If I did, although the last letter on the subject, as recently published by the government, was written nearly a year ago, then Mr. Bennett would say to-morrow that an agreement would have been signed

Mr. King continued. "Mr. Bennett started out by talking about blasting his way into the markets of the countries of the world. Now he is out saying what kind of a country he thinks Japan is. Japan is our fourth best customer and for many years we have been selling more to Japan than we have been buying from her. Mr. Bennett has carried on negotiations in the spirit of economic warfare."

Mr. King went on to point out how Canada was losing the Japanese market to other countries, chiefly the United States, and quoted the trend in lumber exports from this coast during the last few months. This market may be very hard for us to get back. He said Japan had been able to solve its trade difficulties with India and the United States.

"The government that should be entrusted with making trade agreements is the government that believes in international trade," Mr. King continued. "Mr. Bennett believes in economic isolation.

"I ask the working man in this country if you have found work more plentiful and wages higher in the last five years during which you have had more tariffs than ever before?"

Mr. King declared the tariff under Mr. Bennett had been for the benefit of certain interests rather than in the interests of workers and consumers.

"The Liberal party is the only party that believes that trade is essential, and if we are returned to power we will make the one endeavor to effect trade agreements with every possible country," he went on.

Examining the platforms of the various parties, he found no such policy in the platform of the Conservatives, the C.C.F., the Social Credit or the latest party—the National Government party "which as yet has no leader or programme."

"RIGHT METHODS NEEDED"

"It is not so much the right measures as right methods that we are looking for now. We need a new attitude, a government which will deal in trade matters with other countries just as we expect them to deal with us. Mr. Bennett's method of blasting has not worked."

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Mr. King said one of his first acts, if elected, would be to call together the premiers of the various provinces at a conference, where a united front would be presented to the problems of the day. They could sit down like one big family around a single table, and all matters of jurisdiction and constitutionality could be settled, putting an end to the difficulties of the different governments not being able to do what they wanted.

"I think it is a great thing that we can count on this co-operation," he declared.

INTRODUCTION BY PREMIER PATTULLO

Premier Pattullo introduced Mr. Mackenzie King, saying that Mr. King had given a lifetime of service to Canada, having twice been Prime Minister. He said he had known Mr. King for nearly half a century. His own father in Ontario had spoken of the King family, and had even predicted that the young Mackenzie King would one day be Prime Minister of Canada.

"We are to-day at the most critical period in the history of Canada," Mr. Pattullo said. "I do not need to introduce Mr. Mackenzie King to this audience, as he is the whole of Canada."

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Liberal Chieftain Given Enthusiastic Reception; Great Audience Friendly

HIGHLIGHTS OF KING'S SPEECH

"It is not the fist of a pugilist that Canada needs, but the hand of a physician."

* * *

"I have often asked myself whether, if I had suffered as I know some of our people have suffered in the last five years, I would listen to platitudes from any platform speaker."

* * *

"The utmost co-operation of all governments is needed to solve our problems. As Liberal leader I feel I can assure this co-operation."

* * *

"When we get our trade back to normal you will get all the work you need at wages you should get."

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* * *

"All our public and semi-public bodies were brought together in time of war to mobilize the energy of the nation. Surely our needs are worthy of the same attention now."

Have Bennett Tariffs Created More Jobs Or Wages For Workers? He Asks

More Unemployed Now Than Before

Bennett Jacked Up Canadian Rates Before Offering Empire "Concessions"

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal chieftain, delivered his first British Columbia address in the current national campaign, at the Royal Victoria Theatre yesterday evening.

Victoria turned out to hear him in numbers that exceeded those last Saturday evening for the meeting of Premier Bennett.

Besides being tremendous in volume, the reception accorded the Liberal leader was friendly and enthusiastic.

Although the meeting did not open until 8 o'clock, every seat in the theatre was taken a few minutes after 7 o'clock, when the doors opened. By 6.30 o'clock there had been outside the theatre a queue nearly a block long, waiting for the opening of the doors. After the house was full and the doors closed, thousands kept arriving outside only to find disappointment. Accommodation had been found for 1,700 persons in the theatre.

BEST IN PROVINCE

To the surprise of many who had anticipations after the Bennett affair a week ago, the meeting yesterday evening was quiet and orderly—described by outside newspapermen as the most orderly major political gathering in British Columbia in weeks. There was an entire absence of the storm and strife, the hysterics and bitterness between audience and platform, the almost savage outbreaks, the trumpeting, insinuations and threats, that had marked the Bennett meetings here and in Vancouver a week ago.

Mr. King spoke for an hour and twenty minutes, following short addresses from C. J. McDowell, Liberal candidate here, and from Byron Johnson, M.P.P.

B.C. Nicholas presided.

Premier Pattullo introduced Mr. King.

Providing a notable contrast with the heroics of a week ago, Mr. King spoke without personal attacks or insinuations. He was dispassionate and calm in his approach to the critical problems of the country.

He devoted most of his address to the trade problem, including that of the Bennett empire trade agreements and the loss of the lucrative Japanese business to Canada.

"Trade is the basic thing necessary to start things going in Canada," Mr. King said.

THE ERROR

The error in the Bennett dealings was that Mr. Bennett raised his tariffs before entering upon the agreements, instead of lowering them as he had been advised to by Mr. Baldwin and other British leaders, Mr. King said.

As to the Ottawa agreements being responsible for the increase in trade with the empire, Mr. King pointed to the fact that Canada's trade with the United States during the same period has increased even more.

He asked the workingmen of Canada whether the higher tariffs introduced by Mr. Bennett after 1930 had done them any good, increased their wages or provided more employment. Unemployment in Canada, which was around 100,000 before, had grown to 500,000 since Mr. Bennett increased his tariffs.

Mr. King, in speaking of his campaign during the last several weeks, said he was impressed with the responsibility that rested on the shoulders of anyone who was charged with the government of Canada during the next few years. He said his duty was not to place before the people policies of his own making, but policies that had been carefully thought out by many men and women as a result of their experience in the past.

(Turn to Page 6, Col. 3)

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Trade Revival First Essential, Says King

(Continued from Page 1)

"The problems of Canada to-day, I believe, are such that they can not be settled by any one government, but by the co-operation of all governments," he went on. He said there had been so much overlapping that the whole condition had become uncertain, referring to the volume of legislation of various kinds that had been put through.

ALL LIBERAL

He said that wherever he had gone in this campaign, he had had the hand of welcome extended to him by the Premier of the province in which he was speaking. He specified all these provinces and their Liberal leaders from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island on the Atlantic Coast, through central Canada to the west, except in Alberta, where he spoke in Edmonton. It was the only province in which there was not a Liberal administration in power. He told of calling on Premier Aberhart and his cabinet, and spoke of co-operation in the great experiment the ptople of Alberta were undertaking.

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"Not only is the co-operation of Mr. Pattullo symbolized by his presence and his words, but should a Liberal administration be returned at Ottawa you will find us all getting together to work out the problems of our country."

Mr. King said that coming west he had read of the disturbances at political meetings and the general stress of feeling on the part of the audiences.

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The tragedy of taxation was the ultimate incidence of it. As a rule the strong were able to throw it upon the weak. The wealthy could bear it because they could find in some way to pass it on to those less able to

as this can cry out that there is no hope.

"I come not to tell you that you have got to plan for scarcity as Mr. Bennett does. First he did it by seeking to limit production, then to restrict trade by tariffs and now he says we have got to cut off work itself —that there is no hope beyond sixty. I say there is no necessity at all for such a verdict of no hope.

THE EFFECT OF INCREASED TRADE

"Our hope lies in once again reviving trade. I think you'll agree if we once get goods flowing backward and forward we will see the railways, commercial houses, retail business and professional men—all those who depend on commercial life—beginning to prosper."

"Yes, but how will it be done?" asked an interrupter.

"That's just what I'm going to tell you," said Mr. King. "First let me recall that in 1930 we said Great Britain offered Canada the largest market and we believed that market could be secured not by raising tariffs against Britain, but by lowering them. Don't forget that Mr. Bennett in 1930 tried to force Britain into protectionist policies before he would deal with them and for two years, until the Ottawa Conference in 1932, the proposed trade treaties were in abeyance."

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JAPANESE SITUATION

He then went in detail into the trade deadlock with Japan and his next week if Mr. King had kept quiet in Victoria.

"I have even refrained from calling upon the new Japanese minister and the new United States minister to Canada until after the election for fear of any misinterpretation Mr. Bennett may have put upon it.

"Well, then, it was not until August 13 that I did refer to the Japanese matter. I did so then because the whole matter had been made public by that time, and at Woodstock I said: 'Japan was buying four times as much from us as we are buying from it, and yet the government is prepared to fight rather than deal in goodwill. . . . The Liberal Party lays emphasis on trade as the basis of all its policies.

ECONOMIC WARFARE

"I don't know what is going to become of the trade of this country if other countries are dealt with as Mr. Bennett has dealt with Japan," Mr. King continued. "Mr. Bennett started out by talking about blasting his way into the markets of the countries of the world. Now he is out saying what kind of a country he thinks Japan is. Japan is our fourth best customer and for many years we have been selling more to Japan than we have been buying from her. Mr. Bennett has carried on negotiations in the spirit of economic warfare."

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MOBILIZE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

Before closing Mr. King referred to his proposals for dealing with unemployment, stressing that a co-ordinated effort must be made by all governments, all organizations and all individuals to meet this situation as an emergency, just as the war challenge had been accepted.

Such groupsh as the labor union, the manufacturers' association, the railways, the churches, the Salvation Army, the Red Cross and others had not been called in to assist in solving unemployment.

"All these bodies were brought together in the time of war to mobilize the energy of the nation in undertaking a great struggle. Surely our needs to-day are worthy of the same attention," he said.

This is our great emergent problem, and will receive our prime consideration, and while dealing with it from an emergency standpoint by the co-ordinated effort of all our people, not, mind you, relieving the government of any responsibility, there will be also the long range policy to provide jobs by more trade, more trade and still more trade.

"We feel that, as when we were in office before, we can lift this country out of the depression up to a period of prosperity such, possibly, as we have never known before."

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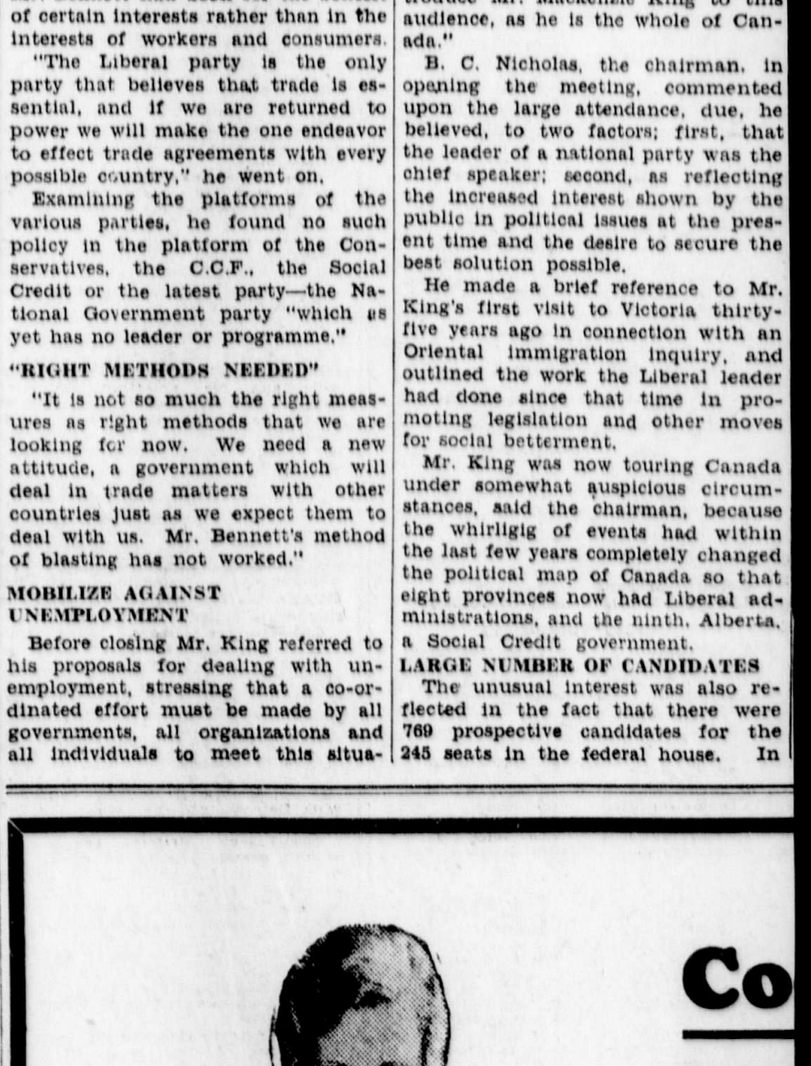
"We admire their public spirit," he said "and personally I admire their courage, because, if elected, they will leave our balmy climate for several months of the year to face the rigors of Eastern Canadian weather."

In conclusion Mr. Nicholas appealed for fair play for the speakers from the audience.

"You hold all the cards," he said. "Everyone is entitled to his views of the political questions of the day, and after you have heard the speakers tonight it is in your hands to decide, at the polls, whether you agree with them or not."

Those on the platform, in addition to Mr. King and the chairman, were: Premier Pattullo, Senator J. H. King, Hon. John Hart, Hon. Gordon Sloan, Hon. A. Wells Gray, Hon. G M. Weir, Hon. K. C. MacDonald, Hon. George S. Pearson, Byron Johnson, M.P.P., C. J. McDowell and W. H. Kinsman.



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He said that wherever he had gone in this campaign, he had had the hand of welcome extended to him by the Premier of the province in which he was speaking. He specified all these provinces and their Liberal leaders from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island on the Atlantic Coast, through central Canada to the west, except in Alberta, where he spoke in Edmonton. It was the only province in which there was not a Liberal administration in power. He told of calling on Premier Aberhart and his cabinet, and spoke of co-operation in the great experiment the ptople of Alberta were undertaking.

Mr. King spoke of his appreciation of the welcome extended to him in British Columbia by Premier Pattullo.

"Not only is the co-operation of Mr. Pattullo symbolized by his presence and his words, but should a Liberal administration be returned at Ottawa you will find us all getting together to work out the problems of our country."

Mr. King said that coming west he had read of the disturbances at political meetings and the general stress of feeling on the part of the audiences.

PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED

"I wondered that if I had suffered the way some men have suffered during the last few years whether I could sit quiet in public meetings without breaking out in resentment," Mr. King went on. "I think some of them have some burning note in their being that won't be subsided."

"Our country and individuals in our country have gone through a period of great distress. What is needed on the part of a political leader to-day is not the fist of the pugilist, but the hand of the physician. I have come to western Canada not to raise antagonisms, but to bring something that will heal our wounds and be a balm—not to increasing contention and suffering."

LONG EXPERIENCE OF PROBLEMS

"I come out to this coast not to fight my opponents, but as one who has made a long study of our problems and conditions," said Mr. King; "one who has been obliged, as leader of a great national party, to analyze these things and discuss them in Parliament, and who feels he can offer a solution."

In 1930 the Liberal administration had recognized the nationalistic tendencies of other countries, and had foreseen and urged the need of security within Canada and in its trade. That was why the Dunning budget was formulated. It laid down the principle of trading with those who would trade with us."

Naturally the great British market was the main hope of Canada at that time, and the Dunning budget had been very favorably received in England.

But after the 1930 election Premier Bennett, faced with depressed times, said the only way to meet the nationalistic policies was by using the same policies to combat them, although he had said these policies were wrong.

FIVE YEARS PROVED MISTAKE

"Mr. Bennett started with the idea of making Canada an economic unit —to make it self-sufficing. I think he was perfectly sincere in believing his policies would bring this about. But the last five years have proved he was mistaken. What amazes me is that he still thinks those policies will work out and asks for another five years in which to promote them.

"I come to you as I did in 1930 and suggest a change in policy as the proper solution."

One of the results of the Bennett policies had been an increase in unemployment from 100,000 to 500,000, according to official figures. And the 500,000 did not represent all of them, because many others were employed on state works, and state financed undertakings.

"We can't keep going into the public treasury indefinitely to provide employment. It all has to be paid for in taxes of some kind. It is all an additional burden upon our people and our homes."

WHERE TAXATION STRIKES

The tragedy of taxation was the ultimate incidence of it. As a rule the strong were able to throw it upon the weak. The wealthy could bear it because they could find in some way to pass it on to those less able to meet it. In the final analysis, then, taxation fell upon those least able to pay it.

With respect to tariffs and the curtailment of trade, Mr. King said the effect has been unemployment, with business getting less and less for railways, and the same with trade. He asked what was the basic thing necessary to start things going.

TRADE IS BASIS

"It all comes down to the question of trade," Mr. King went on. "Somewhere it comes to the matter of trade, that is the fundamental basis of anything that is going to effect the situation in our own country for the better.

"We of the Liberal party attach more importance to policies that are going to revive trade than to anything else."

Mr. King declared that unless something was accomplished in the way of improving Canada's trade during the next five years, then there was little hope of conditions becoming better.

Someone in the audience interjected that there was no hope for improvement.

Mr. King replied that "at last we have got to the point in this country when a man in a large audience such to prosper."

"Yes, but how will it be done?" asked an interrupter.

"That's just what I'm going to tell you," said Mr. King. "First let me recall that in 1930 we said Great Britain offered Canada the largest market and we believed that market could be secured not by raising tariffs against Britain, but by lowering them. Don't forget that Mr. Bennett in 1930 tried to force Britain into protectionist policies before he would deal with them and for two years, until the Ottawa Conference in 1932, the proposed trade treaties were in abeyance."

Then at the 1932 conference Premier Stanley Baldwin made a very considered statement, in which he favored the lowering rather than the raising of tariffs; namely preferences for British countries rather than new tariffs against foreign countries, as the best method of furthering empire trade.

"That is exactly what the Liberal policy was when we went out of office," declared Mr. King.

CAN NOT GO ON RAISING TARIFFS

"It is the line we say must be followed now if we are to recover our trade and increase our business in the empire markets. We certainly can't hope to go on raising tariffs."

In view of the fact a new empire conference would be held next year, the attitude of the new Canadian government upon this question was a vital matter on which the people must vote, said the Liberal leader.

There seemed little hope of betterment if the Conservative policy was followed, but a Liberal administration can go to Mr. Baldwin and say, we thought as you did in 1930 and "we thought as you did in 1930 and lowering of tariffs and the exercise of preferences to the empire countries is the best way to promote this flow of trade."

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Mr. King pointed out that Britain had set out to gain trade, but had not done so by seeking to blast her way into markets. Rather, Britain had set about by sending out her envoys to persuade other countries and to make agreements. He read long lists of countries with which Britain had completed trade agreements, covering every part of the world. He asked why it was that Canada was not following a similar policy. He said there was also the opportunity to make a trade agreement with the United States, whose willingness to enter into trade agreements was exemplified by agreements with seven countries entered into by the United States since June 12, 1934.

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BENNETT'S CLAIM DISPUTED

Mr. Bennett claimed that increases in Canada's trade with Great Britain were due to the Ottawa treaties, but, said Mr. King, the Canadian trade with the United States had increased in larger proportion during the same period. There was a general increase in world trade in that time. The gold content of paper money has been lowered, and there were other factors.

Just before departing from the subject of trade, Mr. King said he would refer to the Japanese question, on which he had been criticized by Mr. Bennett.

"How about work and wages?" asked a heckler.

"Let me tell you that when we can get our trade flowing normally you'll get all the work you need and the wages you should be paid," retorted Mr. King.

JAPANESE SITUATION

He then went in detail into the trade deadlock with Japan and his own statement, which the Premier had attacked.

On August 5 last, he said, Japan had clapped on its 50 per cent surtax against ten important Canadian items, and Canada had replied the same day with a 33 1-3 surtax against all Japanese products, completely blocking the trade between the two countries.

WAS VERY CAREFUL

"Up to that time I had not said a single word about Japanese and Canadian trade. How, then, can I be held responsible for the surtax placed by Japan against Canada and for the consequent loss of trade?

"As a matter of fact I very carefully refrained from making any comment. We knew Japan and Canada had been negotiating on this subject for the last two years, and I specifically asked my colleagues in the Liberal caucus not to bring up the subject in the House while the negotiations were proceeding.

"It was the same in regard to the negotiations with the United States. I wouldn't even discuss that here tonight. If I did, although the last letter on the subject, as recently published by the government, was written nearly a year ago, then Mr. Bennett would say to-morrow that an agreement would have been signed

ECONOMIC WARFARE

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"The government that should be entrusted with making trade agreements is the government that believes in international trade," Mr. King continued. "Mr. Bennett believes in economic isolation.

"I ask the working man in this country if you have found work more plentiful and wages higher in the last five years during which you have had more tariffs than ever before?"

Mr. King declared the tariff under Mr. Bennett had been for the benefit of certain interests rather than in the interests of workers and consumers.

"The Liberal party is the only party that believes that trade is essential, and if we are returned to power we will make the one endeavor to effect trade agreements with every possible country," he went on.

Examining the platforms of the various parties, he found no such policy in the platform of the Conservatives, the C.C.F., the Social Credit or the latest party—the National Government party "which as yet has no leader or programme."

"RIGHT METHODS NEEDED"

"It is not so much the right measures as right methods that we are looking for now. We need a new attitude, a government which will deal in trade matters with other countries just as we expect them to deal with us. Mr. Bennett's method of blasting has not worked."

MOBILIZE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

Before closing Mr. King referred to his proposals for dealing with unemployment, stressing that a co-ordinated effort must be made by all governments, all organizations and all individuals to meet this situation there will be also the long range policy to provide jobs by more trade, more trade and still more trade.

"We feel that, as when we were in office before, we can lift this country out of the depression up to a period of prosperity such, possibly, as we have never known before."

Mr. King said one of his first acts, if elected, would be to call together the premiers of the various provinces at a conference, where a united front would be presented to the problems of the day. They could sit down like one big family around a single table, and all matters of jurisdiction and constitutionality could be settled, putting an end to the difficulties of the different governments not being able to do what they wanted.

"I think it is a great thing that we can count on this co-operation," he declared.

INTRODUCTION BY PREMIER PATTULLO

Premier Pattullo introduced Mr. Mackenzie King, saying that Mr. King had given a lifetime of service to Canada, having twice been Prime Minister. He said he had known Mr. King for nearly half a century. His own father in Ontario had spoken of the King family, and had even predicted that the young Mackenzie King would one day be Prime Minister of Canada.

"We are to-day at the most critical period in the history of Canada," Mr. Pattullo said. "I do not need to introduce Mr. Mackenzie King to this audience, as he is the whole of Canada."

B. C. Nicholas, the chairman, in opening the meeting, commented upon the large attendance, due, he believed, to two factors; first, that the leader of a national party was the chief speaker; second, as reflecting the increased interest shown by the public in political issues at the present time and the desire to secure the best solution possible.

He made a brief reference to Mr. King's first visit to Victoria thirty-five years ago in connection with an Oriental immigration inquiry, and outlined the work the Liberal leader had done since that time in promoting legislation and other moves for social betterment.

Mr. King was now touring Canada under somewhat auspicious circumstances, said the chairman, because the whirligig of events had within the last few years completely changed the political map of Canada so that eight provinces now had Liberal administrations, and the ninth, Alberta, a Social Credit government.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF KING'S SPEECH

"It is not the fist of a pugilist that Canada needs, but the hand of a physician."

* * *

"I have often asked myself whether, if I had suffered as I know some of our people have suffered in the last five years, I would listen to platitudes from any platform speaker."

* * *

"The utmost co-operation of all governments is needed to solve our problems. As Liberal leader I feel I can assure this co-operation."

* * *

"When we get our trade back to normal you will get all the work you need at wages you should get."

* * *

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* * *

"It is not the measures so much as the methods that must be changed. We need a government with a new attitude. Mr. Bennett's method of blasting has not worked."

* * *

"All our public and semi-public bodies were brought together in time of war to mobilize the energy of the nation. Surely our needs are worthy of the same attention now."

Have Bennett Tariffs Created More Jobs Or Wages For Workers? He Asks

More Unemployed Now Than Before

Bennett Jacked Up Canadian Rates Before Offering Empire "Concessions"

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal chieftain, delivered his first British Columbia address in the current national campaign, at the Royal Victoria Theatre yesterday evening.

Victoria turned out to hear him in numbers that exceeded those last Saturday evening for the meeting of Premier Bennett.

Besides being tremendous in volume, the reception accorded the Liberal leader was friendly and enthusiastic.

Although the meeting did not open until 8 o'clock, every seat in the theatre was taken a few minutes after 7 o'clock, when the doors opened. By 6.30 o'clock there had been outside the theatre a queue nearly a block long, waiting for the opening of the doors. After the house was full and the doors closed, thousands kept arriving outside only to find disappointment. Accommodation had been found for 1,700 persons in the theatre.

BEST IN PROVINCE

To the surprise of many who had anticipations after the Bennett affair a week ago, the meeting yesterday evening was quiet and orderly—described by outside newspapermen as the most orderly major political gathering in British Columbia in weeks. There was an entire absence of the storm and strife, the hysterics and bitterness between audience and platform, the almost savage outbreaks, the trumpeting, insinuations and threats, that had marked the Bennett meetings here and in Vancouver a week ago.

Mr. King spoke for an hour and twenty minutes, following short addresses from C. J. McDowell, Liberal candidate here, and from Byron Johnson, M.P.P.

B.C. Nicholas presided.

Premier Pattullo introduced Mr. King.

Providing a notable contrast with the heroics of a week ago, Mr. King spoke without personal attacks or insinuations. He was dispassionate and calm in his approach to the critical problems of the country.

He devoted most of his address to the trade problem, including that of the Bennett empire trade agreements and the loss of the lucrative Japanese business to Canada.

"Trade is the basic thing necessary to start things going in Canada," Mr. King said.

THE ERROR

The error in the Bennett dealings was that Mr. Bennett raised his tariffs before entering upon the agreements, instead of lowering them as he had been advised to by Mr. Baldwin and other British leaders, Mr. King said.

As to the Ottawa agreements being responsible for the increase in trade with the empire, Mr. King pointed to the fact that Canada's trade with the United States during the same period has increased even more.

He asked the workingmen of Canada whether the higher tariffs introduced by Mr. Bennett after 1930 had done them any good, increased their wages or provided more employment. Unemployment in Canada, which was around 100,000 before, had grown to 500,000 since Mr. Bennett increased his tariffs.

Mr. King, in speaking of his campaign during the last several weeks, said he was impressed with the responsibility that rested on the shoulders of anyone who was charged with the government of Canada during the next few years. He said his duty was not to place before the people policies of his own making, but policies that had been carefully thought out by many men and women as a result of their experience in the past.

(Turn to Page 6, Col. 3)

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Victoria Daily Times.

Date September 28th 1935.

Subject

D24890

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1935

Trade Revival First Essential, Says King

(Continued from Page 1)

"The problems of Canada to-day, I believe, are such that they can not be settled by any one government, but by the co-operation of all governments," he went on. He said there had been so much overlapping that the whole condition had become uncertain, referring to the volume of legislation of various kinds that had been put through.

ALL LIBERAL

He said that wherever he had gone in this campaign, he had had the hand of welcome extended to him by the Premier of the province in which he was speaking. He specified all these provinces and their Liberal leaders from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island on the Atlantic Coast, through central Canada to the west, except in Alberta, where he spoke in Edmonton. It was the only province in which there was not a Liberal administration in power. He told of calling on Premier Aberhart and his cabinet, and spoke of co-operation in the great experiment the ptople of Alberta were undertaking.

Mr. King spoke of his appreciation of the welcome extended to him in British Columbia by Premier Pattullo.

"Not only is the co-operation of Mr. Pattullo symbolized by his presence and his words, but should a Liberal administration be returned at Ottawa you will find us all getting together to work out the problems of our country."

Mr. King said that coming west he had read of the disturbances at political meetings and the general stress of feeling on the part of the audiences.

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One of the results of the Bennett policies had been an increase in unemployment from 100,000 to 500,000, according to official figures. And the 500,000 did not represent all of them, because many others were employed on state works, and state financed undertakings as this can cry out that there is no hope.

"I come not to tell you that you have got to plan for scarcity as Mr. Bennett does. First he did it by seeking to limit production, then to restrict trade by tariffs and now he says we have got to cut off work itself—that there is no hope beyond sixty. I say there is no necessity at all for such a verdict of no hope.

THE EFFECT OF INCREASED TRADE

"Our hope lies in once again reviving trade. I think you'll agree if we once get goods flowing backward and forward we will see the railways, commercial houses, retail business and professional men—all those who depend on commercial life—beginning to prosper."

"Yes, but how will it be done?" asked an interrupter.

"That's just what I'm going to tell you," said Mr. King. "First let me recall that in 1930 we said Great Britain offered Canada the largest market and we believed that market could be secured not by raising tariffs against Britain, but by lowering them. Don't forget that Mr. Bennett in 1930 tried to force Britain into protectionist policies before he would deal with them and for two years, until the Ottawa Conference in 1932, the proposed trade treaties were in abeyance."

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Just before departing from the subject of trade, Mr. King said he would next week if Mr. King had kept quiet in Victoria.

"I have even refrained from calling upon the new Japanese minister and the new United States minister to Canada until after the election for fear of any misinterpretation Mr. Bennett may have put upon it.

"Well, then, it was not until August 13 that I did refer to the Japanese matter. I did so then because the whole matter had been made public by that time, and at Woodstock I said: 'Japan was buying four times as much from us as we are buying from it, and yet the government is prepared to fight rather than deal in goodwill. . . . The Liberal Party lays emphasis on trade as the basis of all its policies.

ECONOMIC WARFARE

"I don't know what is going to become of the trade of this country if other countries are dealt with as Mr. Bennett has dealt with Japan," Mr. King continued. "Mr. Bennett started out by talking about blasting his way into the markets of the countries of the world. Now he is out saying what kind of a country he thinks Japan is. Japan is our fourth best customer and for many years we have been selling more to Japan than we have been buying from her. Mr. Bennett has carried on negotiations in the spirit of economic warfare."

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MOBILIZE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

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Such groupsh as the labor union, the manufacturers' association, the railways, the churches, the Salvation Army, the Red Cross and others had not been called in to assist in solving unemployment.

"All these bodies were brought together in the time of war to mobilize the energy of the nation in undertaking a great struggle. Surely our needs to-day are worthy of the same attention," he said.

This is our great emergent problem, and will receive our prime consideration, and while dealing with it from an emergency standpoint by the co-ordinated effort of all our people, not, mind you, relieving the government of any responsibility, there will be also the long range policy to provide jobs by more trade, more trade and still more trade.

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LARGE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES

The unusual interest was also reflected in the fact that there were 769 prospective candidates for the 245 seats in the federal house. In British Columbia alone there we sixty-four candidates.

"We admire their public spirit," h said "and personally I admire the courage, because, if elected, they wi leave our balmy climate for severa months of the year to face the rigor of Eastern Canadian weather."

In conclusion Mr. Nicholas ap pealed for fair play for the speaker from the audience.

"You hold all the cards," he said "Everyone is entitled to his views o the political questions of the day, and after you have heard the speakers to-night it is in your hands to decide, at the polls, whether you agree with them or not."

Those on the platform, in addition to Mr. King and the chairman, were: Premier Pattullo, Senator J. H. King, Hon. John Hart, Hon. Gordon Sloan, Hon. A. Wells Gray, Hon. G M. Weir, Hon. K. C. MacDonald, Hon. George S. Pearson, Byron Johnson, M.P.P., C. J. McDowell and W. H. Kinsman.

United Presbyterial Executive Is Busy

The Victoria United Presbyterial executive met yesterday afternoon at the First United Church, Mrs. W. J. Graham, president, in the chair. Mrs. J. Hood led in the devotional period and gave a very inspiring address. This was followed by prayer.

Mrs. Graham reported that during the past few weeks a number of missionaries had passed through Victoria on their way to mission fields in Japan, China and India. A number of Victoria W.M.S. members met their ship and filled their cabins with flowers and wished them God-speed. Miss Grace Baker also told of the departure of Miss Anna Nakabayashi who has lived at the Oriental home here in Victoria for a number of years and had been an outstanding pupil and great favorite, who was leaving to-day to make her home in Japan.

Mrs. Shaw, treasurer, gave an encouraging report showing the money received for the half year in keeping with last year.

Mrs Fields read a letter from Mrs. Crowe, past Dominion president of Guelph, Ont., thanking the Victoria Presbyterial for a gift of lavender.

Miss Harte, supply secretary, asked for Christmas gifts for children of the mission stations, also a warm quilt would be sent to a family in the Peace River district. Mrs. F. Laing asked that those who had bulbs to spare phone her so she could send them to families in the Peace River. Also another mission wanted Sunday school papers.

The Wilkinson Road W.M.S. invited the members of the presbyterial to meet with them on Tuesday at 2 o'clock when they would celebrate their tenth anniversary since union

King's Daughters — The King's Daughters district meeting will be held on Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at the headquarters, Hibben Building.

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1 of/de

in this campaign, he had had the hand of welcome extended to him by the Premier of the province in which he was speaking. He specified all these provinces and their Liberal leaders from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island on the Atlantic Coast, through central Canada to the west, except in Alberta, where he spoke in Edmonton. It was the only province in which there was not a Liberal administration in power. He told of calling on Premier Aberhart and his cabinet, and spoke of co-operation in the great experiment the ptople of Alberta were undertaking.

Mr. King spoke of his appreciation of the welcome extended to him in British Columbia by Premier Pattullo.

"Not only is the co-operation of Mr. Pattullo symbolized by his presence and his words, but should a Liberal administration be returned at Ottawa you will find us all getting together to work out the problems of our country."

Mr. King said that coming west he had read of the disturbances at political meetings and the general stress of feeling on the part of the audiences.

PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED

"I wondered that if I had suffered the way some men have suffered during the last few years whether I could sit quiet in public meetings without breaking out in resentment," Mr. King went on. "I think some of them have some burning note in their being that won't be subsided."

"Our country and individuals in our country have gone through a period of great distress. What is needed on the part of a political leader to-day is not the fist of the pugilist, but the hand of the physician. I have come to western Canada not to raise antagonisms, but to bring something that will heal our wounds and be a balm—not to increasing contention and suffering."

LONG EXPERIENCE OF PROBLEMS

"I come out to this coast not to fight my opponents, but as one who has made a long study of our problems and conditions," said Mr. King; "one who has been obliged, as leader of a great national party, to analyze these things and discuss them in Parliament, and who feels he can offer a solution."

In 1930 the Liberal administration had recognized the nationalistic tendencies of other countries, and had foreseen and urged the need of security within Canada and in its trade. That was why the Dunning budget was formulated. It laid down the principle of trading with those who would trade with us."

Naturally the great British market was the main hope of Canada at that time, and the Dunning budget had been very favorably received in England.

But after the 1930 election Premier Bennett, faced with depressed times, said the only way to meet the nationalistic policies was by using the same policies to combat them, although he had said these policies were wrong.

FIVE YEARS PROVED MISTAKE

"Mr. Bennett started with the idea of making Canada an economic unit—to make it self-sufficing. I think he was perfectly sincere in believing his policies would bring this about. But the last five years have proved he was mistaken. What amazes me is that he still thinks those policies will work out and asks for another five years in which to promote them.

"I come to you as I did in 1930 and suggest a change in policy as the proper solution."

One of the results of the Bennett policies had been an increase in unemployment from 100,000 to 500,000, according to official figures. And the 500,000 did not represent all of them, because many others were employed on state works, and state financed undertakings.

"We can't keep going into the public treasury indefinitely to provide employment. It all has to be paid for in taxes of some kind. It is all an additional burden upon our people and our homes."

WHERE TAXATION STRIKES

The tragedy of taxation was the ultimate incidence of it. As a rule the strong were able to throw it upon the weak. The wealthy could bear it because they could find in some way to pass it on to those less able to meet it. In the final analysis, then, taxation fell upon those least able to pay it.

With respect to tariffs and the curtailment of trade, Mr. King said the effect has been unemployment, with business getting less and less for railways, and the same with trade. He asked what was the basic thing necessary to start things going.

TRADE IS BASIS

"It all comes down to the question of trade," Mr. King went on. "Somewhere it comes to the matter of trade, that is the fundamental basis of anything that is going to effect the situation in our own country for the better.

"We of the Liberal party attach more importance to policies that are going to revive trade than to anything else."

Mr. King declared that unless something was accomplished in the way of improving Canada's trade during the next five years, then there was little hope of conditions becoming better.

Someone in the audience interjected that there was no hope for improvement.

Mr. King replied that "at last we have got to the point in this country when a man in a large audience such as this is afraid to say there is any hope."

"Yes, but how will it be done?" asked an interrupter.

"That's just what I'm going to tell you," said Mr. King. "First let me recall that in 1930 we said Great Britain offered Canada the largest market and we believed that market could be secured not by raising tariffs against Britain, but by lowering them. Don't forget that Mr. Bennett in 1930 tried to force Britain into protectionist policies before he would deal with them and for two years, until the Ottawa Conference in 1932, the proposed trade treaties were in abeyance."

Then at the 1932 conference Premier Stanley Baldwin made a very considered statement, in which he favored the lowering rather than the raising of tariffs; namely preferences for British countries rather than new tariffs against foreign countries, as the best method of furthering empire trade.

"That is exactly what the Liberal policy was when we went out of office," declared Mr. King.

CAN NOT GO ON RAISING TARIFFS

"It is the line we say must be followed now if we are to recover our trade and increase our business in the empire markets. We certainly can't hope to go on raising tariffs."

In view of the fact a new empire conference would be held next year, the attitude of the new Canadian government upon this question was a vital matter on which the people must vote, said the Liberal leader.

There seemed little hope of betterment if the Conservative policy was followed, but a Liberal administration can go to Mr. Baldwin and say, we thought as you did in 1930 and "we thought as you did in 1930 and lowering of tariffs and the exercise of preferences to the empire countries is the best way to promote this flow of trade."

AGREEMENTS BRITISH METHOD

Mr. King pointed out that Britain had set out to gain trade, but had not done so by seeking to blast her way into markets. Rather, Britain had set about by sending out her envoys to persuade other countries and to make agreements. He read long lists of countries with which Britain had completed trade agreements, covering every part of the world. He asked why it was that Canada was not following a similar policy. He said there was also the opportunity to make a trade agreement with the United States, whose willingness to enter into trade agreements was exemplified by agreements with seven countries entered into by the United States since June 12, 1934.

"If in 1930, when Mr. Bennett went over to London, he had left the tariff where it was instead of raising it, I venture to say the whole course of the trade of the world would be different from what it is to-day," Mr King went on.

He turned to the Bennett agreements to point out it was there provided that the tariff could not be lowered under a certain level. He challenged Mr. Bennett's right to do this as it was binding the government in the future in the matter of taxation. He asked why Mr. Bennett had specified this and answered that it was "in order that certain privileged interests might be served in this country."

BENNETT'S CLAIM DISPUTED

Mr. Bennett claimed that increases in Canada's trade with Great Britain were due to the Ottawa treaties, but, said Mr. King, the Canadian trade with the United States had increased in larger proportion during the same period. There was a general increase in world trade in that time. The gold content of paper money has been lowered, and there were other factors.

Just before departing from the subject of trade, Mr. King said he would refer to the Japanese question, on which he had been criticized by Mr. Bennett.

"How about work and wages?" asked a heckler.

"Let me tell you that when we can get our trade flowing normally you'll get all the work you need and the wages you should be paid," retorted Mr. King.

JAPANESE SITUATION

He then went in detail into the trade deadlock with Japan and his own statement, which the Premier had attacked.

On August 5 last, he said, Japan had clapped on its 50 per cent surtax against ten important Canadian items, and Canada had replied the same day with a 33 1-3 surtax against all Japanese products, completely blocking the trade between the two countries.

WAS VERY CAREFUL

"Up to that time I had not said a single word about Japanese and Canadian trade. How, then, can I be held responsible for the surtax placed by Japan against Canada and for the consequent loss of trade?

"As a matter of fact I very carefully refrained from making any comment. We knew Japan and Canada had been negotiating on this subject for the last two years, and I specifically asked my colleagues in the Liberal caucus not to bring up the subject in the House while the negotiations were proceeding.

"It was the same in regard to the negotiations with the United States. I wouldn't even discuss that here to-night. If I did, although the last letter on the subject, as recently published by the government, was written nearly a year ago, then Mr. Bennett would say to-morrow that an agreement would have been signed

"I don't know what is going to become of the trade of this country if other countries are dealt with as Mr. Bennett has dealt with Japan," Mr. King continued. "Mr. Bennett started out by talking about blasting his way into the markets of the countries of the world. Now he is out saying what kind of a country he thinks Japan is. Japan is our fourth best customer and for many years we have been selling more to Japan than we have been buying from her. Mr. Bennett has carried on negotiations in the spirit of economic warfare."

Mr. King went on to point out how Canada was losing the Japanese market to other countries, chiefly the United States, and quoted the trend in lumber exports from this coast during the last few months. This market may be very hard for us to get back. He said Japan had been able to solve its trade difficulties with India and the United States.

"The government that should be entrusted with making trade agreements is the government that believes in international trade," Mr. King continued. "Mr. Bennett believes in economic isolation.

"I ask the working man in this country if you have found work more plentiful and wages higher in the last five years during which you have had more tariffs than ever before?"

Mr. King declared the tariff under Mr. Bennett had been for the benefit of certain interests rather than in the interests of workers and consumers.

"The Liberal party is the only party that believes that trade is essential, and if we are returned to power we will make the one endeavor to effect trade agreements with every possible country," he went on.

Examining the platforms of the various parties, he found no such policy in the platform of the Conservatives, the C.C.F., the Social Credit or the latest party—the National Government party "which as yet has no leader or programme."

"RIGHT METHODS NEEDED"

"It is not so much the right measures as right methods that we are looking for now. We need a new attitude, a government which will deal in trade matters with other countries just as we expect them to deal with us. Mr. Bennett's method of blasting has not worked."

MOBILIZE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

Before closing Mr. King referred to his proposals for dealing with unemployment, stressing that a co-ordinated effort must be made by all governments, all organizations and all individuals to meet this situation. There will be also the long range policy to provide jobs by more trade, more trade and still more trade.

"We feel that, as when we were in office before, we can lift this country out of the depression up to a period of prosperity such, possibly, as we have never known before."

Mr. King said one of his first acts, if elected, would be to call together the premiers of the various provinces at a conference, where a united front would be presented to the problems of the day. They could sit down like one big family around a single table, and all matters of jurisdiction and constitutionality could be settled, putting an end to the difficulties of the different governments not being able to do what they wanted.

"I think it is a great thing that we can count on this co-operation," he declared.

INTRODUCTION BY PREMIER PATTULLO

Premier Pattullo introduced Mr. Mackenzie King, saying that Mr. King had given a lifetime of service to Canada, having twice been Prime Minister. He said he had known Mr. King for nearly half a century. His own father in Ontario had spoken of the King family, and had even predicted that the young Mackenzie King would one day be Prime Minister of Canada.

"We are to-day at the most critical period in the history of Canada," Mr. Pattullo said. "I do not need to introduce Mr. Mackenzie King to this audience, as he is the whole of Canada."

B. C. Nicholas, the chairman, in opening the meeting, commented upon the large attendance, due, he believed, to two factors; first, that the leader of a national party was the chief speaker; second, as reflecting the increased interest shown by the public in political issues at the present time and the desire to secure the best solution possible.

He made a brief reference to Mr. King's first visit to Victoria thirty-five years ago in connection with an Oriental immigration inquiry, and outlined the work the Liberal leader had done since that time in promoting legislation and other moves for social betterment.

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King, Hon. John Hart, Hon. Gordon Sloan, Hon. A. Wells Gray, Hon. G M. Weir, Hon. K. C. MacDonald, Hon. George S. Pearson, Byron Johnson, M.P.P., C. J. McDowell and W. H. Kinsman.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister
D 24891

Name of Publication Toronto Star.

Date September 28th 1935.

Subject JAP TRADE ISSUE DELAYED, KING SAYS

Declares Other Countries Now Gaining Foothold at Canada's Expense

NEED OF NEW SPIRIT

By ROBERT LIPSETT

Victoria, Sept. 28.—Premier Bennett purposely delayed dealing with the Japanese trade dispute in order to interject it into the present election campaign, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King told a Victoria mass meeting last night.

He scored the terms in which Mr. Bennett had referred to Japan and declared that his "blasting" methods would make it difficult for any government to restore trade relations with Japan.

"The trade of the Orient," Mr. King declared, "is of great importance to Canada. Japan was our fourth best customer and trade relations are broken off in a spirit of economic warfare. Japan may have made some extreme demands and Mr. Bennett may have made some extreme demands, but no headway will ever be made in negotiations by stressing differences.

"What is needed is an entirely new spirit in the conduct of our relations with other nations. Japan had her differences with India but there were people of good will in India and in Japan, and they were solved. Japan had differences with the United States but they were composed because they were approached in the proper spirit.

"I would remind you that while Mr. Bennett blasts, these other countries are getting a foothold in the Japanese market which Canada will find it difficult, if not impossible, to recover."

Mr. King promised his audience of 1,800 people, which filled the Royal Victoria theatre, over 2,000 being turned away, that a Dominion-provincial conference would, if he is returned, put an end to constitutional problems which now have the country "ham-strung" with conflicting authorities as between provinces and Dominion.

Premier Pattullo, of British Columbia, welcomed Mr. King to the province and referred to his lifetime of public service. Mr. Pattullo said he had known Mr. King for almost half a century, and in the present crucial period of history stressed the importance of having Mr. King at the helm of government.

Mr. King referred to the great responsibility of leadership in these days. Having seen in an intimate way the problems resting on the shoulders of the people he would hesitate to assume the task of leadership if he had to carry the burden alone. He was encouraged and given confidence by the fact that he had the unified support of the Liberal party in carrying into effect the nationally endorsed policies of the Liberal party.

The problems of the next few years would not be solved by any one man or one government, but by the kind of co-operation with the provinces which he had assured from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the premiers of eight provinces.

Mr. King drew attention to the particular need of this good will and co-operation at this time because much of the legislation lately put on the federal statute books is questioned—even by the Bennett ministry—as to its status. The utmost of co-operation would be required to save what was good of this legislation.

Mr. King said he had read of interruptions at public meetings and had asked himself if they could be blamed after the suffering endured during the past five years of distress. Some heckled because they came for that purpose, but they were few. Most were moved by the distress they knew and wanted not to hear platitudes but to find a remedy for their ills. "What is needed," Mr. King said, "is not the fist of a pugilist but the hand of the physician to correct conditions."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of the Prime Minister
D34892

Name of Publication Vancouver Sun.

Date September 28th 1935.

Subject

Speaks Here Tonight



RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

"I have no doubt Mr. Bennett is sincere or he would not be proposing to carry on the same policies for another five years," said Mackenzie King in the mood that this picture, snapped by The Sun staff camera, depicts. "But what Canada needs today more than the fist of the pugilist is the healing hand of the physician." Mr. King's speech at the Arena tonight opens at 8 o'clock.

D 24893
Library of
The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

'TRADE MEANS JOBS But Bennett's Warfare POLICY KILLS TRADE'

—Mackenzie King

LIBERAL LEADER GIVEN GREAT HEARING IN VICTORIA—PLEDGES CANADA TO FOLLOW BRITISH MARKETS POLICY

All roads lead tonight to the Arena where Liberal Leader Mackenzie King will unfold the Liberal policy for restoring Canada to prosperity.

Doors open at 7 o'clock with the Liberal Leader beginning his address at 8.

Music will be furnished by the band of the 15th Field Brigade Royal Artillery.

In addition there will be songs by a quartette and by Miss Isabelle McEwen.

Thomas Braidwood will be chairman.

The proceedings will be broadcast over provincial network, utilizing CRCV and CJOR in Vancouver, from 8 to 10:30.

By C. NORMAN SENIOR

VICTORIA, Sept. 28. — Mackenzie King explains things.

That, you will probably find when you hear the Liberal leader in the Vancouver Arena tonight, is the great contribution he makes to his party's political campaign.

In Victoria Friday night he undertook to explain about trade, how all our problems hinges on trade, why the Liberal party lays more stress on its trade policies than any other issue, and why he believes the Liberal policy will bring more trade.

MOST ORDERLY MEETING YET

Victorians say it was the friendliest meeting of the campaign to date.

The relations between audience and platform were cordial throughout.

This atmosphere was very largely created by Mackenzie King himself.

He had no denunciations of political opponents to utter.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D24894

Name of Publication.....

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The interjection of a lone heckler that "there is no hope" was the occasion of his reference to his opponents on the other flank.

The fact that there should be in Canada anybody with the attitude that there is "no hope" represented to the Liberal leader the best evidence of the plight to which wrong policies has brought "our country."

The incident served also to reveal Mr. King's attitude to hecklers.

It was a different method from that which the Prime Minister employed.

MAILED FIST NOT THE REMEDY

"I understand that there has been some disturbance at public meetings out here," he said. "I have sometimes thought that if I had been compelled to suffer what I know many people have suffered and I heard a speaker utter some of old platitudes I too should be unable to restrain some expression of my resentment.

"But it seems to me that when our people have been brought to that desperate frame of mind what is wanted in Canada is not the fist of the pugilist but the healing hand of the physician."

Later when he was explaining the necessity of more trade the same heckler shouted:

"How are you going to do it?"

"That is the proper attitude of mind for you to have," said Mr. King. "You have every right to ask me how we are going to do it and that is what I am here to tell you."

This was the method of the conciliator, the man of sympathetic human understanding that has characterized Mackenzie King's career and it made a deep impression on the audience.

"MORE TRADE"

"More trade — more trade — more trade," said Mr. King, is the Liberal objective.

Why?

Because if unemployment is to be solved industries must be able to sell the products on the production of which the labor they are to engage is to be utilized.

Because if the railway problem is to be solved there must be more goods moved to create traffic and revenues.

Because if the warehouses are to be filled once more, if the shops and stores are to have more and better business, it all comes down to a question of trade.

"We have got to increase and make more trade," said Mr. King.

"Believing that as we do, the Liberal party attaches more importance to measures for the reviving of trade and industry than to any other policy."

The next question was "How?"

To this Mr. King had several answers:

1. **By placing the job in the hands of a government that believes trade is a matter of mutual interest.**
2. **By approaching trade negotiations in a spirit of goodwill and not of warfare.**
3. **By starting with the British Empire on the policy laid down by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin at the Ottawa Conference, of lowering tariffs to Empire countries rather than raising them against the rest of the world.**
4. **By making it possible for Britain to sell her goods here so that she will be able to take Canadian products in exchange.**
5. **By adopting the same conciliatory and business-like methods as other countries which have been able to negotiate trade treaties successfully.**

But it is not trade with one country that Canada requires, it is trade with all countries.

"I refuse to subscribe to the theory that there is no hope," said Mr. King. "I say there is hope."

"Other countries have been able to do it, why not Canada?"

THE BRITISH POLICY

Great Britain has negotiated 20 odd trade agreements with foreign countries since the Ottawa conference.

The United States has negotiated six or seven.

France has negotiated six, Argentine has negotiated five, Brazil, a country of vast spaces and great natural resources like Canada, has negotiated 25 trade treaties since 1931. The speaker enumerated all these agreements.

"Why cannot we do as well?" he asked. "Since when has Brazil become a more important country in the realm of international trade than Canada?"

Mr. King dealt with the Canadian-Japanese trade war.

The result of Mr. Bennett's methods has been to close to Canada the markets of the fourth largest importer of Canadian products.

GAVE GOVERNMENT EVERY AID

To the charge that something the Liberal leader said at Woodstock had prevented Mr. Bennett from obtaining a settlement of his differences with the Japanese Government, Mr. King replied by giving a little history.

"I have known that these negotiations were under way for two years," he said. "Because of the importance that I attach to trade matters I refrained from commenting.

"I asked also in caucus that the Liberal members refrain from raising the question in any way.

"It was on August 5, 1935, that the new Japanese surtax went into effect and that Canada's reprisals also went into operation.

"It was not until August 13 that I spoke in Woodstock."

GOV'T'S 'WARFARE' TACTICS

Mr. King said he had then expressed the belief that negotiations conducted in a proper spirit could attain results.

"Japan had similar difficulties with India and she was able to negotiate a satisfactory settlement. She had the same difficulty with the United States, but the two countries were able to continue trading.

"What is needed is a different spirit," he declared. "The spirit of goodwill, the spirit of mutual international exchange, not the spirit of treating trade as warfare."

Premier T. D. Pattullo introduced the Liberal leader.

C. J. McDowell, the Liberal candidate in Victoria, B. C. Nicholas, editor of the Times, and Byron Johnson, M.L.A., spoke briefly.

The audience was the largest of the campaign to date in the sense that more were turned away and it fully reciprocated the Liberal leader's friendly spirit.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister
D 221895

Name of Publication ..... Ottawa Citizen. .....

Date ..... September 25th 1935. .....

Subject .....

Trade Revival Is Chief Hope Declares King

Empire Agreements "Have Brought Anything But Benefit," Asserts Liberal Leader in B.C. Speech.

Bennett Attitude One Of Despair, He Says

Upholds Policy Enunciated By Baldwin of Lowering Tariff Barriers.

(By C.P. Staff Writer)

VICTORIA, Sept. 27.—Canada's trade difficulties with Japan could be adjusted if the Canadian government approached them in an attitude of good will, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said here tonight. He said Mr. Bennett's charge that his own statements had interfered with negotiations was unfounded as he had carefully refrained from speaking until retaliatory taxes had been imposed.

Others Getting Foothold.

While Mr. Bennett raised this tariff squabble with Japan other countries were securing a foothold in the Japanese market. United States lumber was replacing British Columbia lumber. Mr. King expressed the opinion that Mr. Bennett had deliberately prolonged the negotiations in order to make an election issue of the breach.

If other countries were dealt with as Japan had been he did not know what would happen to the trade of Canada.

Devoting his whole speech to trade, Mr. King said the Liberal party attached more importance to trade than to anything else. It was the only party pledged to do all possible to expand trade in all directions.

Trade Revival.

Mr. King was introduced by Premier Pattullo and spoke in support of the local Liberal candidate, C. J. McDowell.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 7)

Problems of Canada would not be solved by any one man but by a large measure of co-operation between people in all parts of Canada and federal and provincial governments, said Mr. King.

In almost all the provinces, he said, he had visited so far, he had been welcomed by a Liberal prime minister who had assured him of the co-operation of his government should he form another Liberal administration. This would mean much in the solution of Canadian problems in the next few years.

"What is needed in a political leader today is not the fist of a pugilist but the hand of a physician," said Mr. King. "What is needed is someone to heal the wounds from which the people are suffering."

When the Liberal party appealed to the people in 1930 he knew and stated a great depression was beginning and measures would have to be taken to cope with it. By the Dunning budget the Liberal government had sought to make sure of Canada's market in Great Britain. Prime Minister Bennett had changed this policy and inaugurated a high tariff policy and notwithstanding the "proven failure of his policies, he maintained and defended them."

"Unemployment had increased and would be much greater if thousands were not employed on public works, but this could not go on indefinitely for there was a limit to the public funds which might be expended to provide work.

Trade Expansion Needed.

"All Canadian problems came down to the fundamental matter of trade. The Liberal party attached more importance to policies which would revive trade. The only hope for improvement lay in expanding trade.

"Then there is no hope," shouted a member of the audience.

"That was the attitude of a few," said Mr. King. "It was an attitude of despair and it was a said thing that anyone in Canada should feel called upon to say politically that there was no hope in this country. It was the severest possible condemnation of the policies of the Bennett government."

Mr. Bennett had adopted the same attitude of despair. Instead of planning for plenty he planned for scarcity. He began by restricting trade, then restricted production and now he proposed to restrict work. He proposed to retire people at 60. In other words he says there is no hope after 60.

"Mr. Bennett has been telling you of the benefits the Empire trade agreements have brought to Canada," said Mr. King. "I believe they have brought anything but benefit because Mr. Bennett had the wrong methods of approach.

Favors Baldwin Policy.

"Instead of raising tariffs against countries outside the Empire, the Bennett policy, Canada should have proceeded by lowering barriers within the Empire, the British policy, as enunciated by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin."

Another Imperial conference was coming. If a Liberal government was in office it would be at one with the British government and would be able to secure wider and more beneficial trade agreements. Were Mr. Bennett returned to office he would follow the same policies which had proved disastrous to Canadian trade.

Mr. King read a long list of countries with which Great Britain, France, Argentine, Brazil and the United States had made trade agreements. If these countries could make trade agreements and expand their markets, Canada could have done the same had Mr. Bennett been willing.

"I venture to say the whole course of trade within the world would have been changed," he said, "if Mr. Bennett had joined with Great Britain in setting an exampleo f lower tariffs to the world."

Agreements "A Mistake."

Under the Empire agreements tariffs were fixed and the intermediate tariff was raised to a level and fixed in a way which would prevent concessions to other countries. A tariff was a tax and no government had the right to impose a tax which could not be removed by a succeeding government.

"That is another reason why I have felt the Ottawa agreements were a mistake," said Mr. King.

Mr. Bennett had argued that the agreements were beneficial because trade with Great Britain had increased. But trade throughout the world had increased. Canada's trade with the United States had increased more rapidly than trade with Great Britain. This proved conclusively that the Ottawa agreements had had nothing to do with any increases in trade. One further reason for the increase was that Mr. Bennett had relaxed some of the restrictions he had imposed on import trade.

From Calgary Albertan, Sept. 30, 1935;

D24896

Excerpt from Speech by Rt. Hon. W. L.
Mackenzie King, at Vancouver,
September 28th, 1935.

Development of a uniform mining policy throughout Canada would lead to a great development in that industry which would go a long way to put the country back on the road to prosperity, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King believes.

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"We must bring about a greater sense of security for all investments in order to bring down interest rates," said the Liberal leader. "We need a national mining policy which will be known not only to our own people but all over the world, if we are to develop that industry in British Columbia we will have to get capital not only in Canada but in Great Britain and other countries."

"Millions of pounds of British capital were now going into the mining investment in South Africa, there was no reason why the same should not be the case with Canada. South Africa was prosperous as a result of the mining development under way there but a sense of insecurity kept capital out of Canada. The fact that governments had something to do with mining law and administration was in part responsible for this. If the governments had nine or ten different points of view it would be vain to hope for agreement but eight of the provincial governments were Liberl and with a Liberal government at Ottawa an agreement could easily be reached.

A conference could decide quickly what steps were needed to ensure uniformity and the provinces could agree to enact uniform mining laws and maintain them for a certain period with the Dominion governing a similar undertaking. This policy was in line with the general Liberal policy of developing primary industries. What was true of mining was equally true of fishing, lumbering, and agriculture, and similar steps with respect to these industries might be taken.

"I can tell you in my heart, I am pretty radical," said Mr. King. "But if I seem to be less radical than I would like to appear it is because I have a sense of responsibility and will not promise things unless I know my party will back me to the limit and enable me to carry them out."

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 24904

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen.

Date September 28th 1935.

Subject

UniformMining Policy Needed, Says Mr. King

Uncertainty on Taxation And Variations in Provinces Keep Capital Out Of Country, He Declares

Says Govt. Must Get Back Credit Control

States Empire Pacts Stand In Way of More Trade With Outside Countries.

(By Canadian Press Staff Writer.)

VANCOUVER, Sept. 29. — Development of a uniform mining policy throughout Canada would lead to a great development in that industry which would go a long way to put the country back on the road to prosperity, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King believes.

Making his second and last campaign appearance in the mining province of British Columbia here last night, Mr. King announced one of the first acts of a Liberal government would be to call provincial governments into conference and evolve such policy. Uncertainty of government policy on mine taxation and variations in different provinces were keeping capital out of Canada. This could be done away with in short order by a conference of governments.

"I venture to say," he said, "that if out of such a conference a statement could be sent to the money markets of the world as to a settled policy we would have capital flowing into Canada in short order, we would have more and more labor employed and we would have made a real start on the road to prosperity."

More Security Needed.

More certainty was needed in Canada that when capital was invested in industry it would be assured of its reward just as much as labor. There was no certainty at all the way the laws were administrated now. No business man had any sense of security in carrying on his business.

"We must bring about a greater sense of security for all investments in order to bring down interest rates," said the Liberal leader. "We need a national mining policy which will be known not only to our own people but all over the world. If we are to develop that industry in British Columbia we will have to get capital not only in Canada but in Great Britain and other countries."

Millions of pounds of British capital were now going into mining investments in South Africa; there was no reason why the same should not be the case with Canada. South Africa was prosperous as a result of the mining development underway there but a sense of insecurity kept capital out of Canada. The fact that ten governments had something to do with mining law and administration was in part responsible for this. If these governments had nine or ten different points of view it would be vain to hope for agreement but eight of the provincial governments were Liberal and with a Liberal government at Ottawa an agreement could easily be reached.

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Radical at Heart.

"I can tell you in my heart I am pretty radical," said Mr. King. "But if I seem to be less radical than I would like to appear it is because I have a sense of responsibility and will not promise things unless I know my party will back me to the limit and enable me to carry them out."

Among the Vancouver Liberal candidates on the platform was Mayor G. G. McGeer, prominent advocate of monetary reform. At one stage, Mr. King, criticizing other parties, asked who was the federal leader of the Social Credit party, and some one shouted "Gerry McGeer."

"That only shows one of the characteristics of the Liberal party," said Mr. King. "Gerry McGeer as everyone knows, holds advanced views, the Liberal party would not be Liberal if it did not include within its ranks men who have different shades of political opinion."

Liberal policies represented the minimum of the combined effort to which the party from coast to coast was pledged. They did not represent what might be done in addition. That depended on the men who were sent to Ottawa. If all the Vancouver Liberal candidates were elected those of advanced views in the party would be fortunate in having strong advocates to lead the party along the path of progress.

"I can say this, however," he remarked, "if the Liberal party returns to power we will go very much farther in the matter of legislation of this character than ever before."

Monetary Steps.

The first step in monetary reform was to get back for the government control over credit and currency which had been given to the privately owned Bank of Canada. He warned, however, that a Conservative Senate might thwart any effort of a Liberal government to revise the structure of the bank and secure public control. The international money power "a great empire in itself," would put up a fight.

Anything of advantage to Canada in the Ottawa Imperial trade agreements would be retained, said Mr. King, but the agreements needed revision. Trade had increased since they had come into operation but they stood in the way of trade with countries outside the Empire.

Prime Minister Bennett had an opportunity to make a trade treaty with the United States. The President had authority to conclude an agreement without consulting Congress and thus a great difficulty was removed.

"The correspondence which has just been published is the best evidence that Mr. Bennett will never conclude a trade agreement with the United States," said Mr. King. "But that an agreement can be concluded is also clearly shown in the correspondence."

Confident of Treaty.

"If we return to power, these negotiations with the United States will be taken up where Mr. Bennett left them," said Mr. King, "and just as surely as he has failed, we will succeed."

By his trade war with Japan, Mr. Bennett had already thrown thousands of men in the lumber industry in British Columbia out of work, Mr. King charged. He asked if Japanese trade had ever injured Canada when Japan bought from Canada four times as much as Canada bought from Japan. If not, why should this trade be cut off?

"If the Liberals win this election," he said, "I can assure the people of British Columbia that the first day we are in office we will take up these negotiations and will restore trade with Japan and it will not be at the risk of any Canadian business."

Liberal policies would lead to economic recovery, said Mr. King, and recovery would provide the means to effect social reforms. "Mr. Bennett says 'let us have reform and then you will have recovery.' I say the facts of the case are that recovery does not follow reform, but reform follows recovery."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24905

The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Star.

Date September 30th 1935.

Subject

KING TO LURE INVESTMENTS BY UNIFORM LAWS, TAXES

Hundred of Millions for Mineral, Basic Industries Forecast

STRESSES STABILITY

By ROBERT LIPSETT

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 30.—Uniformity of laws, regulations and taxes governing investments throughout Canada and stability in their operation will unloose hundreds of millions of dollars for development of Canadian mineral and other basic industries, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, told an audience of close to 10,000 people in the arena here on Saturday night.

In striking contrast to the knock-them - down - and - drag - them-out meeting addressed by Premier Bennett in the same arena eight days earlier, Mr. King's reception by Vancouver was the least unruly of any large public meeting held in the city during the course of the present campaign. Questions were asked, but instead of antagonizing his audience, Mr. King carried the questioners with him by answering with good-natured exchange of badinage that kept the huge audience in happy humor and willing to listen to a speech that ran for upwards of two hours. A few hundred, with the history of recent meetings in mind, came to "see the fun" and when riotous heckling failed to materialize, they went away disappointed, but the vast majority sat through to the end and were generous in their applause of Liberal policies.

Trade and development of domestic basic industries as the keystone of any permanent and effective recovery was the principal text of Mr. King's address, and it was in dealing with this subject that he outlined the possibilities of attracting huge sums of capital for investment and development if uniformity and stability in laws and regulations were effected.

No Uniformity, Stability

"To-day," he said, "there is no uniformity and there is no stability, and there is no certainty as to how the laws are going to be administered. There is no sense of security for the investor, and a sense of security is the foundation upon which investments are made. Stability is much more important than the interest rate.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are going into South Africa for development purposes because investors know what they are to expect in the way of laws and regulations and administration.

"Why should we not have—take mining development as an example—why should we not have a national mining policy? Why are other countries going ahead while we are not? We have nine provinces and the Dominion with 10 different sets of mining laws, and there is no stability, no guarantee of security in any of them. I believe a Liberal government at Ottawa will be in a position to obtain the active co-operation of at least eight of the nine provinces in bringing into operation uniformity and stability that will bring hundreds of millions of dollars from abroad and home into mineral development in Canada.

"While I have used mining as an example I am positive that establishment of a similar sense of security among investors will materially aid the lumbering, fishing and agricultural industries."

Policies Designed To Unite

Policies of the Liberal party, Mr. King said, were devised to unite, not to divide Canada. The tendency of the times was to break up democracy and to drift from the solid foundations of liberty, but he warned that it was not the last few years, but the next five which must be considered by electors before marking their ballots.

"Work and wages" shouted a man in the galleries. "Yes, work and wages," responded Mr. King. "That's what you want and that's what the Liberal party aims to give. You won't get work and wages through any policy of drifting and you won't get it by following isms and ists, or by following any of the handsome promisers who cannot possibly, either constitutionally or economically, fulfill those promises."

Mr. King mentioned the C.C.F. party, there were salvos of organized applause and there was a lesser measure of handclapping when he mentioned the Stevens party, which he said had begun to disintegrate already.

"Who is the leader of the Social Credit party?" Mr. King asked and a gallery wit replied "Jerry McGeer." Mr. McGeer is the turbulent mayor of Vancouver and a Liberal candidate in the election. Mayor McGeer took his bow while three-fourths of the audience cheered and the other fourth jeered. Those who like Mr. McGeer do it with a flourish. Those who don't, hate him.

Mr. King said he hoped that those who held advanced views would send the Liberal candidates on the platform in Ottawa to promote them. There was room in the Liberal party for constructive development and he hoped that within the next five years a Liberal government would be able to go much further than the confines of the 1933 program of progressive legislation which had been sanctioned and approved by Liberals throughout the Dominion. He would not ask for power unless he honestly believed that the Liberal party was in a position to lift Canada out of the depression.

Development of basic industries was at the base of all recovery and that development depended upon the revitilization of trade. Economic nationalism and isolation was the policy of all other parties in the election. "The Liberal party," said Mr. King, "believes in cutting the cords of restriction wherever they are found to be interfering with trade, credit or opportunity and there is no province in Canada and no city more than British Columbia and Vancouver in a better position to realize that trade is the lifeblood of Canada.

"There is no man more anxious for reforms to alleviate the sufferings and risks to which men and women are subject, than I, but honestly, I do not see how these reforms are possible unless we are able to build up our revenues. To me, nothing is more despicable than the holding out of promises, incapable of fulfilment, to distressed people in order to win their votes. I will not do it. Liberal policies are designed to put money into the pockets of the people, not through any chance scheme or quack method, but by definite means."

Tariffs Blamed For Taxes

Mr. King said that the Bennett ministry had been compelled to enforce the sugar tax and to boost the sales tax back to six per cent. and to restore many other nuisance taxes because the prohibitive customs tariff it had employed had destroyed revenue from that source.

In amending the tariff the Liberal party did not intend that anything that was of advantage to Canada would be destroyed. It would be perpetuated and improved, but where tariffs stand in the way of trade with other countries "we will seek to have them amended." The intermediate tariff had been destroyed as a bargaining factor with other countries, he held, by the action of the Bennett government in raising the schedules to complete the empire agreements, instead of lowering the British preference.

Mr. King discussed reciprocity with the United States and declared that Mr. Stevens had been Mr. Bennett's "right bower" in the raising of tariffs.

The Liberal leader left last night for Calgary after spending the day at Harrison Hot Springs.

What Liberals will do:

D24906

1. Develop Mining
2. Cut Sales Tax
3. Cheapen Credit

—Mackenzie King

'INDUSTRY MUST FEEL SECURE'

LEADER'S MESSAGE TO VANCOUVER

MORE TRADE, INDUSTRY, BUSINESS; MORE JOBS FOR CANADIANS

By C. NORMAN SENIOR

Mackenzie King told Vancouver in the Arena, Saturday night, what the Liberal Party stands for in this election.

"The Liberal Party believes that Canada can be brought out of this depression only as we develop our basic industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing," he said.

"That means trade.

"As we develop our trade we shall have development all along the line.

"Employment will increase.

"The railways will get more tonnage and more revenues.

"Business will prosper.

"People in their homes will find a new prosperity and happiness."

Probably because he was speaking in British Columbia Mr. King selected the mining industry as the particular industry by which he illustrated his point.

He called for a "National Mining Policy" for Canada, one in which the Dominion and the provinces, each of which has a measure of jurisdiction, will agree for a period of years as to the administrative, taxation and legislative policy to govern the mining industry.

Stability and security for that industry are essential to Canada's prosperity, he declared, if capital is to flow into mining in Canada as it has been flowing into South African mining.

(Canada's mining industry produces $275 millions a year, employs 63,000 people. British Columbia's mines alone produce $43 millions a year, employs 12,000 people.)

The Liberal Policy

Essentials of the Liberal policy in its practical relation to the everyday affairs of the country, as described by Mr. King, are these:

1. **Development of the basic industries by cheapening credit costs of production, etc.**
2. **Development of trade by removal of restrictions (prohibitive tariffs, special dumping duties, etc.)**
3. **Removal of barriers that prevent credit from serving the needs of the people, primarily by nationalizing the Central Bank.**
4. **Preservation of the integrity of the national railways to avoid a monopoly which might become greater than government itself.**
5. **Democratization of industry by giving labor equal rights with capital in forming industrial policy.**
6. **Immediate abolition of the relief camps, and handling of the unemployment problem on a national basis, utilizing in adequately paid work of social value to the nation, those now unemployed.**
7. **Development of the tourist industry. (In 1929 this brought $309,000,000 to Canada.)**
8. **Recovery precedes reform: Social reforms depend upon the capacity of the country to finance them.**
9. **Security for capital and for labor.**
10. **Reduction or abolition of the sales tax on the necessaries of life. (Sales tax which was 1 per cent, now 6 per cent.)**

In addition, Mr. King referred to a couple of local issues. First, there was the Lions Gate bridge.

'Not Making Promises'

"I am not making promises re specific local issues without the authority of the party," he said without equivocation.

'Sincerity and Honesty Undiscountable'

HOW KING WON HEARERS

By BOB BOUCHETTE

La Dressler returned to life.

We went to a spectacle, something Roman. We saw a show.

Marie Dressler had a habit of stealing the show in almost every picture in which she appeared.

Saturday night at the Arena, a home-town boy stole the show from the featured player, Mackenzie King.

The Dressler of Saturday night was Gerry McGeer.

Long before this meeting started the Georgia Street doors were closed.

Ushers were herding the crowd through the Denman Street entry. But the galleries weren't filled, and from the galleries, at political meetings, emanates the fun.

The galleries, indeed, looked as lonely as a rock which has been left there by the tide.

And that loneliness seemed to pervade the place, although there were at least 9000 people in it.

MIDDLE-AGED CROWD

Mind you, it is Saturday night and the young people are concerned with matters more vital than attendance at political gatherings. We notice that nearly all the congregation is middle-aged or approaching it.

I wrote "congregation" inadvertently, but now I realize why that word popped out of the typewriter. There is something church-like in the feel of the throng.

While we wait we are entertained suitably. The lovely voice of lovely Isabella McEwan soothes the multitude.

The Laurier quartette contributes fairly close harmony.

Then the band strikes up "Smile, Darn Ya, Smile," and King and his retinue enter.

Clapping. Cheering.

Where are the boos? Where is the element of contrast? What is wrong with this meeting?

GERRY STIRS CROWD

Mr. King and his candidates in these parts are on the platform.

Gerry is a little of the left of the Liberal leader. As soon as he appears there is a salvo of boos and huzzahs.

It is beginning to look like a political meeting.

We have another song and since the radio hook-up is arranged for 8:30 the chairman suggests another vocal number.

Somebody upstairs hollers for Gerry and the crowd takes it up.

And does Gerry take it?

As they say in show business, he takes it big. He smiles, he waves, he blows a kiss to the booing section.

Then Mr. King.

With his feet at a quarter to twelve, he stands in front of us, this man who headed Canada's government for nine

Continued on Page Sixteen

1 of/de

3. Cheapen Credit
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'Not Making Promises'

"I am not making promises re specific local issues without the authority of the party," he said without equivocation.

"I can not speak as an expert on bridge plans, but I tell you this:

"Anything Mr. Bennett has turned down, I AM GOING TO TURN UP.

"This project will be reviewed without delay and it will be decided on the advice of the government's experts and the judgment of the ministers."

Canadian National Hotel

With regard to the C.N.R. Hotel and the Peace River outlet he declined to make specific promises.

"But," he said, "when we were elected in 1921 Toronto had an uncompleted Union Station, because there was not the business to justify completing it, just as you have a Canadian National Hotel.

"That station was soon completed when Liberal policies brought business and prosperity to the country.

"If you want to know why the Canadian National Hotel is uncompleted read Marsh's "Tragedy of Henry Thornton," and then you will understand why this railway has not had the chance it should have had.

"When we take office the Canadian National will be just as important as any other railway and all the assets of that railway will be required to handle its business."

CUT RESTRICTIONS

Mr. King told how he proposes to develop the basic industries of Canada.

"We believe in cutting the cords of restriction wherever they are found.

"We will remove the barriers to trade.

"We will remove the barriers to credit.

"We will remove the barriers to opportunity for the people.

"Wherever barriers stand, we believe the cords of restriction should be cut and a new freedom accorded.

"Development of the basic indus-

Continued on Page Elever

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Continued on Page Sixteen

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D24907

KING'S POLICIES FOR CANADA

Continued from Page One

tries is the foundation stone of the Liberal edifice as we wish to erect it.

"REFORM FOLLOWS RECOVERY"

"Mr. Bennett says if you have reform you will have prosperity. The facts show that reform follows recovery. No man is more anxious than I to alleviate the distress suffered by men and women, to alleviate the risks of industry, the risks of invalidity, of old age, unemployment and so on. We want some measure of security and insurance.

"But you can't do it unless the treasury is filled with the revenues that come from prosperity and that alone can enable you to do things that have to be paid for out of the public treasury.

"Nothing is worse than to hold out to the electorate the hope of something that is incapable of achievement.

"But if we carry out a program of commercal recovery, then I can say we have the way to get the means for our social reforms."

The first two measures to assist the basic industries he said would be:

1. **To reduce the tax on implements of production.**
2. **To reduce the tax on the necessities of life.**

The effect of these two measures would be to enable industry to produce at less cost and sell at a lower price.

"CONSUMER FORGOTTEN"

Reducing the tariff on the necessities of life, he said, will help the home and the family.

"The consumer is the forgotten man in the policy of the present government. It is the family we have in mind in this policy. Lower prices make goods accessible to all."

The high and prohibitive tariffs of the present regime, he said, had cost the country revenue, because goods are not being imported.

"That is why they have to tax your tea and your sugar.

"The sales tax is up to 6 per cent. We propose, in relation to many of the necessities of life, to reduce it or abolish it altogether."

ATTRACT CAPITAL

"Not only must we keep down the cost of production, but we must find as much employment as possible. We need capital and labor to develop our basic industries and if we are to attract capital we must give more certainty that it will get its chance for reward the same as labor.

"Present unsettled conditions have caused people to lose confidence, and a multiplicity of changing regulations have caused people to draw out their capital.

"People place orders for goods and some sudden ruling comes from Ottawa changing the whole basis of the transaction.

"We must have a sense of security in all industries and we must bring down interest rates."

It was in this context that he developed his plea for a National Mining Policy for Canada.

"NO SECURITY"

Mining attracts not only Canadian capital but capital from other parts of the world. Millions had gone to South African mining, creating prosperity. Why not to Canada? he asked. "Because there is no sense of security."

Mr. King announced that immediately on taking office he will call the provincial premiers into conference to see if by working together it is not possible to agree with the federal government on measures that will insure uniformity and security in the mining laws of all parts of Canada.

His objective, he said, is that one certain rule with regard to taxation and mining laws shall be laid down and shall apply in all parts of Canada. If, out of this conference, a statement can be circulated in the mining markets that Canada will stand by one certain policy capital will flow into mining, labor will find more and more employment and the beginning of prosperity will be here.

"And what is true of mining is true of every other industry," he said.

EMPIRE TREATIES

Mackenzie King pledged himself in the matter of trade with Britain to seek revision of the Empire trade treaties on the basis laid down by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin at the Ottawa conferences, that is, by lowering tariffs within the Empire rather than by shutting off all trade with the rest of the world.

He declined to discuss in detail the negotiations with the United States for reciprocity because Mr. Bennett would accuse him of upsetting the existing negotiations. But the correspondence showed the United States was eager to negotiate and he said:

"I can assure you I shall without delay take up the negotiations wherever Mr. Bennett leaves off and I am sure that where he has failed we can succeed."

"We lost two great elections on this question of Empire trade and reciprocity," he said, "but I am proud that we went down fighting for principles that today all parties endorse.

Today they belong to the private shareholders of the Bank of Canada, he said.

"The first objective is to get back the control that was taken from us. The next is to see that the bank is made national in the truest sense of the word. Not merely local, but great international policies can be thwarted if the government has not the power of carrying out its will in regard to currency and credit.

PEOPLE'S RULE

"Two great powers are contending for control of our affairs.

"One is the government of the people composed of the people's representatives.

"The other is the great national and international money power.

"Which is to triumph? The Liberal Party says only one power shall be recognized in any state—the power of the people's representatives in parliament.

"When the Liberals take power, therefore, we shall fight to regain what is lost and seek to obtain that control over credit which is needed to solve the social and industrial problems of our day."

But Mr. King pointed out that a hostile Tory senate was an obstacle to be overcome and the only way to overcome it was for the people to give such an emphatic verdict on this one issue that the Senate dare not obstruct.

With regard to unemployment Mr. King held that the fundamental policy was a restoration of industrial prosperity through trade, but that in the meantime employment must be provided at reasonable wages in work of social benefit to the community.

He instanced the beautifying and improvement of the approaches to Canada for tourists, since the tourist industry was one of the great industries of Canada.

Wages must be somewhat less than those of industry so men would not refuse to take industrial employment as trade expansion opened it up, but there would be a sense of pride in contributing something of social value to the whole community if this policy were carried out.

'Restrictions To Trade, Credit, Jobs, Must Go'

Highlights of Mackenzie King's Vancouver speech on Saturday night:

Wherever barriers stand—to trade, to credit, to opportunity for the people—the restricting cords will be cut.

* * *

High tariffs yield no revenue; that is why your tea, sugar and soap are taxed.

* * *

We must create a sense of security in all branches of industry by having permanent, stable policies.

* * *

Credit must be made a social service.

* * *

We will reduce the tax on implements of production and on the necessaries of life.

* * *

Sales tax on the necessaries of life will be drastically reduced or abolished altogether.

* * *

The consumer is the forgotten man of the protectionist regime; the costs of food, clothing and shelter must be reduced.

* * *

Britain, France and United States have all made trade agreements; why not Canada?

* * *

There are three partners in industry: capital, labor and the community. All must have a voice in the making of industrial policy.

* * *

Re the First Narrows Bridge: Anything Mr. Bennett has turned down I am going to turn up.

* * *

We shall never get through the next five years with half a dozen parties and factions contending in the House of Commons.

* * *

The Liberal Party is the only party big enough to contain men of many varied shades of opinion.

'Double Torso' Crime Stirs Scotland

DUMFRIESHIRE, Scotland, Sept. 30.—A double "torso murder" mystery confronted authorities here today with the discovery of two heads, four arms and four legs wrapped in paper parcels in a ravine two miles from here.

The heads were believed to be those of a man and woman.

A newspaper used as wrapping in one of the parcels bore an early September date.

Closing Prices on

1 of/de

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JAPAN TRADE

"The other night Mr. Bennett asked a chance to go ahead with this reciprocity agreement. He asks a chance now to do the thing that he would not do in 1911 when he had a chance."

It was the same with Japan. The negotiations were ended and the restrictive tariffs were in effect eight days before he spoke on the subject at Woodstock, said Mr. King, and he offered no apologies for what he then said.

"I can assure you that the first day we are in office we will begin to take up the negotiations with Japan to see if we can not restore trade relations with that country. And we will not go on the basis of destroying the business of Canada, but to further the business of Canada."

"I believe we can restore what has been lost and add something to it in both these matters."

CREDIT BARRIERS

On the subject of nationalization of the Bank of Canada Mr. King said:

"We believe that credit should be of social service, to serve the needs of the people. Credit is not the concern of the bankers only but is of concern to you and me.

"To remove the barriers that will enable credit to serve the social and economic needs of the people is as much the duty of the Liberal party as to remove tariff barriers.

"Credit is today controlled by the great international money power. The first step, then, is to establish a National Central Bank, not another private bank, as has been done, but a government bank able to control credit according to the will of the government in matters of great national concern.

"The Liberal party believes it is public matter of direct concern to the average citizen to have a national bank to control currency and credit so that they serve the public needs."

Criticizing Mr. Bennett's bank, he said, it was owned and controlled by private stockholders, it had been given the government's $60,000,000 gold reserve and the vast volume of securities held by the government from the private banks. These were the property of the people of Canada

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The heads were believed to be those of a man and woman.

A newspaper used as wrapping in one of the parcels bore an early September date.

Closing Prices on Stock Exchange

OFFICIALLY LISTED

vanc. stock	Par Value	Bid	Ask.
A. P. Con.	1.00	.05	.—
Amalg. Oil	1.00	.05	.06
B. C. Pck. P.	100.00	13.00	.—
Big Miss.	1.00	.48	.50
Bralorne	.—	5.30	5.50
Br. Riv. Con.	1.00	.03½	.04
B. R. X. Gold	.50	.10½	.12
C. & E. Corp.	.—	.55	.58
Caribo Gold	1.00	1.14	1.15
Coast Brew.	.—	15.50	10.00
Dentonia	.—	.22	.—
Gold Belt M.	.50	.23	25
Hargal Oil	.—	.02¼	.—
Home Oil	.—	.45	.—
Int. Coal	1.00	.20	.21
Koot. Belle	.50	.31	.—
Mak Siccar	.—	.14	.15
McD. Seg. X.	1.00	.02¾	.—
McLeod Oil	1.00	.—	.40
Mercury Oil	.—	.10¾	.11
Model Oil	1.00	.25	.29½
Morn. Star	.50	.03¾	.04½
Nat. Silver	.25	.02½	03
Ok. Oils Com.	.—	.—	.05
Pion. Gold	1.00	9.40	9.00
Prem. Gold	1.00	1.04	1.07
Prem. Bord.	.—	.00½	.00¾
Reno Gold	1.00	.82	84
Salm. Gold	.50	.07	.08
Sheep Creek	.50	.73½	.75
Tayl. B. R.	1.00	.18	.20
Wayside	.50	.15	15½
Island Mt.	.—	.94	.98
Beav. Sil.	.20	.03¾	.04
Bluebird	.25	.01	.—
B. S. Silver	1.00	1.25	1.50
B. C. Nickel	1.00	.18½	.20
Calm. Oil	1.00	.—	05½
Coast Copper	5.00	2.25	2.75
Congress	1.00	.22	.23
Crows N. N.	1.00	.05	.06
Dalhousie Oils	.—	.20	.23
Fairv. Amal.	.—	.10	.11
Federal Gold	1.00	.07½	.08
Geo. Copper	1.00	.15	.—
Geo. Ent.	.50	.06	.06½
Golconda	1.00	.15	.16½
Gold Mount.	.50	.—	09
Grandview	.50	.02	.02½
Grange Mines	.—	.—	.02½
Grulyl-Wik	.—	.06	.07
Hecla Min.	.25	11.25	11.60
Hedley Am.	.50	.18	.—
Home Gold	.—	.03½	.—
Lucky Jim	.10	.01½	02
Mar Jon Oil	.—	.11	.12
Merland Oil	.—	.14	.16
McGillivray	1.00	.20	.—
Minto	.—	.06	.06½
Noble Five	.50	.05¾	.06½
Nordon Oil	5.00	.—	.13
Pend. Or.	1.00	.72	.75
Porter Idaho	.50	.05½	.06
Pilot Gold	.—	.01½	.01¾
Rew. Min.	1.00	.—	.03
Royalite Oil	.—	19.00	20.00
Silversmith	.20	.01¼	.02
Sunshine	.—	19.75	20.50
Tayl. Windf.	1.00	.09	.—
United Empire	.50	.—	.04¼
United Oil	.—	.03¼	.04
Vidette Gold	.—	.29	.—
Well. Mines	.20	.01½	.—
Whitewater	1.00	.05	.06
Ymir Y. Girl	.—	.25	.30

Total: 108,717.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

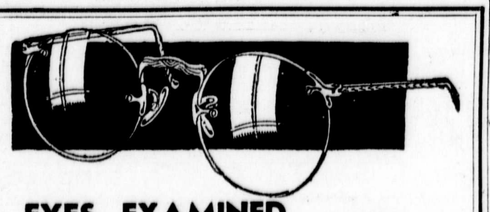
Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Vancouver Sun.

Date September 30th 1935.

Subject

D24908



EYES EXAMINED

Glasses

$2 DOWN

$1 WEEKLY

Headaches are one of the common symptoms of faulty vision. If you suffer from headaches have your eyes examined immediately. Properly fitted glasses will do away with this suffering and will open a new world of vision for you.

Have Your Eyes Examined!

Only First Quality Lenses Are Used at Rogers.

You'll Be Pleasantly Surprised at Our Low Prices

AUSTIN J. ALEXANDER
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ROGERS
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Come to

The Big Liberal Social Evening

at

ELKS' HALL
756 Kingsway

and meet

JACK MacDOUGALL
Liberal Candidate Vancouver East

"A YOUNG MAN FOR A NEW RIDING AND A NEW DEAL"

REFRESHMENTS; SPEECHES (short ones); DANCING

'HE MADE 9000 FRIENDS'

How King Won His Audience

Sympathy, Courage, Fervor and Kindness

By C. NORMAN SENIOR

Mackenzie King brought a new and refreshing atmosphere into the election campaign when he spoke to 9000 people in the Vancouver Arena Saturday night. He made friends.

The Liberal leader left with his hearers—those in the Arena and those who listened on the radio—the impression of a man: a stuanch and sincere men, a man who knows his country and its problems, one with a deep human love and sympathy for his fellow-men, and, above all, one with a confident faith that the principles of government in which he believes will raise Canada from depression to prosperity.

Mr King eschewed panaceas, promises, and contention. He lifted the election campaign from the level of a contest or game into the realm of serious discussion of a nation's welfare.

REFUSED TO TRUCKLE

He gave reason for the faith that is in him, reasons why the people of Canada should in their own interests endorse the principles for which he and his party stand. But he refused to truckle for votes.

He displayed sympathetic understanding of the point of view of those who have other ideas. There was nothing of rancor or bitterness, only sympathetic understanding, for his opponents on either flank, but he stood unswervingly for what he considers to be the right

DISTURBANCE FAILS

A couple of thousand C. C. F. took in the meeting and seized the occasion to display their colors by enthusiastic applause when Mr. King mentioned their party. They tried for a while to give the Liberal leader a bit of a "ride." But they failed to "get his goat" and about 9:30 they played their trump card, the organized walk-out. Even that was a failure, for 7000 remained to hear him out.

They couldn't get Mackenzie King's goat, because he had no quarrel with their grievances and their aspirations. He told tuem they were doing as people have always done in bad times—they were grasping and reaching for new ideas.

But he told them they were mistaken.

"Not by promises not by new groups, but by tried and proven methods that experience has proven will lift a country from depression into prosperity shall we solve our problems," said Mr. King.

"We can't get through these next five years with half a dozen political parties contending in the House of Commons.

CAN'T CHANGE IN YEAR

"C. C. F. propaganda advocates a total change in our ideas. But even if all were elected they have not enough candidates to form a government.

"For the next five years we have got to be governed by the principles that we know. We can't change our whole fundamental system of society in one year. Don't make our problems more difficult. Go on with your propaganda, but when you come to vote, join the great army of those who are voting for Liberal reforms."

Thomas Braidwood president of the Vancouver Liberal council was chairman. Music by the Liberal quartette and Miss Isabel McEwan was provided until the provincial radio network came on at 8:30.

Spread across the front row of the platform flanking the Liberal leader were the candidates and provincial M.L.A.'s.

Mr Braidwood introduced them one by one: Hon. Ian Mackenzie Mayor G. G. McGeer, K.C., Hon Gordon McG. Sloan, K. C., A. M Manson, K. C., A E. Munn, Dr Jack MacDougall. Mrs. Helen D. Smith, Senator J. H. King, Robert Wilkinson, M.L.A., S. S. McKeen, M.L.A.

McGEER OUTBURST

All were greeted with applause, but the greatest outburst when "Gerry McGeer" took his bow. That was because a section of the audience paid him the tribute that from the same benches on former occasions has been paid to hockey gladiators, "Moose" Johnson, "Bad Joe" Hall "Duke" Keats and others who thought there was something wrong when the galleries failed to "boo-oo." They "boo-ed" at "Gerry" and his friends cheered in reply. But for once it seemed all in good fun.

"Let Gerry speak" somebody in the gallery cried, as the chairman announced another song at 8:25 p.m. But it was not on the program The whole evening was given over to Mackenzie King. They will hear Gerry and Ian and the others many times before Oct. 14. Mr. King was here for only one evening.

Ian Mackenzie was cheered to the echo If the noise was less tumultuous, it was because there were no "boos." And for him the Liberal leader made a special plea. "He has been my right bower in the days of opposition," said the leader, "we Mackenzies stand together."

The Liberal leader spent the first part of his speech in that calm friendly way of his explaning why his party lays so much stress on trade

Then he turned to the problem of credit and currency, to local issues, to problems affecting the veterans of the war, to the mining industry. On these subjects he waxed dynamic and eloquent. The placid Mackenzie King grew into a fervent evangelist, a man with fire and fervor in his make-up. The last half hour of his two hour address was by far the best.

NEW PARTIES

But it was in the first half hour that he showed at once his courage and his human sympathy.

It was always during the depressions bred of Conservative restriction that new parties sprang up, he pointed out, referring to former occasions —the Patrons of Industry of 1896, the Progressives of 1921, and now the C. C. F. of 1935.

When he mentioned the C. C. F. the couple of thousand C. C. F sympathizers applauded.

"I am glad to see they are represented here tonight," said Mackenzie King, "because I think they will agree with me that when the Liberals were in from 1921 to 1930 we had no C. C. F and no need for one. The C. C. F came into being in 1932 since Mr. Bennett was in office. They have brought new ideas into discussion and it is a good thing to have new ideas."

Then he referred to parties that have sprung up since the dissolution of parliament.

He mentioned Mr. Stevens and the Reconstruction Party. About 50 applauded.

"Why they seem to be hardly represented at all," laughed Mr. King.

The Reconstruction Party was formed by one man who, when he made his announcement, informed the people that he did not know what the name of his party would be or what was to be its policy. But already this party, which sprang up like a mushroom, is disappearing as quickly, he commented.

Perhaps 10 people applauded "Social Credit."

"We have a few but they are very mild," said Mr. King. who asked the supporters of this movement to name their leader. A wag shouted "Gerry McGeer,' evoking the usual chorus of cheers and jeers.

BROAD PARTY

Mr. King laugned but chose to treat the interjection seriously.

"Mr. McGeer in this election stands as a Liberal candidate," he replied. "The Liberal party could not be a Liberal party if it was not broad enough to include men of different shades of opinion.'

He read over quickly the 14 points of the official Liberal platform, adopted by the Liberal members three years ago and endorsed by the Liberal associations from end to end of Canada.

"But this does not represent all that we will do," he said. "I can give you tonight only those things endorsed by the whole Liberal party. What more we do will depend on those whom you send to parliament

"If Vancouver sends all those on the platform tonight as your Liberal representatives then it will be indeed fortunate for those with advanced ideas that we shall have in the councils of the party men who will seek to persuade others to go farther.

MORE RADICAL VIEWS

"It is in that way possible for a leader to have enacted those progressive policies in which he believes. for I may tell you that my own personal views are more radical than the official platform of the party.

"I can give you tonight only those policies which the party endorsed in the past five years, but I certainly hope that in the next five years we shall go much farther than that."

He located one lone supporter for "National Government" and asked him to name the leader or platform of that party.

He mentioned Mr. Bennett and the Conservatives many times without evoking a single comment of approval

Speaking of all the many parties Mr. King said they tended to create confusion. His aim, he said, is to sweep away that confusion, for in politics as in navigation it is dangerous piloting through a fog.

His essential plea was for a strong government of able men, who would be able to carry on confidently. Without a strong majority he would have the problem of piloting the ship of state through fog.

'We Must Use the Principles We Know'



MACKENZIE KING

'NO Truckling For Votes'

'Man Who Knows Country and Its Problems'

'SINCERITY, HONESTY UNDISCOUNTABLE'

Continued from Page One

years, this old Canadian, this quietly vigorous personage who was the plumed knight's selection among all those he created as a successor to the most gifted premier that Canada ever had.

Mackenzie King, descendant of William Lyon Mackenzie, favorite of the master, Laurier, is beginning to discuss Canada's affairs with the people of Vancouver.

They paid him heed.

They don't impale him on the points of their scorn; they don't lift him to their shoulders with their plaudits; they don't fight against him or fight for him.

They just listen.

NO DRAMA

We think this will be a dull meeting —a dull Vancouver meeting, that is.

No hell-raising, no call for the police, no drama.

And it seems that Vancouver is in agreement with us, for shortly after Mackenzie King is in oratorical spate, people are leaving.

They leave in squads. They leave holes in that platform of humanity Holes that are like patches in a dinner suit,

King mentions McGeer.
The Arena is alive.
They are shouting, catcalling, rowdy—and a few are hurraying.

He can stimulate them, this peculiar person. They have forgotten MacKenzie King. They want Gerry McGeer and they are not quite sure whether they will kill him or preserve him. They are not quite certain whether they will acclailm him after having struck him down.

REACHES AUDIENCE

But he is doing a Dressler. The show is his. He feels it. The glumness, the staidness departs from the meeting. It opens wide. It is like the nicotiana, a flower which is closed all day, but at night bares its petals and gives forth its door.

And that was that.

The meeting settles down. A few more leave.

King talks on.

People are not leaving now. Heaven save us! They are actually listening.

King talks on.

It has taken him a considerable time to reach into that audience and grasp its heart.

He has not, at that, raised the tempo of the heart-beat.

CAPTURING THE MIND

He is doing something which is unusual at political meetings in Vancouver. He is capturing the public mind.

King presents his case.

That is an accurate statement of fact. He hurls nothing into the teeth of his hearers. He just makes a presentation.

I suppose that this is the differ-

"A" Foot-note worth remembering!

Cuticura Ointment

★ For hot, tired, aching, burning feet, a light application of **Cuticura Ointment**, gently rubbed in, after bathing the feet in a suds of warm water and **Cuticura Soap**, relieves the tired muscles, soothes the skin and gives comfort and rest.

'Children Prefer Mothers'

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Children between the ages of 5 and 9 like their mothers better than their fathers, according to Dr. Margaret Simpson, Research Assistant at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

MURRAY HEEL HUGGER Shoes

Why not give your feet A BEAUTY TREATMENT?



. . . in Heel Hugger Shoes your feet vibrate with new life, the sparkle in your eyes tells the tale of real comfort. You just know they're fashionable too, because "styled by Murray" represents the ultra in shoe modelling. Pair $8.00

Women's Shoes,
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Regain the Joy of Youthful Feet

Hudson's Bay Company.
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Tuesday at 3:30

Pre-Bay Day

FASHION SHOW

Dramatizing Fashion Highlights For Fall and Winter!

Presenting over seventy hand-picked costumes —up-to-the-minute styles in gay afternoon and evening wear. Learn all about the newest fashion trends amid pleasant surroundings in the

Georgian Restaurant, 6th Floor

Coats—Suits—Dresses at all prices for all occasions.

Bert Kool and his Trio Will Present Musical Interpretations

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INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

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439 WEST HASTINGS

Tonight • Tonight



Come to

The Big Liberal Social Evening

at

ELKS' HALL

756 Kingsway

and meet

JACK MacDOUGALL

Liberal Candidate Vancouver East

"A YOUNG MAN FOR A NEW RIDING AND A NEW DEAL"

REFRESHMENTS; SPEECHES (short ones); DANCING

'SINCERITY, HONESTY UNDISCOUNTABLE'

Continued from Page One

years, this old Canadian, this quietly vigorous personage who was the plumed knight's selection among all those he created as a successor to the most gifted premier that Canada ever had.

Mackenzie King, descendant of William Lyon Mackenzie, favorite of the master, Laurier, is beginning to discuss Canada's affairs with the people of Vancouver.

They paid him heed.

They don't impale him on the points of their scorn; they don't lift him to their shoulders with their plaudits; they don't fight against him or fight for him.

They just listen.

NO DRAMA

We think this will be a dull meeting—a dull Vancouver meeting, that is.

No hell-raising, no call for the police, no drama.

And it seems that Vancouver is in agreement with us, for shortly after Mackenzie King is in oratorical spate, people are leaving.

They leave in squads. They leave holes in that platform of humanity. Holes that are like patches in a dinner suit,

King mentions McGeer.
The Arena is alive.
They are shouting, catcalling, rowdy—and a few are hurraying.

He can stimulate them, this peculiar person. They have forgotten Mackenzie King. They want Gerry McGeer and they are not quite sure whether they will kill him or preserve him. They are not quite certain whether they will acclaim him after having struck him down.

REACHES AUDIENCE

But he is doing a Dressler. The show is his. He feels it. The glumness, the staidness departs from the meeting. It opens wide. It is like the nicotiana, a flower which is closed all day, but at night bares its petals and gives forth its door.

And that was that.

The meeting settles down. A few more leave.

King talks on.

People are not leaving now. Heaven save us! They are actually listening.

King talks on.

It has taken him a considerable time to reach into that audience and grasp its heart.

He has not, at that, raised the tempo of the heart-beat.

CAPTURING THE MIND

He is doing something which is unusual at political meetings in Vancouver. He is capturing the public mind.

King presents his case.

That is an accurate statement of fact. He hurls nothing into the teeth of his hearers. He just makes a presentation.

I suppose that this is the difference between King and Bennett. King says: "These are my wares; I hope that you shall buy them. "Bennett says: "My wares, you had better buy them, you idiots."

This is the totality of the differences between not only King and Bennett as men, but in the policies that these men represent; in the difference between the Liberal and Conservative parties.

Mackenzie King will never steal a show. That role in the political play is reserved for a McGeer.

To steal a show is exciting, startling. It is an odd truth, though, that the star survives the experience. Stars still go on.

SINCERITY AND HONESTY

There is a durability about worth that is almost cosmic.

Mackenzie King might not be able to subdue a hostile throng. He might not be able to electrify a crowd into sudden antagonism or loyalty.

He does not raise humans to the boiling point. But he can touch tepid waters and warm them slowly with a sincerity and hotesty that is undiscountable.

That is my impression of Mackenzie King, the warp and woof of whose background is Canada's life story, and the manner in which he met the people of Vancouver on Saturday night.

with a confident faith that the principles of government in which he believes will raise Canada from depression to prosperity.

Mr King eschewed panaceas, promises, and contention. He lifted the election campaign from the level of a contest or game into the realm of serious discussion of a nation's welfare.

REFUSED TO TRUCKLE

He gave reason for the faith that is in him, reasons why the people of Canada should in their own interests endorse the principles for which he and his party stand. But he refused to truckle for votes.

He displayed sympathetic understanding of the point of view of those who have other ideas. There was nothing of rancor or bitterness, only sympathetic understanding, for his opponents on either flank, but he stood unswervingly for what he considers to be the right

DISTURBANCE FAILS

A couple of thousand C. C. F. took in the meeting and seized the occasion to display their colors by enthusiastic applause when Mr. King mentioned their party. They tried for a while to give the Liberal leader a bit of a "ride." But they failed to "get his goat" and about 9:30 they played their trump card, the organized walk-out. Even that was a failure, for 7000 remained to hear him out.

They couldn't get Mackenzie King's goat, because he had no quarrel with their grievances and their aspirations. He told them they were doing as people have always done in bad times—they were grasping and reaching for new ideas.

But he told them they were mistaken.

"Not by promises not by new groups, but by tried and proven methods that experience has proven will lift a country from depression into prosperity shall we solve our problems," said Mr. King.

"We can't get through these next five years with half a dozen political parties contending in the House of Commons.

CAN'T CHANGE IN YEAR

"C. C. F. propaganda advocates a total change in our ideas. But even if all were elected they have not enough candidates to form a government.

"For the next five years we have got to be governed by the principles that we know. We can't change our whole fundamental system of society in one year. Don't make our problems more difficult. Go on with your propaganda, but when you come to vote, join the great army of those who are voting for Liberal reforms."

Thomas Braidwood president of the Vancouver Liberal council was chairman. Music by the Liberal quartette and Miss Isabel McEwan was provided until the provincial radio network came on at 8:30.

Spread across the front row of the platform flanking the Liberal leader were the candidates and provincial M.L.A.'s.

Mr Braidwood introduced them one by one; Hon. Ian Mackenzie Mayor G. G. McGeer, K.C., Hon Gordon McG. Sloan, K. C., A. M Manson, K. C., A E. Munn, Dr. Jack MacDougall. Mrs. Helen D. Smith, Senator J. H. King, Robert Wilkinson, M.L.A., S. S. McKeen, M.L.A.



MACKENZIE KING

McGEER OUTBURST

All were given applause, but the greatest outburst was when "Gerry McGeer" took his bow. That was because a section of the audience paid him the tribute that from the same benches on former occasions has been paid to hockey gladiators, "Moose" Johnson, "Bad Joe" Hall "Duke" Keats and others who thought there was something wrong when the galleries failed to "boo-oo." They "boo-ed" at "Gerry" and his friends cheered in reply. But for once it seemed all in good fun.

"Let Gerry speak" somebody in the gallery cried, as the chairman announced another song at 8:25 p.m. But it was not on the program The whole evening was given over to Mackenzie King. They will hear Gerry and Ian and the others many times before Oct. 14. Mr. King was here for only one evening.

Ian Mackenzie was cheered to the echo If the noise was less tumultuous, it was because there were no "boos." And for him the Liberal leader made a special plea. "He has been my right bower in the days of opposition," said the leader, "we Mackenzies stand together."

The Liberal leader spent the first part of his speech in that calm friendly way of his explaning why his party lays so much stress on trade.

Then he turned to the problem of credit and currency, to local issues, to problems affecting the veterans of the war, to the mining industry. On these subjects he waxed dynamic and eloquent. The placid Mackenzie King grew into a fervent evangelist, a man with fire and fervor in his makeup. The last half hour of his two hour address was by far the best.

NEW PARTIES

But it was in the first half hour that he showed at once his courage and his human sympathy.

It was always during the depressions bred of Conservative restriction that new parties sprang up, he pointed out, referring to former occasions —the Patrons of Industry of 1896, the Progressives of 1921, and now the C. C. F. of 1935.

When he mentioned the C. C. F. the couple of thousand C. C. F. sympathizers applauded.

"I am glad to see they are represented here tonight," said Mackenzie King, "because I think they will agree with me that when the Liberals were in from 1921 to 1930 we had no C. C. F and no need for one. The C. C. F. came into being in 1932 since Mr. Bennett was in office. They have brought new ideas into discussion and it is a good thing to have new ideas."

Then he referred to parties that have sprung up since the dissolution of parliament.

He mentioned Mr. Stevens and the Reconstruction Party. About 50 applauded.

"Why they seem to be hardly represented at all," laughed Mr. King.

The Reconstruction Party was formed by one man who, when he made his announcement, informed the people that he did not know what the name of his party would be or what was to be its policy. But already this party, which sprang up like a mushroom, is disappearing as quickly, he commented.

Perhaps 10 people applauded "Social Credit."

"We have a few but they are very mild," said Mr. King, who asked the supporters of this movement to name their leader. A wag shouted "Gerry McGeer," evoking the usual chorus of cheers and jeers.

BROAD PARTY

Mr. King laugned but chose to treat the interjection seriously.

"Mr. McGeer in this election stands as a Liberal candidate," he replied. "The Liberal party could not be a Liberal party if it was not broad enough to include men of different shades of opinion."

He read over quickly the 14 points of the official Liberal platform, adopted by the Liberal members three years ago and endorsed by the Liberal associations from end to end of Canada.

"But this does not represent all that we will do," he said. "I can give you tonight only those things endorsed by the whole Liberal party. What more we do will depend on those whom you send to parliament.

"If Vancouver sends all those on the past five years, but I certainly hope that in the next five years we shall go much farther than that."

He located one lone supporter for "National Government" and asked him to name the leader or platform of that party.

He mentioned Mr. Bennett and the Conservatives many times without evoking a single comment of approval

Speaking of all the many parties Mr. King said they tended to create confusion. His aim, he said, is to sweep away that confusion, for in politics as in navigation it is dangerous piloting through a fog.

His essential plea was for a strong government of able men, who would be able to carry on confidently. Without a strong majority he would have the problem of piloting the ship of state through fog.

'Children Prefer Mothers'

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Children between the ages of 5 and 9 like their mothers better than their fathers, according to Dr. Margaret Simpson, Research Assistant at Teachers College, Columbia University.

One of the reasons for this mother-preference, the survey disclosed, was that "father uses a strap." In addition the youngsters complained that their fathers pass too little time with them.

The only exception were the five-year-old girls, 60 per cent of whom said they preferred their fathers, while only 36 per cent favored their mothers.

Five hundred children were studied individually. All came from homes in which both parents were alive.

Dr. Simpson used personal interviewing, children's dreams and stories as the basis for her analysis.

Placer Gold in Upper Lardeau

There's placer gold in the upper Lardeau, says Capt. James Fitzsimmons, former M.L.A. of Nakusp and veteran steamboatman of the Kootenays.

Visiting Frank Woodside, manager of B.C. Chamber of Mines, "Cap" produced a poke of fine gold and nuggets. It represented just a sample of the returns of Hans Hansen and G. Swanson, industrious prospectors, who have been working a "lay" in the Upper Lardeau for the past two years.

Welsh Anthracite Briquets—Sey. 2988

"A "Foot-note" worth remembering!

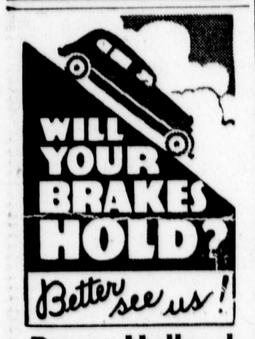
Cuticura Ointment

★ **For hot, tired, aching, burning feet, a light application of Cuticura Ointment, gently rubbed in, after bathing the feet in a suds of warm water and Cuticura Soap, relieves the tired muscles, soothes the skin and gives comfort and rest.**

CRONE

SHIP— HOUSEHOLD GOODS BY POOL CAR

SEYMOUR 8084



Percy Holland

"Complete Automotive Service"

ROBSON AT BEATTY ST.

They Waited Too Long

● Official records show that 320,000 people who applied for life insurance in Canada and the United States in 1934 had waited too long and were unable to obtain a policy because of ill health.

DO NOT DELAY OBTAINING THE INSURANCE YOU NEED TODAY. MAIL THE COUPON

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

I Need Life Insurance

and do not wish to make the mistake of waiting too long. Please send me particulars of your protection plans.

Name_____

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Age_____

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

Established 1869

HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONT.

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

NOW *Everybody is talking!*



I'm afraid we can't come Thursday, son. That's BAY DAY at Hudson's Bay Company, you know, and I've got a shopping list as long as my arm, of things I've been waiting to get. You and Betty had better come in and stay with us, so that you can stock up then, too."

Thursday's the Day!

Hudson's Bay Company.

MURRAY HEEL HUGGER Shoes

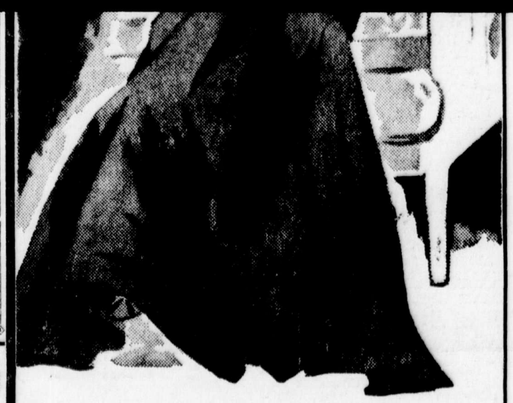
Why not give your feet A BEAUTY TREATMENT?



. . . in Heel Hugger Shoes your feet vibrate with new life, the sparkle in your eyes tells the tale of real comfort. You just know they're fashionable too, because "styled by Murray" represents the ultra in shoe modelling. Pair **$8.00**

Women's Shoes, —Main Floor at THE BAY

Regain the Joy of Youthful Feet



Tuesday at 3:30

Pre-Bay Day

FASHION SHOW

Dramatizing Fashion Highlights For Fall and Winter!

Presenting over seventy hand-picked costumes —up-to-the-minute styles in gay afternoon and evening wear. Learn all about the newest fashion trends amid pleasant surroundings in the

Georgian Restaurant, 6th Floor

Coats—Suits—Dresses at all prices for all occasions.

Bert Kool and his Trio Will Present Musical Interpretations

Take advantage of the many privileges offered by a regular monthly charge account.

HBC PURE FOOD SAVINGS

Meats	Cash-and-Carry Dept.	Deliveries, Sey. 2131
First Grade Salmon Arm Creamery Butter—3 lbs for	73¢	75¢
Fresh-Made Beef Sausage—Per lb.	8¢	10¢
Plate Boiling Beef—2 lbs. for	9¢	11¢
Lean Minced Beef—2 lbs. for	11¢	13¢
Fresh Minced Veal—Per lb.	10¢	13¢
Beef Round Steaks—Per lb.	11¢	13¢
Lean Boneless Stewing Beef—2 lbs for	13¢	17¢
Sliced Ham Bologna or Cooked Corn Beef—2 lbs	25¢	29¢
Bulk Peanut Butter—Per lb.	9¢	11¢
Mixed Flavored Cheese—Per lb.	15¢	17¢
Sliced Cooked Ham—½ lb. for	20¢	22¢
Hudsonia Sliced Back Bacon—Lb.	29¢	32¢

Fruits and Groceries

Phone Sey. 2131

Jello—Assorted Flavors; 3 pkgs. for ..... 19¢
Catelli Macaroni, Spaghetti, etc. —1-lb. pkgs. ..... 9¢
Libby's Asparagus Tips — Per tin ..... 21¢
Okanagan Free Stone Peaches — Crate $1.35
Concord Grapes—O.K. Brand; per basket ..... 40¢
Preserving Pears—10 lbs. ..... 40¢
Jam-Jell—For making jam or jelly; 8-oz. bottle ..... 18¢
Magic Baking Powder—12 oz. for ..... 23¢
Rogers' Golden Table Syrup — 5-lb. pail ..... 34¢
Australian Sultanas—2 lbs. 25¢
Royal City Pork and Beans—16-oz. tins; 2 for ..... 15¢
Wealthy Apples—O.K. Brand; 5 lbs 25c; box $1.40
Sweet Potatoes—4 lbs. 25c
10 lbs. Green Tomatoes and 10 lbs. Onions for 35c
Johnson's Floor Wax—1-lb. tin for ..... 62¢
1 Large Pkg. Chipso and 1 Medium Pkg. for ..... 21¢

5c Day in the Groceteria

9 to 11 o'Clock

Del Maiz Golden Bantam Corn—8-oz. tin ..... 5¢
Sair Dates—Per lb. ..... 5¢
Prunes—70 to 80's; lb. 5¢

Bulk Macaroni—Per lb. .... 5¢
Clark's Pork and Beans — Ind.; per tin ..... 5¢
Heinz Cooked Spaghetti — Ind tin ..... 5¢
Sago or Tapioca—Per lb. .. 5¢
Soup Mix—½-lb pkg. ... 5¢
B. C. Icing Sugar—Per lb. 5¢
Libby's or Aylmer Tomato Juice—Per tin ..... 5¢
P. and G. Naptha Soap—2 bars for ..... 5¢
Windsor Table Salt—Pkg. 5¢
Aylmer Tomato or Vegetable Soup—6-oz. tin ..... 5¢
Lux Toilet Soap—Per cake 5¢
Classic Cleanser—Per tin .. 5¢
Banquet Potted Meats — Per tin ..... 5¢
Cow Brand Soda—½-lb. pkg. for ..... 5¢
Nabob Quick Tapioca—2-oz. pkg for ..... 5¢
I. B. C. Super Sodas—4-oz. pkg.; plain or salted ..... 5¢
Kippered Snacks—Per tin . 5¢
Brunswick Sardines—Per tin 5¢
Small White Beans—Lb. .. 5¢
Rennie's Bird Gravel—Pkg. 5¢
Reckitt's Blueing or Cream Tints—Per pkg. ..... 5¢
Harry Horne's Artificial Extract Lemon or Vanilla—2-oz. bottle for ..... 5¢
Giant Bathroom Tissue — Per roll ..... 5¢
Waxed Paper — 40 sheets .. 5¢
Paper Shopping Bags—Each 5¢
Snowcap Pilchards—½'s; per tin for ..... 5¢

We reserve the right to limit quantities.

2 of/de 2

...at Liberals will do:

D24909

1. Develop Mining
2. Cut Sales Tax
3. Cheapen Credit

–Mackenzie King

'INDUSTRY MUST FEEL SECURE'

LEADER'S MESSAGE TO VANCOUVER

MORE TRADE, INDUSTRY, BUSINESS; MORE JOBS FOR CANADIANS

By C. NORMAN SENIOR

Mackenzie King told Vancouver in the Arena, Saturday night, what the Liberal Party stands for in this election.

"The Liberal Party believes that Canada can be brought out of this depression only as we develop our basic industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing," he said.

"That means trade.

"As we develop our trade we shall have development all along the line.

"Employment will increase.

"The railways will get more tonnage and more revenues.

"Business will prosper.

"People in their homes will find a new prosperity and happiness."

Probably because he was speaking in British Columbia Mr. King selected the mining industry as the particular industry by which he illustrated his point.

He called for a "National Mining Policy" for Canada, one in which the Dominion and the provinces, each of which has a measure of jurisdiction, will agree for a period of years as to the administrative, taxation and legislative policy to govern the mining industry.

Stability and security for that industry are essential to Canada's prosperity, he declared, if capital is to flow into mining in Canada as it has been flowing into South African mining.

(Canada's mining industry produces $275 millions a year, employs 63,000 people. British Columbia's mines alone produce $43 millions a year, employs 12,000 people.)

The Liberal Policy

Essentials of the Liberal policy in its practical relation to the everyday affairs of the country, as described by Mr. King, are these:

1. **Development of the basic industries by cheapening credit costs of production, etc.**
2. **Development of trade by removal of restrictions (prohibitive tariffs, special dumping duties, etc.)**
3. **Removal of barriers that prevent credit from serving the needs of the people, primarily by nationalizing the Central Bank.**
4. **Preservation of the integrity of the national railways to avoid a monopoly which might become greater than government itself.**
5. **Democratization of industry by giving labor equal rights with capital in forming industrial policy.**
6. **Immediate abolition of the relief camps, and handling of the unemployment problem on a national basis, utilizing in adequately paid work of social value to the nation, those now unemployed.**
7. **Development of the tourist industry. (In 1929 this brought $309,000,000 to Canada.)**
8. **Recovery precedes reform: Social reforms depend upon the capacity of the country to finance them.**
9. **Security for capital and for labor.**
10. **Reduction or abolition of the sales tax on the necessaries of life. (Sales tax which was 1 per cent, now 6 per cent.)**

In addition, Mr. King referred to a couple of local issues. First, there was the Lions Gate bridge.

'Not Making Promises'

"I am not making promises re specific local issues without the authority of the party," he said without equivocation.

"I can not speak as an expert on bridge plans, but

'Sincerity and Honesty Undiscountable'

HOW KING WON HEARERS

By BOB BOUCHETTE

La Dressler returned to life.

We went to a spectacle, something Roman. We saw a show.

Marie Dressler had a habit of stealing the show in almost every picture in which she appeared.

Saturday night at the Arena, a home-town boy stole the show from the featured player, Mackenzie King

The Dressler of Saturday night was Gerry McGeer.

Long before this meeting started the Georgia Street doors were closed.

Ushers were herding the crowd through the Denman Street entry. But the galleries weren't filled, and from the galleries, at political meetings, emanates the fun.

The galleries, indeed, looked as lonely as a rock which has been left there by the tide.

And that loneliness seemed to pervade the place, although there were at least 9000 people in it.

MIDDLE-AGED CROWD

Mind you, it is Saturday night and the young people are concerned with matters more vital than attendance at political gatherings. We notice that nearly all the congregation is middle-aged or approaching it.

I wrote "congregation" inadvertently, but now I realize why that word popped out of the typewriter. There is something church-like in the feel of the throng.

While we wait we are entertained suitably. The lovely voice of lovely Isabella McEwan soothes the multitude.

The Laurier quartette contributes fairly close harmony.

Then the band strikes up "Smile, Darn Ya, Smile," and King and his retinue enter.

Clapping. Cheering.

Where are the boos? Where is the element of contrast? What is wrong with this meeting?

GERRY STIRS CROWD

Mr. King and his candidates in these parts are on the platform.

Gerry is a little of the left of the Liberal leader. As soon as he appears there is a salvo of boos and huzzahs.

It is beginning to look like a political meeting.

We have another song and since the radio hook-up is arranged for 8:30 the chairman suggests another vocal number.

Somebody upstairs hollers for Gerry and the crowd takes it up.

And does Gerry take it?

As they say in show business, he takes it big. He smiles, he waves, he blows a kiss to the booing section.

Then Mr. King.

With his feet at a quarter to twelve, he stands in front of us, this man who headed Canada's government for nine

Continued on Page Sixteen

TWO DEAD In Victoria AUTO CRASH

VICTORIA, Sept. 30.—Two dead, one critically injured, and four others reported in a fair condition, was the toll exacted Sunday in one of the worst auto accidents in Victoria for years.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCarter, both 83, of 1130 Summit Avenue, are dead. Mrs. McCarter died Sunday night, and her husband today.

Mrs. E. W. Bird, 2823 Dysart Avenue, is in a critical condition with little chance of recovery.

Mr. Bird and their three daughters, Joan, 8; Betty 3, and Marjorie, 15, are in hospital.

The accident occurred at Hillside and Blackwood Avenues when a car driven by Frank Findlay, 2619 Blanshard Street, collided with the car driven by Mr. Bird.

Mrs. McCarter died from shock and internal injuries.

Findlay was discharged from hospital with minor injuries. He was charged with manslaughter.

Mrs. McCarter was the mother of

1 of/de

3. Cheapen Credit

—Mackenzie King

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'Not Making Promises'

"I am not making promises re specific local issues without the authority of the party," he said without equivocation.

"I can not speak as an expert on bridge plans, but I tell you this:

"Anything Mr. Bennett has turned down, I AM GOING TO TURN UP.

"This project will be reviewed without delay and it will be decided on the advice of the government's experts and the judgment of the ministers."

Canadian National Hotel

With regard to the C.N.R. Hotel and the Peace River outlet he declined to make specific promises.

"But," he said, "when we were elected in 1921 Toronto had an uncompleted Union Station, because there was not the business to justify completing it, just as you have a Canadian National Hotel.

"That station was soon completed when Liberal policies brought business and prosperity to the country.

"If you want to know why the Canadian National Hotel is uncompleted read Marsh's "Tragedy of Henry Thornton," and then you will understand why this railway has not had the chance it should have had.

"When we take office the Canadian National will be just as important as any other railway and all the assets of that railway will be required to handle its business."

CUT RESTRICTIONS

Mr. King told how he proposes to develop the basic industries of Canada.

"We believe in cutting the cords of restriction wherever they are found.

"We will remove the barriers to trade.

"We will remove the barriers to credit.

"We will remove the barriers to opportunity for the people.

"Wherever barriers stand, we believe the cords of restriction should be cut and a new freedom accorded.

"Development of the basic indus-

Continued on Page Eleven

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Clapping. Cheering.

Where are the boos? Where is the element of contrast? What is wrong with this meeting?

GERRY STIRS CROWD

Mr. King and his candidates in these parts are on the platform.

Gerry is a little of the left of the Liberal leader. As soon as he appears there is a salvo of boos and huzzahs.

It is beginning to look like a political meeting.

We have another song and since the radio hook-up is arranged for 8:30 the chairman suggests another vocal number.

Somebody upstairs hollers for Gerry and the crowd takes it up.

And does Gerry take it?

As they say in show business, he takes it big. He smiles, he waves, he blows a kiss to the booing section.

Then Mr. King.

With his feet at a quarter to twelve, he stands in front of us, this man who headed Canada's government for nine

Continued on Page Sixteen

TWO DEAD In Victoria AUTO CRASH

VICTORIA, Sept. 30.—Two dead, one critically injured, and four others reported in a fair condition, was the toll exacted Sunday in one of the worst auto accidents in Victoria for years.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCarter, both 83, of 1130 Summit Avenue, are dead. Mrs. McCarter died Sunday night, and her husband today.

Mrs. E. W. Bird, 2823 Dysart Avenue, is in a critical condition with little chance of recovery.

Mr. Bird and their three daughters, Joan, 8; Betty 3, and Marjorie, 15, are in hospital.

The accident occurred at Hillside and Blackwood Avenues when a car driven by Frank Findlay, 2619 Blanshard Street, collided with the car driven by Mr. Bird.

Mrs. McCarter died from shock and internal injuries.

Findlay was discharged from hospital with minor injuries He was charged with manslaughter.

Mrs. McCarter was the mother of Dr. A. McCarter, Victoria, dentist. L. O. McCarter, Chilliwack is another son, and Mrs. H. B. Burr, New Westminster, a daughter.

Beverly Baxter to Address Club

A. Beverly Baxter, the brilliant young Canadian whose meteoric rise to fame in British journalism is a legend of post-war London, is to visit Vancouver shortly.

While here he will address the Canadian Club at luncheon on October 11.

Mr. Baxter resigned his position as editor of Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express about a year ago and assumed the duties of public relations counsel for the British Gaumont Film Corporation.

He will be accompanied to this coast by his Vancouver born wife, the former Edith Letson.



Beverly Baxter

2 of/de 2

KING'S POLICIES FOR CANADA

Continued from Page One

tries is the foundation stone of the Liberal edifice as we wish to erect it.

"REFORM FOLLOWS RECOVERY"

"Mr. Bennett says if you have reform you will have prosperity. The facts show that reform follows recovery. No man is more anxious than I to alleviate the distress suffered by men and women, to alleviate the risks of industry, the risks of invalidity, of old age, unemployment and so on. We want some measure of security and insurance.

"But you can't do it unless the treasury is filled with the revenues that come from prosperity and that alone can enable you to do things that have to be paid for out of the public treasury.

"Nothing is worse than to hold out to the electorate the hope of something that is incapable of achievement.

"But if we carry out a program of commercal recovery, then I can say we have the way to get the means for our social reforms."

The first two measures to assist the basic industries he said would be:

1. **To reduce the tax on implements of production.**
2. **To reduce the tax on the necessities of life.**

The effect of these two measures would be to enable industry to produce at less cost and sell at a lower price.

"CONSUMER FORGOTTEN"

Reducing the tariff on the necessities of life, he said, will help the home and the family.

"The consumer is the forgotten man in the policy of the present government. It is the family we have in mind in this policy. Lower prices make goods accessible to all."

The high and prohibitive tariffs of the present regime, he said, had cost the country revenue, because goods are not being imported.

"That is why they have to tax your tea and your sugar.

"The sales tax is up to 6 per cent. We propose, in relation to many of the necessities of life, to reduce it or abolish it altogether."

ATTRACT CAPITAL

"Not only must we keep down the cost of production, but we must find as much employment as possible. We need capital and labor to develop our basic industries and if we are to attract capital we must give more certainty that it will get its chance for reward the same as labor.

"Present unsettled conditions have caused people to lose confidence, and a multiplicity of changing regulations have caused people to draw out their capital.

"People place orders for goods and some sudden ruling comes from Ottawa changing the whole basis of the transaction.

"We must have a sense of security in all industries and we must bring down interest rates."

It was in this context that he developed his plea for a National Mining Policy for Canada.

"NO SECURITY"

Mining attracts not only Canadian capital but capital from other parts of the world. Millions had gone to South African mining, creating prosperity. Why not to Canada? he asked. "Because there is no sense of security."

Mr. King announced that immediately on taking office he will call the provincial premiers into conference to see if by working together it is not possible to agree with the federal government on measures that will insure uniformity and security in the mining laws of all parts of Canada.

His objective, he said, is that one certain rule with regard to taxation and mining laws shall be laid down and shall apply in all parts of Canada. If, out of this conference, a statement can be circulated in the mining markets that Canada will stand by one certain policy capital will flow into mining, labor will find more and more employment and the beginning of prosperity will be here.

"And what is true of mining is true of every other industry," he said.

EMPIRE TREATIES

Mackenzie King pledged himself in the matter of trade with Britain to seek revision of the Empire trade treaties on the basis laid down by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin at the Ottawa conferences, that is, by lowering tariffs within the Empire rather than by shutting off all trade with the rest of the world.

He declined to discuss in detail the negotiations with the United States for reciprocity because Mr. Bennett would accuse him of upsetting the existing negotiations. But the correspondence showed the United States was eager to negotiate and he said:

"I can assure you I shall without delay take up the negotiations wherever Mr. Bennett leaves off and I am sure that where he has failed we can succeed."

"We lost two great elections on this question of Empire trade and reciprocity," he said, "but I am proud that we went down fighting for principles that today all parties endorse.

JAPAN TRADE

"The other night Mr. Bennett asked a chance to go ahead with this reciprocity agreement. He asks a chance now to do the thing that he would not do in 1911 when he had a chance."

It was the same with Japan. The negotiations were ended and the restrictive tariffs were in effect eight days before he spoke on the subject

Today they belong to the private shareholders of the Bank of Canada, he said.

"The first objective is to get back the control that was taken from us. The next is to see that the bank is made national in the truest sense of the word. Not merely local, but great international policies can be thwarted if the government has not the power of carrying out its will in regard to currency and credit.

PEOPLE'S RULE

"Two great powers are contending for control of our affairs.

"One is the government of the people composed of the people's representatives.

"The other is the great national and international money power.

"Which is to triumph? The Liberal Party says only one power shall be recognized in any state—the power of the people's representatives in parliament.

"When the Liberals take power, therefore, we shall fight to regain what is lost and seek to obtain that control over credit which is needed to solve the social and industrial problems of our day."

But Mr. King pointed out that a hostile Tory senate was an obstacle to be overcome and the only way to overcome it was for the people to give such an emphatic verdict on this one issue that the Senate dare not obstruct.

With regard to unemployment Mr. King held that the fundamental policy was a restoration of industrial prosperity through trade, but that in the meantime employment must be provided at reasonable wages in work of social benefit to the community.

He instanced the beautifying and improvement of the approaches to Canada for tourists, since the tourist industry was one of the great industries of Canada.

Wages must be somewhat less than those of industry so men would not refuse to take industrial employment as trade expansion opened it up, but there would be a sense of pride in contributing something of social value to the whole community if this policy were carried out.

'Restrictions To Trade, Credit, Jobs, Must Go'

Highlights of Mackenzie King's Vancouver speech on Saturday night:

Wherever barriers stand—to trade, to credit, to opportunity for the people—the restricting cords will be cut.

* * *

High tariffs yield no revenue; that is why your tea, sugar and soap are taxed.

* * *

We must create a sense of security in all branches of industry by having permanent, stable policies.

* * *

Credit must be made a social service.

* * *

We will reduce the tax on implements of production and on the necessaries of life.

* * *

Sales tax on the necessaries of life will be drastically reduced or abolished altogether.

* * *

The consumer is the forgotten man of the protectionist regime; the costs of food, clothing and shelter must be reduced.

* * *

Britain, France and United States have all made trade agreements; why not Canada?

* * *

There are three partners in industry: capital, labor and the community. All must have a voice in the making of industrial policy.

* * *

Re the First Narrows Bridge: Anything Mr. Bennett has turned down I am going to turn up.

* * *

We shall never get through the next five years with half a dozen parties and factions contending in the House of Commons.

* * *

The Liberal Party is the only party big enough to contain men of many varied shades of opinion.

'Double Torso' Crime Stirs Scotland

DUMFRIESHIRE, Scotland, Sept. 30.—A double "torso murder" mystery confronted authorities here today with the discovery of two heads, four arms and four legs wrapped in paper parcels in a ravine two miles from here.

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OFFICIALLY LISTED

vanc. stock	Par Value	Bid	Ask
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A. P. Con.	1.00	.05	.—
Amalg. Oil	1.00	.05	.06
B. C. Pck. P. ..	100.00	13.00	.—
Big Miss.	1.00	.48	.50
Bralorne	.—	5.30	5.50
Br. Riv. Con. ..	1.00	.03½	.04
B. R. X. Gold .	.50	.10½	.12
C. & E. Corp. .	—	.55	.58
Caribo Gold ...	1.00	1.14	1.15

1 of/de

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It was the same with Japan. The negotiations were ended and the restrictive tariffs were in effect eight days before he spoke on the subject at Woodstock, said Mr. King, and he offered no apologies for what he then said.

"I can assure you that the first day we are in office we will begin to take up the negotiations with Japan to see if we can not restore trade relations with that country. And we will not go on the basis of destroying the business of Canada, but to further the business of Canada."

"I believe we can restore what has been lost and add something to it in both these matters."

CREDIT BARRIERS

On the subject of nationalization of the Bank of Canada Mr. King said:

"We believe that credit should be of social service, to serve the needs of the people. Credit is not the concern of the bankers only but is of concern to you and me.

"To remove the barriers that will enable credit to serve the social and economic needs of the people is as much the duty of the Liberal party as to remove tariff barriers.

"Credit is today controlled by the great international money power. The first step, then, is to establish a National Central Bank, not another private bank, as has been done, but a government bank able to control credit according to the will of the government in matters of great national concern.

"The Liberal party believes it is public matter of direct concern to the average citizen to have a national bank to control currency and credit so that they serve the public needs."

Criticizing Mr. Bennett's bank, he said, it was owned and controlled by private stockholders, it had been given the government's $60,000,000 gold reserve and the vast volume of securities held by the government from the private banks. These were the property of the people of Canada to be overcome and the only way to overcome it was for the people to give such an emphatic verdict on this one issue that the Senate dare not obstruct.

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Caribo Gold	1.00	1.14	1.15
Coast Brew.	.—	15.50	10.00
Dentonia	.—	.22	.—
Gold Belt M.	.50	.23	25
Hargal Oil	.—	.02¼	.—
Home Oil	.—	.45	.—
Int. Coal	1.00	.20	.21
Koot. Belle	.50	.31	.—
Mak Siccar	.—	.14	.15
McD. Seg. X.	1.00	.02¾	.—
McLeod Oil	1.00	.—	.40
Mercury Oil	.—	.10¾	.11
Model Oil	1.00	.25	.29½
Morn. Star	.50	.03¾	.04½
Nat. Silver	.25	.02½	03
Ok. Oils Com.	.—	.—	.05
Pion. Gold	1.00	9.40	9.00
Prem. Gold	1.00	1.04	1.07
Prem. Bord.	.—	.00½	.00¾
Reno Gold	1.00	.82	84
Salm. Gold	.50	.07	.08
Sheep Creek	.50	.73½	.75
Tayl. B. R.	1.00	.18	.20
Wayside	.50	.15	.15½
Island Mt.	.—	.94	.98
Beav. Sil.	.20	.03¾	.04
Bluebird	.25	.01	.—
B. S. Silver	1.00	1.25	1.50
B. C. Nickel	1.00	.18½	.20
Calm. Oil	1.00	.—	05½
Coast Copper	5.00	2.25	2.75
Congress	1.00	.22	.23
Crows N. N.	1.00	.05	.06
Dalhousie Oils	.—	.20	.23
Fairv. Amal.	.—	.10	.11
Federal Gold	1.00	.07½	.08
Geo. Copper	1.00	.15	.—
Geo. Ent.	.50	.06	.06½
Golconda	1.00	.15	.16½
Gold Mount.	.50	.—	09
Grandview	.50	.02	.02½
Grange Mines	.—	.—	.02½
Grulyl-Wik	.—	.06	.07
Hecla Min.	.25	11.25	11.60
Hedley Am.	.50	.18	.—
Home Gold	.—	.03⅛	.—
Lucky Jim	.10	.01½	02
Mar Jon Oil	.—	.11	.12
Merland Oil	.—	.14	.16
McGillivray	1.00	.20	.—
Minto	.—	.06	.06½
Noble Five	.50	.05¾	.06½
Nordon Oil	5.00	.—	.13
Pend .Or.	1.00	.72	.75
Porter Idaho	.50	.05½	.06
Pilot Gold	.—	.01½	.01¾
Rew. Min.	1.00	.—	03
Royalite Oil	.—	19.00	20.00
Silversmith	.20	.01¼	.02
Sunshine	.—	19.75	20.50
Tayl. Windf.	1.00	.09	.—
United Empire	.50	.—	.04¼
United Oil	—	.03¼	.04
Vidette Gold	.—	.29	.—
Well. Mines	.20	.01½	.—
Whitewater	1.00	.05	.06
Ymir Y. Girl	.—	.25	.30

Total: 108,7(7.

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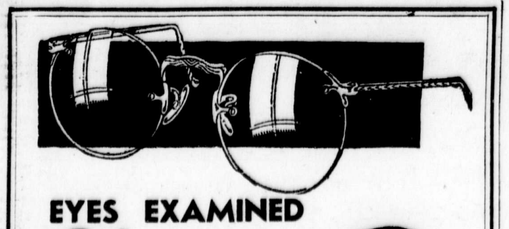

EYES EXAMINED

Glasses

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Headaches are one of the common symptoms of faulty vision. If you suffer from headaches have your eyes examined immediately. Properly fitted glasses will do away with this suffering and will open a new world of vision for you.

Have Your Eyes Examined!

Only First Quality Lenses Are Used at Rogers.

You'll Be Pleasantly Surprised at Our Low Prices

AUSTIN J. ALEXANDER
Optometrist

ROGERS
439 WEST HASTINGS

Tonight • *Tonight*

Come to

The Big Liberal Social Evening

at

ELKS' HALL
756 Kingsway

and meet

JACK MacDOUGALL
Liberal Candidate Vancouver East

"A YOUNG MAN FOR A NEW RIDING AND A NEW DEAL"

REFRESHMENTS; SPEECHES (short ones); DANCING

'HE MADE 9000 FRIENDS'

How King Won His Audience

Sympathy, Courage, Fervor and Kindness

By C. NORMAN SENIOR

Mackenzie King brought a new and refreshing atmosphere into the election campaign when he spoke to 9000 people in the Vancouver Arena Saturday night. He made friends.

The Liberal leader left with his hearers—those in the Arena and those who listened on the radio—the impression of a man: a stuanch and sincere men, a man who knows his country and its problems, one with a deep human love and sympathy for his fellow-men, and, above all, one with a confident faith that the principles of government in which he believes will raise Canada from depression to prosperity.

Mr King eschewed panacas, promises, and contention. He lifted the election campaign from the level of a contest or game into the realm of serious discussion of a nation's welfare.

REFUSED TO TRUCKLE

He gave reason for the faith that is in him, reasons why the people of Canada should in their own interests endorse the principles for which he and his party stand. But he refused to truckle for votes.

He displayed sympathetic understanding of the point of view of those who have other ideas. There was nothing of rancor or bitterness, only sympathetic understanding, for his opponents on either flank, but he stood unswervingly for what he considers to be the right

DISTURBANCE FAILS

A couple of thousand C. C. F. took in the meeting and seized the occasion to display their colors by enthusiastic applause when Mr. King mentioned their party. They tried for a while to give the Liberal leader a bit of a "ride." But they failed to "get his goat" and about 9:30 they played their trump card, the organized walk-out. Even that was a failure, for 7000 remained to hear him out.

They couldn't get Mackenzie King's goat, because he had no quarrel with their grievances and their aspirations. He told them they were doing as people have always done in bad times—they were grasping and reaching for new ideas.

But he told them they were mistaken

"Not by promises not by new groups, but by tried and proven methods that experience has proven will lift a country from depression into prosperity shall we solve our problems," said Mr. King.

"We can't get through these next five years with half a dozen political parties contending in the House of Commons.

CAN'T CHANGE IN YEAR

"C. C. F. propaganda advocates a total change in our ideas. But even if all were elected they have not enough candidates to form a government.

"For the next five years we have got to be governed by the principles that we know. We can't change our whole fundamental system of society in one year. Don't make our problems more difficult. Go on with your propaganda, but when you come to vote, join the great army of those who are voting for Liberal reforms."

Thomas Braidwood, president of the Vancouver Liberal council was chairman. Music by the Liberal quartette and Miss Isabel McEwan was provided until the provincial radio network came on at 8:30.

Spread across the front row of the platform flanking the Liberal leader were the candidates and provincial M.L.A.'s.

Mr. Braidwood introduced them one by one: Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Mayor G. G. McGeer, K.C., Hon Gordon McG. Sloan, K. C., A. M Manson, K. C., A. E. Munn, Dr Jack MacDougall, Mrs. Helen D. Smith, Senator J. H. King, Robert Wilkinson, M.L.A., S. S. McKeen, M.L.A.

'We Must Use the Principles We Know'



MACKENZIE KING

McGEER OUTBURST

All were greeted with applause, but the greatest outcourst was when "Gerry McGeer" took his bow. That was because a section of the audience paid him the tribute that from the same benches on former occasions has been paid to hockey gladiators, "Moose" Johnson, "Bad Joe" Hall "Duke" Keats and others who thought there was something wrong when the galleries failed to "boo-oo." They "boo-ed" at "Gerry" and his friends cheered in reply. But for once it seemed all in good fun.

"Let Gerry speak" somebody in the gallery cried, as the chairman announced another song at 8:25 p.m. But it was not on the program The whole evening was given over to Mackenzie King. They will hear Gerry and Ian and the others many times before Oct. 14. Mr. King was here for only one evening.

Ian Mackenzie was cheered to the echo If the noise was less tumultuous, it was because there were no 'boos.' And for him the Liberal leader made a special plea. "He has been my right bower in the days of opposition," said the leader, "we Mackenzies stand together."

The Liberal leader spent the first part of his speech in that calm friendly way of his explaining why his party lays so much stress on trade

Then he turned to the problem of credit and currency, to local issues, to problems affecting the veterans of the war, to the mining industry. On these subjects he waxed dynamic and eloquent. The placid Mackenzie King grew into a fervent evangelist, a man with fire and fervor in his makeup. The last half hour of his two hour address was by far the best.

NEW PARTIES

But it was in the first half hour that he showed at once his courage and his human sympathy.

It was always during the depressions bred of Conservative restriction that new parties sprang up, he pointed out, referring to former occasions —the Patrons of Industry of 1896, the Progressives of 1921, and now the C. C. F. of 1935.

When he mentioned the C. C. F. the couple of thousand C. C. F sympathizers applauded.

"I am glad to see they are represented here tonight," said Mackenzie King, "because I think they will agree with me that when the Liberals were in from 1921 to 1930 we had no C. C. F and no need for one. The C. C. F. came into being in 1932 since Mr. Bennett was in office. They have brought new ideas into discussion and it is a good thing to have new ideas."

Then he referred to parties that have sprung up since the dissolution of parliament.

He mentioned Mr. Stevens and the Reconstruction Party. About 50 applauded.

"Why they seem to be hardly represented at all," laughed Mr. King.

The Reconstruction Party was formed by one man who, when he made his announcement, informed the people that he did not know what the name of his party would be or what was to be its policy. But already this party, which sprang up like a mushroom, is disappearing as quickly, he commented.

Perhaps 10 people applauded "Social Credit."

"We have a few but they are very mild," said Mr. King, who asked the supporters of this movement to name their leader. A wag shouted "Gerry McGeer,' evoking the usual chorus of cheers and jeers.

BROAD PARTY

Mr. King laugned but chose to treat the interjection seriously.

"Mr. McGeer in this election stands as a Liberal candidate," he replied. "The Liberal party could not be a Liberal party if it was not broad enough to include men of different shades of opinion.'

He read over quickly the 14 points of the official Liberal platform, adopted by the Liberal members three years ago and endorsed by the Liberal associations from end to end of Canada.

"But this does not represent all that we will do," he said. "I can give you tonight only those things endorsed by the whole Liberal party. What more we do will depend on those whom you send to parliament

"If Vancouver sends all those on the platform tonight as your Liberal representatives then it will be indeed fortunate for those with advanced ideas that we shall have in the councils of the party men who will seek to persuade others to go farther

'NO Truckling For Votes'

'Man Who Knows Country and Its Problems'

MORE RADICAL VIEWS

"It is in that way possible for a leader to have enacted those progressive policies in which he believes, for I may tell you that my own personal views are more radical than the official platform of the party.

"I can give you tonight only those policies which the party endorsed in the past five years, but I certainly hope that in the next five years we shall go much farther than that."

He located one lone supporter for "National Government" and asked him to name the leader or platform of that party.

He mentioned Mr Bennett and the Conservatives many times without evoking a single comment of approval

Speaking of all the many parties Mr. King said they tended to create confusion. His aim, he said, is to sweep away that confusion, for in politics as in navigation it is dangerous piloting through a fog.

His essential plea was for a strong government of able men, who would be able to carry on confidently. Without a strong majority he would have the problem of piloting the ship of state through fog.

'SINCERITY, HONESTY UNDISCOUNTABLE'

Continued from Page One

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They don't impale him on the points of their scorn; they don't lift him to their shoulders with their plaudits; they don't fight against him or fight for him.

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NO DRAMA

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They leave in squads. They leave holes in that platform of humanity Holes that are like patches in a dinner suit.

King mentions McGeer.
The Arena is alive.
They are shouting, catcalling, rowdy—and a few are hurraying.

He can stimulate them, this peculiar person. They have forgotten Mackenzie King. They want Gerry McGeer and they are not quite sure whether they will kill him or preserve him. They are not quite certain whether they will acclaim him after having struck him down.

REACHES AUDIENCE

But he is doing a Dressler. The show is his. He feels it. The glumness, the staidness departs from the meeting. It opens wide. It is like the nicotiana, a flower which is closed all day, but at night bares its petals and gives forth its door.

And that was that.

The meeting settles down. A few more leave.

King talks on.

People are not leaving now. Heaven save us! They are actually listening.

King talks on.

It has taken him a considerable time to reach into that audience and grasp its heart.

He has not, at that, raised the tempo of the heart-beat.

CAPTURING THE MIND

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I suppose that this is the difference between King and Bennett. King says: "These are my wares; I hope that you shall buy them. "Bennett says: "My wares, you had better buy them, you idiots."

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Dr. Simpson used personal interviewing, children's dreams and stories as the basis for her analysis.

Placer Gold in Upper Lardeau

"A "Foot-note" worth remembering!

Cuticura Ointment

★ For hot, tired, aching, burning feet, a light application of **Cuticura Ointment**, gently rubbed in, after bathing the feet in a suds of warm water and **Cuticura Soap**, relieves the tired muscles, soothes the skin and gives comfort and rest.

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Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670



. . . in Heel Hugger Shoes your feet vibrate with new life, the sparkle in your eyes tells the tale of real comfort. You just know they're fashionable too, because "styled by Murray" represents the ultra in shoe modelling.

Pair **$8.00**

Women's Shoes,
—Main Floor at THE BAY

Regain the Joy of Youthful Feet

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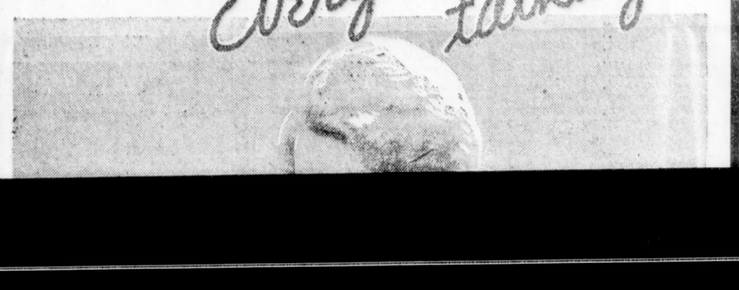
NOW *Everybody is talking!*



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Tuesday at 3:30

Pre-Bay Day

FASHION SHOW

Dramatizing Fashion Highlights For Fall and Winter!

Presenting over seventy hand-picked costumes —up-to-the-minute styles in gay afternoon and evening wear. Learn all about the newest fashion trends amid pleasant surroundings in the

Georgian Restaurant, 6th Floor

Coats—Suits—Dresses at all prices for all occasions.

Bert Kool and his Trio Will Present Musical Interpretations

Take advantage of the many privileges offered by a regular monthly charge account.

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First Grade Salmon Arm Creamery Butter—3 lbs for	73¢	75¢

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1 of/de

439 WEST HASTINGS

Tonight - *Tonight*



Come to

The Big Liberal Social Evening

at

ELKS' HALL

756 Kingsway

and meet

JACK MacDOUGALL

Liberal Candidate Vancouver East

"A YOUNG MAN FOR A NEW RIDING AND A NEW DEAL"

REFRESHMENTS; SPEECHES (short ones); DANCING

'SINCERITY, HONESTY UNDISCOUNTABLE'

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There is a durability about worth that is almost cosmic.

Mackenzie King might not be able to subdue a hostile throng. He might not be able to electrify a crowd into sudden antagonism or loyalty.

He does not raise humans to the boiling point. But he can touch tepid waters and warm them slowly with a sincerity and hotesty that is undiscountable.

That is my impression of Mackenzie King, the warp and woof of whose background is Canada's life story, and the manner in which he met the people of Vancouver on Saturday night.

with a confident faith that the principles of government in which he believes will raise Canada from depression to prosperity.

Mr King eschewed panaceas, promises, and contention. He lifted the election campaign from the level of a contest or game into the realm of serious discussion of a nation's welfare.

REFUSED TO TRUCKLE

He gave reason for the faith that is in him, reasons why the people of Canada should in their own interests endorse the principles for which he and his party stand. But he refused to truckle for votes.

He displayed sympathetic understanding of the point of view of those who have other ideas. There was nothing of rancor or bitterness, only sympathetic understanding, for his opponents on either flank, but he stood unswervingly for what he considers to be the right

DISTURBANCE FAILS

A couple of thousand C. C. F. took in the meeting and seized the occasion to display their colors by enthusiastic applause when Mr. King mentioned their party. They tried for a while to give the Liberal leader a bit of a "ride." But they failed to "get his goat" and about 9:30 they played their trump card, the organized walk-out. Even that was a failure, for 7000 remained to hear him out.

They couldn't get Mackenzie King's goat, because he had no quarrel with their grievances and their aspirations. He told them they were doing as people have always done in bad times—they were grasping and reaching for new ideas.

But he told them they were mistaken.

"Not by promises not by new groups, but by tried and proven methods that experience has proven will lift a country from depression into prosperity shall we solve our problems," said Mr. King.

"We can't get through these next five years with half a dozen political parties contending in the House of Commons.

CAN'T CHANGE IN YEAR

"C. C. F. propaganda advocates a total change in our ideas. But even if all were elected they have not enough candidates to form a government.

"For the next five years we have got to be governed by the principles that we know. We can't change our whole fundamental system of society in one year. Don't make our problems more difficult. Go on with your propaganda, but when you come to vote, join the great army of those who are voting for Liberal reforms."

Thomas Braidwood, president of the Vancouver Liberal council was chairman. Music by the Liberal quartette and Miss Isabel McEwan was provided until the provincial radio network came on at 8:30.

Spread across the front row of the platform flanking the Liberal leader were the candidates and provincial M.L.A.'s.

Mr. Braidwood introduced them one by one: Hon. Ian Mackenzie Mayor G. G. McGeer, K.C., Hon Gordon McG. Sloan, K. C., A. M Manson, K. C., A E. Munn, Dr Jack MacDougall, Mrs. Helen D. Smith, Senator J. H. King, Robert Wilkinson, M.L.A., S. S. McKeen, M.L.A.



MACKENZIE KING

McGEER OUTBURST

All were greeted with applause, but the greatest outourst was when "Gerry McGeer" took his bow. That was because a section of the audience paid him the tribute that from the same benches on former occasions has been paid to hockey gladiators, "Moose" Johnson, "Bad Joe" Hall "Duke" Keats and others who thought there was something wrong when the galleries failed to "boo-oo." They "boo-ed" at "Gerry" and his friends cheered in reply. But for once it seemed all in good fun.

"Let Gerry speak" somebody in the gallery cried, as the chairman announced another song at 8:25 p.m. But it was not on the program The whole evening was given over to Mackenzie King. They will hear Gerry and Ian and the others many times before Oct. 14. Mr. King was here for only one evening.

Ian Mackenzie was cheered to the echo If the noise was less tumultuous, it was because there were no "boos" And for him the Liberal leader made a special plea. "He has been my right bower in the days of opposition," said the leader, "we Mackenzies stand together."

The Liberal leader spent the first part of his speech in that calm friendly way of his explaining why his party lays so much stress on trade

Then he turned to the problem of credit and currency, to local issues, to problems affecting the veterans of the war, to the mining industry. On these subjects he waxed dynamic and eloquent. The placid Mackenzie King grew into a fervent evangelist, a man with fire and fervor in his makeup. The last half hour of his two hour address was by far the best.

NEW PARTIES

But it was in the first half hour that he showed at once his courage and his human sympathy.

It was always during the depressions bred of Conservative restriction that new parties sprang up, he pointed out, referring to former occasions —the Patrons of Industry of 1896, the Progressives of 1921, and now the C. C. F. of 1935.

When he mentioned the C. C. F. the couple of thousand C. C. F sympathizers applauded.

"I am glad to see they are represented here tonight," said Mackenzie King, "because I think they will agree with me that when the Liberals were in from 1921 to 1930 we had no C. C. F and no need for one. The C. C. F. came into being in 1932 since Mr. Bennett was in office. They have brought new ideas into discussion and it is a good thing to have new ideas."

Then he referred to parties that have sprung up since the dissolution of parliament.

He mentioned Mr. Stevens and the Reconstruction Party. About 50 applauded.

"Why they seem to be hardly represented at all," laughed Mr. King.

The Reconstruction Party was formed by one man who, when he made his announcement, informed the people that he did not know what the name of his party would be or what was to be its policy. But already this party, which sprang up like a mushroom, is disappearing as quickly, he commented.

Perhaps 10 people applauded "Social Credit."

"We have a few but they are very mild," said Mr. King, who asked the supporters of this movement to name their leader. A wag shouted "Gerry McGeer,' evoking the usual chorus of cheers and jeers.

BROAD PARTY

Mr. King laugned but chose to treat the interjection seriously.

"Mr. McGeer in this election stands as a Liberal candidate," he replied. "The Liberal party could not be a Liberal party if it was not broad enough to include men of different shades of opinion.'

He read over quickly the 14 points of the official Liberal platform, adopted by the Liberal members three years ago and endorsed by the Liberal associations from end to end of Canada.

"But this does not represent all that we will do," he said. "I can give you tonight only those things endorsed by the whole Liberal party. What more we do will depend on those whom you send to parliament

"If Vancouver sends all those on policies which the party endorsed in the past five years, but I certainly hope that in the next five years we shall go much farther than that."

He located one lone supporter for "National Government" and asked him to name the leader or platform of that party.

He mentioned Mr Bennett and the Conservatives many times without evoking a single comment of approval

Speaking of all the many parties Mr. King said they tended to create confusion. His aim, he said, is to sweep away that confusion, for in politics as in navigation it is dangerous piloting through a fog.

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Five hundred children were studied individually. All came from homes in which both parents were alive.

Dr. Simpson used personal interviewing, children's dreams and stories as the basis for her analysis.

Placer Gold in Upper Lardeau

There's placer gold in the upper Lardeau, says Capt. James Fitzsimmons, former M.L.A. of Nakusp and veteran steamboatman of the Kootenays.

Visiting Frank Woodside, manager of B. C. Chamber of Mines, "Cap" produced a poke of fine gold and nuggets. It represented just a sample of the returns of Hans Hansen and G. Swanson, industrious prospectors, who have been working a "lay" in the Upper Lardeau for the past two years.

Welsh Anthracite Briquets—Sey. 2988

"A" Foot-note worth remembering!

Cuticura Ointment

★ **For hot, tired, aching, burning feet, a light application of Cuticura Ointment, gently rubbed in, after bathing the feet in a suds of warm water and Cuticura Soap, relieves the tired muscles, soothes the skin and gives comfort and rest.**

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WILL YOUR BRAKES HOLD?

Better see us!

Percy Holland

"Complete Automotive Service"

ROBSON AT BEATTY ST.

They Waited Too Long

● Official records show that 320,000 people who applied for life insurance in Canada and the United States in 1934 had waited too long and were unable to obtain a policy because of ill health.

DO NOT DELAY OBTAINING THE INSURANCE YOU NEED TODAY. MAIL THE COUPON

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
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Age_____

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

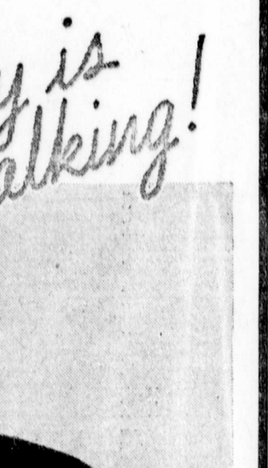
Established 1869

HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONT.

Hudson's Bay Company.

MURRAY HEEL HUGGER Shoes

Why not give your feet **A BEAUTY TREATMENT?**



. . . in Heel Hugger Shoes your feet vibrate with new life, the sparkle in your eyes tells the tale of real comfort. You just know they're fashionable too, because "styled by Murray" represents the ultra in shoe modelling. Pair **$8.00**

Women's Shoes, —Main Floor at THE BAY

Regain the Joy of Youthful Feet

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

NOW *Everybody is talking!*

"I'm afraid we can't come Thursday, son. That's BAY DAY at Hudson's Bay Company, you know, and I've got a shopping list as long as my arm, of things I've been waiting to get. You and Betty had better come in and stay with us, so that you can stock up then, too."

Thursday's the Day!



Tuesday at 3:30

Pre-Bay Day

FASHION SHOW

Dramatizing Fashion Highlights For Fall and Winter!

Presenting over seventy hand-picked costumes —up-to-the-minute styles in gay afternoon and evening wear. Learn all about the newest fashion trends amid pleasant surroundings in the

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Coats—Suits—Dresses at all prices for all occasions.

Bert Kool and his Trio Will Present Musical Interpretations

Take advantage of the many privileges offered by a regular monthly charge account.

HBC PURE FOOD SAVINGS

Meats	Cash-and-Carry Dept.	Deliveries, Sey. 2131
First Grade Salmon Arm Creamery Butter—3 lbs for	73¢	75¢
Fresh-Made Beef Sausage—Per lb.	8¢	10¢
Plate Boiling Beef —2 lbs. for	9¢	11¢
Lean Minced Beef —2 lbs. for	11¢	13¢
Fresh Minced Veal —Per lb.	10¢	13¢
Beef Round Steaks —Per lb.	11¢	13¢
Lean Boneless Stewing Beef — 2 lbs for	13¢	17¢
Sliced Ham Bologna or Cooked Corn Beef—2 lbs	25¢	29¢
Bulk Peanut Butter—Per lb.	9¢	11¢
Mixed Flavored Cheese—Per lb.	15¢	17¢
Sliced Cooked Ham—½ lb. for	20¢	22¢
Hudsonia Sliced Back Bacon—Lb.	29¢	32¢

Fruits and Groceries Phone Sey. 2131

Jello—Assorted Flavors; 3 pkgs. for ..... 19¢
Catelli Macaroni, Spaghetti, etc. —1-lb. pkgs. ..... 9¢
Libby's Asparagus Tips — Per tin ..... 21¢

Okanagan Free Stone Peaches — Crate $1.35
Concord Grapes—O.K. Brand; per basket ..... 49¢
Preserving Pears—10 lbs. ..... 49¢

Jam-Jell—For making jam or jelly; 8-oz. bottle ..... 18¢
Magic Baking Powder—12 oz. for ..... 23¢
Rogers' Golden Table Syrup — 5-lb. pail ..... 34¢
Australian Sultanas—2 lbs. 25¢
Royal City Pork and Beans—16-oz. tins; 2 for ..... 15¢

Wealthy Apples—O.K. Brand; 5 lbs. 25c; box $1.49
Sweet Potatoes—4 lbs. ..... 25¢
10 lbs. Green Tomatoes and 10 lbs. Onions for ..... 35¢

Johnson's Floor Wax—1-lb. tin for ..... 62¢
1 Large Pkg. Chipso and 1 Medium Pkg. for ..... 21¢

5c Day in the Groceteria

9 to 11 o'Clock

Del Maiz Golden Bantam Corn—8-oz. tin ..... 5¢
Sair Dates—Per lb. ..... 5¢
Prunes—70 to 80's; lb. 5¢

Bulk Macaroni—Per lb. .... 5¢
Clark's Pork and Beans — Ind.; per tin ..... 5¢
Heinz Cooked Spaghetti — Ind tin ..... 5¢
Sago or Tapioca—Per lb. .. 5¢
Soup Mix—½-lb pkg. ... 5¢
B. C. Icing Sugar—Per lb. 5¢
Libby's or Aylmer Tomato Juice —Per tin ..... 5¢
P. and G. Naptha Soap—2 bars for ..... 5¢
Windsor Table Salt—Pkg. 5¢
Aylmer Tomato or Vegetable Soup—6-oz. tin ..... 5¢
Lux Toilet Soap—Per cake 5¢
Classic Cleanser—Per tin .. 5¢

Banquet Potted Meats — Per tin ..... 5¢
Cow Brand Soda—½-lb. pkg. for ..... 5¢
Nabob Quick Tapioca—2-oz. pkg for ..... 5¢
I. B. C. Super Sodas—4-oz. pkg.; plain or salted ..... 5¢
Kippered Snacks—Per tin . 5¢
Brunswick Sardines—Per tin 5¢
Small White Beans—Lb. .. 5¢
Rennie's Bird Gravel—Pkg. 5¢
Reckitt's Blueing or Cream Tints —Per pkg. ..... 5¢
Harry Horne's Artificial Extract Lemon or Vanilla—2-oz. bottle for ..... 5¢
Giant Bathroom Tissue — Per roll ..... 5¢
Waxed Paper — 40 sheets .. 5¢
Paper Shopping Bags—Each 5¢
Snoweap Pilchards—½'s; per tin for ..... 5¢

We reserve the right to limit quantities.

2 of/de 2

What Liberals will do:

D 24912

1. Develop Mining
2. Cut Sales Tax
3. Cheapen Credit

—Mackenzie King

'INDUSTRY MUST FEEL SECURE'

LEADER'S MESSAGE TO VANCOUVER

MORE TRADE, INDUSTRY, BUSINESS; MORE JOBS FOR CANADIANS

By C. NORMAN SENIOR

Mackenzie King told Vancouver in the Arena, Saturday night, what the Liberal Party stands for in this election.

"The Liberal Party believes that Canada can be brought out of this depression only as we develop our basic industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing," he said.

"That means trade.

"As we develop our trade we shall have development all along the line.

"Employment will increase.

"The railways will get more tonnage and more revenues.

"Business will prosper.

"People in their homes will find a new prosperity and happiness."

Probably because he was speaking in British Columbia Mr. King selected the mining industry as the particular industry by which he illustrated his point.

He called for a "National Mining Policy" for Canada, one in which the Dominion and the provinces, each of which has a measure of jurisdiction, will agree for a period of years as to the administrative, taxation and legislative policy to govern the mining industry.

Stability and security for that industry are essential to Canada's prosperity, he declared, if capital is to flow into mining in Canada as it has been flowing into South African mining.

(Canada's mining industry produces $275 millions a year, employs 63,000 people. British Columbia's mines alone produce $43 millions a year, employs 12,000 people.)

The Liberal Policy

Essentials of the Liberal policy in its practical relation to the everyday affairs of the country, as described by Mr. King, are these:

1. **Development of the basic industries by cheapening credit costs of production, etc.**
2. **Development of trade by removal of restrictions (prohibitive tariffs, special dumping duties, etc.)**
3. **Removal of barriers that prevent credit from serving the needs of the people, primarily by nationalizing the Central Bank.**
4. **Preservation of the integrity of the national railways to avoid a monopoly which might become greater than government itself.**
5. **Democratization of industry by giving labor equal rights with capital in forming industrial policy.**
6. **Immediate abolition of the relief camps, and handling of the unemployment problem on a national basis, utilizing in adequately paid work of social value to the nation, those now unemployed.**
7. **Development of the tourist industry. (In 1929 this brought $309,000,000 to Canada.)**
8. **Recovery precedes reform: Social reforms depend upon the capacity of the country to finance them.**
9. **Security for capital and for labor.**
10. **Reduction or abolition of the sales tax on the necessaries of life. (Sales tax which was 1 per cent, now 6 per cent.)**

In addition, Mr. King referred to a couple of local issues. First, there was the Lions Gate bridge.

'Not Making Promises'

"I am not making promises re specific local issues without the authority of the party," he said without equivocation.

"I can not speak as an expert on bridge plans, but I tell you this:

"Anything Mr. Bennett has turned down, I AM GOING TO TURN UP.

"This project will be reviewed without delay and it will be decided on the advice of the government's experts and the judgment of the ministers."

'Sincerity and Honesty Undiscountable'

HOW KING WON HEARERS

By BOB BOUCHETTE

La Dressler returned to life.

We went to a spectacle, something Roman. We saw a show.

Marie Dressler had a habit of stealing the show in almost every picture in which she appeared.

Saturday night at the Arena, a home-town boy stole the show from the featured player, Mackenzie King

The Dressler of Saturday night was Gerry McGeer.

Long before this meeting started the Georgia Street doors were closed.

Ushers were herding the crowd through the Denman Street entry. But the galleries weren't filled, and from the galleries, at political meetings, emanates the fun.

The galleries, indeed, looked as lonely as a rock which has been left there by the tide.

And that loneliness seemed to pervade the place, although there were at least 9000 people in it.

MIDDLE-AGED CROWD

Mind you, it is Saturday night and the young people are concerned with matters more vital than attendance at political gatherings. We notice that nearly all the congregation is middle-aged or approaching it.

I wrote "congregation" inadvertently, but now I realize why that word popped out of the typewriter. There is something church-like in the feel of the throng.

While we wait we are entertained suitably. The lovely voice of lovely Isabella McEwan soothes the multitude.

The Laurier quartette contributes fairly close harmony.

Then the band strikes up "Smile, Darn Ya, Smile," and King and his retinue enter.

Clapping. Cheering.

Where are the boos? Where is the element of contrast? What is wrong with this meeting?

GERRY STIRS CROWD

Mr. King and his candidates in these parts are on the platform.

Gerry is a little of the left of the Liberal leader. As soon as he appears there is a salvo of boos and huzzahs.

It is beginning to look like a political meeting.

We have another song and since the radio hook-up is arranged for 8:30 the chairman suggests another vocal number.

Somebody upstairs hollers for Gerry and the crowd takes it up.

And does Gerry take it?

As they say in show business, he takes it big. He smiles, he waves, he blows a kiss to the booing section.

Then Mr. King.

With his feet at a quarter to twelve, he stands in front of us, this man who headed Canada's government for nine

Continued on Page Sixteen

1 of/de

3. Cheapen Credit

—Mackenzie King

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"As we develop our trade we shall have development all along the line.

"Employment will increase.

"The railways will get more tonnage and more revenues.

"Business will prosper.

"People in their homes will find a new prosperity and happiness."

Probably because he was speaking in British Columbia Mr. King selected the mining industry as the particular industry by which he illustrated his point.

He called for a "National Mining Policy" for Canada, one in which the Dominion and the provinces, each of which has a measure of jurisdiction, will agree for a period of years as to the administrative, taxation and legislative policy to govern the mining industry.

Stability and security for that industry are essential to Canada's prosperity, he declared, if capital is to flow into mining in Canada as it has been flowing into South African mining.

(Canada's mining industry produces $275 millions a year, employs 63,000 people. British Columbia's mines alone produce $43 millions a year, employs 12,000 people.)

The Liberal Policy

Essentials of the Liberal policy in its practical relation to the everyday affairs of the country, as described by Mr. King, are these:

1. **Development of the basic industries by cheapening credit costs of production, etc.**
2. **Development of trade by removal of restrictions (prohibitive tariffs, special dumping duties, etc.)**
3. **Removal of barriers that prevent credit from serving the needs of the people, primarily by nationalizing the Central Bank.**
4. **Preservation of the integrity of the national railways to avoid a monopoly which might become greater than government itself.**
5. **Democratization of industry by giving labor equal rights with capital in forming industrial policy.**
6. **Immediate abolition of the relief camps, and handling of the unemployment problem on a national basis, utilizing in adequately paid work of social value to the nation, those now unemployed.**
7. **Development of the tourist industry. (In 1929 this brought $309,000,000 to Canada.)**
8. **Recovery precedes reform: Social reforms depend upon the capacity of the country to finance them.**
9. **Security for capital and for labor.**
10. **Reduction or abolition of the sales tax on the necessaries of life. (Sales tax which was 1 per cent, now 6 per cent.)**

In addition, Mr. King referred to a couple of local issues. First, there was the Lions Gate bridge.

'Not Making Promises'

"I am not making promises re specific local issues without the authority of the party," he said without equivocation.

"I can not speak as an expert on bridge plans, but I tell you this:

"Anything Mr. Bennett has turned down, I AM GOING TO TURN UP.

"This project will be reviewed without delay and it will be decided on the advice of the government's experts and the judgment of the ministers."

Canadian National Hotel

With regard to the C.N.R. Hotel and the Peace River outlet he declined to make specific promises.

"But," he said, "when we were elected in 1921 Toronto had an uncompleted Union Station, because there was not the business to justify completing it, just as you have a Canadian National Hotel.

"That station was soon completed when Liberal policies brought business and prosperity to the country.

"If you want to know why the Canadian National Hotel is uncompleted read Marsh's "Tragedy of Henry Thornton," and then you will understand why this railway has not had the chance it should have had.

"When we take office the Canadian National will be just as important as any other railway and all the assets of that railway will be required to handle its business."

CUT RESTRICTIONS

Mr. King told how he proposes to develop the basic industries of Canada.

"We believe in cutting the cords of restriction wherever they are found.

"We will remove tne barriers to trade.

"We will remove the barriers to credit.

"We will remove the barriers to opportunity for the people.

"Wherever barriers stand, we believe the cords of restriction should be cut and a new freedom accorded.

"Development of the basic indus-

Continued on Page Eleven

'Sincerity and Honesty Undiscountable'

HOW KING WON HEARERS

By BOB BOUCHETTE

La Dressler returned to life.

We went to a spectacle, something Roman. We saw a show.

Marie Dressler had a habit of stealing the show in almost every picture in which she appeared.

Saturday night at the Arena, a home-town boy stole the show from the featured player, Mackenzie King

The Dressler of Saturday night was Gerry McGeer.

Long before this meeting started the Georgia Street doors were closed.

Ushers were herding the crowd through the Denman Street entry. But the galleries weren't filled, and from the galleries, at political meetings, emanates the fun.

The galleries, indeed, looked as lonely as a rock which has been left there by the tide.

And that loneliness seemed to pervade the place, although there were at least 9000 people in it.

MIDDLE-AGED CROWD

Mind you, it is Saturday night and the young people are concerned with matters more vital than attendance at political gatherings. We notice that nearly all the congregation is middle-aged or approaching it.

I wrote "congregation" inadvertently, but now I realize why that word popped out of the typewriter. There is something church-like in the feel of the throng.

While we wait we are entertained suitably. The lovely voice of lovely Isabella McEwan soothes the multitude.

The Laurier quartette contributes fairly close harmony.

Then the band strikes up "Smile, Darn Ya, Smile," and King and his retinue enter.

Clapping. Cheering.

Where are the boos? Where is the element of contrast? What is wrong with this meeting?

GERRY STIRS CROWD

Mr. King and his candidates in these parts are on the platform.

Gerry is a little of the left of the Liberal leader. As soon as he appears there is a salvo of boos and huzzahs.

It is beginning to look like a political meeting.

We have another song and since the radio hook-up is arranged for 8:30 the chairman suggests another vocal number.

Somebody upstairs hollers for Gerry and the crowd takes it up.

And does Gerry take it?

As they say in show business, he takes it big. He smiles, he waves, he blows a kiss to the booing section.

Then Mr. King.

With his feet at a quarter to twelve, he stands in front of us, this man who headed Canada's government for nine

Continued on Page Sixteen

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THE VANCOUVER SUN

KING'S POLICIES FOR CANADA

Continued from Page One

tries is the foundation stone of the Liberal edifice as we wish to erect it.

"REFORM FOLLOWS RECOVERY"

"Mr. Bennett says if you have reform you will have prosperity. The facts show that reform follows recovery. No man is more anxious than I to alleviate the distress suffered by men and women, to alleviate the risks of industry, the risks of invalidity, of old age, unemployment and so on. We want some measure of security and insurance.

"But you can't do it unless the treasury is filled with the revenues that come from prosperity and that alone can enable you to do things that have to be paid for out of the public treasury.

"Nothing is worse than to hold out to the electorate the hope of something that is incapable of achievement.

"But if we carry out a program of commercal recovery, then I can say we have the way to get the means for our social reforms."

The first two measures to assist the basic industries he said would be:

1. **To reduce the tax on implements of production.**
2. **To reduce the tax on the necessities of life.**

The effect of these two measures would be to enable industry to produce at less cost and sell at a lower price.

"CONSUMER FORGOTTEN"

Reducing the tariff on the necessities of life, he said, will help the home and the family.

"The consumer is the forgotten man in the policy of the present government. It is the family we have in mind in this policy. Lower prices make goods accessible to all."

The high and prohibitive tariffs of the present regime, he said, had cost the country revenue, because goods are not being imported.

"That is why they have to tax your tea and your sugar.

"The sales tax is up to 6 per cent. We propose, in relation to many of the necessities of life, to reduce it or abolish it altogether."

ATTRACT CAPITAL

"Not only must we keep down the cost of production, but we must find as much employment as possible. We need capital and labor to develop our basic industries and if we are to attract capital we must give more certainty that it will get its chance for reward the same as labor.

"Present unsettled conditions have caused people to lose confidence, and a multiplicity of changing regulations have caused people to draw out their capital.

"People place orders for goods and some sudden ruling comes from Ottawa changing the whole basis of the transaction.

"We must have a sense of security in all industries and we must bring down interest rates."

It was in this context that he developed his plea for a National Mining Policy for Canada.

"NO SECURITY"

Mining attracts not only Canadian capital but capital from other parts of the world. Millions had gone to South African mining, creating prosperity. Why not to Canada? he asked. "Because there is no sense of security."

Mr. King announced that immediately on taking office he will call the provincial premiers into conference to see if by working together it is not possible to agree with the federal government on measures that will insure uniformity and security in the mining laws of all parts of Canada.

His objective, he said, is that one certain rule with regard to taxation and mining laws shall be laid down and shall apply in all parts of Canada. If, out of this conference, a statement can be circulated in the mining markets that Canada will stand by one certain policy capital will flow into mining, labor will find more and more employment and the beginning of prosperity will be here.

"And what is true of mining is true of every other industry," he said.

EMPIRE TREATIES

Mackenzie King pledged himself in the matter of trade with Britain to seek revision of the Empire trade treaties on the basis laid down by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin at the Ottawa conferences, that is, by lowering tariffs within the Empire rather than by shutting off all trade with the rest of the world.

He declined to discuss in detail the negotiations with the United States for reciprocity because Mr. Bennett would accuse him of upsetting the existing negotiations. But the correspondence showed the United States was eager to negotiate and he said:

"I can assure you I shall without delay take up the negotiations wherever Mr. Bennett leaves off and I am sure that where he has failed we can succeed."

"We lost two great elections on this question of Empire trade and reciprocity," he said, "but I am proud that we went down fighting for principles that today all parties endorse.

JAPAN TRADE

"The other night Mr. Bennett asked a chance to go ahead with this reciprocity agreement. He asks a chance now to do the thing that he would not do in 1911 when he had a chance."

It was the same with Japan. The negotiations were ended and the restrictive tariffs were in effect eight days before he spoke on the subject.

Today they belong to the private shareholders of the Bank of Canada, he said.

"The first objective is to get back the control that was taken from us. The next is to see that the bank is made national in the truest sense of the word. Not merely local, but great international policies can be thwarted if the government has not the power of carrying out its will in regard to currency and credit.

PEOPLE'S RULE

"Two great powers are contending for control of our affairs.

"One is the government of the people composed of the people's representatives.

"The other is the great national and international money power.

"Which is to triumph? The Liberal Party says only one power shall be recognized in any state—the power of the people's representatives in parliament.

"When the Liberals take power, therefore, we shall fight to regain what is lost and seek to obtain that control over credit which is needed to solve the social and industrial problems of our day."

But Mr. King pointed out that a hostile Tory senate was an obstacle to be overcome and the only way to overcome it was for the people to give such an emphatic verdict on this one issue that the Senate dare not obstruct.

With regard to unemployment Mr. King held that the fundamental policy was a restoration of industrial prosperity through trade, but that in the meantime employment must be provided at reasonable wages in work of social benefit to the community.

He instanced the beautifying and improvement of the approaches to Canada for tourists, since the tourist industry was one of the great industries of Canada.

Wages must be somewhat less than those of industry so men would not refuse to take industrial employment as trade expansion opened it up, but there would be a sense of pride in contributing something of social value to the whole community if this policy were carried out.

'Restrictions To Trade, Credit, Jobs, Must Go'

Highlights of Mackenzie King's Vancouver speech on Saturday night:

Wherever barriers stand—to trade, to credit, to opportunity for the people—the restricting cords will be cut.

* * *

High tariffs yield no revenue; that is why your tea, sugar and soap are taxed.

* * *

We must create a sense of security in all branches of industry by having permanent, stable policies.

* * *

Credit must be made a social service.

* * *

We will reduce the tax on implements of production and on the necessaries of life.

* * *

Sales tax on the necessaries of life will be drastically reduced or abolished altogether.

* * *

The consumer is the forgotten man of the protectionist regime; the costs of food, clothing and shelter must be reduced.

* * *

Britain, France and United States have all made trade agreements; why not Canada?

* * *

There are three partners in industry: capital, labor and the community. All must have a voice in the making of industrial policy.

* * *

Re the First Narrows Bridge: Anything Mr. Bennett has turned down I am going to turn up.

* * *

We shall never get through the next five years with half a dozen parties and factions contending in the House of Commons.

* * *

The Liberal Party is the only party big enough to contain men of many varied shades of opinion.

'Double Torso' Crime Stirs Scotland

DUMFRIESHIRE, Scotland, Sept. 30.—A double "torso murder" mystery confronted authorities here today with the discovery of two heads, four arms and four legs wrapped in paper parcels in a ravine two miles from here.

The heads were believed to be those of a man and woman.

A newspaper used as wrapping in one of the parcels bore an early September date.

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OFFICIALLY LISTED

vanc. stock	Par Value	Bid	Ask
A. P. Con.	1.00	.05	.—
Amalg. Oil	1.00	.05	.06
B. C. Pck. P. ..	100.00	13.00	.—
Big Miss.	1.00	.48	.50
Bralorne	.—	5.30	5.50
Br. Riv. Con. ..	1.00	.03½	.04
B. R. X. Gold .	.50	.10½	.12
C. & E. Corp. .	—	.55	.58

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It was the same with Japan. The negotiations were ended and the restrictive tariffs were in effect eight days before he spoke on the subject at Woodstock, said Mr. King, and he offered no apologies for what he then said.

"I can assure you that the first day we are in office we will begin to take up the negotiations with Japan to see if we can not restore trade relations with that country. And we will not go on the basis of destroying the business of Canada, but to further the business of Canada."

"I believe we can restore what has been lost and add something to it in both these matters."

CREDIT BARRIERS

On the subject of nationalization of the Bank of Canada Mr. King said:

"We believe that credit should be of social service, to serve the needs of the people. Credit is not the concern of the bankers only but is of concern to you and me.

"To remove the barriers that will enable credit to serve the social and economic needs of the people is as much the duty of the Liberal party as to remove tariff barriers.

"Credit is today controlled by the great international money power. The first step, then, is to establish a National Central Bank, not another private bank, as has been done, but a government bank able to control credit according to the will of the government in matters of great national concern.

"The Liberal party believes it is public matter of direct concern to the average citizen to have a national bank to control currency and credit so that they serve the public needs."

Criticizing Mr. Bennett's bank, he said, it was owned and controlled by private stockholders, it had been given the government's $60,000,000 gold reserve and the vast volume of securities held by the government from the private banks. These were the property of the people of Canada

But Mr. King pointed out that a hostile Tory senate was an obstacle to be overcome and the only way to overcome it was for the people to give such an emphatic verdict on this one issue that the Senate dare not obstruct.

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C. & E. Corp.	.—	.55	.58
Caribo Gold	1.00	1.14	1.15
Coast Brew.	.—	15.50	10.00
Dentonia	.—	.22	.—
Gold Belt M.	.50	.23	25
Hargal Oil	.—	.02¼	.—
Home Oil	.—	.45	.—
Int. Coal	1.00	.20	.21
Koot. Belle	.50	.31	.—
Mak Siccar	.—	.14	.15
McD. Seg. X.	1.00	.02¾	.—
McLeod Oil	1.00	.—	.40
Mercury Oil	.—	.10¾	.11
Model Oil	1.00	.25	.29½
Morn. Star	.50	.03¾	.04½
Nat. Silver	.25	.02½	03
Ok. Oils Com.	.—	.—	.05
Pion. Gold	1.00	9.40	9.00
Prem. Gold	1.00	1.04	1.07
Prem. Bord.	.—	.00½	.00¾
Reno Gold	1.00	.82	84
Salm. Gold	.50	.07	.08
Sheep Creek	.50	.73½	.75
Tayl. B. R.	1.00	.18	.20
Wayside	.50	.15	.15½
Island Mt.	.—	.94	.98
Beav. Sil.	.20	.03¾	.04
Bluebird	.25	.01	.—
B. S. Silver	1.00	1.25	1.50
B. C. Nickel	1.00	.18½	.20
Calm. Oil	1.00	.—	.05½
Coast Copper	5.00	2.25	2.75
Congress	1.00	.22	.23
Crows N. N.	1.00	.05	.06
Dalhousie Oils	.—	.20	.23
Fairv. Amal.	.—	.10	.11
Federal Gold	1.00	.07½	.08
Geo. Copper	1.00	.15	.—
Geo. Ent.	.50	.06	.06½
Golconda	1.00	.15	.16½
Gold Mount.	.50	.—	09
Grandview	.50	.02	.02½
Grange Mines	.—	.—	.02½
Grulyl-Wik	.—	.06	.07
Hecla Min.	.25	11.25	11.60
Hedley Am.	.50	.18	.—
Home Gold	.—	.03⅛	.—
Lucky Jim	.10	.01½	02
Mar Jon Oil	.—	.11	.12
Merland Oil	.—	.14	.16
McGillivray	1.00	.20	.—
Minto	.—	.06	.06½
Noble Five	.50	.05¾	.06½
Nordon Oil	5.00	.—	.13
Pend .Or.	1.00	.72	.75
Porter Idaho	.50	.05½	.06
Pilot Gold	.—	.01½	.01¾
Rew. Min.	1.00	.—	.03
Royalite Oil	.—	19.00	20.00
Silversmith	.20	.01¼	.02
Sunshine	.—	19.75	20.50
Tayl. Windf.	1.00	.09	.—
United Empire	.50	.—	.04¼
United Oil	—	.03¼	.04
Vidette Gold	.—	.29	.—
Well. Mines	.20	.01½	.—
Whitewater	1.00	.05	.06
Ymir Y. Girl	.—	.25	.30

Total: 108,7[illegible]2

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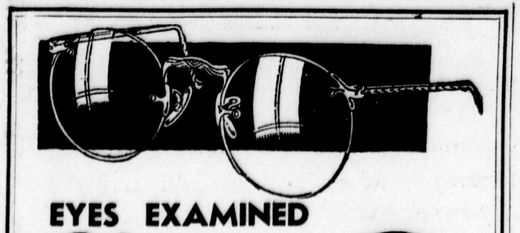

EYES EXAMINED

Glasses

$2 DOWN

$1 WEEKLY

Headaches are one of the common symptoms of faulty vision. If you suffer from headaches have your eyes examined immediately. Properly fitted glasses will do away with this suffering and will open a new world of vision for you.

Have Your Eyes Examined!

Only First Quality Lenses Are Used at Rogers.

You'll Be Pleasantly Surprised at Our Low Prices

AUSTIN J. ALEXANDER
Optometrist

ROGERS
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Come to

The Big Liberal Social Evening

at

ELKS' HALL

756 Kingsway

and meet

JACK MacDOUGALL

Liberal Candidate Vancouver East

"A YOUNG MAN FOR A NEW RIDING AND A NEW DEAL"

REFRESHMENTS; SPEECHES (short ones); DANCING

'SINCERITY, HONESTY UNDISCOUNTABLE'

Continued from Page One

years, this old Canadian, this quietly vigorous personage who was the plumed knight's selection among all those he created as a successor to the most gifted premier that Canada ever had.

Mackenzie King, descendant of William Lyon Mackenzie, favorite of the master, Laurier, is beginning to discuss Canada's affairs with the people of Vancouver.

They paid him heed.

They don't impale him on the points of their scorn; they don't lift him to their shoulders with their plaudits; they don't fight against him or fight for him.

They just listen.

NO DRAMA

We think this will be a dull meeting—a dull Vancouver meeting, that is.

No hell-raising, no call for the police, no drama.

And it seems that Vancouver is in agreement with us, for shortly after Mackenzie King is in oratorical spate, people are leaving.

They leave in squads. They leave holes in that platform of humanity Holes that are like patches in a dinner suit.

King mentions McGeer.
The Arena is alive.
They are shouting, catcalling, rowdy—and a few are hurraying.

He can stimulate them, this peculiar person. They have forgotten Mackenzie King. They want Gerry McGeer and they are not quite sure whether they will kill him or preserve him. They are not quite certain whether they will acclaim him after having struck him down.

REACHES AUDIENCE

But he is doing a Dressler. The show is his. He feels it. The glumness, the staidness departs from the meeting. It opens wide. It is like the nicotiana, a flower which is closed all day, but at night bares its petals and gives forth its door.

And that was that.

The meeting settles down. A few more leave.

King talks on.

People are not leaving now. Heaven save us! They are actually listening.

King talks on.

It has taken him a considerable time to reach into that audience and grasp its heart.

He has not, at that, raised the tempo of the heart-beat.

CAPTURING THE MIND

He is doing something which is unusual at political meetings in Vancouver. He is capturing the public mind.

King presents his case.

That is an accurate statement of fact. He hurls nothing into the teeth of his hearers. He just makes a presentation.

I suppose that this is the difference between King and Bennett. King says: "These are my wares; I hope that you shall buy them. "Bennett says: "My wares, you had better buy them, you idiots."

This is the totality of the differences between not only King and Bennett as men, but in the policies that these men represent; in the difference between the Liberal and Conservative parties.

Mackenzie King will never steal a show. That role in the political play is reserved for a McGeer.

To steal a show is exciting, startling.

It is an odd truth, though, that the star survives the experience. Stars still go on.

SINCERITY AND HONESTY

There is a durability about worth that is almost cosmic.

Mackenzie King might not be able to

"A" Foot-note worth remembering!

Cuticura Ointment

★ For hot, tired, aching, burning feet, a light application of **Cuticura Ointment**, gently rubbed in, after bathing the feet in a suds of warm water and **Cuticura Soap**, relieves the tired muscles, soothes the skin and gives comfort and rest.

CRONE

SHIP—HOUSEHOLD GOODS BY POOL CAR

SEYMOUR 8084



'HE MADE 9000 FRIENDS'

How King Won His Audience

Sympathy, Courage, Fervor and Kindness

By C. NORMAN SENIOR

Mackenzie King brought a new and refreshing atmosphere into the election campaign when he spoke to 9000 people in the Vancouver Arena Saturday night. He made friends.

The Liberal leader left with his hearers—those in the Arena and those who listened on the radio—the impression of a man: a staunch and sincere men, a man who knows his country and its problems, one with a deep human love and sympathy for his fellow-men, and above all, one with a confident faith that the principles of government in which he believes will raise Canada from depression to prosperity.

Mr King eschewed panaceas, promises, and contention. He lifted the election campaign from the level of a contest or game into the realm of serious discussion of a nation's welfare.

REFUSED TO TRUCKLE

He gave reason for the faith that is in him, reasons why the people of Canada should in their own interests endorse the principles for which he and his party stand. But he refused to truckle for votes.

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"C. C. F. propaganda advocates a total change in our ideas. But even if all were elected they have not enough candidates to form a government.

"For the next five years we have got to be governed by the principles that we know. We can't change our whole fundamental system of society in one year. Don't make our problems more difficult. Go on with your propaganda, but when you come to vote, join the great army of those who are voting for Liberal reforms."

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Mr Braidwood introduced them one by one: Hon. Ian Mackenzie Mayor G. G. McGeer, K.C., Hon Gordon McG. Sloan, K. C., A. M Manson, K. C., A. E. Munn, Dr Jack MacDougall, Mrs. Helen D. Smith, Senator J. H. King, Robert Wilkinson, M.L.A., S. S. McKeen, M.L.A.

'We Must Use the Principles We Know'



MACKENZIE KING

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Ian Mackenzie was cheered to the echo If the noise was less tumultuous, it was because there were no "boos." And for him the Liberal leader made a special plea. "He has been my right bower in the days of opposition," said the leader, "we Mackenzies stand together."

The Liberal leader spent the first part of his speech in that calm friendly way of his explaining why his party lays so much stress on trade

Then he turned to the problem of credit and currency, to local issues, to problems affecting the veterans of the war, to the mining industry. On these subjects he waxed dynamic and eloquent. The placid Mackenzie King grew into a fervent evangelist, a man with fire and fervor in his makeup. The last half hour of his two hour address was by far the best.

NEW PARTIES

But it was in the first half hour that he showed at once his courage and his human sympathy.

It was always during the depressions bred of Conservative restriction that new parties sprang up, he pointed out, referring to former occasions —the Patrons of Industry of 1896, the Progressives of 1921, and now the C. C. F. of 1935.

When he mentioned the C. C. F. the couple of thousand C. C. F sympathizers applauded.

"I am glad to see they are represented here tonight," said Mackenzie King, "because I think they will agree with me that when the Liberals were in from 1921 to 1930 we had no C. C. F and no need for one. The C. C. F. came into being in 1932 since Mr. Bennett was in office. They have brought new ideas into discussion and it is a good thing to have new ideas."

Then he referred to parties that have sprung up since the dissolution of parliament.

He mentioned Mr. Stevens and the Reconstruction Party. About 50 applauded.

"Why they seem to be hardly represented at all," laughed Mr. King.

The Reconstruction Party was formed by one man who, when he made his announcement, informed the people that he did not know what the name of his party would be or what was to be its policy. But already this party, which sprang up like a mushroom, is disappearing as quickly, he commented.

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"We have a few but they are very mild," said Mr. King, who asked the supporters of this movement to name their leader. A wag shouted "Gerry McGeer,' evoking the usual chorus of cheers and jeers.

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"Mr. McGeer in this election stands as a Liberal candidate," he replied. "The Liberal party could not be a Liberal party if it was not broad enough to include men of different shades of opinion."

He read over quickly the 14 points of the official Liberal platform, adopted by the Liberal members three years ago and endorsed by the Liberal associations from end to end of Canada.

"But this does not represent all that we will do," he said. "I can give you tonight only those things endorsed by the whole Liberal party. What more we do will depend on those whom you send to parliament

"If Vancouver sends all those on the platform tonight as your Liberal representatives then it will be indeed fortunate for those with advanced ideas that we shall have in the councils of the party men who will seek to persuade others to go farther.

MORE RADICAL VIEWS

"It is in that way possible for a leader to have enacted those progressive policies in which he believes for I may tell you that my own personal views are more radical than the official platform of the party.

"I can give you tonight only those policies which the party endorsed in the past five years, but I certainly hope that in the next five years we shall go much farther than that."

He located one lone supporter for "National Government" and asked him to name the leader or platform of that party.

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Speaking of all the many parties Mr. King said they tended to create confusion. His aim, he said, is to sweep away that confusion, for in politics as in navigation it is dangerous piloting through a fog.

His essential plea was for a strong government of able men, who would be able to carry on confidently. Without a strong majority he would have the problem of piloting the ship of state through fog.

'NO Truckling For Votes'

'Man Who Knows Country and Its Problems'

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One of the reasons for this mother-preference, the survey disclosed, was that "father uses a strap." In addition the youngsters complained that their fathers pass too little time with them.

The only exception were the five-year-old girls, 60 per cent of whom said they preferred their fathers, while only 36 per cent favored their mothers.

Five hundred children were studied individually. All came from homes in which both parents were alive.

Dr. Simpson used personal interviewing, children's dreams and stories as the basis for her analysis.

Placer Gold in Upper Lardeau

There's placer gold in the upper

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670



. . . in Heel Hugger Shoes your feet vibrate with new life, the sparkle in your eyes tells the tale of real comfort. You just know they're fashionable too, because "styled by Murray" represents the ultra in shoe modelling.

Pair **$8.00**

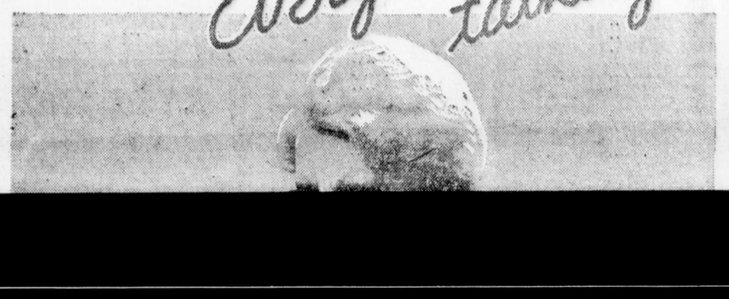
Women's Shoes,
—Main Floor at THE BAY

Regain the Joy of Youthful Feet

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

NOW *Everybody is talking!*



Hudson's Bay Company.



Tuesday at 3:30

Pre-Bay Day

FASHION SHOW

Dramatizing Fashion Highlights For Fall and Winter!

Presenting over seventy hand-picked costumes—up-to-the-minute styles in gay afternoon and evening wear. Learn all about the newest fashion trends amid pleasant surroundings in the

Georgian Restaurant, 6th Floor

Coats—Suits—Dresses at all prices for all occasions.

Bert Kool and his Trio Will Present Musical Interpretations

Take advantage of the many privileges offered by a regular monthly charge account.

HBC PURE FOOD SAVINGS

Meats	Cash-and-Carry Dept.	Deliveries, Sey. 2131	Fruits and Groceries Phone Sey. 2131
First Grade Salmon Arm Creamery Butter—3 lbs for	73¢	75¢	Jello—Assorted Flavors; 3 pkgs. for ..... 19¢
Fresh-Made Beef			Catelli Macaroni, Spaghetti, etc. —1-lb. pkgs. ..... 9¢
			Libby's Asparagus Tips — Per tin ..... 21¢

1 of/de

ROGERS
439 WEST HASTINGS

Tonight • *Tonight*



Come to
The Big Liberal Social Evening
at
ELKS' HALL
756 Kingsway
and meet
JACK MacDOUGALL
Liberal Candidate Vancouver East
"A YOUNG MAN FOR A NEW RIDING AND A NEW DEAL"
REFRESHMENTS; SPEECHES (short ones); DANCING

'SINCERITY, HONESTY UNDISCOUNTABLE'

Continued from Page One

years, this old Canadian, this quietly vigorous personage who was the plumed knight's selection among all those he created as a successor to the most gifted premier that Canada ever had.

Mackenzie King, descendant of William Lyon Mackenzie, favorite of the master, Laurier, is beginning to discuss Canada's affairs with the people of Vancouver.

They paid him heed.

They don't impale him on the points of their scorn; they don't lift him to their shoulders with their plaudits; they don't fight against him or fight for him.

They just listen.

NO DRAMA

We think this will be a dull meeting—a dull Vancouver meeting, that is.

No hell-raising, no call for the police, no drama.

And it seems that Vancouver is in agreement with us, for shortly after Mackenzie King is in oratorical spate, people are leaving.

They leave in squads. They leave holes in that platform of humanity Holes that are like patches in a dinner suit.

King mentions McGeer.
The Arena is alive.
They are shouting, catcalling, rowdy—and a few are hurraying.

He can stimulate them, this peculiar person. They have forgotten Mackenzie King. They want Gerry McGeer and they are not quite sure whether they will kill him or preserve him. They are not quite certain whether they will acclaim him after having struck him down.

REACHES AUDIENCE

But he is doing a Dressler. The show is his. He feels it. The glumness, the staidness departs from the meeting. It opens wide. It is like the nicotiana, a flower which is closed all day, but at night bares its petals and gives forth its door.

And that was that.

The meeting settles down. A few more leave.

King talks on.

People are not leaving now. Heaven save us! They are actually listening.

King talks on.

It has taken him a considerable time to reach into that audience and grasp its heart.

He has not, at that, raised the tempo of the heart-beat.

CAPTURING THE MIND

He is doing something which is unusual at political meetings in Vancouver. He is capturing the public mind.

King presents his case.

That is an accurate statement of fact. He hurls nothing into the teeth of his hearers. He just makes a presentation.

I suppose that this is the difference between King and Bennett. King says: "These are my wares; I hope that you shall buy them. "Bennett says: "My wares, you had better buy them, you idiots."

This is the totality of the differences between not only King and Bennett as men, but in the policies that these men represent; in the difference between the Liberal and Conservative parties.

Mackenzie King will never steal a show. That role in the political play is reserved for a McGeer.

To steal a show is exciting, startling. It is an odd truth, though, that the star survives the experience. Stars still go on.

SINCERITY AND HONESTY

There is a durability about worth that is almost cosmic.

Mackenzie King might not be able to subdue a hostile throng. He might not be able to electrify a crowd into sudden antagonism or loyalty.

He does not raise humans to the boiling point. But he can touch tepid waters and warm them slowly with a sincerity and hotesty that is undiscountable.

That is my impression of Mackenzie King, the warp and woof of whose background is Canada's life story, and the manner in which he met the people of Vancouver on Saturday night.

sincere men, a man who knows his country and its problems, one with a deep human love and sympathy for his fellow-men, and, above all, one with a confident faith that the principles of government in which he believes will raise Canada from depression to prosperity.

Mr King eschewed panaceas, promises, and contention. He lifted the election campaign from the level of a contest or game into the realm of serious discussion of a nation's welfare.

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"A "Foot-note" worth remembering!
Cuticura ointment
★ For hot, tired, aching, burning feet, a light application of **Cuticura Ointment**, gently rubbed in, after bathing the feet in a suds of warm water and **Cuticura Soap**, relieves the tired muscles, soothes the skin and gives comfort and rest.

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Percy Holland
"Complete Automotive Service"
ROBSON AT BEATTY ST.

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Placer Gold in Upper Lardeau

There's placer gold in the upper Lardeau, says Capt. James Fitzsimmons, former M.L.A. of Nakusp and veteran steamboatman of the Kootenays.

Visiting Frank Woodside, manager of B.C. Chamber of Mines, "Cap" produced a poke of fine gold and nuggets. It represented just a sample of the returns of Hans Hansen and G. Swanson, industrious prospectors, who have been working a "lay" in the Upper Lardeau for the past two years.

Welsh Anthracite Briquets—Sey. 2988

They Waited Too Long

● Official records show that 320,000 people who applied for life insurance in Canada and the United States in 1934 had waited too long and were unable to obtain a policy because of ill health.

DO NOT DELAY OBTAINING THE INSURANCE YOU NEED TODAY. MAIL THE COUPON

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario
I Need Life Insurance
and do not wish to make the mistake of waiting too long. Please send me particulars of your protection plans.
Name
Address
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MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
Established 1869
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Hudson's Bay Company
MURRAY HEEL HUGGER Shoes



. . . in Heel Hugger Shoes your feet vibrate with new life, the sparkle in your eyes tells the tale of real comfort. You just know they're fashionable too, because "styled by Murray" represents the ultra in shoe modelling. **$8.00**
Pair .....
Women's Shoes,
—Main Floor at THE BAY
Regain the Joy of Youthful Feet

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

NOW *Everybody is talking!*



"I'm afraid we can't come Thursday, son. That's BAY DAY at Hudson's Bay Company, you know, and I've got a shopping list as long as my arm, of things I've been waiting to get. You and Betty had better come in and stay with us, so that you can stock up then, too."

Thursday's the Day!



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Dramatizing Fashion Highlights For Fall and Winter!

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HBC PURE FOOD SAVINGS

Meats	Cash-and-Carry Dept.	Deliveries, Sey. 2131
First Grade Salmon Arm Creamery Butter—3 lbs for	73¢	75¢
Fresh-Made Beef Sausage—Per lb.	8¢	10¢
Plate Boiling Beef—2 lbs. for	9¢	11¢
Lean Minced Beef—2 lbs. for	11¢	13¢
Fresh Minced Veal—Per lb.	10¢	13¢
Beef Round Steaks—Per lb.	11¢	13¢
Lean Boneless Stewing Beef—2 lbs for	13¢	17¢
Sliced Ham Bologna or Cooked Corn Beef—2 lbs	25¢	29¢
Bulk Peanut Butter—Per lb.	9¢	11¢
Mixed Flavored Cheese—Per lb.	15¢	17¢
Sliced Cooked Ham—½ lb. for	20¢	22¢
Hudsonia Sliced Back Bacon—Lb.	29¢	32¢

Fruits and Groceries
Phone Sey. 2131

Jello—Assorted Flavors; 3 pkgs. for ..... 19¢
Catelli Macaroni, Spaghetti, etc.—1-lb. pkgs. ..... 9¢
Libby's Asparagus Tips — Per tin ..... 21¢

Okanagan Free Stone Peaches—Crate $1.35
Concord Grapes—O.K. Brand; per basket 49c
Preserving Pears—10 lbs. .. 49c

Jam-Jell—For making jam or jelly; 8-oz. bottle ..... 18¢
Magic Baking Powder—12 oz. for ..... 23¢
Rogers' Golden Table Syrup—5-lb. pail ..... 34¢
Australian Sultanas—2 lbs. 25¢
Royal City Pork and Beans—16-oz. tins; 2 for ..... 15¢

Wealthy Apples—O.K. Brand; 5 lbs. 25c; box $1.49
Sweet Potatoes—4 lbs. 25c
10 lbs. Green Tomatoes and 10 lbs. Onions for 35c

Johnson's Floor Wax—1-lb. tin for ..... 62¢
1 Large Pkg. Chipso and 1 Medium Pkg. for ..... 21¢

5c Day in the Groceteria
9 to 11 o'Clock

Del Maiz Golden Bantam Corn—8-oz. tin ..... 5¢
Sair Dates—Per lb. ..... 5¢
Prunes—70 to 80's; lb. 5¢
Bulk Macaroni—Per lb. .... 5¢
Clark's Pork and Beans — Ind. per tin ..... 5¢
Heinz Cooked Spaghetti — Ind. tin ..... 5¢
Sago or Tapioca—Per lb. .. 5¢
Soup Mix—½-lb pkg. ... 5¢
B. C. Icing Sugar—Per lb. 5¢
Libby's or Aylmer Tomato Juice—Per tin ..... 5¢
P. and G. Naptha Soap—2 bars for ..... 5¢
Windsor Table Salt—Pkg. 5¢
Aylmer Tomato or Vegetable Soup—6-oz. tin ..... 5¢
Lux Toilet Soap—Per cake 5¢
Classic Cleanser—Per tin .. 5¢
Banquet Potted Meats — Per tin ..... 5¢
Cow Brand Soda—½-lb. pkg. for ..... 5¢
Nabob Quick Tapioca—2-oz. pkg for ..... 5¢
I. B. C. Super Sodas—4-oz. pkg.; plain or salted ..... 5¢
Kippered Snacks—Per tin . 5¢
Brunswick Sardines—Per tin 5¢
Small White Beans—Lb. . 5¢
Rennie's Bird Gravel—Pkg. 5¢
Reckitt's Blueing or Cream Tints—Per pkg. ..... 5¢
Harry Horne's Artificial Extract Lemon or Vanilla—2-oz. bottle for ..... 5¢
Giant Bathroom Tissue — Per roll ..... 5¢
Waxed Paper — 40 sheets .. 5¢
Paper Shopping Bags—Each 5¢
Snowcap Pilchards—½'s; per tin for ..... 5¢
We reserve the right to limit quantities.

2 of/de 2

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D 2915

Name of Publication Edmonton Journal.

Date September 30th 1935.

Subject

1 Mining Policy For All Canada King's Pledge

Liberal Leader Calls for Conference of Provinces and Dominion

IF HE'S ELECTED

VANCOUVER, Sept. 30—Development of a uniform mining policy throughout Canada would lead to a great development in that industry, which would go a long way to put the country back on the road to prosperity, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said here Saturday night, announcing that one of the first acts of a Liberal government would be to call provincial governments into conference and evolve such policy.

Uncertainty of government policy on mine taxation and variations in different provinces were keeping capital out of Canada, he said. This could be done away with in short order by a conference of governments.

"I venture to say," he said, "that if out of such a conference a statement could be sent to the money markets of the world as to a settled policy, we would have capital flowing into Canada in short order; we would have more and more labor employed, and we would have made a real start on the road to prosperity."

Capital Unprotected

More certainty was needed in Canada that when capital was invested in industry it would be assured of its reward just as much as labor. There was no certainty at all the way the laws were administrated now. No business man had any sense or security in carrying on his business.

"We must bring about a greater sense of security for all investments in order to bring down interest rates," said the Liberal leader. "We need a national mining policy which will be known not only to our own people but all over the world. If we are to develop that industry we will have to get capital not only in Canada but in Great Britain and other countries."

10 Different Rules

The fact that 10 governments had something to do with mining law and administration was in part responsible for this. If the governments had nine or 10 different points of view, it would be vain to hope for agreement, but eight of the provincial governments were Liberal and with a Liberal government at Ottawa an agreement could easily be reached.

A conference could decide quickly what steps were needed to ensure uniformity and the provinces could agree to enact uniform mining laws and maintain them for a certain period with the dominion governing a similar undertaking.

This policy was in line with the general Liberal policy of developing primary industries. What was true of mining was equally true of fishing, lumbering, and agriculture and similar steps with respect to these industries might be taken.

"I can tell you in my heart I am pretty radical," said Mr. King, "but if I seem to be less radical than I would like to appear, it is because I have a sense of responsibility and will not promise things unless I know my party will back me to the limit and enable me to carry them out."

He Backs McGeer

Among the Vancouver Liberal candidates on the platform was Mayor G. G. McGeer, prominent advocate of monetary reform. At one stage Mr. King, criticizing other parties, asked who was the federal leader of the Social Credit party, and someone shouted "Gerry McGeer." "That only shows one of the characteristics of the Liberal party," said Mr. King. "Gerry McGeer, as everyone knows, holds advanced views. The Liberal party would not be Liberal if it did not include within its ranks men who have different shades of political opinion."

Liberal policies represented the minimum of the combined effort to which the party from coast to coast was pledged. They did not represent what might be done in addition. They depended on the men who were sent to Ottawa.

"I can say this, however," he remarked, "if the Liberal party returns to power, we will go very much farther in the matter of legislation of this character than ever before."

"Each Liberal members is free to advocate on the floor of parliament or in caucus any views on these matters he wishes," said Mr. King. "He may seek to persuade parliament and his fellow Liberals, the more free and open discussion on these questions the better. But don't expect me to take up advanced views and find myself away ahead of my party."

Would Retain Terms

"Anything of advantage to Canada" in the Ottawa imperial trade agreements would be retained, said Mr. King, but the agreements needed revision. Trade had increased since they had come into operation but they stood in the way of trade with countries outside the empire.

While the agreements might have caused to some extent the increase in trade with Great Britain, there were other reasons to account for the increase. In their essence they were restrictive of trade, while the Liberal party stood for removal of restrictions.

Prime Minister Bennett had an opportunity to make a trade treaty with the United States. The president had authority to conclude an agreement without consulting congress and thus a great difficulty was removed.

"The correspondence which has just been published is the best evidence that Mr. Bennett will never conclude a trade agreement with the United States," said Mr. King. "But that an agreement can be concluded is also clearly shown in the correspondence."

Cites 1911 Attitudes

There was no one in Canada who opposed the reciprocity treaty of 1911 more strongly than Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens. They, more than any other two men, helped to defeat the agreement obtained by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Just after the 1911 election, Sir Wilfrid, in a speech, predicted that some time the opponents of reciprocity would change their views and that even his "brilliant young friend from Calgary," (Mr. Bennett) would concede that the old Liberal leader was right.

Sir Wilfrid's prediction had come true. Mr. Bennett now asked the people to re-elect him so that he could do the very thing he would not do when an opportunity offered 24 years ago.

"If we return to power, these negotiations with the United States will be taken up where Mr. Bennett left them," said Mr. King, "and just as surely as he has failed we will succeed."

By his trade war with Japan Mr. Bennett had already thrown thousands of men in the lumber industry in British Columbia out of work, Mr. King charged. He asked if Japanese trade had ever injured Canada when Japan bought from Canada four times as much as Canada bought from Japan. If not why should this trade be cut off?

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24916 Encl 6
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Edmonton Journal

Date September 30, 1935

Subject

Pledges Negotiation

"If the Liberals win this election," he said, "I can assure you that the first day we are in office we will take up these negotiations and will restore trade with Japan, and it will not be at the risk of any Canadian business."

Liberal policies would lead to economic recovery, said Mr. King, and recovery would provide the means to effect social reforms. "No man is more anxious to remove the hazards of life, to provide security for every one against sickness, accident, unemployment, and old age than I, but I don't see how it will be possible to put through a great program of reform unless in some way you have the treasury being filled with revenues and have the money to do things which can only be done with money from the treasury."

"What about work and wages?" asked a voice from the gallery.

"With all my heart," said Mr. King. "I pray that we may be moving into a period of work and wages but if we are to reach that ideal it will not be by promises, it will not be by formation of new groups, but by the application of policies which have been tried and tested by experience."

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen.

Date September 30th 1935.

Subject

Mr. King In Demonstration Of How to Win Conservative Vote

Retreat of Hundreds of Younger People As He Paints Picture of Prosperity Under Lower Tariffs and Expanding Trade Leaves Speaker Unmoved.

B. C. A. BOWMAN
Editor, The Evening Citizen.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 30. — This city of many diversified interests may prove to be the barometer of Mackenzie King's election prospects. Last Saturday night's meeting must have heartened the Liberal candidates in Vancouver. They were given an extraordinarily shrewd demonstration of the way to win the Conservative vote.

Addressing the keenest, as well as the largest of Mr. King's audiences so far on this Western tour, he appeared to carry the majority of 4,000 listeners with him along the circuitous path of Liberal election politics. Many began to leave the hall soon after he started to develop the old, old Liberal story about lower tariffs being the sure Canadian path to greater prosperity. They were doubtless the radicals; for later applause indicated that Conservatives were staying with Liberals through to the mildly stimulating end.

Mr. King talked for about two hours and a quarter. He has mastered the technique of the microphone, so it is probable that no more turned off the radio dials at home than departed from the galleries in the Arena of Sports.

Third Party Argument.

He began with an argument to arrest Conservative attention by pointing out that third parties have invariably been launched in Canada during periods of Conservative administrations. Social and political unrest has grown, he said, as the Conservative administration has become more and more reactionary. He took the emergence of the C.C.F. and other parties in recent times as examples.

Expounding again the Liberal faith in trade as the only hope of prosperity, he expressed the belief that trade recovery must come before there can be social reform. Up to this point, there had been a fair amount of heckling from the galleries, which Mr. King handled adroitly, but as he unfolded the vision of expanding markets, with Canadian basic industries producing more and more for sale in other lands, the interruptions died down. Hundreds of the younger people, particularly, began to file quietly out.

Unaffected by Retreat.

This retreat of insurgent youth had no perceptible effect on the Liberal statesman's style. He made no bid to hold it, but stuck to the Conservative discourse on the benefits of lower tariffs, Imperial preference, reciprocity and world markets. He spoke of the success of Mr. Baldwin's tariff policy, with trade agreements, in the United Kingdom. He gloried in having gone down to defeat with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the reciprocity election of 1911; and though the Liberals again encountered defeat in 1930 when they went to the country on the Dunning budget, Mr. King declared with great oratorical power, that the Liberal policy would again be to clear away the barriers to trade, to reduce the duties on machinery of production, and to lower the cost of living to the Canadian people as consumers.

By the time he had got round to a similar declaration on the necessity of removing the barriers to the flow of financial credit in Canada only a sprinkling of the more insurgent members of the audience remained in some of the galleries. They had been withdrawing for more than an hour in an almost constant shrinkage. Mr. King had carried the meeting, however, in a remarkable performance of the statesman's art under political democracy.

With Vancouver as a possible barometer, another week should begin to show whether Conservatives will unite with Liberals to elect a stable government under Mackenzie King's cautious leadership or the Dominion electorate will so divide that the old line parties will become disintegrated with none having a working majority in the next Parliament.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Dept. of 24918
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Ottawa Journal.

Date September 30th 1935.

Subject

Uniform Mining Policy in Canada Is Urged by King

Would Lead to Great Development in Industry and Aid Prosperity, Liberal Leader Says.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 29.—(CP)—Development of a uniform mining policy throughout Canada would lead to a great development in that industry which would go a long way to put the country back on the road to prosperity, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King believes.

Making his second and last campaign appearance in British Columbia here last night, Mr. King announced one of the first acts of a Liberal Government would be to call Provincial Governments into conference and evolve such policy. Uncertainty of Government policy on mine taxation and variations in different provinces were keeping capital out of Canada. This could be done away with in short order by a conference of Governments.

Sees Flow of Capital.

"I venture to say," he said, "that if out of such a conference a statement could be sent to the money markets of the world as to a settled policy we would have capital flowing into Canada in short order, we would have more and more labor employed and we would have made a real start on the road to prosperity."

More certainty was needed in Canada that when capital was invested in industry it would be assured of its reward just as much as labor. There was no certainty at all the way the laws were administrated now. No business man had any sense of security in carrying on his business.

Millions of pounds of British capital were now going into mining investments in South Africa; there was no reason why the same should not be the case with Canada. South Africa was prosperous as a result of the mining development under way there, but a sense of insecurity kept capital out of Canada. The fact that Government had something to do with mining law and administration was in part responsible for this. If these Governments had nine or 10 different points of view it would be vain to hope for agreement, but eight of the provincial Governments were Liberal, and with a Liberal Government at Ottawa an agreement could easily be reached.

"I can tell you in my heart I am pretty radical. But if I seem to be less radical than I would like to appear, it is because I have a sense of responsibility, and will not promise things unless I know my party will back me to the limit and enable me to carry them out."

Among the Vancouver Liberal candidates on the platform was Mayor G. G. McGeer, prominent advocate of monetary reform. At one stage Mr. King, criticizing other parties, asked who was the Dominion leader of the Social Credit party, and someone shouted "Gerry McGeer."

"That only shows one of the characteristics of the Liberal party," said Mr. King. "Gerry McGeer, as everyone knows, holds advanced views. The Liberal party would not be Liberal if it did not include within its ranks men who have different shades of political opinion."

Concluded on Page 2, Col. 2.

Depends on Members.

Liberal policies represented the minimum of the combined effort to which the party from coast to coast was pledged. They did not represent what might be done in addition. That depended on the men who were sent to Ottawa. If all the Vancouver Liberal candidates were elected, those of advanced views in the party would be fortunate in having strong advocates to lead the party along the path of progress.

"I can say this, however," he remarked, **"if the Liberal party returns to power we will go very much farther in the matter of legislation of this character than ever before."**

The first step in monetary reform was get back for the Government control over credit and currency which had been given to the privately owned Bank of Canada. He warned, however, that a Conservative Senate might thwart any effort of a Liberal Government to revise the structure of the bank and secure public control. The international money power, "a great empire in itself," would put up a fight.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 23919

The Prime Minister

Name of Publication London Advertiser.

Date September 30th 1935.

Subject

Uncertainty Keeps Capital Out, He Says

Liberal Leader Says Provinces Should Be Called Into Consultation On It

..ESTMENT SECURITY WOULD LOWER INTEREST

Predicts Battle With Senate On Reforms In Monetary System

Canadian Press Despatch

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—Development of a uniform mining policy throughout Canada would lead to a great development in that industry which would go a long way to put the country back on the road to prosperity, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King believes.

Making his second and last campaign appearance in the mining province of British Columbia here last night Mr. King announced one of the first acts of a Liberal Government would be to call provincial Governments into conference and evolve such policy. Uncertainty of Government policy on mine taxation and variations in different provinces were keeping capital out of Canada. This could be done away with in short order by a conference of Governments.

"I venture to say," he said, "that if out of such a conference a statement could be sent to the money markets of the world as to a settled policy we would have capital flowing into Canada in short order. We would have more and more labor employed and we would have made a real start on the road to prosperity."

More certainty was needed in Canada that when capital was invested in industry it would be assured of its reward just as much as labor. There was no certainty of all the way the laws were administrated now. No business man had any sense of security in carrying on his business.

Sense of Security Needed

"We must bring about a greater sense of security for all investments in order to bring down interest rates," said the Liberal leader. "We need a national mining policy which will be known not only to our own people but all over the world. If we are to develop that industry in British Columbia we will have to get capital not only in Canada but in Great Britain and other countries."

Millions of pounds of British capital were now going into mining investments in South Africa, there was no reason why the same should not be the case with Canada. South Africa was prosperous as a result of the mining development underway there but a sense of insecurity kept capital out of Canada. The fact that government had something to do with mining law and administration was in part responsible for this. If these governments had none or 10 different points of view it would be vain to hope for agreement but eight of the provincial governments were Liberal and with a Liberal Government at Ottawa an agreement could easily be reached.

A conference could decide quickly what steps were needed to ensure uniformity and the provinces could agree to enact uniform mining laws and maintain them for a certain period with the Dominion governing a similar undertaking. This policy was in line with the general Liberal policy of developing primary industries. What was true of mining was equally true of fishing, lumbering and agriculture and similar steps with respect to these industries might be taken.

"I Am Pretty Radical"

"I can tell you in my heart I am pretty radical," said Mr. King. "But if I seem to be less radical than I would like to appear it is because I have a sense of responsibility and will not promise things unless I know my party will back me to the limit and enable me carry them out."

Among the Vancouver Liberal candidates on the platform was Mayor G. G. McGeer, prominent advocate of monetary reform. At one stage Mr. King, criticizing other parties, asked who was the federal leader of the Social Credit party, and some one sh uted "Gerry McGeer." "That only shows one of the characteristics of the Liberal party," said Mr. King. "Gerry McGeer as everyone knows, holds advanved views. The Liberal party would not be Liberal if it did not include within its ranks men who

Continued on Page Eighteen

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Predicts Battle On Reform

The first step in monetary reform was get back for the government the control over credit and currency which had been given to the privately-owned Bank of Canada. He warned however that a Conservative Senate might thwart any effort of a Liberal government to revise the structure of the bank and secure public control. The international money power, "a great empire in itself," would put up a fight.

"Each Liberal member is free to advocate on the floor of parliament and in caucus any views on these matters he wishes," said Mr. King. "He may seek to persuade parliament and his fellow Liberals, the more free and open discussion on these questions the better. But don't expect me to take up advanced views and find myself away ahead of my party."

Anything of advantage to Canada in the Ottawa imperial trade agreements would be retained, said Mr. King, but the agreements needed revision. Trade had increased since they had come into operation but they stood in the way of trade with countries outside the empire.

While the agreements might have caused to some extent the increase in trade with Great Britain there were other reasons to account for the increase. In their essence they were restrictive of trade while the Liberal party stood for removal of restrictions.

The policy of British preference was inaugurated by the Liberal party and the Liberals had twice gone down to defeat fighting for wider trade, once in 1911 for wider trade with the United States and again in 1930 for a greater British preference.

Prime Minister Bennett had an opportunity to make a trade treaty with the United States. The president had authority to conclude an agreement without consulting Congress and thus a great difficulty was removed.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister 24920

Name of Publication London Advertiser

Date September 20, 1935

Subject

Evidence In Correspondence

"The correspondence which has just been published is the best evidence that Mr. Bennett will never conclude a trade agreement with the United States," said Mr. King. "But that an agreement can be concluded is also clearly shown in the correspondence."

There was no one in Canada who opposed the reciprocity treaty of 1911 more strongly than Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens. They, more than any other two men helped to defeat the agreement obtained by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Just after the 1911 election Sir Wilfrid, in a speech, predicted that some time the opponents of reciprocity would change their views and that even his "brilliant young friend from Calgary" (Mr. Bennett) would concede that the old Liberal leader was right.

Sir Wilfrid's prediction had come true. Mr. Bennett now asked the people to re-elect him so he could do the very thing he would not do when an opportunity offered 24 years ago.

"If we return to power, these negotiations with the United States will be taken up where Mr. Bennett left them," said Mr. King, "and just as surely as he has failed, we will succeed."

By his trade war with Japan Mr. Bennett had already thrown thousands of men in the lumber industry in British Columbia out of work, Mr. King charged. He asked if Japanese trade had ever injured Canada when Japan bought from Canada four times as much as Canada bought from Japan. If not, why should this trade be cut off?

"If the Liberals win this election," he said, "I can assure the people of British Columbia that the first day we are in office we will take up negotiations and will restore trade with Japan and it will not be at the risk of any Canadian business."

Reform Follows Recovery

Liberal policies would lead to economic recovery, said Mr. King, and recovery would provide the means to effect social reforms. "Mr. Bennett says 'let us have reform and then you will have recovery.' I say the facts of the case are that recovery does not follow reform, but reform follows recovery. No man is more anxious to remove the hazards of life, to provide security for every one against sickness, accident, unemployment, and old age than I, but I don't see how it will be possible to put through a great program of reform unless in some way you have the treasury being filled with revenues and have the money to do things which can only be done with money from the treasury."

Mr. King said he had been asked to say something about the Hyndman report on unemployment among ex-service men. He understood the veterans did not wholly agree with some of the recommendations but they could look at the record of the former Liberal government for the party's attitude towards ex-service men. "We are prepared to implement the report," he said, "to the extent that the finances of the country will permit us."

"What about the Canadian National Railway Hotel?" asked a questioner. (Vancouver has a large hotel built by the Canadian National Railways but never opened.) Mr. King answered that when the Liberal party came into power in 1921 Toronto had a fine station which had never been opened because there was no business. In a short time the station was opened because business revived. He had seen another unopened hotel in Saskatoon. If anyone wanted the reason for these two hotels standing empty they should read "The Tragedy of Sir Henry Thornton." A Liberal government would deal with the Canadian National Railways as it had done before 1930 and recognize it "as just as important as any other railway."

"What about work and wages?" asked a voice from the gallery. "With all my heart," said Mr. King. "I pray that we may be moving into a period of work and wages but if we are to reach that ideal it will not be by promises, it will not be by the formation of new groups, but by the application of policies which have been tried and tested by experience."

D24921

Calgary, September 30, 1935

Credit & Banking:

1. Currency and Credit of National and First Importance:

a first responsibility of government;

community and social need -

like water, transportation, etc.

to be supplied in manner best to serve public interest;

Central Bank to control currency and credit in public interest-

in hard times, lower interest rates and increase flow of credit.

in boom times, increase interest rates and decrease flow of credit.

2. Central Bank -

a. Advocated by Liberals 1932 on;

b. Bank of Canada -

i. Private corporation;

ii. No control by Parliament - Tory Senate;

iii. Currency handed over - $69,000,000 in gold reserve;

iv. Securities handed over.

c. Liberal Attitude -

i. Bank should be publicly controlled national institution;

ii. First step - return control over currency and credit to Parliament.

3. Social Credit in Alberta:

a. Good wishes for experiment -

if successful will spread over Dominion;

" world;

no need for Social Credit members at Ottawa.

still an experiment -

Social credit not attained

only mandate from people.

glad experiment to be made in single province -

results will be of benefit to Dominion as a whole.

b. Liberal attitude towards -

traditionally the party of provincial rights;

will co-operate with Mr. Aberhart -

"hands off Alberta";

"Square deal for Alberta";

c. Return of Natural Resources -

control over Natural Resources essential for Social Credit ;

Returned to Alberta by Liberal Government;

Satisfactory solution of old problem;

Co-operation with U.F.A. government, which had defeated

a Liberal government in province;

Mr. Brownlee's letter.

4. Relation of Federal Policies -

a. Liberal Policy -

Liberalism aims at removal of harmful restrictions;

(2) High interest rates in money field = same as high tariffs in trade;

"Tight money policy" = restrictionist policy.

Remove restrictions to flow of credit, as of trade.

b. Other Policies than Credit -

Province may concentrate on single issue;

Dominion obliged deal with other matters -

external affairs - war;

relations with province;

taxation;

tariffs and trade, etc. etc.

c. Federal Policies May Help Province -

Alberta dependent upon sale of surplus of basic commodities in world markets;

Social Credit Manual does not contemplate change in this;

Liberal trade policies will help restore prosperity in province

will help therefore success of social credit;

Liberalism aims at return of confidence, trade, revival of industry, lower taxation -

all will help, not hinder, success of social credit.

5. Struggle vs. Money - Power:

public control vs. private control over credit;

political power vs. money power;

national policies vs. imperial policies;

Mr. Bennett on side of money power -

private bank;

influence of Bank of England;

Liberalism on side of people -

Statement H. of C. re Control of Parliament;

" by Gladstone;

Liberalism can be looked to for protecting Alberta government from efforts of money power to thwart social credit.

(3) Wheat -

1. Minimum Price -

result of Liberal insistence;

2 bills.

2. Sales policy -

absence of;

had wheat been sold in past (with farmer guaranteed minimum price) price would be higher today;

must accept goods from other nations if they are to accept our wheat.

3. Bill Board Poster -

"Bennett" gave $150,000,000;

On what basis is this figure reached?

Trade with Japan -

Mr. Bennett's statements re my attitude;

My reference at Woodstock -

date of and date surtaxes became effective

Favourite device Mr. Bennett -

impute to opponents;

Loss of great market -

statements re our market in Japan;

Trade U.S. -

(2)

~~Need for market in;~~

Readiness U.S. to negotiate;

- treaties already signed;
- Can have need consent of Congress;

Delay in getting treaty -

- hampered by destruction of intermediate tariff;

" " protectionist interests;

nomination day -

unlikely U.S. will enter into treaty now.

Conservative record -

defeat reciprocity;

traditional hostility to trade U.S.

Laurier extract re Bennett.

Liberal record -

reciprocity;

"Standing Offer" to U.S.

~~Legation~~ at Washington.

(1) Trade - General:

Immediate & Substantial

2. Reduction in Tariffs:

a. General reduction -

in interests of Canada, not foreign countries;

b. Reduction on implements of production;

development of primary industries.

c. Reduction in necessaries of life;

d. Stability in customs laws.

1. 2. ~~Reduction in~~ Restricted in Canada's trade-

a. Increase in tariff - see leaflet;

b. Mr. Bennett's assertion Canada has held her own;

cb. Figures re Canada's trade since 1929.

3. Necessity for negotiating Agreements -

a. Agreements can be reached -

list of;

b. Change in attitude necessary -

co-operation and goodwill vs. blasting.

Importance of present campaign:

large number of parties -

need for large majority;

promises of other leaders -

Liberal party only one with policies endorsed by united party;

These Times -

world situation;

decision for five years.

end

D24928

Calgary, September 30, 1935

Credit & Banking:

1. Currency and Credit of National and First Importance:

a first responsibility of government;

community and social need -

like water, transportation, etc.

to be supplied in manner best to serve public interest;

Central Bank to control currency and credit in public interest-

in hard times, lower interest rates and increase flow of credit.

in boom times, increase interest rates and decrease flow of credit.

2. Central Bank -

a. Advocated by Liberals 1932 on;

b. Bank of Canada -

i. Private corporation;

ii. No control by Parliament -

Tory Senate;

iii. Currency handed over -

$69,000,000 in gold reserve;

iv. Securities handed over.

c. Liberal Attitude -

i. Bank should be publicly controlled national institution;

ii. First step - return control over currency and credit to Parliament.

D24929

3. Social Credit in Alberta:

a. Good wishes for experiment -

if successful will spread over Dominion;

" world;

no need for Social Credit members at Ottawa.

still an experiment -

Social credit not attained

only mandate from people.

glad experiment to be made in single province -

results will be of benefit to Dominion as a whole.

b. Liberal attitude towards -

traditionally the party of provincial rights;

will co-operate with Mr. Aberhart -

"hands off Alberta";

"Square deal for Alberta";

c. Return of Natural Resources -

control over Natural Resources essential for Social Credit ;

Returned to Alberta by Liberal Government;

Satisfactory solution of old problem;

Co-operation with U.F.A. government, which had defeated

a Liberal government in province;

Mr. Brownlee's letter.

D24930

Trade - General:

1. **Reduction in Tariffs:**

   a. General reduction -

      in interests of Canada, not foreign countries;

   b. Reduction on implements of production;

      development of primary industries.

   c. Reduction in necessaries of life;

   d. Stability in customs laws.

2. **Reduction in Canada's trade-**

   a. Mr. Bennett's assertion Canada has held her own;

   b. Figures re Canada's trade since 1929.

3. **Necessity for negotiating Agreements** -

   a. Agreements can be reached -

      list of;

   b. Change in attitude necessary -

      co-operation and goodwill vs. blasting.

Importance of present campaign:

large number of parties -

need for large majority;

promises of other leaders -

Liberal party only one with policies endorsed by united party;

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Trade with Japan -

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unlikely U.S. will enter into treaty now.

Conservative record -

defeat reciprocity;

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Laurier extract re Bennett.

Liberal record -

reciprocity;

"Standing Offer" to U.S.

Legation at Washington.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24932 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Toronto Star

Date Oct. 1, 1935

Subject (Mr. King, Calgary Sept. 30, 1935)

KING ENVISIONS RECIPROCITY WITH U.S. BEFORE YEAR'S END

States Belief More Equal Distribution of Wealth a Necessity

TO PARE SALES TAX

By ROBERT LIPSETT

Calgary, Oct. 1.—In Premier Bennett's home town, Rt Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King last night received the most enthusiastic reception that has been accorded him at any point since he began the current campaign. A capacity audience kept the pavilion at the exhibition grounds reverberating with cheers and handclapping as the Liberal leader riddled the Bennett trade and tariff policies and expressed the conviction that if a Liberal government is returned to power October 14 it will be able to complete a reciprocity agreement with the United States before the close of the present year.

The warmth of the welcome given him in Calgary was only one of the highlights of the day for the Liberal chief. En route from Vancouver he received telegraphic assurances from Ontario lieutenants that the swing of public opinion is definitely and overwhelmingly to-

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2)

(Continued from Page One)

ward the Liberal party. "The Stevens bubble is completely burst," said one message, which added that the Reconstruction party was rapidly disintegrating and except in isolated instances would not be a major factor on election day in Ontario. Six weeks ago Stevens candidates were looked upon as the most serious opposition Liberal candidates were facing.

Hon. Charles Stewart came from Edmonton to report upon the outlook in Alberta and was decidedly optimistic that despite the advent of Social Credit candidates Liberal victories would be scored in 10 of the 17 seats of the province. "There is growing recognition," Mr. Stewart said, "that the economic experiment being tried out in Alberta has no relation to federal problems of government and thoughtful people are coming to the opinion that the experiment here will have greater chance of success if there is a progressive Liberal ministry in office at Ottawa."

At Vancouver Mr. King received reports confirming earlier promises of a Liberal sweep of the maritime provinces. Only four seats in the three provinces are placed in the doubtful column, while Quebec lieutenants believe that province will once again send all Liberal members to Ottawa. To-day and to-morrow Mr. King will have an opportunity of check up at first hand on Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D24933

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Progeny of Hard Times

His address last night to Mr. Bennett's constituents which was broadcast through the province and western Saskatchewan once more stressed the revitalization of trade as the foundation upon which any substantial and permanent recovery must be built.

Third, fourth, fifth and sixth political parties are, he said, the progeny of hard times. He traced their history. The C.C.F. had been born in Calgary in 1932 but it wasn't by any stretch of the imagination a national party. He had hardly heard it mentioned in the maritimes or in Quebec. The Reconstruction party wasn't in existence when parliament prorogued. It hadn't a name or a policy. Mention of the Social Credit party brought mild applause from a section of the audience and Mr. King made it clear that his references had to do solely with the incursion of that party into the field of federal politics. He deplored it because, while it could not prove beneficial in working out the Aberhart plan in Alberta, it might be a factor in forestalling the return of a Liberal government at Ottawa with a majority sufficient to effect the social and economic reforms desired by all forward-looking people.

"The Liberal policy with regard to social credit is clear and should be reassuring to you," he said. "It is 'hands off Alberta; give Alberta every chance to work out what she is seeking to do.' We have always maintained that the federal authority should respect the old doctrine of provincial rights.

"The other night I stated my belief that certain so-called Social Credit candidates in this election were being financed by the Conservative party. I did not have in mind, I need hardly say, those who are running in Alberta, but some who are in the field in a neighboring province. Let me cite the case of my own constituency. Why should a Social Credit candidate be imported from Calgary to run there? Surely if there were any demand for such candidature someone could be found in the constituency to carry the banner. It costs money to fight elections and the Conservative party has certain methods of winning elections. One of them is to divide the forces opposed to Conservatism and Prince Albert is not the only constituency where that method is again being employed."

"Blasting" Has Failed

Mr. King blamed the Bennett trade policies of high tariffs, dump duties, special valuations and other restrictions for stagnation in primary industries and the strangling of international trade. Economic nationalism and "blasting" has had five years of trial and has lamentably failed. Trade is not economic warfare and cannot be developed on any such premise.

If Mr. Bennett had acted upon the invitation of Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin at the 1932 Ottawa conference and arrived at empire preferences by reducing duties to empire countries instead of raising intermediate and general tariffs against other countries, Mr. King believed trade within the empire would have been multiplied and the way would have been left open for useful trade agreements with other countries. Mr. Bennett claimed the Ottawa agreements had increased empire trade, but trade with the United States had increased more than that with the empire. He did not believe credit could be given the agreements for any material trade expansion. There had been other factors, such as the trouble with the Irish Free State, which opened the British market to many Canadian commodities.

Mr. King called attention to the fact that Mr. Bennett, whom he classed as the bitterest opponent of reciprocity in 1911, who had done more to bring about its defeat than any other person, was now pleading for another term of office that he might apply himself to getting a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States. Mr. King suggested that if there was any sincerity in Mr. Bennett's deathbed conversion to reciprocity, he had had five years to put it into action, and failed to do so. "He has had his chance," said the Liberal leader, "and he has failed. You return a Liberal government two weeks from to-day and I believe a successful agreement can be made with the United States before this year is out. I believe it will be one of its achievements this very year."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24934
Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Trade figures being quoted by Mr. Bennett were challenged by Mr. King. In the last five years of Liberal rule Canada's total trade had amounted to $11,860,000,000, while for the five years Mr. Bennett has been in office the total was $5,954,000,000. In the Liberal period the trade was based on a dollar worth a hundred cents, while in the Bennett regime and at the present day the dollar is worth only 60 cents. He quoted Geneva statistics to show that Canada is last among British Empire countries in trade recovery, and stands 60th among the 86 nations whose trade is catalogued by the League of Nations.

The Liberal regime between 1921 and 1930 had ridded the country of all its wartime nuisance taxes, had paid the costs of the government out of revenues and had decreased the public debt by over $250,000,000. Under Mr. Bennett the nuisance taxes are back and the public debt has been increased by $850,000,000.

May Have to Tax More

"Good!" yelled a Conservative. "Good for higher taxes," rejoined Mr. King.

"Take it from Sir Herbert Holt," someone suggested.

"If," said Mr. King, "you were to take all the wealth of all of those who are mentioned as people of great wealth, if you were to take every penny they have, it wouldn't be a drop in the bucket. We can tax them. We are taxing them and it may be necesary to tax more. I want to make myself very clear on this point. I am one of those who believe that there must be a more equal distribution of wealth. It has to come. But it won't come through your sitting on the sidelines, but by your getting out and helping the party that is out to effect it."

In again reviewing the strained trade relations between Canada and Japan Mr. King said that already as a result of the tactics of the Bennett ministry, 5,000 men had been thrown out of employment in the lumber industry of British Columbia and that the business was being secured by the United States. He warned the prairie provinces would also be badly hit through loss of sales of flour and wheat.

"If we are returned to power," he declared, "we will first endeavor to extend our trade with Britain and empire countries, then with United States, and then we will endeavor to reach a friendly accord with Japan. From there will press on to new and wider markets throughout the world with great rapidity."

In promising immediate and drastic reduction in the tariffs and special imposts created by Mr. Bennett since 1930, Mr. King said Canadians would realize some of the reasons for protests from Japan when they understood that while the duty on artificial silk from the United Kingdom was 72 per cent. It was 244 1-2 per cent. against the same product when imported from Japan. He promised that many articles which now pay sales tax would be freed from that levy.

He dealt with the wheat board legislation and again claimed credit for the Liberal party for having the original legislation amended to provide for the establishment of a minimum price and for elimination of the compulsory marketing feature which the original government bill contained.

Reorganization of the Bank of Canada to bring it under government control, and unemployment, were other subjects taken up.

Mr. King paid tribute to Mr. Bennett's long public service, gave him full credit for sincerity in that service and assured his audience that it was his policies and not the man he attacked.

"If mere passing of laws could make a people healthy and happy, we should be the healthiest and happiest people in the world," Mr. King said. "The trouble is the last few years have seen so many laws of questionable constitutionality placed on the statutes that we do not know where we are at."

He proposed to bring order out of chaos through the medium of a Dominion-provincial conference to arrange such B.N.A. Act amendments as are required to give constitutionality to the disputed measures.

Mr. King left for Regina early this morning.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister
D 24935

Name of Publication ..... London Advertiser.

Date ..... October 1st 1935.

Su .....

Liberal Policy A Tested One Declares King

Says Tories Know Only Hope Is In Dividing Opposition To Them

EXPLAINS NEW PARTIES

Liberal Policies Have Brought Prosperity Before And Can Do It Again

Canadian Press Despatch

Calgary, Sept. 30.—New parties always come into being during periods of Conservative rule when depression follows the application of wrong policies, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said tonight. This was the explanation of the many new parties now competing for public favor.

None of these parties, C.C.F., Reconstruction or Social Credit, could hope to form a government, he said. They could not possibly elect a majority of members of the House of Commons. The only hope for sound progressive government was the election of a Liberal government with a large majority.

The Liberal party now, as in former elections, stood by the Liberal doctrine of provincial rights. As far as Alberta's Social Credit Government was concerned the policy of a Liberal Government would be "hands off Alberta and give Alberta every chance to work out what she is seeking to do."

A remark he had made at Edmonton had been misconstrued, said Mr. King. He had referred to Social Credit candidates in the federal election being financed by the Conservative party. This he remarked had no reference to Alberta or any Social Credit candidates here. It was Saskatchewan he had in mind.

Refers To Prince Albert

He had just come from Prince Albert where a man had been brought from Alberta to run as a Social Credit candidate against himself, he said. The Liberals there felt that if the Social Credit party really wanted a candidate they could have found a man in Prince Albert. Men did not travel hundreds of miles to contest an election unless they had some financial help and people in Saskatchewan believed that help was coming from the Conservatives, said Mr. King.

"We know from experience," he said, "that the Tory party has certain methods of winning an election and one of those methods is to divide their opponents. They know we are the only radical party opposed to themselves which has any chance of winning the election so they try to get as many radical candidates as possible running in order to divide the vote."

He had meant no reflection on Premier Aberhart who had received him most cordially in Edmonton.

Use Tested Policies

More trade was the key to prosperity in Canada, said Mr. King. New monetary theories might or might not have merit. He neither supported nor condemned them but if returned to power proposed to apply policies which had been effective in restoring prosperity before.

Under Sir Wilfrid Laurier the Liberal party had fostered trade by inaugurating the British preference. He had gone further and secured a reciprocity pact with the United States.

"And here is something I hope my friends will correct two weeks from today," he said. "No one was more vigorous in bringing about the defeat of reciprocity than the present Prime Minister of Canada."

Sir Wilfrid had a great interest in Western Canada and felt great regret that a man from Calgary should be responsible for defeating a policy of great benefit to the West.

"That was 1910, talk about 1935", shouted a voice.

"My friend is wrong," said Mr. King. "It was 1911 and that shows he is wrong in everything he says. But it is important. A mistake was made in 1911, due to the action of a man from this city which has injured Western Canada for 25 years. We must be careful that a mistake is not made now that will have its effect or the next 25 years.

The only hope of getting a trade pact with the United States lay in electing a party which had staked its life on such an agreement, not in electing a party headed by a man who had done his utmost to defeat such an agreement and had succeeded said Mr. King. The present time was opportune because the president of the United States had special powers to make treaties which might soon be withdrawn.

"We should have this treaty before the year is out," he declared, "and I believe that if the Liberal party is returned to power that is one of the achievements that will be to its credit within this very year."

Terrific Burden

In the last five years of Conservative rule Canada's trade had dropped, unemployment and hradship had increased and the public debt had increased by $800,000,000. This was a terrific burden, he said.

"Take it out of Sir Herbert Holt," said an interrupter.

"I am just as strong as anyone in this country for a more equitable distribution of wealth," said Mr. King. "It has got to come and it will come, but it will not be done by sitting on the sidelines and shouting, but by coming along and helping the party that stands for it. There is this to be considered also. You could take all the wealth these few rich men have and it would not be a drop in the bucket compared with the debts that have been piled up."

Misleading Figures

Conservatives had been quoting figures to show that Canada's trade was "not so badly off," said Mr. King. Mr. Bennett had claimed Canada had held her own with other nations during the depression. League of Nations figures contained in its 1934 review of world trade revealed a different picture.

On a gold dollar basis Canada's percentage of world trade in 1929 was 3.68 and in 1934 it had dropped to 3.27. But Canada's total trade, which was what really mattered, in 1934 was only 30.5 per cent of what it was in 1929.

Of 86 nations no less than 46 had n 1934 a larger share of world trade than in 1929. Canada was listed as one which had a smaller share.

Among the British nations all but Australia and Canada increased their share. Australia's decrease was only nominal from 1.89 per cent to 1.85 per cent but Canada's decrease was 3.68 per cent to 3.27 per cent or a loss of one-ninth.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24936

Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication..... Winnipeg Free press.

Date..... October 1st 1935.

Subject....

MACKENZIE KING RIDICULES TRADE CLAIMS OF BENNETT

Quotes League of Nations Report Showing Dominion's Relative Position Was Worse Last Year Than in 1929.

Calgary, Oct. 1. (CP)—Canada's relative position among the nations in trade volume was worse in 1934 than in 1929. This was the answer given here Monday night by Liberal Leader Mackenzie King to Prime Minister Bennett's statement that Canada had "held her own with other nations during the depression."



W. L. King

Taking his figures from the "League of Nations review of world trade, 1934," he argued the loss in Canadian trade was due to the restrictive policies pursued by the Bennett government.

These policies would be reversed by a Liberal government and a trade treaty with the United States would be completed within the present year.

Between 1929 and 1934 Canada's percentage of total world trade dropped by one-ninth, from 3.68 per cent to 3.27 percent. In relative shares of world trade as between the two years Canada stood last of all the British nations and almost 60th among the 86 nations mentioned.

Farmers were just as much entitled to fixed prices for their products as labor was for fixed minimum wages. Mr. King said he believed in fixing these levels for the purpose of maintaining standards of living. But everything that was done for labor should be done equally for the farmer.

The Liberal members of parliament were responsible for the fixed minimum price for wheat. Mr. Bennett did not propose this when he brought in his wheat board bill. Mr. Bennett could have settled the wheat question earlier had he not wanted to make an election issue, but there was no issue as the bill received the support of all parties.

Speaking to Mr. Bennett's fellow citizens and electors Mr. King said he had never put obstacles in Mr. Bennett's way but had opposed him when he was restricting the power of parliament. Mr. Bennett had done his best "according to his lights," and if he had failed it was not because he lacked sincerity but because his policies were wrong.

Office of
The Prime Minister

D 24 1937

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Flays Opponents' Methods

"We know from experience," he said, "that the Tory party has certain methods of winning an election and one of those methods is to divide their opponents. They know we are the only radical party opposed to themselves which has any chance of winning the election so they try to get as many radical candidates as possible running in order to divide the vote."

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Says Canada at Tail-End

In a list of all nations showing their share of world trade in 1934 as compared with 1929 Canada was at the tail-end of the British nations and stood almost 60th among the 86.

Mr. King wanted it clearly understood the Liberal party stood for immediate and drastic reduction in the tariff as set up by the Bennett government. Within a week after taking office it would reduce the cost of living by doing away with some of the arbitrary rulings of the national revenue department.

A Liberal government would reduce tariffs to benefit Canada and not to benefit other countries. It would not throw open the doors to all cheap foreign goods. The former Liberal government had reduced tariffs but no Canadian industry was injured. Another Liberal government would proceed in the same way.

Insertion of the fixed minimum price provision in the wheat board bill was due to Liberal members of parliamen, said Mr. King. If western farmers had reason to rejoice at the fixed price for wheat they could thank the Liberal party for it. Mr. Bennett could not claim credit for it. The bill he introduced first contained no fixed price. The bill received the unanimous support of the house and he had hoped there would be no political controversy and would not have mentioned it had Mr. Bennett not claimed the sole credit.

Farmers were as much entitled to fixed minimum prices as labor was to fixed minimum wages. He believed in both.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24938 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen.

Date October 1st 1935.

Subject

Declares Trade Of Canada In 1934 Worse Than In 1929

Liberal Leader Blames Restrictive Policies of Bennett Government. Never Put Obstacles in the Premier's Way, Mr. King Tells Calgary Audience.

(Canadian Press.)

CALGARY, Sept. 30.—Canada's relative position among the nations in trade volume was worse in 1934 than in 1929. This was the answer given here tonight by Liberal Leader Mackenzie King to Prime Minister Bennett's statement that Canada had "held her own with other nations during the depression."

Taking his figures from the "League of Nations Review of World Trade, 1934," he argued the loss in Canadian trade was due to the restrictive policies pursued by the Bennett government. These policies would be reversed by a Liberal government and a trade treaty with the United States would be completed within the present year, he said.

Comparative Drop.

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Speaking to Mr. Bennett's fellow citizens and electors Mr. King said he had never put obstacles in Mr. Bennett's way but had opposed him when he was restricting the power of Parliament. Mr. Bennett had done his best "according to his lights" and if he had failed it was not because he lacked sincerity but because his policies were wrong.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24939
Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen.

Date October 1st 1935.

Subject

Cordial Welcome To Mr. King In The Premier's Home City

Liberal Leader Heartily Applauded by Audience of 4,000 When He Advocates Organization of Canada's Youth and Payment of Wages to Men Engaged on Work For General Advantage. Ready To Allow Alberta Freest Opportunity To Work Out Plans.

By C. A. BOWMAN,
Editor, The Evening Citizen.

CALGARY, Alta., Oct. 1.—With only two more weeks until election day, Mr. Mackenzie King invaded Premier Bennett's metropolis last night under encouraging auspices. An audience of about four thousand gave the Liberal leader a cordial Western welcome. Probably the most advanced city in Canada in the realm of the new economics, endeavoring to move away from the economics of scarcity, Calgary could have been expected to be critical, but Mr. King has never had a friendlier reception here.

As in Vancouver, the absence of hostile interruptions would perhaps indicate that former Conservative opinion is swinging behind the Liberal party. The audience applauded heartily as Mr. King outlined the main plank of the Liberal platform, namely, immediate and drastic reductions of taxation and tariffs as they have been imposed by Mr. Bennett since 1930. He has fully persuaded himself that prosperity can be returned only by promoting freer trade with other countries. Either the Western people are already persuaded likewise, or Mr. King has remarkable persuasive ability in leading election audiences to endorse this belief.

As well as pinning great faith in the next Liberal administration's ability to make trade agreements perhaps particularly with the United Kingdom and United States, Mr. King is attaching great importance to the prospect of closer agreement between the provinces and the Dominion in measures of mutual aid. He announced again at Calgary that the prime ministers of the provinces would be invited to come to Ottawa as soon as possible after the new government takes office, to meet in conference with the Dominion for this purpose.

To Co-ordinate Employment.

The third immediate step to be taken by a new Liberal administration at Ottawa would be to set up a national commission for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of federal, provincial and municipal authorities to open up employment opportunities. Among the national works to be financed by the Dominion, Mr. King expressed the belief that better highways for tourist traffic into the national parks would merit the government's support.

The Calgary audience applauded heartily when the Liberal leader expressed the belief that the unemployed youth of Canada could be organized as well in peace-time as they were organized in times of war. He added that the men engaged in such work for the general advantage of Canada should be paid wages.

Credit and Currency.

Calgary naturally listened closely while Mr. King stated the Liberal position on the control of national credit and currency. He made the significant statement that the Liberal party's attitude toward Social Credit in Alberta is "to allow the present experiment the freest opportunity it can possibly have within the confines of our constitution." In the meanwhile, the Dominion policy would be to establish government control of the Bank of Canada.

Mr. King's closing tribute to the sincerity of Mr. Bennett, while strongly disagreeing with the Prime Minister's policies and methods of government, seemed to commend him to the Calgary audience, where the majority doubtless still have a warm regard for their distinguished fellow citizen, although they may vote against him.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D24940

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen

Date October 1st 1935.

Su

Pact With U.S. Within Present Year Promised

Canada's Relative Position Among Nations in Trade Worse in 1934 Than '29 Mackenzie King Says.

Bennett's Restrictive Policies Held Reason

Never Put Obstacles in Premier's Way, He Tells Audience at Calgary.

(Canadian Press.)

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D24941

Name of Publication Montreal Gazeete.

Date October 1st 1935.

Sub

KING GIVES NEW GROUPS NO HOPE

Young Parties Can't Possibly Win, He Says

Liberal Leader Urges Voters to Give His Party Clear Majority

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Under Sir Wilfrid Laurier the Liberal Party had fostered trade by inaugurating the British preference. He had gone further and secured a reciprocity pact with the United States.

"And here is something I hope my friends will correct two weeks from today," he said. "No one was more vigorous in bringing about the defeat of reciprocity than the present Prime Minister of Canada."

Sir Wilfrid had a great interest in Western Canada and felt great regret that a man from Calgary should be responsible for defeating a policy of great benefit to the west.

"That was 1910, talk about 1935," shouted a voice.

"My friend is wrong," said Mr. King. "It was 1911 and that shows he is wrong in everything, he says. But it is important. A mistake was made in 1911, due to the action of a man from this city which has injured Western Canada for 25 years. We must be careful that a mistake is not made now that will have its effect for the next 25 years.

The only hope of getting a trade pact with the United States lay in electing a party which had staked its life on such an agreement, not in electing a party headed by a man who had done his utmost to defeat such an agreement and had succeeded, said Mr. King. The present time was opportune because the President of the United States had special powers to make treaties which might soon be withdrawn.

"We should have this treaty before the year is out," he declared, "and I believe that if the Liberal Party is returned to power that is one of the achievements that will be to its credit within this very year."

In the last five years of Conservative rule Canada's trade had dropped, unemployment and hardship had increased and the public debt had increased by $800,000,000. This was a terrific burden, he said.

"Take it out of Sir Herbert Holt," said an interrupter.

"I am just as strong as anyone in this country for a more equitable distribution of wealth," said Mr. King. "It has got to come and it will come but it will not be done by sitting on the sidelines and shouting but by coming along and helping the party that stands for it. There is this to be considered also: You could take all the wealth of these few rich men have and it would not be a drop in the bucket compared with the debts that have been piled up."

Conservatives had been quoting figures to show that Canada's trade was "not so badly off," said Mr. King. Mr. Bennett had claimed Canada had held her own with other nations during the depression. League of Nations figures contained in its 1934 review of world trade revealed a different picture.

On a gold dollar basis Canada's percentage of world trade in 1929 was 3.68 and in 1934 it had dropped to 3.27. But Canada's total trade, which was what really mattered, in 1934 was only 30.5 per cent. of what it was in 1929.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 24942

Name of Publication Toronto Globe.

Date October 1st 1935.

Subject

Seeks Stability In Government

King Asks Clear Majority for Sound Legislation

Calgary, Sept. 30 (CP).

NEW parties always come into being during period of Conservative rule, when depression follows the application of wrong policies, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said tonight.

This was the explanation of the many new parties now competing for public favor.

None of these parties—C.C.F., Reconstruction or Social Credit—could hope to form a Government, he said. They could not possibly elect a majority of members of the House of Commons. The only hope for sound, progressive Government was the election of a Liberal Government with a large majority.

The Liberal Party now, as in former elections, stood by the Liberal doctrine of Provincial rights. As far as Alberta's Social Credit Government was concerned, the policy of a Liberal Government would be "hands off Albert and give Alberta every chance to work out what she is seeking to do."

D24943

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication The Leader-Post.

Date October 1st 1935.

Subject

KING DENIES CANADA HOLDS OWN IN TRADE

Liberal Leader Blames Bennett Policies for Decrease in Business

(By Canadian Press)

CALGARY, Oct. 1.—Canada's relative position among the nations in trade voulme was worse in 1934 than in 1929. This was the answer given here Monday night by Liberal Leader Mackenzie King to Prime Minister Bennett's statement that Canada had "held her own with other nations during the depression."

Taking his figures from the "League of Nations Review of World Trade, 1934," he argued the loss in Canadian trade was due to the restrictive policies pursued by the Bennett government. These policies would be reversed by a Liberal government and a trade treaty with the United States would be completed within the present year.

Last in Empire

Between 1929 and 1934 Canada's percentage of total world trade dropped by one-tenth, from 3.68 percent to 3.27 percent. In relative shares of world trade, as between the two years, Canada stood last of all the British nations and almost 60th among the 86 nations mentioned.

Farmers were just as much entitled to fixed prices for their products as labor was for fixed minimum wages. Mr. King said he believed in fixing these levels for the purpose of maintaining standards of living. But everything that was done for labor should be done equally for the farmer.

The Liberal members of parliament were responsible for the fixed minimum price for wheat. Mr. Bennett did not propose this when he brought in his wheat board bill. Mr. Bennett could have settled the wheat question earlier had he not wanted to make an election issue but there was no issue as the bill received the support of all parties.

Says Policies Wrong

Speaking to Mr. Bennett's fellow citizens and electors Mr. King said he had never put obstacles in Mr. Bennett's way but had opposed him when he was restricting the power of parliament. Mr. Bennett had done his best according to his lights, and if he had failed it was not because he lacked sincerity but because his policies were wrong.

The Liberal party, now as in former elections, stood by the Liberal doctrine of provincial rights. As far as Alberta's Social Credit government was concerned the policy of a Liberal government would be "hands off Alberta and give Alberta every chance to work out what she *is* seeking to do."

Referred to Saskatchewan

A remark he had made at Edmonton had been misconstrued, said Mr. King. He had referred to Social Credit candidates in the federal election being financed by the Conservative party. This remark had no reference to Alberta or any Social Credit candidates here. It was Saskatchewan he had in mind.

He had just come from Prince Albert where a man had been brought from Alberta to run as a Social Credit candidate against himself. The Liberals there felt that if the Social Credit party really wanted a candidate they could have found a man in Prince Albert.

Men did not travel hundreds of miles to contest an election unless they had some financial help and people in Saskatchewan believed that help was coming from the Conservatives.

"We know from experience," he said, "that the Tory party has certain methods of winning an election and one of those methods is to divide their opponents. They know we are the only radical party opposed to themselves which has any chance of winning the election. So they try to get as many radical candidates as possible running in order to divide the vote."

He had meant no reflection on Premier Aberhart, who had received him most cordially in Edmonton.

Need More Trade

More trade was the key to prosperity in Canada, said Mr. King. New monetary theories might or might not have merit. He neither supported nor condemned them but if returned to power proposed to apply policies which had been effective in restoring rosperity before.

Mr. King wanted it clearly understood the Liberal party stood for immediate and drastic reduction in the tariff as set up by the Bennett government. Within a week after taking office it would reduce the cost of living by doing away with some of the arbitrary rulings of the national revenue department.

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41	155	Chronological Files	Jan.-July 1935	D 24124 - D 24479	
42	156	Chronological Files	Aug. 1935	D 24480 - D 24636	
42	157	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24637 - D 24738	
42	158	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24739 - D 24862	
43	159	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24863 - D 24943	
43	160	Chronological Files (Error in numbering, 161-169 skipped)	Oct. 1935	D 24944 - D 25065	
43	170	Chronological Files	Oct. 1935	D 25066 - D 25172	
43	171	Chronological Files	Jan.-Mar. 1936	D 25173 - D 25298	
44	172	Chronological Files	Apr.-June 1936	D 25299 - D 25655	
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D 24944

Regina, October 1, 1935

Trade - General:

1. Restriction of Canada 's trade -

   a. Increases in tariff - see leaflet;

   b. Mr. Bennett's assertion Canada has held her own;

   c. Figures re Canada's trade since 1929.

2. Immediate and Substantial Reduction in Tariffs:

   a. General reduction -

      in interests of Canada, not foreign countries;

   b. Reduction on implements of production;

      development of primary industries.

   c. Reduction in necessaries of life;

   d. Stability in customs laws.

3. Necessity for negotiating Agreements -

   a. Agreements can be reached -

      list of;

   b. Change in attitude necessary -

      co-operation and goodwill vs. blasting.

Trade U.S. -

Readiness U.S. to negotiate;

treaties already signed;

no need consent of Congress;

Delay in getting treaty -

hampered by destruction of intermediate tariff;

" " protectionist interests;

nomination day -

unlikely U.S. will enter into treaty now.

Conservative record -

defeat reciprocity;

traditional hostility to trade U.S.

Laurier extract re Bennett.

Liberal record -

reciprocity;

"Standing Offer" to U.S.

Wheat -

1. Minimum Price -

result of Liberal insistence;

2 bills.

2. Sales Policy -

absence of;

had wheat been sold in past (with farmer guaranteed minimum price) price would be higher today;

must accept goods from other nations if they are to accept our wheat.

3. Bill Board Poster -

"Bennett" gave $150,000,000;

On what basis is this figure reached?

Who got the money?

- millions for elevator charges.

X Rural Distress -

Great privation and suffering on plains in past five years;

drought, rust, frost, hail;

equally as important as unemployment in cities;

must be treated as national problem.-

why not advances treated same under Gardiner as Anderson? - see statement.

Unemployment -

Bennett promises 1930 -

X Regina speech;

Situation today -

500,000 unemployed;

relief camps - unrest;
Expenditures - see statements.

Commission -

nature of work;

payment for services -

difference in rate.

Credit and Banking:

1. Currency and Credit of National and First Importance:

a first responsibility of government;

community and social need -

like water, transportation, etc.

to be supplied in manner best to serve public interest;

Central Bank to control currency and credit in public interest -

in hard times, lower interest rates and increase flow of credit.

in boom times, increase interest rates and decrease flow of credit.

2. Liberalism and Credit -

Liberalism aims at removal of harmful restrictions;

High interest rates in money field = same as high tariffs in trade;

"Tight money policy" = restrictionist policy.

Remove restrictions to flow of credit, as of trade.

3. Central Bank -

a. Bank of Canada -

i. Private corporation;

ii . No control by Parliament -

Tory Senate;

iii. Currency handed over -

$69,000,000 in gold reserve;

iv. Securities handed over.

D24949

b. Liberal Attitude -

i. Bank should be publicly controlled national institution;

ii. First step - return control over currency and credit to Parliament.

X Struggle vs. Money - Power:

public control vs. private control over credit;

political power vs. money power;

national policies vs. imperial policies;

Mr. Bennett on side of money power -

Liberalism on side of people.

Social Credit:

Good wishes for success of;

No need for members at Ottawa

if successful in province;

still an experiment;

Liberal attitude -

"hands off Alberta";

Other issues in federal field -

peace and war;

trade, etc.

Debt:

Burden of debt greater today owing to lower prices for farm and other produce brought about by strangling trade.

Relief must be afforded through -

1. National credit policies to this end effected through properly constituted national bank;
2. Co-operation between Dominion and Provinces -
   Constitutional question;
   Co-operation in administration of debt relief by legislation, e.g. Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

D24951

Regina, October 1, 1935

Trade - General:

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   c. Figures re Canada's trade since 1929.

2. **Immediate and Substantial Reduction in Tariffs:**

   a. General reduction -

      in interests of Canada, not foreign countries;

   b. Reduction on implements of production;

   c. development of primary industries.

   c. Reduction in necessaries of life;

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   a. Agreements can be reached -

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Laurier extract re Bennett.

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reciprocity;

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Wheat -

1. **Minimum Price** -

result of Liberal insistence;

2 bills.

2. **Sales Policy** -

absence of;

had wheat been sold in past (with farmer guaranteed minimum price) price would be higher today;

must accept goods from other nations if they are to accept our wheat.

3. **Bill Board Poster** -

"Bennett" gave $150,000,000;

On what basis is this figure reached?

Who got the money?

- millions for elevator charges.

Rural Distress -

Great privation and suffering on plains in past five years;

drought, rust, frost, hail;

equally as important as unemployment in cities;

must be treated as national problem.

Unemployment -

Bennett promises 1930 -

Regina speech;

Situation today -

500,000 unemployed;

relief camps - unrest;

Commission -

nature of work;

payment for services -

difference in rate.

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community and social need -

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to be supplied in manner best to serve public interest;

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in hard times, lower interest rates and increase flow of credit.

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ii . No control by Parliament -

Tory Senate;

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D24956

b. Liberal Attitude -

i. Bank should be publicly controlled national institution;

ii. First step - return control over currency and credit to Parliament.

Struggle vs. Money - Power:

public control vs. private control over credit;

political power vs. money power;

national policies vs. imperial policies;

Mr. Bennett on side of money power -

Liberalism on side of people.

Social Credit:

Good wishes for success of;

No need for members at Ottawa

if successful in province;

still an experiment;

Liberal attitude -

"hands off Alberta";

Other issues in federal field -

peace and war;

trade, etc.

D24957

Regina, October 1, 1935

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~~Bank of Canada~~ -

i. Private corporation;

ii . No control by Parliament -

Tory Senate;

iii. Currency handed over -

$69,000,000 in gold reserve;

iv. Securities handed over.

D24962

b. Liberal Attitude -

i. Bank should be publicly controlled national institution;

ii. First step - return control over currency and credit to Parliament.

Struggle vs. Money - Power:

public control vs. private control over credit;

political power vs. money power;

national policies vs. imperial policies;

Mr. Bennett on side of money power -

Liberalism on side of people.

Social Credit:

Good wishes for success of;

No need for members at Ottawa

if successful in province;

still an experiment;

Liberal attitude -

"hands off Alberta";

Other issues in federal field -

peace and war;

trade, etc.

Letters re Mr. King's Speech
Regina
Oct. 1 D24963

Mackenzie King
C.C.C.
Letters

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2. Co-operation between Dominion and Provinces -

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   Co-operation in administration of debt relief by legislation, e.g. Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

End

D24966

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Regina Leader Post

Date Oct. 2, 1935.

Subject (Mr.King, Regina Oct.1,1935.

Vote Given Party Unable To Govern Is Wasted, He Says

Launching shafts of satire at the new Social Credit party, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, national Liberal leader, warned a Regina audience Tuesday night to "think carefully before you throw away your votes on a party with no leader and no program."

When in the course of Mr. King's address at Regina armory, the mention of Social Credit brought scattered applause, he said: "May I ask them who is the leader of that party in the federal arena?

"They applaud a party without a leader."

No Federal Program

No federal program of Social Credit had been placed before the electors.

"Don't put all your eggs in one basket," he continued. "You have a basketful in Alberta now and you do not know whether they are any good or not.

"You have been told you will have to wait for 18 months to find out, and you know what happens to eggs in 18 months. I would carry that basketful very carefully and keep it in the shade."

Outlines Program

In an address covering in detail Liberal policies on unemployment, trade and banking, and touching upon all of the party's 14-point election program, Mr. King attacked various opposing parties in the campaign chiefly on the score of the wide variety of promises offered to the electors.

He advised voters to support a party capable of carrying on the government of Canada. "It is no accident," he said, "that the task of government has fallen to one or the other of the old parties."

Non-fulfillment of Mr. Bennett's promises, he said, had made the C.C.F. and other new parties possible. It was a surprise to find the C.C.F. now "going Mr. Bennett one better in promises."

Walter Scott on Platform

More than 6,000 persons were waiting in the armory, singing songs under the leadership of Sam Swayze, when Mr. King arrived directly from his train from Calgary. B. D. Hogarth, president of the Regina Liberal association, presided, introducing leading Liberals on the platform, and Walter Scott, former premier of Saskatchewan, who was guest at the meeting. The Regina Rifles regiment band provided the music.

Interjections voiced in remote corners of the hall, half a dozen times, did not carry to the platform, and the audience, which overflowed from the main floor to galleries above, gave the Liberal leader an orderly and attentive hearing.

D. A. McNiven, Liberal candidate in Regina, was the only other speaker at the meeting. Employment, said Mr. McNiven, was the keynote of Liberal election policy.

Impressed By Reception

In his opening remarks Mr. King referred to his present tour of the Dominion and of the reception given him at different points.

His reception at Regina impressed him greatly. "I do not recall at any meeting where tne audience was more interested in the problems of the day and thinking more deeply on these matters than the one now before me."

He also spoke of the address of D. A. McNiven, K.C., the Liberal candidate, and called upon the voters to give him support at the polls.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24367
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Mr. King referred to the presence on the platform of Walter Scott, first premier of Saskatchewan. "Seeing him here tonight brings this thought to me: the great interest always taken by the Liberal party in the development of the west. It was due to the wisdom of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Mr. Scott was given the position of first premier of this new province with the consent and at the desire of the people."

Future Policies

Stating he was not anxious to recall the hardships of the last five years, Mr. King turned his attention to future policies, which were designed to raise Canada out of the depression.

Coming to the different parties competing in the campaign, Mr. King said the number had increased almost as rapidly as the number of weeks since the dissolution of parliament. "It will be your duty not to merely choose a candidate but to choose a government because the government that will carry on will depend upon the political complexion of the candidates you elect."

Which of the parties appearing at the present time are capable of carrying on, he asked. "Your interest must be restricted to a choice of those parties that can carry on, not dissipate your vote by supporting someone who would be of no service to the government that will have to administer the affairs of the Dominion."

Not Mere Accident

It was not mere accident that government had in the past gone to one of the two great old time parties. "It was because men and women joined together on great issues. It is a great instrument in the hands of men and women to serve the country."

Taken by and large the people fell into one of two classes, those naturally conservative; others extremely conservative; others who are naturally liberal. The difference was to be found in the conservative outlook on the one hand, the liberal outlook on the other.

"We have come to the time where it is obvious that what Canada needs is not more reactionary policies but a liberal outlook and Liberal policies."

The good old Conservative party had disappeared, he said. "We have today the Bennett party; the billboards say vote for Bennett; Bennett has done this and that; and if you had had five years at Ottawa like I have, you would know how difficult it would be for anyone else to get a look-in."

One of the most serious tendencies of the present day was reflected in this fact. "One of the great questions in this election is whether we are to get away from our democratic institutions and turn to the direction of a dictatorship where the views of one man shall obtain, not the wishes of the people."

In Hands of One Man

"The Conservative party has allowed its affairs to go into the hands of one man and on the platform today he tells you what he will do, just as he did five years ago, but he did not do it and he will not do in the next five years what he promises.

"Even since dissolution of parliament, Mr. Bennett has introduced a new set of policies, made new promises, but he has not behind him the backing of any one political organization. With what group of Conservatives has he held a conference since the dissolution of parliament where it was agreed what should be done in the next five years. He said he told you five years ago he would end unemployment and blast his way into the markets of the world. He says that again but he now wants another five years to do it in. He has made his task greater for himself and everyone else by what he has done in the last five years."

Turning to the C.C.F. party, Mr. King said, judging from the applause, he was glad to note representation from that party. "I say to you in their presence that there was no need for that party as long as the Liberals were in office. "These third parties generally spring up in times of discontent and when you have a Conservative government in office.'" That was history, he said.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24968
Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

New Parties Faded Out

"When Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office the new parties faded out as the snow does in the sun and the rain in the spring. When the Liberal party went out of power two Conservative governments came into power, Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Arthur Meighen heading them."

Applause greeting these two names, Mr. King said he was glad to see friends of both in the audience. "They seem to be more numerous than Mr. Bennett's friends," he commented, amid applause.

"The Progressive party swept into the country and when the Liberal party come into power the Progressives united under the banner of Mackenzie King as the members found there was no need for their existence as a party.

"In our nine years of office we carried on the affairs of the nation in such a broadminded manner that these advanced guards of the party found there was no need for them."

Two years after Mr. Bennett came into power the C.C.F. came into existence, formed in Calgary, had a big convention in 1933 and now three years old. "In that period of time it has organized in the west to a considerable extent but you do not find many of them in lower Canada. A political party which is going to govern Canada must be one that will help keep the country united from coast to coast. The most unfortunate thing that can happen to Canada is a political group from one section standing in isolation in comparison with the rest of Canada.

"In the last five years our policies have been related to an economic nationalism to such an extent that we have become a small entity compared with what we were before."

Need More Than Promises

When he was here before, Mr. King said he found the C.C.F. party was seeking to go Mr. Bennett one better in the matter of promises. "Mr. Bennett had a big majority behind him in the house of commons, and if mere promises could produce legislation and legislation produce results claimed for it, we would be a happy people. But more is needed than that."

Mr. King then referred to the Reconstruction party which came into existence since dissolution. "I do not hear any applause but elsewhere I have noted that the C.C.F. are a little annoyed over the promises made by the Reconstruction party.

"What is that party other than Mr. Stevens? Remove him from the party and what is there left? Can you carry on a government whose existence is wrapped up in the name and words of one man? After parliament had dissolved a gentleman announced he was going to start a new party and it took him a week to find a name for it, the Reconstruction party. Then a week later he got out a program made up of everything from all other parties, and ever since then Mr. Stevens has enlarged on it and added more promises.

Refers to Social Credit

"And now we have an even more remarkable party than Mr. Stevens. Generally speaking we have not heard of the existence of the Social Credit party—(loud applause). (I must tell those who are listening on the radio that we have a few people who are apparently Social Crediters). May I ask them who is the leader of that party in the federal arena? I have asked scores of them that and got no answer."

Mr. King continued, asking the policies of the party with respect to international affairs, the railway problems, matters of trade. "Will anyone give me an outline of the program? But they expect the people to vote for that party to carry on our government.

"We face a more critical situation than ever before and whether conditions get better or worse will depend on the government you put into power.

D 24969
Office of
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The Parable of the Eggs

"There is an old saying, do not put all your eggs in the one basket. You have a basket full of Social Credit eggs in Alberta and you do not know whether they are any good or not. You have been told you will have to wait 18 months to find out what they are like, and you know what happens to an egg after 18 months. I would carry those eggs in the shade very carefully. But this is a Dominion campaign and it might be well to have another basketfull of eggs and in that way save the day both for Canada and Alberta.

"Because I have seen policies such as the Liberal party bring to you prove successful in the past I bring them to you again this evening with a degree of authority.

"But I have not named all the parties. I notice a technocrat candidate. He's the leader, policy, and everything else but I will be surprised if he has told the people what the word means. Then there are some nondescripts, independents, Communists, all sorts of things. Why should men and women, faced with serious conditions, waste their time and influence supporting any candidate who cannot give service to the country as a whole "

The national government party was also referred to by Mr. King. "Some of its candidates say they are prepared to support such a party if it is put into power. Who knows what this national government is going to stand for if it comes into existence? There is one thing I am sure of; men would then try to put into force policies they would not dare bring to you from the public platform. Here again there is no leader, no policy.

Minority Govt. Possibility

"No wonder people are confused and view with alarm a political contest with such a number of parties who have no leaders or policies making it possible perhaps for the government which has been in power for the last five years being returned as a minority government. Mr. Bennett's party knows it has no chance of winning with a majority.

"Your choice lies, it seems to me, between either Mr. Bennett for another five years or the Liberal party. The strength of the Liberal party does not depend upon any one man. The experience I have had in public life may be of some help to my party but if I am not able to carry on the affairs of the party the party will go on just the same; its policies and promises will go on and be carried out; its authority will be the same. You have in the party any number who would make excellent leaders.

"Mr. Bennett has had to admit he let his party down owing to illness. That situation arose because he had no one to take his place; he held everything in his own hand. That could not have happened under Sir Wilfrid Laurier or at the present time in the Liberal party because we have colleagues any one of whom could lead the party through its policies and programs.

"We have placed on record the policies we felt were necessary to improve Canadian conditions and what we have placed on record has been the result of conferences of men and women of Liberal minds throughout the Dominion, in both houses of parliament and Liberal organization united in the Liberal federation.

"This record was given in the house of commons in February, 1933, half way between the time Mr. Bennett came into office and the time he will be going out of office a few days hence.

"The statement was made public at that time because we believed Mr. Bennett should have full opportunity to put his policies into effect. We said the people have spoken and the government should be given a chance.

"But we waited for two years with three sessions and finding Mr. Bennett was heading more and more in the wrong direction, we felt we should come out and state wherein we were opposed to the line he was taking.

"You have on this platform tonight representatives of the Liberal organizations of the city and province, and every one of these organizations has endorsed this program, stand behind it, and what is true in Saskatchewan tonight is true of every province of Canada.

"You have for these policies unanimous support from coast to coast.

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"If you feel strongly in your radical or liberal views, come into the Liberal party, but whether you will succeed will be dependent upon whether you can persuade the others that your policies are good. If those policies are not good in the minds of others you cannot hope to translate them into legislation. To my young radical friends I say come and make your views known to the Liberal party, but do not sit on the sidelines and help those who desire to thwart the Liberal policies.

"Some may say I am not radical enough for them. But they do not know what is in my heart. If they did they might be surprised, but as a political leader I must first recognize that my strength is that of the party around me. If I speak to you tonight with a degree of authority possessed by none other, it is because for 17 years I have been leader of my party which today is more united than ever before. For the last five years I have been battling in opposition and today we stand stronger than at any time in the history of the party.

"There is another important thing. When you are charged with the responsibility of government—to keep your country united. If there is one thing I learned from Sir Wilfrid Laurier it was that Canada is not an easy country to govern; it has problems which vary vastly from coast to coast; we have different races and creeds, and to keep all these interests interrelated in their effort so that they work in common is the first and greatest of all our problems.

Need United Canada

"There was never more need than today for a united Canada to meet problems, the effect of which, under Mr. Bennett, have been to divide the nation, class battling against class. We need more than ever before a return to power of a party that will unite by laying emphasis on the things which the people have in common and are prepared to support. That is my pledge to the people of Canada.

Mr. King then turned to the 1933 platform of the Liberal party, speaking first of unemployment. "We said then the curing of unemployment is the matter of first concern. Mr. Bennett told you that five years ago there were 100,000 unemployed. Today, according to his figures, we have 500,000 unemployed.

"Add the numbers of those employed on public works initiated to provide employment, add those to the numbers unemployed and see what you have.

"In the time Mr. Bennett has been in office, up to March last, there had been spent for unemployment purposes and farm relief, $160,000,000. That came out of the state treasury and has furnished a lot of employment. But can we go on doing that unless we get millions coming in from which to take the funds?

"In the years the Liberal government was in office, expenditures were met out of current revenues and we decreased the public debt by $250,000,000, but in the last five years the public debt has been increased by over $800,000,000. In addition there are loans outstanding of $81,000,000 and others, totalling $308,000,000 for relief and unemployment purposes. The work thus provided is indicative of the work needed because of unemployment.

Mostly Let Without Tender

"A total of $40,000,000 was set aside for public works. Most of it has been held back until just before the election and I am told by the public works department that all of it has been contracted for and the contracts mostly let without calling for public tender.

"In other words, this money has been used to serve political ends to enable friends of the government to obtain contracts. We have a law which says where any contract over $5,000 is let, public tenders shall be called for and the contract to go to the lowest tenderer. But the Bennett government changed that and use these funds to help their political friends.

"One measure after the other has been held until just before the election so that these vast funds would be thrown out into the country to influence the electors. It will not go very far but will leave a terrific burden on the next government."

Mr. King then quoted from an

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address of Mr. Bennett in the house of commons that no government had ever been defeated because of extravagance. "But," Mr. King continued to quote Mr. Bennett, "what is the final effect upon the public, debauching the people."

Referring further to the unemployment question, Mr. King said the Liberal party distinguished between two things, unemployment arising out of world conditions and normal unemployment.

"We believe with respect to unemployment arising out of world conditions, we should provide for it out of a great scheme of social insurance, increase of pensions, and so forth. But the principle of social insurance is a basic policy of the Liberal party. That would be a policy for all time.

"But that policy cannot meet the situation of the thousands now out of employment and this emergent situation must be met. We must regard it as a national problem of first concern. In dealing with it we divided what we are going to do into two parts, first, taking those steps needed immediately to meet the situation and also steps to relieve the situation over a longer period of time.

"You can meet the emergency by taking money out of the state treasury but to relieve the situation over a longer period you need increased trade and industry and it is our policy that as these get under way they will provide work in the ordinary way. While that is going on we will seek to meet the emergent situation by carrying out policies already in force in the nature of highways, development of parks, removal of slums, afforestation and so on.

Not Co-related

"The mistake in the last five years has been that these projects have not been co-related. Three public groups have made provision for public works, the Dominion, the provinces and the municipalities.

"We say this: we must deal with this emergent condition very much as during the war. Then, we did not try to deal with some of the great questions through ordinary governmental departments. We created great commissions; a great patriotic fund was created where local effort was linked up with provincial and federal effort; the soldiers' civil re-establishment organization was formed.

"Surely, nowadays, when you have half a million of unemployed, is there not a similar need for a great national agency to deal with the problem?

"We say we should form an organization somewhat similar to those I have referred to, a commission having on it representatives of labor, manufacturing, trade and commerce, railways, the provinces and municipalities, the national council of women, religious and social bodies, constituted as an advisory body, to make a survey of Canada and co-relate this work as a guide to the Dominion, the provinces and municipalities.

"It should be possible to work out a great national scheme of employment which will provide Canada with a new series of national assets as apart from private assets.

"We say if such a scheme can be worked out those who are creating these assets ought to be paid for the work they are doing. Not at the same rate as private enterprise, otherwise you cannot hope to get men to cease to live off the state but they should receive a payment which will make them feel their services are appreciated by the state.

Feel Like Outcasts

"As a result of the way in which the unemployment situation has been met hundreds of our young people feel they are not wanted, sort of outcasts, to be brought together in camps which I have heard described as compounds.

"If there are hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens who cannot secure employment and suffer privation, should not our first effort be, not to treat them as though they were not part of our human society, but bring them into closer relationship to ourselves and have them feel they belong to the state."

In connection with a national system of unemployment insurance Mr. King said this was outlined in 1933 and in the last session such a scheme was put through. "We advocated it at the start of the life of the last parliament, pointing out constitutional difficulties to be overcome. But nothing was done. What has now been done is that no one knows whether it is unconstitutional or not. Mr. Bennett's program is very much open to question. He has been careful to do none of these things until the last minute where there is no chance to test their validity.

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"I asked if he had taken an opinion from the department of justice on the subject and he replied he had not and did not intend to. Similarly with other legislation. When some of the recommendations came from the Stevens committee he told us that he had taken a legal opinion and they could not be carried out.

"Political Expediency"

"Recently he stated he is going to appoint a public prosecutor. Legislation for this was passed before parliament was dissolved. Why was that official not appointed directly after the law was passed? He is going to be appointed next week and will hardly have time to put on his overcoat before there is a new government. His whole legislation has been framed as political expediency."

Policies respecting trade were indicated by Mr. King based on the belief that Canada needs trade. "We will promote trade with all nations and promote trade with any nation ready to trade on reciprocal understanding; we will remove all those barriers and unwarranted extra taxes on exports; end the making of tariffs by executive action; continue the British perference and grant to British imports a real preference.

"We do not need to invent new policies as the election progresses. That policy was enunciated in 1933 and since that time we have have had 10 by-elections and we fought them on this policy. The result has been that in nine out of the 10 by-elections the Liberals were successful. In the tenth the Conservative candidate was returned by a minority vote.

"We are the only party putting emphasis on this point. We believe the present cause of depression to be restriction placed on trade since the Bennett government came into office and the cure will be the removal of these restrictions.

Not Emphasizing Trade

"I canont understand why the C.C.F. and others have dropped emphasis of the trade question. Under the C.C.F. program there is to be an effort to change the social, political and industrial order of the country—socialism substituted for what we have now. The easiest way to do that is to cut the country off from the rest of the world and the dictator can make his plans and carry them out. That, I think, is the only reason why the C.C.F. party has not joined with the Liberal party in the matter of trade.

"Trade with other parts of the world must lead to relations with other countries. If we can establish such trade as we had a few years ago, these experiments so many are anxious to try will fade out as everyone will be too busy to think about them."

In the past, trade improvement has been the solution, Mr. King continued, citing instances of it in past years. "When the government I led after 1921 took office we found a depressed country. We did not put up tariff walls. We began to take off the duties on the instruments of production, on the necessaries of life, and as a result we began to see our trade increase until we had the greatest volume of trade in our history.

"We believe this policy can again be successful if carried out.

To Advantage of All

"Some say other countries are putting up tariff walls. It would not be easy to deal with them if you believe trade is a war. But if you believe trade is something of mutual advantage it would be to the advantage of all.

"What have other countries done?

"What has England done? Since August, 1923, England has made trade agreements with 20 other countries, France with a dozen

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countries, Argentine with half a dozen, Brazil with many, so other others. Why should we not be able to do the same? If our government had been in earnest and wanted to get such agreements, other countries are anxious to do so.

"The United States more than other countries affords the greatest market for us. Why have we not an agreement with that country? Its president said he would seek to make agreements and since he came into office he has been given that power without referring the matter to Congress, and since June, 1934, the U.S.A. has made agreements, while we stood on the side lines, with half a dozen countries, and is negotiating with others.

"We have done practically nothing. We have not been trying to do things to develop trade. Mr. Bennett says he has tried to get an agreement with the U.S.A.

"Do you remember the efforts of the Liberal party in 1911 to effect a reciprocity agreement with the U.S.A. and Mr. Bennett's attitude at that time? Sir Wilfrid Laurier managed to get an agreement into parliament and the strongest opposition to it was from Mr. Bennett of Calgary. There was one other who fought it equally hard, Mr. Stevens. Do you think those gentlemen with that record are the men best to negotiate an agreement with the U.S.A. now?"

Mr. King then quoted from Sir Wilfrid Laurier after the defeat of the reciprocity agreement in 1911, "I may not live to see it but the time will come when the people will say that Fielding and Laurier were right in seeking greater trade with our neighbors for our natural products while seeking to increase our trade with Britain. My young friend Mr. Bennett may concede it some time. I cannot pierce the mists of the future but I am confident that the coming years will vindicate our action."

And, said Mr. King, "I say to you that such a reciprocal agreement will become a reality as the Liberal party will carry out those wishes."

Trade With U.S. Higher

Since the Ottawa agreements went into force Mr. King said Canadian trade with the U.S.A. has increased greater than with Britain.

"Mr. Bennett at the imperial con-

ference put forward proposals which were described by one British minister as 'humbug' and the conference ended on that note. At the Ottawa conference he kept up his duties against Britain and a great empire trade agreement was lost as a consequence of his action.

"Next year there is to be another conference and if a Liberal government is in office we will go to Britain and tell the government we are prepared to make an agreement to increase empire trade by lowering empire tariffs."

Turning to Japan, Mr. King said that country in the last two years was the fourth largest customer of Canada. As a result of high tariff conditions there had grown up friction which had resulted in surtaxes against Japan by Canada and vice-versa and for the time being Canada had lost that trade. I have been charged with making it difficult to make trade with Japan. I said not one word about it until Mr. Bennett stated trade had been lost and then I commented that I was not surprised, knowing Mr. Bennett's method of going about trade matters.

Need Change of Method

"All nations seem to feel Canada is taking an arbitrary attitude. We need not only a change of policy but also of method. We have had too much of blasting and iron heel business of dealing with problems. We have had five years in which our country has been terrorized. We want to get away from that.

"We propose when we get into power to effect reductions in duties on the implements of production, of the sales tax, to make the cost of the sales tax, tomake the cost of living lower and help our producers.

"So far as western Canada is concerned the whole prosperity of the country depends on selling our surplus products in foreign markets which you cannot do unless you are prepared to take some of their produce in exchange. That theory of international trade is the theory upon which Liberalism is based and if we are returned to power our policy will be based on that view."

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Mr. King then referred to the Stevens investigation, agreed upon by reason of a resolution introduced into the house of commons by a Liberal member from Saskatchewan. The resolution was not disposed of in that session and when it came forward the next session that member was asked to withdraw it as the government desired to form a price spread committee. That was agreed to.

Credit to Saskatchewan

"If there is any credit coming to anyone for that investigation it belongs to Saskatchewan."

As to the wheat bill, Mr. King said Mr. Bennett left everything of importance to the people until the [illegible]ment of an election. "Why did we have to wait six sessions of parliament and the last month of the last parliament before legislation respecting grain was brought in?"

Mr. King held up the bill introduced by Mr. Bennett and also the bill as finally passed.

"Those two bills are different in essential particulars, although Mr. Bennett stated at Brandon that the bill as passed was in no way essentially altered from its original form as he introduced it.

"I say that statement is not true. It has been changed in a very material form. In the original bill there is no provision for a fixed price. The alteration made while the bill was in committee at the instance of the Liberals provided that the board shall pay the producers such fixed price per bushel according to grade or quality, or place of delivery as approved by the governor-in-council. That difference was brought about in this way.

Bill Unsatisfactory

"The Liberals met in caucus and the western Liberals told the eastern Liberals the bill was not satisfactory. The west did not require a compulsory board with an initial payment for their wheat but they needed something similar to what they have elsewhere, where the state sets a fixed price with the right to the producer to sell elsewhere if he so wanted.

"We agreed on that and I went to Mr. Bennett and told him his bill would not pass without strong opposition and suggested he should appoint a parliamentary committee representing all parties. Mr. Bennett said he would think that over and when he spoke in parliament he referred to this suggestion and said he would indicate later what he would do.

"He did so and a committee was formed and the bill referred to it. Before the committee the bill was changed, the one section with respect to the minimum price was inserted and the bill came back to parliament.

Bill Would Be Passed

"We indicated to Mr. Bennett if the bill was changed in any way we thought it would pass unanimously. When the bill came back in the form I have indicated, it passed without amendment.

"So it is a surprise to me to see posted up on billboards that Bennett gave the grain growers $150,000,000 and the grain board. Bennett's wheat board? Does it not come down to this: that parliament does not mean anything; the members you send to parliament are merely stamps. It is Bennett that does everything. But that bill was passed by parliament and was the result of the work of men of all political parties in parliament.

"When you have a prime minister who cannot give credit to his own members but takes it all himself you are going a long way towards dictatorship.

"I do not know where he got $150,000,000 to give to the farmers of Canada. How is that figure made up and where does it come from? What about the grain that has been kept in elevators for the last two years?"

Mr. King then referred to the privations and troubles of the people of Saskatchewan in the last few years, particularly the southern part. "I have known of nothing more appalling than what I saw in that district. Just as a big hope comes from a big crop it has been blighted by rust.

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"I noted that Mr. Anderson's government voted many millions to meet the drouth emergency. Then we were told that was to be made a charge against the Dominion and then we were told Mr. Bennett had made a present of it to Saskatchewan. But as a member of parliament I voted for that and every other member of the house of commons did the same.

"If Mr. Bennett did that for the Anderson government why has he not done it for the Gardiner government? That cannot be done too quickly to meet the situation. Governments must be fair with each other."

Banking Policy

Turning to the question of financial reform Mr. King said his party felt the establishment of a central bank was necessary to relieve credit of barriers, to make provision whereby credit could be used for the benefit of the people instead of private interest. The party's policy on the question was quoted by Mr. King to be establishing a national central bank to control currency issue considered in terms of public needs.

Amplifying this statement of policy Mr. King said the party felt such a bank was necessary so as to be of service in times of great social need.

The bank established by Mr. Bennett, he said, was really another private bank, shares held by private parties, directors chosen from the shareholders. The governor and deputy governor are appointed over a long term, Mr. Bennett knowing if a Liberal government came into power and wanted to make a change that it would have to fight the senate.

"But the Liberal party is going to see that the house of commons, elected by the people, is going to carry on the affairs of the country.

"Since this bank was created the gold in the treasury at Ottawa held against currency has been transferred to this bank, as well as securities part of the property of the people of Canada. The gold in the federal treasury totalled about $69,000,000, belonged to the people of Canada until this act was passed and then it became the property of another private bank in Canada.

"I ask you if you have not got a situation there bigger than has confronted this country before. You have on one hand the power of the people as represented by parliament and the government and on the other hand that great power, the money power. They each seek to control the Dominion today.

"Today in Canada we have the power that formerly existed in the government in the matter of currency transferred to this privately-owned central bank.

"So far as monetary reform is concerned the great struggle is to get back to the people their power over the control of their currency. Mr. Bennett's whole purpose in talking about state control in social legislation is to keep the peopde's mind off what he has done in the matter of currency."

In closing Mr. King said that in solving of present problems no one man could do it, or one government. "We are in a condition where we shall need the fullest co-operation between individuals and government and countries."

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Plans Ottawa Parley

Mr. King said that in all provinces except one there was a Liberal government in power. "I have been assured by the prime ministers of those governments that if a Liberal party is returned to power at Ottawa they and their colleagues will sit down with us to work out a solution of our problems. Because of this I feel that there has come an opportunity to solve our problems.

"As soon as October 14 is over, if we are returned to power and I am again prime minister, I will communicate with the premiers of the provinces and ask them to come to Ottawa and sit with us for days to work together to solve the problems of the Dominion.

"And while that work is going on I would seek to have the commission established to which I have referred to deal with unemployment and begin work without delay.

"I would not lose one hour in seeking to get into touch with the British government to see if we can revise our agreements to make for greater trade between us.

"I would not lose one hour in getting into touch with the government of the U.S.A. and urging the closing of an agreement with that country.

"I would not lose one hour in getting into touch with our minister in Japan and asking him to inform the Japanese government that Canada now has a government that wants to trade with Japan.

"And I would announce to the world that as a Liberal administration we had taken office to see what we could do to improve trade between the countries of the world believing that through improvement which must come because of that, lies greater prosperity and peace.

"And I would also announce to the world that there was in office in Ottawa a government that believed in doing unto others as we would have them do unto us, knowing that only in that way can we hope at the present time to heal some of the wounds of the past and make for a greater service for our own people and the world itself."

Have No Leader, Without Program, He Tells Reginans

Liberal 14-Point Election Program Outlined by Leader; Election Promises Attacked

Launching shafts of satire at the new Social Credit party, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, national Liberal leader, warned a Regina audience Tuesday night to "think carefully before you throw away your votes on a party with no leader and no program."

When in the course of Mr. King's address at Regina armory, the mention of Social Credit brought scattered applause, he said: "May I ask them who is the leader of that party in the federal arena?

"They applaud a party without a leader."

No Federal Program

No federal program of Social Credit had been placed before the electors.

"Don't put all your eggs in one basket," he continued. "You have a basketful in Alberta now and you do not know whether they are any good or not.

"You have been told you will have to wait for 18 months to find out, and you know what happens to eggs in 18 months. I would carry that basketful very carefully and keep it in the shade."

Outlines Program

In an address covering in detail Liberal policies on unemployment, trade and banking, and touching upon all of the party's 14-point election program, Mr. King attacked various opposing parties in the campaign chiefly on the score of the wide variety of promises offered to the electors.

He advised voters to support a party capable of carrying on the government of Canada. "It is no accident," he said, "that the task of government has fallen to one or the other of the old parties."

Non-fulfillment of Mr. Bennett's promises, he said, had made the C.C.F. and other new parties possible. It was a surprise to find the C.C.F. now "going Mr. Bennett one better in promises."

Walter Scott on Platform

More than 6,000 persons were waiting in the armory, singing songs under the leadership of Sam Swayze, when Mr. King arrived directly from his train from Calgary. B. D. Hogarth, president of the Regina Liberal association, presided, introducing leading Liberals on the platform, and Walter Scott, former premier of Saskatchewan, who was guest at the meeting. The Regina Rifles regiment band provided the music.

Interjections voiced in remote corners of the hall, half a dozen times, did not carry to the platform, and the audience, which overflowed from the main floor to galleries above, gave the Liberal leader an orderly and attentive hearing.

Impressed By Reception

In his opening remarks Mr. King referred to his present tour of the Dominion and of the reception given him at different points.

His reception at Regina impressed him greatly. "I do not recall at any meeting where the audience was more interested in the problems of the day and thinking more deeply on these matters than the one now before me."

He also spoke of the address of D. A. McNiven, K.C., the Liberal candidate, and called upon the voters to give him support at the polls.

Mr. King referred to the presence on the platform of Walter Scott, first premier of Saskatchewan. "Seeing him here tonight brings this thought to me: the great interest always taken by the Liberal party in the development of the west. It was due to the wisdom of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Mr. Scott was given the position of first premier of this new province with the consent and at the desire of the people."

Future Policies

Stating he was not anxious to recall the hardships of the last five years, Mr. King turned his attention to future policies, which were designed to raise Canada out of the depression.

Coming to the different parties competing in the campaign, Mr. King said the number had increased almost as rapidly as the number of weeks since the dissolution of parliament. "It will be your duty not to merely choose a candidate but to choose a government because the government that will carry on will depend upon the political complexion of the candidates you elect."

Heard in Regina



RT. HON. MACKENZIE KING
National leader of the Liberal party, who addressed a meeting in the Regina Armory Tuesday night. Mr. King, on his present western speaking tour, has campaigned west to the Pacific coast.

* * *

A familiar figure in Regina, where he has been heard many times on Canadian issues, Mr. King is closely linked with political life in Saskatchewan. He has represented Prince Albert seat in the house of commons, and seeks re-election there.

He has been prime minister of Canada three times, and has frequently visited Regina.

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Future Policies

Stating he was not anxious to recall the hardships of the last five years, Mr. King turned his attention to future policies, which were designed to raise Canada out of the depression.

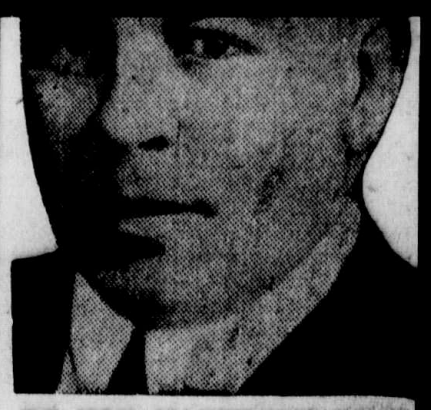
Coming to the different parties competing in the campaign, Mr. King said the number had increased almost as rapidly as the number of weeks since the dissolution of parliament. "It will be your duty not to merely choose a candidate but to choose a government because the government that will carry on will depend upon the political complexion of the candidates you elect."

Which of the parties appearing at the present time are capable of carrying on, he asked. "Your interest must be restricted to a choice of those parties that can carry on, not dissipate your vote by supporting someone who would be of no service to the government that will have to administer the affairs of the Dominion."

Not Mere Accident

It was not mere accident that government had in the past gone to one of the two great old time

(Continued on Page 15)



RT. HON. MACKENZIE KING
National leader of the Liberal party, who addressed a meeting in the Regina Armory Tuesday night. Mr. King, on his present western speaking tour, has campaigned west to the Pacific coast.

* * *

A familiar figure in Regina, where he has been heard many times on Canadian issues, Mr. King is closely linked with political life in Saskatchewan. He has represented Prince Albert seat in the house of commons, and seeks re-election there.

He has been prime minister of Canada three times, and has frequently visited Regina.

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Whitmore 2/35
Leader Post

King Warns of Social Credit Party---

(Continued From Page One)

parties. "It was because men and women joined together on great issues. It is a great instrument in the hands of men and women to serve the country."

Taken by and large the people fell into one of two classes, those naturally conservative; others extremely conservative; others who are naturally liberal. The difference was to be found in the conservative outlook on the one hand, the liberal outlook on the other.

"We have come to the time where it is obvious that what Canada needs is not more reactionary policies but a liberal outlook and Liberal policies."

The good old Conservative party had disappeared, he said. "We have today the Bennett party; the billboards say vote for Bennett; Bennett has done this and that; and if you had had five years at Ottawa like I have, you would know how difficult it would be for anyone else to get a look-in."

One of the most serious tendencies of the present day was reflected in this fact. "One of the great questions in this election is whether we are to get away from our democratic institutions and turn to the direction of a dictatorship where the views of one man shall obtain, not the wishes of the people."

In Hands of One Man

"The Conservative party has allowed its affairs to go into the hands of one man and on the platform today he tells you what he will do, just as he did five years ago, but he did not do it and he will not do in the next five years what he promises.

"Even since dissolution of parliament, Mr. Bennett has introduced a new set of policies, made new promises, but he has not behind him the backing of any one political organization. With what group of Conservatives has he held a conference since the dissolution of parliament where it was agreed what should be done in the next five years. He said he told you five years ago he would end unemployment and blast his way into the markets of the world. He says that again but he now wants another five years to do it in. He has made his task greater for himself and everyone else by what he has done in the last five years."

Turning to the C.C.F. party, Mr. King said, judging from the applause, he was glad to note representation from that party. "I say to you in their presence that there was no need for that party as long as the Liberals were in office. "These third parties generally spring up in times of discontent and when you have a Conservative government in office." That was history, he said.

New Parties Faded Out

"When Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office the new parties faded out as the snow does in the sun and the rain in the spring. When the Liberal party went out of power two Conservative governments came into power, Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Arthur Meighen heading them."

Applause greeting these two names, Mr. King said he was glad to see friends of both in the audience. "They seem to be more numerous than Mr. Bennett's friends," he commented, amid applause.

"The Progressive party swept into the country and when the Liberal party come into power the Progressives united under the banner of Mackenzie King as the members found there was no need for their existence as a party.

"In our nine years of office we carried on the affairs of the nation in such a broadminded manner that these advanced guards of the party found there was no need for them."

Two years after Mr. Bennett came into power the C.C.F. came into existence, formed in Calgary, had a big convention in 1933 and now three years old. "In that period of time it has organized in the west to a considerable extent but you do not find many of them in lower Canada. A political party which is going to govern Canada must be one that will help keep the country united from coast to coast. The most unfortunate thing that can happen to Canada is a political group from one section standing in isolation in comparison with the rest of Canada.

"In the last five years our policies have been related to an economic nationalism to such an extent that we have not been the remarkable party than Mr. Stevens. Generally speaking we have not heard of the existence of the Social Credit party—(loud applause). (I must tell those who are listening on the radio that we have a few people who are apparently Social Crediters). May I ask them who is the leader of that party in the federal arena? I have asked scores of them that and got no answer."

Mr. King continued, asking the policies of the party with respect to international affairs, the railway problems, matters of trade. "Will anyone give me an outline of the program? But they expect the people to vote for that party to carry on our government.

"We face a more critical situation than ever before and whether conditions get better or worse will depend on the government you put into power.

The Parable of the Eggs

"There is an old saying, do not put all your eggs in the one basket. You have a basket full of Social Credit eggs in Alberta and you do not know whether they are any good or not. You have been told you will have to wait 18 months to find out what they are like, and you know what happens to an egg after 18 months. I would carry those eggs in the shade very carefully. But this is a Dominion campaign and it might be well to have another basketfull of eggs and in that way save the day both for Canada and Alberta.

"Because I have seen policies such as the Liberal party bring to you prove successful in the past I bring them to you again this evening with a degree of authority.

"But I have not named all the parties. I notice a technocrat candidate. He's the leader, policy, and everything else but I will be surprised if he has told the people what the word means. Then there are some nondescripts, independents, Communists, all sorts of things. Why should men and women, faced with serious conditions, waste their time and influence supporting any candidate who cannot give service to the country as a whole."

The national government party was also referred to by Mr. King. "Some of its candidates say they are prepared to support such a party if it is put into power. Who knows what this national government is going to stand for if it comes into existence? There is one thing I am sure of; men would then try to put into force policies they would not dare bring to you from the public platform. Here again there is no leader, no policy.

Minority Govt. Possibility

"No wonder people are confused and view with alarm a political contest with such a number of parties who have no leaders or policies making it possible perhaps for the government which has been in power for the last five years being returned as a minority government. Mr. Bennett's party knows it has no chance of winning with a majority.

"Your choice lies, it seems to me, between either Mr. Bennett for another five years or the Liberal party. The strength of the Liberal party does not depend upon any one man. The experience I have had in public life may be of some help to my party but if I am not able to carry on the affairs of the party the party will go on just the same; its policies and promises will go on and be carried out; its authority will be the same. You have in the party any number who would make excellent leaders.

"Mr. Bennett has had to admit he let his party down owing to illness. That situation arose because he had no one to take his place; he held everything in his own hand. That could not have happened under Sir Wilfrid Laurier or at the present time in the Liberal party because we have colleagues any one of whom could lead the party through its policies and programs.

"We have placed on record the policies we felt were necessary to improve Canadian conditions and what we have placed on record has been the result of conferences of men and women of Liberal minds throughout the Dominion, in both houses of parliament and Liberal organization united in the Liberal federation.

"This record was given in the house of commons in February, but do not sit on the sidelines and help those who desire to thwart the Liberal policies.

"Some may say I am not radical enough for them. But they do not know what is in my heart. If they did they might be surprised, but as a political leader I must first recognize that my strength is that of the party around me. If I speak to you tonight with a degree of authority possessed by none other, it is because for 17 years I have been leader of my party which today is more united than ever before. For the last five years I have been battling in opposition and today we stand stronger than at any time in the history of the party.

"There is another important thing. When you are charged with the responsibility of government—to keep your country united. If there is one thing I learned from Sir Wilfrid Laurier it was that Canada is not an easy country to govern; it has problems which vary vastly from coast to coast; we have different races and creeds, and to keep all these interests interrelated in their effort so that they work in common is the first and greatest of all our problems.

Need United Canada

"There was never more need than today for a united Canada to meet problems, the effect of which, under Mr. Bennett, have been to divide the nation, class battling against class. We need more than ever before a return to power of a party that will unite by laying emphasis on the things which the people have in common and are prepared to support. That is my pledge to the people of Canada.

Mr. King then turned to the 1933 platform of the Liberal party, speaking first of unemployment. "We said then the curing of unemployment is the matter of first concern. Mr. Bennett told you that five years ago there were 100,000 unemployed. Today, according to his figures, we have 500,000 unemployed.

"Add the numbers of those employed on public works initiated to provide employment, add those to the numbers unemployed and see what you have.

"In the time Mr. Bennett has been in office, up to March last, there had been spent for unemployment purposes and farm relief, $160,000,000. That came out of the state treasury and has furnished a lot of employment. But can we go on doing that unless we get millions coming in from which to take the funds?

"In the years the Liberal government was in office, expenditures were met out of current revenues and we decreased the public debt by $250,000,000, but in the last five years the public debt has been increased by over $800,000,000. In addition there are loans outstanding of $81,000,000 and others, totalling $308,000,000 for relief and unemployment purposes. The work thus provided is indicative of the work needed because of unemployment.

Mostly Let Without Tender

"A total of $40,000,000 was set aside for public works. Most of it has been held back until just before the election and I am told by the public works department that all of it has been contracted for and the contracts mostly let without calling for public tender.

"In other words, this money has been used to serve political ends to enable friends of the government to obtain contracts. We have a law which says where any contract over $5,000 is let, public tenders shall be called for and the contract to go to the lowest tenderer. But the Bennett government changed that and use these funds to help their political friends.

"One measure after the other has been held until just before the election so that these vast funds would be thrown out into the country to influence the electors. It will not go very far but will leave a terrific burden on the next government."

Mr. King then quoted from an address of Mr. Bennett in the house of commons that no government had ever been defeated because of extravagance. "But," Mr. King continued to quote Mr. Bennett, "what is the final effect upon the public, debauching the people."

Referring further to the unemployment question, Mr. King said the Liberal party distinguished between two things, unemployment arising out of world conditions and normal unemployment.

"We believe with respect to unemployment arising out of world conditions, we should provide for it out of a great scheme of social insurance, increase of pensions, and so forth. But the principle of social insurance is a basic policy of the Liberal party. That would be local effort was linked up with provincial and federal effort; the soldiers' civil re-establishment organization was formed.

"Surely, nowadays, when you have half a million of unemployed, is there not a similar need for a great national agency to deal with the problem?

"We say we should form an organization somewhat similar to those I have referred to, a commission having on it representatives of labor, manufacturing, trade and commerce, railways, the provinces and municipalities, the national council of women, religious and social bodies, constituted as an advisory body, to make a survey of Canada and co-relate this work as a guide to the Dominion, the provinces and municipalities.

"It should be possible to work out a great national scheme of employment which will provide Canada with a new series of national assets as apart from private assets.

"We say if such a scheme can be worked out those who are creating these assets ought to be paid for the work they are doing. Not at the same rate as private enterprise, otherwise you cannot hope to get men to cease to live off the state but they should receive a payment which will make them feel their services are appreciated by the state.

Feel Like Outcasts

"As a result of the way in which the unemployment situation has been met hundreds of our young people feel they are not wanted, sort of outcasts, to be brought together in camps which I have heard described as compounds.

"If there are hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens who cannot secure employment and suffer privation, should not our first effort be, not to treat them as though they were not part of our human society, but bring them into closer relationship to ourselves and have them feel they belong to the state."

In connection with a national system of unemployment insurance Mr. King said this was outlined in 1933 and in the last session such a scheme was put through. "We advocated it at the start of the life of the last parliament, pointing out constitutional difficulties to be overcome. But nothing was done. What has now been done is that no one knows whether it is unconstitutional or not. Mr. Bennett's program is very much open to question. He has been careful to do none of these things until the last minute where there is no chance to test their validity.

"I asked if he had taken an opinion from the department of justice on the subject and he replied he had not and did not intend to. Similarly with other legislation. When some of the recommendations came from the Stevens committee he told us that he had taken a legal opinion and they could not be carried out.

"Political Expediency"

"Recently he stated he is going C.C.F. and others have dropped emphasis of the trade question. Under the C.C.F. program there is to be an effort to change the social, political and industrial order of the country—socialism substituted for what we have now. The easiest way to do that is to cut the country off from the rest of the world and the dictator can make his plans and carry them out. That, I think, is the only reason why the C.C.F. party has not joined with the Liberal party in the matter of trade.

"Trade with other parts of the world must lead to relations with other countries. If we can establish such trade as we had a few years ago, these experiments so many are anxious to try will fade out as everyone will be too busy to think about them."

In the past, trade improvement has been the solution, Mr. King continued, citing instances of it in past years. "When the government I led after 1921 took office we found a depressed country. We did not put up tariff walls. We began to take off the duties on the instruments of production, on the necessaries of life, and as a result we began to see our trade increase until we had the greatest volume of trade in our history.

"We believe this policy can again be successful if carried out.

To Advantage of All

"Some say other countries are putting up tariff walls. It would not be easy to deal with them if you believe trade is a war. But if you believe trade is something of mutual advantage it would be to the advantage of all.

"What have other countries done?

"What has England done? Since August, 1923, England has made trade agreements with 20 other countries, France with a dozen countries, Argentine with half a dozen, Brazil with many, so other others. Why should we not be able to do the same? If our government had been in earnest and wanted to get such agreements, other countries are anxious to do so.

"The United States more than other countries affords the greatest market for us. Why have we not an agreement with that country? Its president said he would seek to make agreements and since he came into office he has been given that power without referring the matter to Congress, and since June, 1934, the U.S.A. has made agreements, while we stood on the side lines, with half a dozen countries, and is negotiating with others.

"We have done practically nothing. We have not been trying to do things to develop trade. Mr. Bennett says he has tried to get an agreement with the U.S.A.

"Do you remember the efforts of the Liberal party in 1911 to effect a reciprocity agreement with the U.S.A. and Mr. Bennett's attitude at that time? Sir Wilfrid Laurier managed to get an agreement into parliament and the strongest ... conference and if a Liberal government is in office we will go to Britain and tell the government we are prepared to make an agreement to increase empire trade by lowering empire tariffs."

Turning to Japan, Mr. King said that country in the last two years was the fourth largest customer of Canada. As a result of high tariff conditions there had grown up friction which had resulted in surtaxes against Japan by Canada and vice-versa and for the time being Canada had lost that trade. I have been charged with making it difficult to make trade with Japan. I said not one word about it until Mr. Bennett stated trade had been lost and then I commented that I was not surprised, knowing Mr. Bennett's method of going about trade matters.

Need Change of Method

"All nations seem to feel Canada is taking an arbitrary attitude. We need not only a change of policy but also of method. We have had too much of blasting and iron heel business of dealing with problems. We have had five years in which our country has been terrorized. We want to get away from that.

"We propose when we get into power to effect reductions in duties on the implements of production, of the sales tax, to make the cost of the sales tax, tomake the cost of living lower and help our producers.

"So far as western Canada is concerned the whole prosperity of the country depends on selling our surplus products in foreign markets which you cannot do unless you are prepared to take some of their produce in exchange. That theory of international trade is the theory upon which Liberalism is based and if we are returned to power our policy will be based on that view."

Mr. King then referred to the Stevens investigation, agreed upon by reason of a resolution introduced into the house of commons by a Liberal member from Saskatchewan. The resolution was not disposed of in that session and when it came forward the next session that member was asked to withdraw it as the government desired to form a price spread committee. That was agreed to.

Credit to Saskatchewan

"If there is any credit coming to anyone for that investigation it belongs to Saskatchewan."

As to the wheat bill, Mr. King said Mr. Bennett left everything of importance to the people until the moment of an election. "Why did we have to wait six sessions of parliament and the last month of the last parliament before legislation respecting grain was brought in?"

Mr. King held up the bill introduced by Mr. Bennett and also the bill as finally passed.

"Those two bills are different in essential particulars, although Mr. Bennett stated at Brandon that the bill as passed was in no way essentially altered from its original form as he introduced it.

"I say that statement is not true. It has been changed in a very material form. In the original bill there is no provision for a fixed price. The alteration made while the bill was in committee at the instance of the Liberals provided that the board shall pay the producers such fixed price per bushel according to grade or quality, or place of delivery as approved by the governor-in-council. That difference was brought about in this way.

Bill Unsatisfactory

"The Liberals met in caucus and the western Liberals told the eastern Liberals the bill was not satisfactory. The west did not require a compulsory board with an initial payment for their wheat but they needed something similar to what they have elsewhere, where the state sets a fixed price with the right to the producer to sell elsewhere if he so wanted.

"We agreed on that and I went to Mr. Bennett and told him his bill would not pass without strong opposition and suggested he should appoint a parliamentary committee representing all parties. Mr. Bennett said he would think that over and when he spoke in parliament he referred to this suggestion and said he would indicate later what he would do.

"He did so and a committee was formed and the bill referred to it. Before the committee the bill was changed, the one section with respect to the minimum price was inserted and the bill came back to parliament.

Bill Would Be Passed

"We indicated to Mr. Bennett if the bill was ...

made a present of it to Saskatchewan. But as a member of parliament I voted for that and every other member of the house of commons did the same.

"If Mr. Bennett did that for the Anderson government why has he not done it for the Gardiner government? That cannot be done too quickly to meet the situation. Governments must be fair with each other."

Banking Policy

Turning to the question of financial reform Mr. King said his party felt the establishment of a central bank was necessary to relieve credit of barriers, to make provision whereby credit could be used for the benefit of the people instead of private interest. The party's policy on the question was quoted by Mr. King to be establishing a national central bank to control currency issue considered in terms of public needs.

Amplifying this statement of policy Mr. King said the party felt such a bank was necessary so as to be of service in times of great social need.

The bank established by Mr. Bennett, he said, was really another private bank, shares held by private parties, directors chosen from the shareholders. The governor and deputy governor are appointed over a long term, Mr. Bennett knowing if a Liberal government came into power and wanted to make a change that it would have to fight the senate.

"But the Liberal party is going to see that the house of commons, elected by the people, is going to carry on the affairs of the country.

Property of Bank Now

"Since this bank was created the gold in the treasury at Ottawa held against currency has been transferred to this bank, as well as securities part of the property of the people of Canada. The gold in the federal treasury totalled about $69,000,000, belonged to the people of Canada until this act was passed and then it became the property of another private bank in Canada.

"I ask you if you have not got a situation there bigger than has confronted this country before. You have on one hand the power of the people as represented by parliament and the government and on the other hand that great power, the money power. They each seek to control the Dominion today.

"Today in Canada we have the power that formerly existed in the government in the matter of currency transferred to this privately-owned central bank.

"So far as monetary reform is concerned the great struggle is to

Side Glances . . . .



—By George Clark.

"The trouble started when your mother loaned my mother that book on child psychology."

Chimney Whiz!



It is a big come down this 150-foot smokestack at Washington, D.C., is undergoing with considerable gravity as it is sacrificed to the capital's beautification program. The chimney had been part of the heating plant for wartime temporary office buildings along the mall.

Dawn In Gotham Now Described As Falling Feathers

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Gotham's dawn came up like falling feathers. The city lay subdued under the mayor's fiat of silence. It was officially shushed yesterday at 11 p.m. —the inaugral hour of a continuous anti-noise crusade—and it remained largely thus and so until 7 a.m.

Horses pitter-pattered on rubber shoes. Doormen shushed gay night-club visitors.

MONAHAN PAYS CAMPION VISIT

Wednesday evening Holy Rosary congregation will be given its first opportunity of getting acquainted with Archbishop Monsignor Monahan at a turkey banquet-supper from 6 to 8 o'clock in the church basement, followed by a program and introductions.

Another attraction of the evening will be the first opportunity to hear Jerome Bauermeister, young Regina violinist, who spent three years studying in Germany under modern masters, and has been continuing his studies in the east during the past two years.

B. J. McDaniel will preside, and with him will be heads of the various congregational organizations.

On Monday, Campion college played host to Msgr. Monahan. The rector introduced his excellency to the students in the college chapel. Alian Cullun, a senior student, voiced the sentiments of the students and presented his excellency with a spiritual offering of prayers. His excellency replied.

French Air Force Gets An Unexpected Order To Manoeuvre

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The French air forces were given unexpected orders to begin manoeuvres Wednesda yin the Lorraine and Champagne sectors and a new regiment of "fortress infantry" was formed to strengthen the troops on the German frontier at Strasbourg.

An attacking air force in the region between Metz and Nancy will send bombing squadrons against Pantaoise and Beauvais where light defence planes will try to chase them off before they are able to make the simulated bombardment.

The manoeuvres also will test land devices for the detection of air invasions and the ability of reconnoitring planes to warn of the enemy's approach.

The protection of French interests in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea as well as those at home are expected to be discussed at a cabinet meeting later in the week, the first council of ministers called since Premier Laval abandoned hope of averting an Italo-Ethiopian clash.

Hungary Denies Report

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 1.—The official press bureau today denied reports reservists had been called to the colors or that any extraordinary military activity was under way.

LECTURES START FRIDAY

EDMONTON, Oct. 2.—With enrolment of all students scheduled for completion Thursday, University of Alberta lectures for the term of 1935-36 will get under way Friday, one week later than usual. A total attendance of 1800 is expected to be taking classes next year.

FACES PERJURY CHARGE

DRUMHELLER, Alta., Oct. 2.—John Shalay of Newcastle, alleged to have falsely sworn he was a British subject when voting in the Alberta election August 22, was remanded for trial at the November sittings of the supreme court when he appeared Tuesday before Magistrate L. O'Connor on a charge of perjury. He was freed on $2,000 bail.

REPORT DICTATOR DYING

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 2.—Persistent rumors that General Juan Vincent Gomez, strong-armed dictator of Venezuela for more than 26 years, lay on his deathbed at Caracas were strenghtened Tuesday by word reaching here that the Venevuelian frontier force at the Moruca river had been doubled.

HEADS CAVALRYMEN

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Need More Than Promises

When he was here before, Mr. King said he found the C.C.F. party was seeking to go Mr. Bennett one better in the matter of promises. "Mr. Bennett had a big majority behind him in the house of commons, and if mere promises could produce legislation and legislation produce results claimed for it, we would be a happy people. But more is needed than that."

Mr. King then referred to the Reconstruction party which came into existence since dissolution. "I do not hear any applause but elsewhere I have noted that the C.C.F. are a little annoyed over the promises made by the Reconstruction party.

"What is that party other than Mr. Stevens? Remove him from the party and what is there left? Can you carry on a government whose existence is wrapped up in the name and words of one man? After parliament had dissolved a gentleman announced he was going to start a new party and it took him a week to find a name for it, the Reconstruction party. Then a week later he got out a program made up of everything from all other parties, and ever since then Mr. Stevens has enlarged on it and added more promises.

Refers to Social Credit

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The national government party was also referred to by Mr. King. "Some of its candidates say they are prepared to support such a party if it is put into power. Who knows what this national government is going to stand for if it comes into existence? There is one thing I am sure of; men would then try to put into force policies they would not dare bring to you from the public platform. Here again there is no leader, no policy.

Minority Govt. Possibility

"No wonder people are confused and view with alarm a political contest with such a number of parties who have no leaders or policies making it possible perhaps for the government which has been in power for the last five years being returned as a minority government. Mr. Bennett's party knows it has no chance of winning with a majority.

"Your choice lies, it seems to me, between either Mr. Bennett for another five years or the Liberal party. The strength of the Liberal party does not depend upon any one man. The experience I have had in public life may be of some help to my party but if I am not able to carry on the affairs of the party the party will go on just the same; its policies and promises will go on and be carried out; its authority will be the same. You have in the party any number who would make excellent leaders.

"Mr. Bennett has had to admit he let his party down owing to illness. That situation arose because he had no one to take his place; he held everything in his own hand. That could not have happened under Sir Wilfrid Laurier or at the present time in the Liberal party because we have colleagues any one of whom could lead the party through its policies and programs.

"We have placed on record the policies we felt were necessary to improve Canadian conditions and what we have placed on record has been the result of conferences of men and women of Liberal minds throughout the Dominion, in both houses of parliament and Liberal organization united in the Liberal federation.

"This record was given in the house of commons in February, 1933, half way between the time Mr. Bennett came into office and the time he will be going out of office a few days hence.

"The statement was made public at that time because we believed Mr. Bennett should have full opportunity to put his policies into effect. We said the people have spoken and the government should be given a chance.

"But we waited for two years with three sessions and finding Mr. Bennett was heading more and more in the wrong direction, we felt we should come out and state wherein we were opposed to the line he was taking.

"You have on this platform tonight representatives of the Liberal organizations of the city and province, and every one of these organizations has endorsed this program, stand behind it, and what is true in Saskatchewan tonight is true of every province of Canada.

"You have for these policies unanimous support from coast to coast.

Must Prove Policies Good

"If you feel strongly in your radical or liberal views, come into the Liberal party, but whether you will succeed will be dependent upon whether you can persuade the others that your policies are good. If those policies are not good in the minds of others you cannot hope to translate them into legislation. To my young radical friends I say come and make your views known to the Liberal party, they work in common is the first and greatest of all our problems.

Need United Canada

"There was never more need than today for a united Canada to meet problems, the effect of which, under Mr. Bennett, have been to divide the nation, class battling against class. We need more than ever before a return to power of a party that will unite by laying emphasis on the things which the people have in common and are prepared to support. That is my pledge to the people of Canada.

Mr. King then turned to the 1933 platform of the Liberal party, speaking first of unemployment. "We said then the curing of unemployment is the matter of first concern. Mr. Bennett told you that five years ago there were 100,000 unemployed. Today, according to his figures, we have 500,000 unemployed.

"Add the numbers of those employed on public works initiated to provide employment, add those to the numbers unemployed and see what you have.

"In the time Mr. Bennett has been in office, up to March last, there had been spent for unemployment purposes and farm relief, $160,000,000. That came out of the state treasury and has furnished a lot of employment. But can we go on doing that unless we get millions coming in from which to take the funds?

"In the years the Liberal government was in office, expenditures were met out of current revenues and we decreased the public debt by $250,000,000, but in the last five years the public debt has been increased by over $800,000,000. In addition there are loans outstanding of $81,000,000 and others, totailing $308,000,000 for relief and unemployment purposes. The work thus provided is indicative of the work needed because of unemployment.

Mostly Let Without Tender

"A total of $40,000,000 was set aside for public works. Most of it has been held back until just before the election and I am told by the public works department that all of it has been contracted for and the contracts mostly let without calling for public tender.

"In other words, this money has been used to serve political ends to enable friends of the government to obtain contracts. We have a law which says where any contract over $5,000 is let, public tenders shall be called for and the contract to go to the lowest tenderer. But the Bennett government changed that and use these funds to help their political friends.

"One measure after the other has been held until just before the election so that these vast funds would be thrown out into the country to influence the electors. It will not go very far but will leave a terrific burden on the next government."

Mr. King then quoted from an address of Mr. Bennett in the house of commons that no government had ever been defeated because of extravagance. "But," Mr. King continued to quote Mr. Bennett, "what is the final effect upon the public, debauching the people."

Referring further to the unemployment question, Mr. King said the Liberal party distinguished between two things, unemployment arising out of world conditions and normal unemployment.

"We believe with respect to unemployment arising out of world conditions, we should provide for it out of a great scheme of social insurance, increase of pensions, and so forth. But the principle of social insurance is a basic policy of the Liberal party. That would be a policy for all time.

"But that policy cannot meet the situation of the thousands now out of employment and this emergent situation must be met. We must regard it as a national problem of first concern. In dealing with it we divided what we are going to do into two parts, first, taking those steps needed immediately to meet the situation and also steps to relieve the situation over a longer period of time.

"You can meet the emergency by taking money out of the state treasury but to relieve the situation over a longer period you need increased trade and industry and it is our policy that as these get under way they will provide work in the ordinary way. While that is going on we will seek to meet the emergent situation by carrying out policies already in force in the nature of highways, development of parks, removal of slums, afforestation and so on.

Not Co-related

"The mistake in the last five years has been that these projects have not been co-related. Three public groups have made provision for public works, the Dominion, the provinces and the municipalities.

"We say this: we must deal with this emergent condition very much as during the war. Then, we did not try to deal with some of the great questions through ordinary governmental departments. We created great commissions; a great patriotic fund was created where local effort was linked up with provincial and federal effort; the soldiers' civil re-establishment organization was formed.

"Surely, nowadays, when you have half a million of unemployed, is there not a similar need for a great national agency to deal with the problem?

"We say we should form an organization somewhat similar to those I have referred to, a commission having on it representatives of labor, manufacturing, trade and commerce, railways, the provinces and municipalities, the national council of women, religious and social bodies, constituted as an advisory body, to make a survey of Canada and co-relate this work as a guide to the Dominion, the provinces and municipalities.

"It should be possible to work out a great national scheme of employment which will provide Canada with a new series of national assets as apart from private assets.

"We say if such a scheme can be worked out those who are creating these assets ought to be paid for the work they are doing. Not at the same rate as private enterprise, otherwise you cannot hope to get men to cease to live off the state but they should receive a payment which will make them feel their services are appreciated by the state.

Feel Like Outcasts

"As a result of the way in which the unemployment situation has been met hundreds of our young people feel they are not wanted, sort of outcasts, to be brought together in camps which I have heard described as compounds.

"If there are hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens who cannot secure employment and suffer privation, should not our first effort be, not to treat them as though they were not part of our human society, but bring them into closer relationship to ourselves and have them feel they belong to the state."

In connection with a national system of unemployment insurance Mr. King said this was outlined in 1933 and in the last session such a scheme was put through. "We advocated it at the start of the life of the last parliament, pointing out constitutional difficulties to be overcome. But nothing was done. What has now been done is that no one knows whether it is unconstitutional or not. Mr. Bennett's program is very much open to question. He has been careful to do none of these things until the last minute where there is no chance to test their validity.

"I asked if he had taken an opinion from the department of justice on the subject and he replied he had not and did not intend to. Similarly with other legislation. When some of the recommendations came from the Stevens committee he told us that he had taken a legal opinion and they could not be carried out.

"Political Expediency"

"Recently he stated he is going to appoint a public prosecutor. Legislation for this was passed before parliament was dissolved. Why was that official not appointed directly after the law was passed? He is going to be appointed next week and will hardly have time to put on his overcoat before there is a new government. His whole legislation has been framed as political expediency."

Policies respecting trade were indicated by Mr. King based on the belief that Canada needs trade. "We will promote trade with all nations and promote trade with any nation ready to trade on reciprocal understanding; we will remove all those barriers and unwarranted extra taxes on exports; end the making of tariffs by executive action; continue the British preference and grant to British imports a real preference.

"We do not need to invent new policies as the election progresses. That policy was enunciated in 1933 and since that time we have had 10 by-elections and we fought them on this policy. The result has been that in nine out of the 10 by-elections the Liberals were successful. In the tenth the Conservative candidate was returned by a minority vote.

"We are the only party putting emphasis on this point. We believe the present cause of depression to be restriction placed on trade since the Bennett government came into office and the cure will be the removal of these restrictions.

Not Emphasizing Trade

"I canont understand why the C.C.F. and others have dropped emphasis of the trade question. Under the C.C.F. program there is to be an effort to change the social, political and industrial order of the country—socialism substituted for what we have now. The easiest way to do that is to cut the country off from the rest of the world and the dictator can make his plans and carry them out. That, I think, is the only reason why the C.C.F. party has not joined with the Liberal party in the matter of trade.

"Trade with other parts of the world must lead to relations with other countries. If we can establish such trade as we had a few years ago, these experiments so many are anxious to try will fade out as everyone will be too busy to think about them."

In the past, trade improvement has been the solution, Mr. King continued, citing instances of it in past years. "When the government I led after 1921 took office we found a depressed country. We did not put up tariff walls. We began to take off the duties on the instruments of production, on the necessaries of life, and as a result we began to see our trade increase until we had the greatest volume of trade in our history.

"We believe this policy can again be successful if carried out.

To Advantage of All

"Some say other countries are putting up tariff walls. It would not be easy to deal with them if you believe trade is a war. But if you believe trade is something of mutual advantage it would be to the advantage of all.

"What have other countries done?

"What has England done? Since August, 1923, England has made trade agreements with 20 other countries, France with a dozen countries, Argentine with half a dozen, Brazil with many, so other others. Why should we not be able to do the same? If our government had been in earnest and wanted to get such agreements, other countries are anxious to do so.

"The United States more than other countries affords the greatest market for us. Why have we not an agreement with that country? Its president said he would seek to make agreements and since he came into office he has been given that power without referring the matter to Congress, and since June, 1934, the U.S.A. has made agreements, while we stood on the side lines, with half a dozen countries, and is negotiating with others.

"We have done practically nothing. We have not been trying to do things to develop trade. Mr. Bennett says he has tried to get an agreement with the U.S.A.

"Do you remember the efforts of the Liberal party in 1911 to effect a reciprocity agreement with the U.S.A. and Mr. Bennett's attitude at that time? Sir Wilfrid Laurier managed to get an agreement into parliament and the strongest opposition to it was from Mr. Bennett of Calgary. There was one other who fought it equally hard, Mr. Stevens. Do you think those gentlemen with that record are the men best to negotiate an agreement with the U.S.A. now?"

Mr. King then quoted from Sir Wilfrid Laurier after the defeat of the reciprocity agreement in 1911, "I may not live to see it but the time will come when the people will say that Fielding and Laurier were right in seeking greater trade with our neighbors for our natural products while seeking to increase our trade with Britain. My young friend Mr. Bennett may concede it some time. I cannot pierce the mists of the future but I am confident that the coming years will vindicate our action."

And, said Mr. King, "I say to you that such a reciprocal agreement will become a reality as the Liberal party will carry out those wishes."

Trade With U.S. Higher

Since the Ottawa agreements went into force Mr. King said Canadian trade with the U.S.A. has increased greater than with Britain.

"Mr. Bennett at the imperial conference put forward proposals which were described by one British minister as 'humbug' and the conference ended on that note. At the Ottawa conference he kept up his duties against Britain and a great empire trade agreement was lost as a consequence of his action.

"Next year there is to be another



—By George Clark.

"The trouble started when your mother loaned my mother that book on child psychology."

in which our country has been terrorized. We want to get away from that.

"We propose when we get into power to effect reductions in duties on the implements of production, of the sales tax, to make the cost of the sales tax, tomake the cost of living lower and help our producers.

"So far as western Canada is concerned the whole prosperity of the country depends on selling our surplus products in foreign markets which you cannot do unless you are prepared to take some of their produce in exchange. That theory of international trade is the theory upon which Liberalism is based and if we are returned to power our policy will be based on that view."

Mr. King then referred to the Stevens investigation, agreed upon by reason of a resolution introduced into the house of commons by a Liberal member from Saskatchewan. The resolution was not disposed of in that session and when it came forward the next session that member was asked to withdraw it as the government desired to form a price spread committee. That was agreed to.

Credit to Saskatchewan

"If there is any credit coming to anyone for that investigation it belongs to Saskatchewan."

As to the wheat bill, Mr. King said Mr. Bennett left everything of importance to the people until the moment of an election. "Why did we have to wait six sessions of parliament and the last month of the last parliament before legislation respecting grain was brought in?"

Mr. King held up the bill introduced by Mr. Bennett and also the bill as finally passed.

"Those two bills are different in essential particulars, although Mr. Bennett stated at Brandon that the bill as passed was in no way essentially altered from its original form as he introduced it.

"I say that statement is not true. It has been changed in a very material form. In the original bill there is no provision for a fixed price. The alteration made while the bill was in committee at the instance of the Liberals provided that the board shall pay the producers such fixed price per bushel according to grade or quality, or place of delivery as approved by the governor-in-council. That difference was brought about in this way.

Bill Unsatisfactory

"The Liberals met in caucus and the western Liberals told the eastern Liberals the bill was not satisfactory. The west did not require a compulsory board with an initial payment for their wheat but they needed something similar to what they have elsewhere, where the state sets a fixed price with the right to the producer to sell elsewhere if he so wanted.

"We agreed on that and I went to Mr. Bennett and told him his bill would not pass without strong opposition and suggested he should appoint a parliamentary committee representing all parties. Mr. Bennett said he would think that over and when he spoke in parliament he referred to this suggestion and said he would indicate later what he would do.

"He did so and a committee was formed and the bill referred to it. Before the committee the bill was changed, the one section with respect to the minimum price was inserted and the bill came back to parliament.

Bill Would Be Passed

"We indicated to Mr. Bennett if the bill was changed in any way we thought it would pass unanimously. When the bill came back in the form I have indicated, it passed without amendment.

"So it is a surprise to me to see posted up on billboards that Bennett gave the grain growers $150,000,000 and the grain board. Bennett's wheat board? Does it not come down to this: that parliament does not mean anything; the members you send to parliament are merely stamps. It is Bennett that does everything. But that bill was passed by parliament and was the result of the work of men of all political parties in parliament.

"When you have a prime minister who cannot give credit to his own members but takes it all himself you are going a long way towards dictatorship.

"I do not know where he got $150,000,000 to give to the farmers of Canada. How is that figure made up and where does it come from? What about the grain that has been kept in elevators for the last two years?"

Mr. King then referred to the privations and troubles of the people of Saskatchewan in the last few years, particularly the southern part. "I have known of nothing more appalling than what I saw in that district. Just as a big hope comes from a big crop it has been blighted by rust.

"I noted that Mr. Anderson's government voted many millions to meet the drouth emergency. Then we were told that was to be made a charge against the Dominion and then we were told Mr. Bennett had



It is a big come down this 150-foot smokestack at Washington, D.C., is undergoing with considerable gravity as it is sacrificed to the capital's beautification program. The chimney had been part of the heating plant for wartime temporary office buildings along the mall.

made a present of it to Saskatchewan. But as a member of parliament I voted for that and every other member of the house of commons did the same.

"If Mr. Bennett did that for the Anderson government why has he not done it for the Gardiner government? That cannot be done too quickly to meet the situation. Governments must be fair with each other."

Banking Policy

Turning to the question of financial reform Mr. King said his party felt the establishment of a central bank was necessary to relieve credit of barriers, to make provision whereby credit could be used for the benefit of the people instead of private interest. The party's policy on the question was quoted by Mr. King to be establishing a national central bank to control currency issue considered in terms of public needs.

Amplifying this statement of policy Mr. King said the party felt such a bank was necessary so as to be of service in times of great social need.

The bank established by Mr. Bennett, he said, was really another private bank, shares held by private parties, directors chosen from the shareholders. The governor and deputy governor are appointed over a long term, Mr. Bennett knowing if a Liberal government came into power and wanted to make a change that it would have to fight the senate.

"But the Liberal party is going to see that the house of commons, elected by the people, is going to carry on the affairs of the country.

Property of Bank Now

"Since this bank was created the gold in the treasury at Ottawa held against currency has been transferred to this bank, as well as securities part of the property of the people of Canada. The gold in the federal treasury totalled about $69,000,000, belonged to the people of Canada until this act was passed and then it became the property of another private bank in Canada.

"I ask you if you have not got a situation there bigger than has confronted this country before. You have on one hand the power of the people as represented by parliament and the government and on the other hand that great power, the money power. They each seek to control the Dominion today.

"Today in Canada we have the power that formerly existed in the government in the matter of currency transferred to this privately-owned central bank.

"So far as monetary reform is concerned the great struggle is to get back to the people their power over the control of their currency. Mr. Bennett's whole purpose in talking about state control in social legislation is to keep the people's mind off what he has done in the matter of currency."

In closing Mr. King said that in solving of present problems no one man could do it, or one government. "We are in a condition where we shall need the fullest co-operation between individuals and government and countries."

Plans Ottawa Parley

Mr. King said that in all provinces except one there was a Liberal government in power. "I have been assured by the prime ministers of those governments that if a Liberal party is returned to power at Ottawa they and their colleagues will sit down with us to work out a solution of our problems. Because of this I feel that there has come an opportunity to solve our problems.

"As soon as October 14 is over, if we are returned to power and I am again prime minister, I will communicate with the premiers of the provinces and ask them to come to Ottawa and sit with us for days to work together to solve the problems of the Dominion.

"And while that work is going on I would seek to have the commission established to which I have referred to deal with unemployment and begin work without delay.

"I would not lose one hour in seeking to get into touch with the British government to see if we can revise our agreements to make for greater trade between us.

"I would not lose one hour in getting into touch with the government of the U.S.A. and urging the closing of an agreement with that country.

"I would not lose one hour in getting into touch with our minister in Japan and asking him to inform the Japanese government that Canada now has a government that wants to trade with Japan.

"And I would announce to the world that as a Liberal administration we had taken office to see what we could do to improve trade between the countries of the world believing that through improvement which must come because of that, lies greater prosperity and peace.

"And I would also announce to the world that there was in office in Ottawa a government that believed in doing unto others as we would have them do unto us, knowing that only in that way can we hope at the present time to heal some of the wounds of the past and make for a greater service for our own people and the world itself."

Another attraction of the evening will be the first opportunity to hear Jerome Bauermeister, young Regina violinist, who spent three years studying in Germany under modern masters, and has been continuing his studies in the east during the past two years.

B. J. McDaniel will preside, and with him will be heads of the various congregational organizations.

On Monday, Campion college played host to Msgr. Monahan. The rector introduced his excellency to the students in the college chapel. Allan Cullun, a senior student, voiced the sentiments of the students and presented his excellency with a spiritual offering of prayers. His excellency replied.

French Air Force Gets An Unexpected Order To Manoeuvre

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The French air forces were given unexpected orders to begin manoeuvres Wednesda yin the Lorraine and Champagne sectors and a new regiment of "fortress infantry" was formed to strengthen the troops on the German frontier at Strasbourg.

An attacking air force in the region between Metz and Nancy will send bombing squadrons against Pantaoise and Beauvais where light defence planes will try to chase them off before they are able to make the simulated bombardment.

The manoeuvres also will test land devices for the detection of air invasions and the ability of reconnoitring planes to warn of the enemy's approach.

The protection of French interests in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea as well as those at home are expected to be discussed at a cabinet meeting later in the week, the first council of ministers called since Premier Laval abandoned hope of averting an Italo-Ethiopian clash.

Hungary Denies Report

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 1.—The official press bureau today denied reports reservists had been called to the colors or that any extraordinary military activity was under way.

LECTURES START FRIDAY

EDMONTON, Oct. 2.—With enrolment of all students scheduled for completion Thursday, University of Alberta lectures for the term of 1935-36 will get under way Friday, one week later than usual. A total attendance of 1800 is expected to be taking classes next year.

FACES PERJURY CHARGE

DRUMHELLER, Alta., Oct. 2.—John Shalay of Newcastle, alleged to have falsely sworn he was a British subject when voting in the Alberta election August 22, was remanded for trial at the November sittings of the supreme court when he appeared Tuesday before Magistrate L. O'Connor on a charge of perjury. He was freed on $2,000 bail.

REPORT DICTATOR DYING

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 2.—Persistent rumors that General Juan Vincent Gomez, strong-armed dictator of Venezuela for more than 26 years, lay on his deathbed at Caracas were strenghtened Tuesday by word reaching here that the Venevuelian frontier force at the Moruca river had been doubled.

HEADS CAVALRYMEN

WINNIPEG, Oct. 2.—Col. the Hon. Price J. Montague, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., V.D., A.D.C., officer commanding the 6th Mounted Brigade, Manitoba, Tuesday night was elected president of the Canadian Cavalry association at the conclusion of the association's 20th annual meeting here. Col. Montague was president from 1925-1926.

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Have No Leader, Without Program, He Tells Reginans

Liberal 14-Point Election Program Outlined by Leader; Election Promises Attacked

Launching shafts of satire at the new Social Credit party, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, national Liberal leader, warned a Regina audience Tuesday night to "think carefully before you throw away your votes on a party with no leader and no program."

When in the course of Mr. King's address at Regina armory, the mention of Social Credit brought scattered applause, he said: "May I ask them who is the leader of that party in the federal arena?

"They applaud a party without a leader."

No Federal Program

No federal program of Social Credit had been placed before the electors.

"Don't put all your eggs in one basket," he continued. "You have a basketful in Alberta now and you do not know whether they are any good or not.

"You have been told you will have to wait for 18 months to find out, and you know what happens to eggs in 18 months. I would carry that basketful very carefully and keep it in the shade."

Outlines Program

In an address covering in detail Liberal policies on unemployment, trade and banking, and touching upon all of the party's 14-point election program, Mr. King attacked various opposing parties in the campaign chiefly on the score of the wide variety of promises offered to the electors.

He advised voters to support a party capable of carrying on the government of Canada. "It is no accident," he said, "that the task of government has fallen to one or the other of the old parties."

Non-fulfillment of Mr. Bennett's promises, he said, had made the C.C.F. and other new parties possible. It was a surprise to find the C.C.F. now "going Mr. Bennett one better in promises."

Walter Scott on Platform

More than 6,000 persons were waiting in the armory, singing songs under the leadership of Sam Swayze, when Mr. King arrived directly from his train from Calgary. B. D. Hogarth, president of the Regina Liberal association, presided, introducing leading Liberals on the platform, and Walter Scott, former premier of Saskatchewan, who was guest at the meeting. The Regina Rifles regiment band provided the music.

Interjections voiced in remote corners of the hall, half a dozen times, did not carry to the platform, and the audience, which overflowed from the main floor to galleries above, gave the Liberal leader an orderly and attentive hearing.

Impressed By Reception

In his opening remarks Mr. King referred to his present tour of the Dominion and of the reception given him at different points.

His reception at Regina impressed him greatly. "I do not recall at any meeting where the audience was more interested in the problems of the day and thinking more deeply on these matters than the one now before me."

He also spoke of the address of D. A. McNiven, K.C., the Liberal candidate, and called upon the voters to give him support at the polls.

Mr. King referred to the presence on the platform of Walter Scott, first premier of Saskatchewan. "Seeing him here tonight brings this thought to me: the great interest always taken by the Liberal party in the development of the west. It was due to the wisdom of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Mr. Scott was given the position of first premier of this new province with the consent and at the desire of the people."

Future Policies

Stating he was not anxious to recall the hardships of the last five years, Mr. King turned his attention to future policies, which were designed to raise Canada out of the depression.

Coming to the different parties competing in the campaign, Mr. King said the number had increased almost as rapidly as the number of weeks since the dissolution of parliament. "It will be your duty not to merely choose a candidate but to choose a government because the government that will

Heard in Regina



RT. HON. MACKENZIE KING
National leader of the Liberal party, who addressed a meeting in the Regina Armory Tuesday night. Mr. King, on his present western speaking tour, has campaigned west to the Pacific coast.

* * *

A familiar figure in Regina, where he has been heard many times on Canadian issues, Mr. King is closely linked with political life in Saskatchewan. He has represented Prince Albert seat in the house of commons, and seeks re-election there.

He has been prime minister of Canada three times, and has frequently visited Regina.

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Stating he was not anxious to recall the hardships of the last five years, Mr. King turned his attention to future policies, which were designed to raise Canada out of the depression.

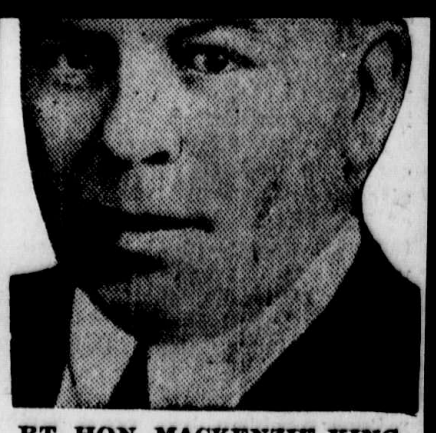
Coming to the different parties competing in the campaign, Mr. King said the number had increased almost as rapidly as the number of weeks since the dissolution of parliament. "It will be your duty not to merely choose a candidate but to choose a government because the government that will carry on will depend upon the political complexion of the candidates you elect."

Which of the parties appearing at the present time are capable of carrying on, he asked. "Your interest must be restricted to a choice of those parties that can carry on, not dissipate your vote by supporting someone who would be of no service to the government that will have to administer the affairs of the Dominion."

Not Mere Accident

It was not mere accident that government had in the past gone to one of the two great old time

(Continued on Page 15)



RT. HON. MACKENZIE KING
National leader of the Liberal party, who addressed a meeting in the Regina Armory Tuesday night. Mr. King, on his present western speaking tour, has campaigned west to the Pacific coast.

* * *

A familiar figure in Regina, where he has been heard many times on Canadian issues, Mr. King is closely linked with political life in Saskatchewan. He has represented Prince Albert seat in the house of commons, and seeks re-election there.

He has been prime minister of Canada three times, and has frequently visited Regina.

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King Warns of Social Credit Party---

(Continued From Page One)

parties. "It was because men and women joined together on great issues. It is a great instrument in the hands of men and women to serve the country."

Taken by and large the people fell into one of two classes, those naturally conservative; others extremely conservative; others who are naturally liberal. The difference was to be found in the conservative outlook on the one hand, the liberal outlook on the other.

"We have come to the time where it is obvious that what Canada needs is not more reactionary policies but a liberal outlook and Liberal policies."

The good old Conservative party had disappeared, he said. "We have today the Bennett party; the billboards say vote for Bennett; Bennett has done this and that; and if you had had five years at Ottawa like I have, you would know how difficult it would be for anyone else to get a look-in."

One of the most serious tendencies of the present day was reflected in this fact. "One of the great questions in this election is whether we are to get away from our democratic institutions and turn to the direction of a dictatorship where the views of one man shall obtain, not the wishes of the people."

In Hands of One Man

"The Conservative party has allowed its affairs to go into the hands of one man and on the platform today he tells you what he will do, just as he did five years ago, but he did not do it and he will not do in the next five years what he promises.

"Even since dissolution of parliament, Mr. Bennett has introduced a new set of policies, made new promises, but he has not behind him the backing of any one political organization. With what group of Conservatives has he held a conference since the dissolution of parliament where it was agreed what should be done in the next five years. He said he told you five years ago he would end unemployment and blast his way into the markets of the world. He says that again but he now wants another five years to do it in. He has made his task greater for himself and everyone else by what he has done in the last five years."

Turning to the C.C.F. party, Mr. King said, judging from the applause, he was glad to note representation from that party. "I say to you in their presence that there was no need for that party as long as the Liberals were in office. "These third parties generally spring up in times of discontent and when you have a Conservative government in office.'" That was history, he said.

New Parties Faded Out

"When Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office the new parties faded out as the snow does in the sun and the rain in the spring. When the Liberal party went out of power two Conservative governments came into power, Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Arthur Meighen heading them."

Applause greeting these two names, Mr. King said he was glad to see friends of both in the audience. "They seem to be more numerous than Mr. Bennett's friends," he commented, amid applause.

"The Progressive party swept into the country and when the Liberal party come into power the Progressives united under the banner of Mackenzie King as the members found there was no need for their existence as a party.

"In our nine years of office we carried on the affairs of the nation in such a broadminded manner that these advanced guards of the party found there was no need for them."

Two years after Mr. Bennett came into power the C.C.F. came into existence, formed in Calgary, had a big convention in 1933 and now three years old. "In that period of time it has organized in the west to a considerable extent but you do not find many of them in lower Canada. A political party which is going to govern Canada must be one that will help keep the country united from coast to coast. The most unfortunate thing that can happen to Canada is a political group from one section standing in isolation in comparison with the rest of Canada.

"In the last five years our policies have been related to an economic nationalism to such an extent that we have not been able to trade with the world as we should. We have not been able to trade with the United States as we should. We have not been able to trade with Great Britain as we should. We have not been able to trade with Japan as we should. We have not been able to trade with any country as we should. We have not been able to trade with ourselves as we should. Our policies have been related to a nationalism which has not been in the interests of Canada as a whole."

Mr. King said he was glad to see the C.C.F. party had a national outlook. "I am glad to see that they have not a provincial outlook. I am glad to see that they have not a class outlook. I am glad to see that they have not a sectional outlook. I am glad to see that they have a national outlook. I am glad to see that they have a national outlook. I am glad to see that they have a national

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"In the last five years our policies have been related to an economic nationalism to such an extent that we have become a small entity compared with what we were before."

Need More Than Promises

When he was here before, Mr. King said he found the C.C.F. party was seeking to go Mr. Bennett one better in the matter of promises. "Mr. Bennett had a big majority behind him in the house of commons, and if mere promises could produce legislation and legislation produce results claimed for it, we would be a happy people. But more is needed than that."

Mr. King then referred to the Reconstruction party which came into existence since dissolution. "I do not hear any applause but elsewhere I have noted that the C.C.F. are a little annoyed over the promises made by the Reconstruction party.

"What is that party other than Mr. Stevens? Remove him from the party and what is there left? Can you carry on a government whose existence is wrapped up in the name and words of one man? After parliament had dissolved a gentleman announced he was going to start a new party and it took him a week to find a name for it, the Reconstruction party. Then a week later he got out a program made up of everything from all other parties, and ever since then Mr. Stevens has enlarged on it and added more promises.

Refers to Social Credit

"And now we have an even more conditions get better or worse will depend on the government you put into power.

The Parable of the Eggs

"There is an old saying, do not put all your eggs in the one basket. You have a basket full of Social Credit eggs in Alberta and you do not know whether they are any good or not. You have been told you will have to wait 18 months to find out what they are like, and you know what happens to an egg after 18 months. I would carry those eggs in the shade very carefully. But this is a Dominion campaign and it might be well to have another basketfull of eggs and in that way save the day both for Canada and Alberta.

"Because I have seen policies such as the Liberal party bring to you prove successful in the past I bring them to you again this evening with a degree of authority.

"But I have not named all the parties. I notice a technocrat candidate. He's the leader, policy, and everything else but I will be surprised if he has told the people what the word means. Then there are some nondescripts, independents, Communists, all sorts of things. Why should men and women, faced with serious conditions, waste their time and influence supporting any candidate who cannot give service to the country as a whole."

The national government party was also referred to by Mr. King. "Some of its candidates say they are prepared to support such a party if it is put into power. Who knows what this national government is going to stand for if it comes into existence? There is one thing I am sure of; men would then try to put into force policies they would not dare bring to you from the public platform. Here again there is no leader, no policy.

Minority Govt. Possibility

"No wonder people are confused and view with alarm a political contest with such a number of parties who have no leaders or policies making it possible perhaps for the government which has been in power for the last five years being returned as a minority government. Mr. Bennett's party knows it has no chance of winning with a majority.

"Your choice lies, it seems to me, between either Mr. Bennett for another five years or the Liberal party. The strength of the Liberal party does not depend upon any one man. The experience I have had in public life may be of some help to my party but if I am not able to carry on the affairs of the party the party will go on just the same; its policies and promises will go on and be carried out; its authority will be the same. You have in the party any number who would make excellent leaders.

"Mr. Bennett has had to admit he let his party down owing to illness. That situation arose because he had no one to take his place; he held everything in his own hand. That could not have happened under Sir Wilfrid Laurier or at the present time in the Liberal party because we have colleagues any one of whom could lead the party through its policies and programs.

"We have placed on record the policies we felt were necessary to improve Canadian conditions and what we have placed on record has been the result of conferences of men and women of Liberal minds throughout the Dominion, in both houses of parliament and Liberal organization united in the Liberal federation.

"This record was given in the house of commons in February, 1933, half way between the time Mr. Bennett came into office and the time he will be going out of office a few days hence.

"The statement was made public at that time because we believed Mr. Bennett should have full opportunity to put his policies into effect. We said the people have spoken and the government should be given a chance.

"But we waited for two years with three sessions and finding Mr. Bennett was heading more and more in the wrong direction, we felt we should come out and state wherein we were opposed to the line he was taking.

"You have on this platform tonight representatives of the Liberal organizations of the city and province, and every one of these organizations has endorsed this program, stand behind it, and what is true in Saskatchewan tonight is true of every province of Canada.

"You have for these policies unanimous support from coast to coast.

Must Prove Policies Good

"If you feel strongly in your radical or liberal views, come into the Liberal party, but whether you will succeed will be dependent upon whether you can persuade the others that your policies are good. If those policies are not good in the minds of others you cannot hope to translate them into legislation. To my young radical friends I say come and make your views known to the Liberal party, and greatest of all our problems.

Need United Canada

"There was never more need than today for a united Canada to meet problems, the effect of which, under Mr. Bennett, have been to divide the nation, class battling against class. We need more than ever before a return to power of a party that will unite by laying emphasis on the things which the people have in common and are prepared to support. That is my pledge to the people of Canada.

Mr. King then turned to the 1933 platform of the Liberal party, speaking first of unemployment. "We said then the curing of unemployment is the matter of first concern. Mr. Bennett told you that five years ago there were 100,000 unemployed. Today, according to his figures, we have 500,000 unemployed.

"Add the numbers of those employed on public works initiated to provide employment, add those to the numbers unemployed and see what you have.

"In the time Mr. Bennett has been in office, up to March last, there had been spent for unemployment purposes and farm relief, $160,000,000. That came out of the state treasury and has furnished a lot of employment. But can we go on doing that unless we get millions coming in from which to take the funds?

"In the years the Liberal government was in office, expenditures were met out of current revenues and we decreased the public debt by $250,000,000, but in the last five years the public debt has been increased by over $800,000,000. In addition there are loans outstanding of $81,000,000 and others, totaling $308,000,000 for relief and unemployment purposes. The work thus provided is indicative of the work needed because of unemployment.

Mostly Let Without Tender

"A total of $40,000,000 was set aside for public works. Most of it has been held back until just before the election and I am told by the public works department that all of it has been contracted for and the contracts mostly let without calling for public tender.

"In other words, this money has been used to serve political ends to enable friends of the government to obtain contracts. We have a law which says where any contract over $5,000 is let, public tenders shall be called for and the contract to go to the lowest tenderer. But the Bennett government changed that and use these funds to help their political friends.

"One measure after the other has been held until just before the election so that these vast funds would be thrown out into the country to influence the electors. It will not go very far but will leave a terrific burden on the next government."

Mr. King then quoted from an address of Mr. Bennett in the house of commons that no government had ever been defeated because of extravagance. "But," Mr. King continued to quote Mr. Bennett, "what is the final effect upon the public, debauching the people."

Referring further to the unemployment question, Mr. King said the Liberal party distinguished between two things, unemployment arising out of world conditions and normal unemployment.

"We believe with respect to unemployment arising out of world conditions, we should provide for it out of a great scheme of social insurance, increase of pensions, and so forth. But the principle of social insurance is a basic policy of the Liberal party. That would be a policy for all time.

"But that policy cannot meet the situation of the thousands now out of employment and this emergent situation must be met. We must regard it as a national problem of first concern. In dealing with it we divided what we are going to do into two parts, first, taking those steps needed immediately to meet the situation and also steps to relieve the situation over a longer period of time.

"You can meet the emergency by taking money out of the state treasury but to relieve the situation over a longer period you need increased trade and industry and it is our policy that as these get under way they will provide work in the ordinary way. While that is going on we will seek to meet the emergent situation by carrying out policies already in force in the nature of highways, development of parks, removal of slums, afforestation and so on.

Not Co-related

"The mistake in the last five years has been that these projects have not been co-related. Three public groups have made provision for public works, the Dominion, the provinces and the municipalities.

"We say this: we must deal with this emergent condition very much as during the war. Then, we did not try to deal with some of the great questions through ordinary governmental departments. We created great commissions; a great patriotic fund was created where



—By George Clark.

"The trouble started when your mother loaned my mother that book on child psychology."

local effort was linked up with provincial and federal effort; the soldiers' civil re-establishment organization was formed.

"Surely, nowadays, when you have half a million of unemployed, is there not a similar need for a great national agency to deal with the problem?

"We say we should form an organization somewhat similar to those I have referred to, a commission having on it representatives of labor, manufacturing, trade and commerce, railways, the provinces and municipalities, the national council of women, religious and social bodies, constituted as an advisory body, to make a survey of Canada and co-relate this work as a guide to the Dominion, the provinces and municipalities.

"It should be possible to work out a great national scheme of employment which will provide Canada with a new series of national assets as apart from private assets.

"We say if such a scheme can be worked out those who are creating these assets ought to be paid for the work they are doing. Not at the same rate as private enterprise, otherwise you cannot hope to get men to cease to live off the state but they should receive a payment which will make them feel their services are appreciated by the state.

Feel Like Outcasts

"As a result of the way in which the unemployment situation has been met hundreds of our young people feel they are not wanted, sort of outcasts, to be brought together in camps which I have heard described as compounds.

"If there are hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens who cannot secure employment and suffer privation, should not our first effort be, not to treat them as though they were not part of our human society, but bring them into closer relationship to ourselves and have them feel they belong to the state."

In connection with a national system of unemployment insurance Mr. King said this was outlined in 1933 and in the last session such a scheme was put through. "We advocated it at the start of the life of the last parliament, pointing out constitutional difficulties to be overcome. But nothing was done. What has now been done is that no one knows whether it is unconstitutional or not. Mr. Bennett's program is very much open to question. He has been careful to do none of these things until the last minute where there is no chance to test their validity.

"I asked if he had taken an opinion from the department of justice on the subject and he replied he had not and did not intend to. Similarly with other legislation. When some of the recommendations came from the Stevens committee he told us that he had taken a legal opinion and they could not be carried out.

"Political Expediency"

"Recently he stated he is going to appoint a public prosecutor. Legislation for this was passed before parliament was dissolved. Why was that official not appointed directly after the law was passed? He is going to be appointed next week and will hardly have time to put on his overcoat before there is a new government. His whole legislation has been framed as political expediency."

Policies respecting trade were indicated by Mr. King based on the belief that Canada needs trade. "We will promote trade with all nations and promote trade with any nation ready to trade on reciprocal understanding; we will remove all those barriers and unwarranted extra taxes on exports; end the making of tariffs by executive action; continue the British preference and grant to British imports a real preference.

"We do not need to invent new policies as the election progresses. That policy was enunciated in 1933 and since that time we have have had 10 by-elections and we fought them on this policy. The result has been that in nine out of the 10 by-elections the Liberals were successful. In the tenth the Conservative candidate was returned by a minority vote.

"We are the only party putting emphasis on this point. We believe the present cause of depression to be restriction placed on trade since the Bennett government came into office and the cure will be the removal of these restrictions.

Not Emphasizing Trade

"I canont understand why the C.C.F. and others have dropped emphasis of the trade question. Under the C.C.F. program there is to be an effort to change the social, political and industrial order of the country—socialism substituted for what we have now. The easiest way to do that is to cut the country off from the rest of the world and the dictator can make his plans and carry them out. That, I think, is the only reason why the C.C.F. party has not joined with the Liberal party in the matter of trade.

"Trade with other parts of the world must lead to relations with other countries. If we can establish such trade as we had a few years ago, these experiments so many are anxious to try will fade out as everyone will be too busy to think about them."

In the past, trade improvement has been the solution, Mr. King continued, citing instances of it in past years. "When the government I led after 1921 took office we found a depressed country. We did not put up tariff walls. We began to take off the duties on the instruments of production, on the necessaries of life, and as a result we began to see our trade increase until we had the greatest volume of trade in our history.

"We believe this policy can again be successful if carried out.

To Advantage of All

"Some say other countries are putting up tariff walls. It would not be easy to deal with them if you believe trade is a war. But if you believe trade is something of mutual advantage it would be to the advantage of all.

"What have other countries done?

"What has England done? Since August, 1923, England has made trade agreements with 20 other countries, France with a dozen countries, Argentine with half a dozen, Brazil with many, so other others. Why should we not be able to do the same? If our government had been in earnest and wanted to get such agreements, other countries are anxious to do so.

"The United States more than other countries affords the greatest market for us. Why have we not an agreement with that country? Its president said he would seek to make agreements and since he came into office he has been given that power without referring the matter to Congress, and since June, 1934, the U.S.A. has made agreements, while we stood on the side lines, with half a dozen countries, and is negotiating with others.

"We have done practically nothing. We have not been trying to do things to develop trade. Mr. Bennett says he has tried to get an agreement with the U.S.A.

"Do you remember the efforts of the Liberal party in 1911 to effect a reciprocity agreement with the U.S.A. and Mr. Bennett's attitude at that time? Sir Wilfrid Laurier managed to get an agreement into parliament and the strongest opposition to it was from Mr. Bennett of Calgary. There was one other who fought it equally hard, Mr. Stevens. Do you think those gentlemen with that record are the men best to negotiate an agreement with the U.S.A. now?"

Mr. King then quoted from Sir Wilfrid Laurier after the defeat of the reciprocity agreement in 1911, "I may not live to see it but the time will come when the people will say that Fielding and Laurier were right in seeking greater trade with our neighbors for our natural products while seeking to increase our trade with Britain. My young friend Mr. Bennett may concede it some time. I cannot pierce the mists of the future but I am confident that the coming years will vindicate our action."

And, said Mr. King, "I say to you that such a reciprocal agreement will become a reality as the Liberal party will carry out those wishes."

Trade With U.S. Higher

Since the Ottawa agreements went into force Mr. King said Canadian trade with the U.S.A. has increased greater than with Britain.

"Mr. Bennett at the imperial conference put forward proposals which were described by one British minister as 'humbug' and the conference ended on that note. At the Ottawa conference he kept up his duties against Britain and a great empire trade agreement was lost as a consequence of his action.

"Next year there is to be another in which our country has been terrorized. We want to get away from that.

"We propose when we get into power to effect reductions in duties on the implements of production, of the sales tax, to make the cost of the sales tax, tomake the cost of living lower and help our producers.

"So far as western Canada is concerned the whole prosperity of the country depends on selling our surplus products in foreign markets which you cannot do unless you are prepared to take some of their produce in exchange. That theory of international trade is the theory upon which Liberalism is based and if we are returned to power our policy will be based on that view."

Mr. King then referred to the Stevens investigation, agreed upon by reason of a resolution introduced into the house of commons by a Liberal member from Saskatchewan. The resolution was not disposed of in that session and when it came forward the next session that member was asked to withdraw it as the government desired to form a price spread committee. That was agreed to.

Credit to Saskatchewan

"If there is any credit coming to anyone for that investigation it belongs to Saskatchewan."

As to the wheat bill, Mr. King said Mr. Bennett left everything of importance to the people until the moment of an election. "Why did we have to wait six sessions of parliament and the last month of the last parliament before legislation respecting grain was brought in?"

Mr. King held up the bill introduced by Mr. Bennett and also the bill as finally passed.

"Those two bills are different in essential particulars, although Mr. Bennett stated at Brandon that the bill as passed was in no way essentially altered from its original form as he introduced it.

"I say that statement is not true. It has been changed in a very material form. In the original bill there is no provision for a fixed price. The alteration made while the bill was in committee at the instance of the Liberals provided that the board shall pay the producers such fixed price per bushel according to grade or quality, or place of delivery as approved by the governor-in-council. That difference was brought about in this way.

Bill Unsatisfactory

"The Liberals met in caucus and the western Liberals told the eastern Liberals the bill was not satisfactory. The west did not require a compulsory board with an initial payment for their wheat but they needed something similar to what they have elsewhere, where the state sets a fixed price with the right to the producer to sell elsewhere if he so wanted.

"We agreed on that and I went to Mr. Bennett and told him his bill would not pass without strong opposition and suggested he should appoint a parliamentary committee representing all parties. Mr. Bennett said he would think that over and when he spoke in parliament he referred to this suggestion and said he would indicate later what he would do.

"He did so and a committee was formed and the bill referred to it. Before the committee the bill was changed, the one section with respect to the minimum price was inserted and the bill came back to parliament.

Bill Would Be Passed

"We indicated to Mr. Bennett if the bill was changed in any way we thought it would pass unanimously. When the bill came back in the form I have indicated, it passed without amendment.

"So it is a surprise to me to see posted up on billboards that Bennett gave the grain growers $150,000,000 and the grain board. Bennett's wheat board? Does it not come down to this: that parliament does not mean anything; the members you send to parliament are merely stamps. It is Bennett that does everything. But that bill was passed by parliament and was the result of the work of men of all political parties in parliament.

"When you have a prime minister who cannot give credit to his own members but takes it all himself you are going a long way towards dictatorship.

"I do not know where he got $150,000,000 to give to the farmers of Canada. How is that figure made up and where does it come from? What about the grain that has been kept in elevators for the last two years?"

Mr. King then referred to the privations and troubles of the people of Saskatchewan in the last few years, particularly the southern part. "I have known of nothing more appalling than what I saw in that district. Just as a big hope comes from a big crop it has been blighted by rust.

"I noted that Mr. Anderson's government voted many millions to meet the drouth emergency. Then we were told that was to be made a charge against the Dominion and then we were told Mr. Bennett had



It is a big come down this 150-foot smokestack at Washington, D.C., is undergoing with considerable gravity as it is sacrificed to the capital's beautification program. The chimney had been part of the heating plant for wartime temporary office buildings along the mall.

made a present of it to Saskatchewan. But as a member of parliament I voted for that and every other member of the house of commons did the same.

"If Mr. Bennett did that for the Anderson government why has he not done it for the Gardiner government? That cannot be done too quickly to meet the situation. Governments must be fair with each other."

Banking Policy

Turning to the question of financial reform Mr. King said his party felt the establishment of a central bank was necessary to relieve credit of barriers, to make provision whereby credit could be used for the benefit of the people instead of private interest. The party's policy on the question was quoted by Mr. King to be establishing a national central bank to control currency issue considered in terms of public needs.

Amplifying this statement of policy Mr. King said the party felt such a bank was necessary so as to be of service in times of great social need.

The bank established by Mr. Bennett, he said, was really another private bank, shares held by private parties, directors chosen from the shareholders. The governor and deputy governor are appointed over a long term, Mr. Bennett knowing if a Liberal government came into power and wanted to make a change that it would have to fight the senate.

"But the Liberal party is going to see that the house of commons, elected by the people, is going to carry on the affairs of the country.

Property of Bank Now

"Since this bank was created the gold in the treasury at Ottawa held against currency has been transferred to this bank, as well as securities part of the property of the people of Canada. The gold in the federal treasury totalled about $69,000,000, belonged to the people of Canada until this act was passed and then it became the property of another private bank in Canada.

"I ask you if you have not got a situation there bigger than has confronted this country before. You have on one hand the power of the people as represented by parliament and the government and on the other hand that great power, the money power. They each seek to control the Dominion today.

"Today in Canada we have the power that formerly existed in the government in the matter of currency transferred to this privately-owned central bank.

"So far as monetary reform is concerned the great struggle is to get back to the people their power over the control of their currency. Mr. Bennett's whole purpose in talking about state control in social legislation is to keep the people's mind off what he has done in the matter of currency."

In closing Mr. King said that in solving of present problems no one man could do it, or one government. "We are in a condition where we shall need the fullest co-operation between individuals and governments and countries."

Plans Ottawa Parley

Mr. King said that in all provinces except one there was a Liberal government in power. "I have been assured by the prime ministers of those governments that if a Liberal party is returned to power at Ottawa they and their colleagues will sit down with us to work out a solution of our problems. Because of this I feel that there has come an opportunity to solve our problems.

"As soon as October 14 is over, if we are returned to power and I am again prime minister, I will communicate with the premiers of the provinces and ask them to come to Ottawa and sit with us for days to work together to solve the problems of the Dominion.

"And while that work is going on I would seek to have the commission established to which I have referred to deal with unemployment and begin work without delay.

"I would not lose one hour in seeking to get into touch with the British government to see if we can revise our agreements to make for greater trade between us.

"I would not lose one hour in getting into touch with the government of the U.S.A. and urging the closing of an agreement with that country.

"I would not lose one hour in getting into touch with our minister in Japan and asking him to inform the Japanese government that Canada now has a government that wants to trade with Japan.

"And I would announce to the world that as a Liberal administration we had taken office to see what we could do to improve trade between the countries of the world believing that through improvement which must come because of that, lies greater prosperity and peace.

"And I would also announce to the world that there was in office in Ottawa a government that believed in doing unto others as we would have them do unto us, knowing that only in that way can we hope at the present time to heal some of the wounds of the past and make for a greater service for our own people and the world itself."

Another attraction of the evening will be the first opportunity to hear Jerome Bauermeister, young Regina violinist, who spent three years studying in Germany under modern masters, and has been continuing his studies in the east during the past two years.

B. J. McDaniel will preside, and with him will be heads of the various congregational organizations.

On Monday, Campion college played host to Msgr. Monahan. The rector introduced his excellency to the students in the college chapel. Allan Cullun, a senior student, voiced the sentiments of the students and presented his excellency with a spiritual offering of prayers. His excellency replied.

French Air Force Gets An Unexpected Order To Manoeuvre

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The French air forces were given unexpected orders to begin manoeuvres Wednesda yin the Lorraine and Champagne sectors and a new regiment of "fortress infantry" was formed to strengthen the troops on the German frontier at Strasbourg.

An attacking air force in the region between Metz and Nancy will send bombing squadrons against Pantaoise and Beauvais where light defence planes will try to chase them off before they are able to make the simulated bombardment.

The manoeuvres also will test land devices for the detection of air invasions and the ability of reconnoitring planes to warn of the enemy's approach.

The protection of French interests in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea as well as those at home are expected to be discussed at a cabinet meeting later in the week, the first council of ministers called since Premier Laval abandoned hope of averting an Italo-Ethiopian clash.

Hungary Denies Report

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 1.—The official press bureau today denied reports reservists had been called to the colors or that any extraordinary military activity was under way.

LECTURES START FRIDAY

EDMONTON, Oct. 2.—With enrolment of all students scheduled for completion Thursday, University of Alberta lectures for the term of 1935-36 will get under way Friday, one week later than usual. A total attendance of 1800 is expected to be taking classes next year.

FACES PERJURY CHARGE

DRUMHELLER, Alta., Oct. 2.—John Shalay of Newcastle, alleged to have falsely sworn he was a British subject when voting in the Alberta election August 22, was remanded for trial at the November sittings of the supreme court when he appeared Tuesday before Magistrate L. O'Connor on a charge of perjury. He was freed on $2,000 bail.

REPORT DICTATOR DYING

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 2.—Persistent rumors that General Juan Vincent Gomez, strong-armed dictator of Venezuela for more than 26 years, lay on his deathbed at Caracas were strenghtened Tuesday by word reaching here that the Venevuelian frontier force at the Moruca river had been doubled.

HEADS CAVALRYMEN

WINNIPEG, Oct. 2.—Col. the Hon. Price J. Montague, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., V.D., A.D.C., officer commanding the 6th Mounted Brigade, Manitoba, Tuesday night was elected president of the Canadian Cavalry association at the conclusion of the association's 20th annual meeting here. Col. Montague was president from 1925-1926.

2 of/de 2

Duplicate

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24981 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen

Date Oct. 2, 1935.

Subject (Mr. King Regina Sask., Oct. 1, 1935.)

Bennett Reform Measures Held Political Bait

Would Have Brought Them In Before Last Session Of House If Sincere, Says Mackenzie King.

"Too Much Iron Heel" States Liberal Chief

Country Almost Terrorized In the Last Five Years, Tells Regina Audience.

(By Canadian Press Staff Writer.)

REGINA, Oct. 1. — All reform measures inaugurated by the Bennett government were designed for political purposes and not to serve the people, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said here tonight. Had Mr. Bennett been sincere in his reforms he would have brought them in before the last session of parliament and would have tested their legal validity.

These measures were all hastily patched up to meet the exigencies of the election campaign, said the Liberal leader. Mr. Bennett did not even trouble himself to use the measures to the full after they were passed. One of them provided for a public prosecutor who had not yet been appointed. It was reported he would be appointed in a few days, only a week before the election. The public prosecutor, he remarked, "would not have time to take his coat off."

Too Much Iron Heel.

"We have had altogether too much iron heel in our domestic and foreign affairs. This country has been almost terrorized in the last five years," said Mr. King..

In foreign affairs the government had sought to blast its way. The loss of the Japanese market for Canadian goods was one of the results of blasting. A Liberal party would pursue a policy of co-operation and conciliation in dealing with other nations and in dealing with unemployment and other domestic problems a humane policy which would have regard to the feelings and personalities of the people.

The Wheat Board Act was the work of members of all parties, said Mr. King. It was not a Conservative or a Bennett product. Yet Conservatives were telling the people "Bennett saved the wheat growers. Bennett gave the wheat grower $150,000,000."

"I knew Mr. Bennett was a wealthy man," said Mr. King. "I had been told he was a generous man but I never knew he could or would give away $150,000,000. What authority is there for this statement? How did Mr. Bennett do it and when?"

No credit was ever given to other Conservative members of parliament for the wheat policy, said Mr. King, adding "when you have a leader who can't even give due credit to his own supporters you are getting pretty far on the way to a dictatorship."

One of the political veterans of Western Canada was honored with a place on the platform at Mr. King's meeting tonight. He was Walter Scott, first prime minister of Saskatchewan and holder of that office from 1905 to 1916.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D 24982

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Mr. King spoke in support of Donald McNiven, Liberal candidate in Regina, who introduced him. Mr. McNiven protested at the lavish expenditures being made by the Bennett government on a public building in Regina. The people needed houses and not ornate office buildings for government officials.

The present election would mean much for Canada in the next five years, said Mr. King. As a result of it the people would have either better or worse conditions. The issue narrowed down to one between the two old parties. None of the new parties could possibly form a government.

New Promises.

The Conservative party had allowed its affairs to get wholly in the hands of one man. Under Conservative rule Canada was drifting in the direction of a dictatorship after the European plan. The leader was the whole party. Mr. Bennett was now making new promises on his own authority and with no more assurance of being able to fulfill them than he had in 1930.

Sectional parties were springing up in Canada, as a result of the erroneous policies of the past five years, said Mr. King. Canada needed political parties covering the whole country which would promote national unity and not create disunity.

"Let me say this to my Social Credit friends," said Mr. King. "There is an old saying 'Don't put all your eggs in one basket.' You have got a basketful of Social Credit eggs in Alberta and you don't know whether they are good or not. You have already been told you will have to wait 18 months to find out and you know what happens to an egg when you keep it 18 months. Wouldn't it be well to keep those Alberta eggs in one basket and have another basket for Dominion affairs, one that will serve you if the other should not?"

Public Works Program.

By its public works program the Bennett government was trying to "debauch the electors with their own revenue," Mr. King charged. Funds voted to provide work for the unemployed were being used for political purposes to confer favors on the eve of the election. Contracts were being let without tender.

This demonstrated the hopelessness of the method employed by the government in dealing with unemployment, he said. The Liberal party proposed a national commission which would work out a great scheme of employment on the basis of service to the state rather than service to a few political favorites.

D 24083

Ottawa Citizen
Oct.2,1935.

Bennett Reform Schemes Are Only So Much Political Bait

Mr. King Says Premier Would Have Brought Them In Before Last Session of House If Sincere. Country Almost Terrorized in Last Five Years, He Tells Regina Audience.

(By Canadian Press Staff Writer.)

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of the Prime Minister

D 24984

Name of Publication Regina Leader-Post

Date October 2, 1935

Subject



Leader Since War Years

"It is no accident that the task of government has fallen to one or the other of the old parties," Mr. Mackenzie King told listeners at a Regina election rally Tuesday. The Liberal leader, head of his party for 17 years, addressed an audience that crowded the armory.

King Continues Eager, Energetic Party Chief After 17 Years at Head

LIBERAL leader for 17 years, Mr. Mackenzie King remains an eager, energetic statesman.

He does not look his years.

He has weathered the parliamentary depression of his party. Distinctly different from Mr. Bennett, Mr. King has not aged in the past five years.

WEARS HIGH STARCHED COLLAR

His face is pink and not deeply imprinted with wrinkles. His step is springy. His gestures nervous and quick. His hair is not greatly touched with grey and the quantity is distinctly greater than Mr. Bennett's.

The Liberal leader is a conservative in dress, but he still manages to catch a modern touch in spite of his 60-odd years. He was clad in a checked grey suit, low shoes, but he still wears the high starched collar of older days.

* * *

Clad in a black light coat, wearing a grey felt hat and swinging a cane on his wrist, Mr. King stepped down Tuesday from his private car "Bonaventure," to clasp hands with prominent Liberals at union station. His party was a small one, a secretary or two and a few press men.

* * *

"That was a blinder," commented the former premier as The Leader-Post photographer snapped flashlight photographs of him arriving. Several other blinding flashes of the photographer's bulbs did not interrupt his conversation with B. D. Hogarth, K.C., who headed the Regina Liberals' delegation.

* * *

Two unannounced but fervent Liberals were to the fore in greeting Mr. King. They were W. J. Whidden, an easterner, and F. J. Humphries, a railwayman. These two gentlemen, earnest exponents of Liberalism, were among the first on the platform and they cared nought for elbows in seeking to grip Mr. King's hand. In the little procession down the platform and through the station rotunda, the two walked behind Mr. Hogarth and Mr. King. When the party got into their cars, Mr. Whidden and Mr. Humphries rambled citywards looking very satisfied.

* * *

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 24985

Name of Publication Regina Leader-Post

Date October 2, 1935

Subject

NO INTERRUPTIONS AT MEETING

About 6,000 Reginans comfortably filled the armories to hear Mr. King's exposition of Liberalism and the Liberal way for Canada. Som Swayze, in his hearty style, led the crowd in community singing until the party's arrival. The meeting was quiet and Mr. King suffered no interruptions of note.

* * *

Seeking preferment from electors is apparently more conducive to speech than seeking the electors' stamp of approval. Mr. King spoke for two hours and 15 minutes. Mr. Bennett when here packed his speech into less than two hours.

* * *

Potent posters of Liberalism splashed color along the railing behind the platform. Half a dozen appeals of the written word were strung along the west balcony, with pictures of D. A. McNiven, K.C., spotted here and there.

* * *

Photographs of four celebrities of Liberalism hung on the back drop of the platform. There was Laurier—for what Liberal platform would be Liberal without that "old warrior's" face looking serenely down? Walter Scott, retired chieftain of Saskatchewan, was pictured, as was the popular Mr. Dunning. Mr. King's own picture was there too.

* * *

Walter Scott has not been seen for years on a Saskatchewan platform. Tuesday night he sat beside Mr. King, looking with perhaps a reminiscent gleam in his eye, at the big crowd stretched below him. Did he recall the campaigning of the early years of the century? Did he recall the hustings when loud speakers and radio were still figments of inventors' imaginations. He made no address but, proof that his was a name still able to draw cheers, applause and eulogy was demonstrated Tuesday.

* * *

MR. SCOTT SHOWS INTEREST

The old printer who became premier, sat quietly in a chair on Mr. King's right hand. Grey-suited, he wore a rose boutonniere. His is a rugged face, and the moustache so prominent in his pictures in younger days, is still prominent but cut shorter. He applauded frequently and occasionally his interjections of "Hear, hear" were heard.

* * *

Walter Scott is still of the old school. His shoes were high and his watch chain was the old-fashioned variety of heavy gold links. Mr. King wears low shoes and his watch chain is of the modern thin-linked type.

* * *

Hands are an interesting study.

Mr. Scott has the large and roughened hands of a man who once used them. He was a printer.

Mr. King has the small, fine hands of the scholar type who uses them to grasp a pen.

* * *

Politicians, especially the elder ones, always seem to have an amazing assortment of spectacles. Most extract eye-glasses from pockets like a magician does rabbits. Mr. King is no exception. Ordinarily, his spectacles are silver-rimmed of the pince-nez style, attached to a black cord and he puts them on his nose in a dignified manner. It was therefore surprising to see Mr. King in the middle of his address pull out a pair of horn-rimmed spectacles, slip them on and read some notes.

* * *

Bamm Hogarth makes an excel-

lent chairman. His is a voice that is clear and carries easily, without huskiness, to the corners of a hall. His round face Tuesday beamed at the phalanx of Liberal notables who graced the platform and there was little doubt of his pride in the occasion.

* * *

Somebody in a political meeting is bound to use "crucial election," "momentous issues," "far-reaching consequences." Mr. McNiven furnished them Tuesday.

* * *

Unmentioned heretofore in its glory of construction, the new Regina customs building got the spotlight in Mr. McNiven's speech. Mr. McNiven didn't like the building, judging by his remarks. He mentioned $70,000 of ornamental work. "In times like these can the Canadian people afford such a luxury?" he asked.

* * *

One more sparkle in the record of Liberalism—Saskatchewan's creation. Mr. King reminded electors, in speaking of Mr. Scott, that Saskatchewan came into being by act of a Liberal government.

* * *

PREFERS OLD PARTY SYSTEM

Mr. King obliquely appealed for the good old two party system. He appealed for support for those candidates whose party was of sufficient strength and importance to carry on a government. Human beings, he said, were generally, of either a conservative or a liberal outlook.

* * *

"Even the good old Conservative party has disappeared," Mr. King said. "We now have the Bennett party," he said, referring to the Bennett posters spattered over the country. It all smacked, he thought, of the trend to dictatorship, than which there is nothing which Mr. King abhors more.

* * *

Mention of the C.C.F. brought a wave of applause. "I am glad to see representatives of that party here," Mr. King said urbanely. More applause. His remarks anent the C.C.F. indicated he thought the C.C.F. a fifth wheel.

* * *

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 24986
Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Regina Leader-Post

Date October 2, 1935

Subject

Scholarly Mr. King was not unmindful of "historic facts." The rise of third parties was a spawn of Conservative rule, he thought.

* * *

Mr. King mentioned Mr. Meighen and Sir Robert Borden, which brought some applause. "I am glad to see they have some friends. I see they have more friends than Mr. Bennett," he said.

* * *

"Remove Mr. Stevens from the Reconstruction party and what becomes of the party?" asked Mr. King, in referring to the continuity of party policy and party leadership among the Liberals.

* * *

Mention of the Social Credit party brought a quota of applause. But Mr. King asked: "Who is the federal leader of the Social Credit party?" No one told him. "Yet they cheer a party without a leader," he commented.

* * *

"If the election were Olympic games, something might be said for all this competition," Mr. King said of the various parties. "But this country is faced with the most difficult time in its history and whether conditions get worse or better depends on the government in the next five years."

* * *

"Don't put all your eggs in one basket," he exhorted. "All the eggs in Social Credit's basket are in Alberta. But you don't know if the eggs are any good. Wait for 18 months. You know what happens to an egg in that time," he said to laughter.

* * *

National government, according to Mr. King, was "buying a pig in a poke." "Who knows what a national government will put into force?" he asked.

* * *

It would astonish people to know how radical he did feel in his heart, Mr. King said. But a leader must keep close to his party and not get too far ahead.

* * *

His 17 years of leadership were spoken of proudly by Mr. King. His party was united at all times in those 17 years and was more than ever united now.

* * *

A neat phrase, in speaking of Mr. Bennett and his policies: "Debauching the people with their own revenues."

* * *

Perhaps Mr. King has read some relief camp strikers' literature. Speaking of the camps, he said: "I have heard of them described as 'compounds.'"

* * *

"Mr. Bennett's social program is to suit the exigencies of a campaign and not the needs of the country," Mr. King said.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

24987

Office of the Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Star

Date October 2, 1935

Subject

CONTRACTS GIVEN FRIENDS OF GOVERNMENT, KING SAYS

Liberal Leader Given Assurance Saskatchewan to Return 18 Out of 21 Liberal Seats

ENTHUSIASM SOARS

By ROBERT LIPSETT

Regina, Oct. 2.—Liberal victories in 18 of Saskatchewan's 21 seats were promised Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King when he arrived here last night, by party candidates and heads of the Liberal organizations of the province. Some of them insisted that two additional seats might swing to the Liberal column before election day.

Mr. King found some basis for their optimism when a pipers' band played him into the armories, to be met by more than 7,000 wildly cheering citizens who brought their preliminary demonstration to a close with a lusty rendition of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Regina, the home of turbulent political meetings, did not produce a single heckler and the only interruptions were the outbursts of applause that met his attacks on Bennett policies and his promises of what Liberal trade policies would accomplish in bringing about recovery and making possible progress with social and economic reforms.

On the platform with Mr. King, in addition to candidates and party officers, was Hon. Walter Scott, first premier of Saskatchewan, who held office from 1905 to 1916.

The last week has witnessed a very decided change in the attitude of western political audiences. In at least so far as Mr. King's meetings are concerned, a new high pitch of enthusiasm is everywhere evident. A sense of impending victory is sweeping away what there was of apathy and there is no longer any doubt among western Liberals that their party will be returned with a clear majority over all opposition.

Using Premier Bennett's own words, Mr. King accused him of debauching the people with their own revenues.

The $40,000,000 voted for public works had been held back until the eve of the elections in order to influence electors. In great part contracts for the works had been let without tenders to friends of the government. Operation of the National Grain Board and announcement of the minimum price for wheat had similarly been delayed in order to make use of it in influencing voters, but Mr. King didn't think Mr. Bennett would get very far with the methods adopted.

The people, he said, on Oct. 14 would choose not only candidates, but a government for the next five years. Which of the parties seeking votes is capable of carrying on? The choice should be restricted to candidates of those parties who have a possibility of carying on the government of the country. Only the Liberal and Conservative parties had any prospect of forming a government and Mr. King submitted that under present conditions a government of Liberal viewpoint is needed.

Not a One-Man Party

"My strength," said Mr. King, "depends upon the great body of men and women who compose the Liberal party. It is not a one-man party. The Conservative party has completely disappeared. It is Mr .Bennett who has done this and Mr. Bennett has done that. And if you'd had five years of Mr. Bennett at Ottawa, and I have, you would know how true that is. It is no accident that we are getting closer and closer to the methods of Italy, Austria and Russia.

"The Conservative party has allowed its affairs to be taken out of the party's hands and placed in the hands of one man. He is generous with new promises, but they are the promises of Mr. Bennett—you know something about that kind of promise—not the pledges of the Conservative party. They haven't behind them the backing of any political organization. He asks you for five more years to end unemployment and to blast his way into the markets of the world. Well, he has had five years and all he has succeeded in doing is to increase unemployment 300 per cent. and his blasting operations have made it more difficult to get outside markets for our natural products."

Stevens Whole Party

Mention of the C.C.F. brought applause from a small group of those present. That party had come into existence because Mr. Bennett had found it impossible to carry out his 1930 promises, but the C.C.F. went him one better and promised more. When Mr. King spoke of the Reconstruction party there was not a handclap or cheer. It did not appear that anyone in the audience had ever heard of it. "Remove Mr. Stevens and what becomes of the party?" Mr. King asked. No one answered.

Between two and three hundred of the audience clapped vigorously when Mr. King began a brief questionnaire of the Social Credit party. What, he asked, is its trade policy, what is its policy with regard to railways, to international affairs and to the dozen other major questions with which the next government of Canada will have to deal? If the situation were not so serious, if the election were a sort of Olympic games, it would not matter so much, but he urged his hearers to carefully consider the next five years before throwing away their influence upon candidates who could not render them any useful service in parliament.

"Don't put all your eggs in one basket," Mr. King advised. "You have a basket full in Alberta right now and you don't know whether they are going to hatch. You are told it will take 18 months to find out and you know what happens to eggs in 18 months. If you are wise, I think you will put some of your eggs in another basket and send representatives to Ottawa who will assist us to apply the economic and social measures to which Liberalism is pledged; assist us in extending our trade and in recovering control over the currency and credit of the Dominion."

The Liberal leader said Mr. Bennett realized that he could not possibly win unless it was through dividing the opposition. If it were not so there would not be so many parties in the field to-day.

Liberal Party Is Strongest

"People have complained that I am not sufficiently radical," said Mr. King. "Well, they don't know what is in my heart in the way of radicalism. It might surprise them if they did. But my job as leader is to keep my party united and to keep Canada united. And the Liberal party was never as strong and as united as it is to-day. I can't get so far ahead of my army as to permit others to cut me off from it. We are pressing on as one and you will see the results on Oct. 14."

Referring to crop failures of several successive years in this area Mr. King said nothing has touched the heart of the people of Canada as has the suffering of the people of western Canada, and particularly the people of southern Saskatchewan, and he assured them that Canada marvelled at their fortitude and courage and is anxious that the Dominion assist in whatever way is necessary the people of the drought and rust area in facing the disaster.

He complained that while Mr. Bennett had been ready to write off advances made to the Anderson government to meet drought conditions, he had not taken similar action to assist the Gardiner government.

Liberal trade policy, the National Wheat Board and control of currency and credit and unemployment were other subjects again reviewed by Mr. King.

When he concluded the largest audience he has faced since he spoke at London, Ontario, gave him three rafter-ringing cheers, a tiger and the tiger's pup.

The party left for Winnipeg this morning.

D24988

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Winnipeg Tribune

Date October 2, 1935

Subject

Tribune Oct. 2

KING APPEALS FOR UNIFIED LIBERAL VOTE

Warns Against Division Between Multiplicity of Candidates

SCORES "ONE MAN" CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Appeals To "Insurgent" Groups to Come Into Liberal Fold

[Special to The Winnipeg Tribune]

REGINA, Oct. 2 — Confronted with the prospect of votes being divided over a multiplicity of candidates in many seats, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King made another strong plea last night to the Canadian eletcorate to rely on the unified Liberal party to carry on government. He contrasted the stability of the national Liberal organization with the divided Conservative party and sectional groups.

It is only through the intrument of a political party, the Liberal leader declared, that policies can be put into effect. He argued that the Bennett and Stevens parties both place too much reliance on the leadership of one man. The Conservative party had suffered, he said, by placing too much power in the hands of Mr. Bennett. Similarly, he said, "Remove Mr. Stevens from the picture and what becomes of the Reconstruction party?"

United Party

The Liberals, Mr. King said, were dependent upon no one man. Even though he were removed for any unforseen cause the Liberal party would carry on with policies democratically agreed upon by members of the last parliament and unanimously approved at the national Liberal convention.

At the same time, while Mr. King spoke thus of the ability of the Liberals to carry on without him, he looks fitter and more confident every day as the leader of a strong party. As on former election tours, he has the appearance of putting on weight. He speaks with more oratorical power as the campaign goes on. As the western audiences grow, they also become more responsive. Perhaps Mr. King draws new sustenance from the invigorating spirit of the West.

In a forceful appeal to the insurgent groups which have been formed in recent years to come into the Liberal party, Mr. King said that radical progress would depend upon the success of radical members within the party in seeking to persuade fellow Liberals to adopt advanced policies. "As a political leader," he said, "my first business is to recognize the strength of the party that is about me."

He went on to describe the Liberal party as a strong army from coast to coast, stronger than at any time in the history of the party, and never more united. Last night's audience roared aproval.

One of the political veterans of western Canada was honored with a place on the platform at the Liberal leader's meeting here Tuesday night. He was Walter Scott, first prime minister of Saskatchewan and holder of that office from 1905 to 1916.

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Drifting to Dictatorship

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Unanimous Party

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A political leader could not be expected to adopt radical policies as soon as they were proposed. He himself was radical at heart but he had above all things to keep his party together and carry it with him. In unity there was strength and without unity a party could do nothing.

"If I speak to you tonight," he said, "with a greater degree of authority than any other political leader can speak with, it is because for 17 years I have been leader of my party and during that time it has been united, and never was more united than it is now. We stand today as a great strong army from coast to coast, stronger, I believe, than at any time in the history of the party."

D 21089

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Winnipeg Tribune

Date October 2, 1935

Subject

Hopeless Methods

By its public works program the Bennett government was trying to "debauch the electors with their own revenue," Mr. King charged. Funds voted to provide work for the unemployed were being used for political purposes to confer favors on the government's friends. Money was being spent by millions on the eve of the election. Contracts were being let without tender.

This demonstrated the hopelessness of the method employed by the government in dealing with unemployment. The Liberal party proposed a national commission which would work out a great scheme of employment on the basis of service to the state rather than service to a few political favorites.

Bennett's Belated Actions

The Liberal party stood for social insurance, for a system of unemployment insurance, coupled with increased pensions and sickness insurance, as financial conditions permitted. Mr. Bennett had introduced an unemployment insurance law at the last session of parliament. He could and should have done it several years earlier so that by this time any constitutional difficulties would have been discovered and eliminated.

All of Mr. Bennett's reform measures were of doubtful constitutional validity and all had been left to the last minute when no time was available to test them.

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For Campaign Purposes

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"But," he said, "if Mr. Bennett did that for the Anderson government why hasn't he done the same for the Gardiner (Liberal) government? The federal government cannot too quickly get in touch with the Saskatchewan government and settle what portion of the cost of this disaster is to be borne by each."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24990
Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Montreal Gazette

Date October 2, 1935

Subject

KING SAYS BENNETT BECOMING DICTATOR

Liberal Leader Warns Against One-Man Government in Canada

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Mr. King spoke in support of Donald McNiven, Liberal candidate in Regina, who introduced him. Mr. McNiven protested at the lavish expenditures being made by the Bennett Government on a public building in Regina. The people needed houses and not ornate office buildings for Government officials.

The present election would mean much for Canada in the next five years, said Mr. King. As a result of it the people would have either better or worse conditions. The issue narrowed down to one between the two old parties. None of the new parties could possibly form a government.

The Conservative Party had allowed its affairs to get wholly in the hands of one man. Under Conservative rule Canada was drifting in the direction of a dictatorship after the European plan. The leader was the whole party. Mr. Bennett was now making new promises on his own authority and with no more assurance of being able to fulfil them than he had in 1930.

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D24991
Office of The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication Ottawa Journal

Date October 2, 1935

Subject

Says All Reforms Begun by Bennett Political Moves

Liberal Leader Says Measures Would Have Come Earlier If Prime Minister Sincere.

REGINA Oct. 1.—(CP)—All reform measures inaugurated by the Bennett Government were designed for political purposes and not to serve the people, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said here tonight. Had Mr. Bennett been sincere in his reforms he would have brought them in before the last session of Parliament and would have tested their legal validity.

These measures were all hastily patched up to meet the exigencies of the election campaign, said the Liberal leader. Mr. Bennett did not even trouble himself to use the measure to the full after they were passed. One of them provided for a public prosecutor who had not yet been appointed. It was reported he would be appointed in a few days, only a week before the election. The public prosecutor, he remarked, "would not have time to take his coat off".

Too Much Iron Heel.

"We have had altogether too much of the iron heel in our domestic and foreign affairs. This country has been almost terrorized in the last five years."

In foreign affairs, the Government had sought to blast its way. The loss of the Japanese market for Canadian goods was one of the results of blasting. A Liberal party would pursue a policy of co-operation and conciliation in dealing with other nations and in dealing with unemployment and other domestic problems a humane policy which would have regard to the feelings and personalities of the people.

Work of All Parties.

The Wheat Board Act was the work of members of all parties, said Mr. King. It was not a Conservative or a Bennett product. Yet Conservatives were telling the people "Bennett saved the wheat growers. Bennett gave the wheat grower $150,000,000.

"I knew Mr. Bennett was a wealthy man," said Mr. King. "I had been told he was a generous man but I never knew he could or would give away $150,000,000. What authority is there for this statement? How did Mr. Bennett do it and when?"

No credit was ever given to other Conservative members of Parliament for the wheat policy, said Mr. King adding "when you have a leader who can't even give due credit to his own supporters you are getting pretty far on the way to a dictatorship."

D24892

Ottawa Journal

Oct. 2, 1935.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24993 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication London Advertiser

Date October 2, 1935

Subject

MR. KING DECLARES ISSUE IS BETWEEN TWO MAJOR PARTIES

None Of New Groups Could Possibly Form a Government He Warns

IS ACCLAIMED AT REGINA

Says Sectional Parties Spring Up As Result Of Bennett's Rule

Canadian Press Despatch

Regina, Oct. 1—One of the political veterans of Western Canada was honored with a place on the platform at Liberal Leader Mackenzie King's meeting here tonight. He was Walter Scott, first Prime Minister of Saskatchewan and holder of that office from 1905 to 1916.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D24994 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen

Date October 2, 1935

Subject

Regina Crowd Of 6,000 Roars Approval Of Liberal Leader

Mr. King Declares Liberal Is No One-Man Party And If He Were Removed Policies Would Be Carried On As Agreed. Western People Show Fine Response and Chieftain Grows More Confident.

By C. A. BOWMAN
Editor, The Evening Citizen.

REGINA, Sask., Oct. 2.—Confronted with the prospect of votes being divided over a multiplicity of candidates in many seats, Mr. Mackenzie King made another strong plea last night to the Canadian electorate to rely on the unified Liberal party to carry on government. He contrasted the stability of the national Liberal organization with the divided Conservative party and sectional groups.

It is only through the instrument of a political party, the Liberal leader declared, that policies can be put into effect. He argued again that the Bennett and Stevens parties both place too much reliance on the leadership of one man. The Conservative party had suffered, he said, by placing too much power in the hands of Mr. Bennett. Similarly, he said, "remove Mr. Stevens from the picture and what becomes of the reconstruction party."

Not a One-Man Party.

The Liberals, Mr. King said, were dependent upon no one man. Even though he were removed for any unforeseen cause the Liberal party would carry on with policies democratically agreed upon by members of the last Parliament and unanimously approved at the national Liberal convention.

At the same time, while Mr. King spoke thus of the ability of the Liberals to carry on without him, he looks fitter and more confident every day as the leader of a strong party. As on former election tours, he has the appearance of putting on weight. He speaks with more oratorical power as the campaign goes on. As the Western audiences grow, they also become more responsive. Perhaps Mr. King draws new sustenance from the invigorating spirit of the West. He is undoubtedly carrying the Western people in greater numbers with him than when he started out at Brandon. An audience of more than 6,000 filled the fine armory hall at Regina last night, with every seat occupied and many other attentive listeners standing through the two hour speech.

Appeal to Groups.

In a forceful appeal to the insurgent groups which have been formed under recent years of Conservative rule to come into the Liberal party, Mr. King said that radical progress would depend upon the success of radical members within the party in seeking to persuade fellow Liberals to adopt advanced policies.

"As a political leader," he said, "my first business is to recognize the strength of the party that is about me." He went on to describe the Liberal party as a strong army from coast to coast, stronger than at any time in the history of the party, and never more united. Last night's audience at Regina roared approval.

D 24995
Office of
The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication: Winnipeg Free Press

Date: October 2, 1935.

Subject:

Charges Bennett's Reforms All For Political Purpose

King Asserts Measures Hastily Patched Up to Meet Election Exigencies, and Not Aimed to Serve the People of Canada.

Regina, Oct. 2. (CP)—All reform measures inaugurated by the Bennett government were designed for political purposes and not to serve the people, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said here Tuesday night. Had Mr. Bennett been sincere in his reforms he would have brought them in before the last session of parliament and would have tested their legal validity.



W. L. King

These measures were all hastily patched up to meet the exigencies of the election campaign. Mr. Bennett did not even trouble himself to use the measures to the full after they were passed. One of them provides for a public prosecutor who had not yet been appointed.

It was reported he would be appointed in a few days, only a week before the election. The public prosecutor, he remarked, "would not have time to take his coat off."

"We have had altogether too much of the iron heel in our domestic and foreign affairs. This country has been almost terrorized in the last five years," said the Liberal leader.

In foreign affairs the government had sought to blast its way. The loss of the Japanese market for Canadian goods was one of the results of blasting. A Liberal party would pursue a policy of co-operation and conciliation in dealing with other nations and in dealing with unemployment and other domestic problems a humane policy which would have regard to the feelings and personalities of the people.

The Wheat Board act was the work of members of all parties, said Mr. King. It was not a Conservative or a Bennett product. Yet Conservatives were telling the people "Bennett saved the wheat growers. Bennett gave the wheat growers $150,000,000.

"I knew Mr. Bennett was a wealthy man," said Mr. King. "I had been told he was a generous man, but I never knew he could or would give away $150,000,000. What authority is there for this statement? How did Mr. Bennett do it and when?"

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Speaks of Disunity

Sectional parties were springing up in Canada, as a result of the erroneous policies of the past five years, said Mr. King. Canada needed political parties covering the whole country which would promote national unity and not create disunity.

"Let me say this to my Social Credit friends," said Mr. King. "There is an old saying 'don't put all your eggs in one basket.' You have got a basketful of Social Credit eggs in Alberta and you don't know yet whether they are any good or not. You have already been told you will have to wait 18 months to find out and you know what happens to an egg when you keep it 18 months. Wouldn't it be well to keep those Alberta eggs in one basket and have another basket for Dominion affairs, one that will serve you if the other should not?"

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 24996

Name of Publication Winnipeg Free Press

Date October 2, 1935

Subject

Appeals for Unity

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"If I speak to you tonight," he said, "with a greater degree of authority than any other political leader can speak, it is because for 17 years I have been leader of my party and during that time it has been united, and never was more united than it is now. We stand today as a great strong army from coast to coast, stronger, I believe, than at any time in the history of the party."

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This demonstrated the hopelessness of the method employed by the government in dealing with unemployment. The Liberal party proposed a national commission which would work out a great scheme of employment on the basis of service to the state rather than service to a few political favorites.

The Liberal party stood for social insurance, for a system of unemployment insurance, coupled with increased pensions and sickness insurance as financial conditions permitted. Mr. Bennett had introduced an unemployment insurance law at the last session of parliament. He could and should have done it several years earlier so that by this time any constitutional difficulties would have been discovered and eliminated.

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D24997

Winnipeg Free Press
Oct.2,1935.

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Not Aimed to Serve the People But Hastily Patched Up to Meet Exigencies of Election Campaign, Liberal Leader Charges.

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KING'S SPEECH
(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

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D 24999

Winnipeg, October 3, 1935

Purpose of Election -

People to participate in government;

Record of present government;

Selection of government for next 5 years;

Need for stability; - large bloc from West;

Need for unity.

Government = Art of Co-Operation:

vs. provinces

vs. other countries

These Times:

Trade:

Recovery vs. Reform;

Tariff -

immediate and substantial reductions;

Ottawa Agreements -

Revision of;

Trade U.S.

Agreements with all nations ready to trade.

Wheat:

Minimum Price - 2 bills;

Sales policy - receive goods in return;

Bill Board poster.

Railways:

trade and traffic only solution;

amalgamation -

Mr. Bennett abandons "competition ever, amalgamation never."

Credit + Banking Central Bank; Money Power; Social Credit & Tories.

Unemployment:

Mishandling by government -

overlapping, waste, etc.;

arrogant attitude -

Regina Riot ;

"Hostage".

Commission -

work of social value;

payment for services - different rate.

Bribery of Electorate - (see list)

C. C. F.:

Bureaucracy, Regimentation;

Laissez-faire and intervention -

their place in government.

Labour and Social Reform:

Failure of government programme (see list);

Liberal record (see list);

Democratization of Industry -

Four parties to Industry.

World Example and Leadership:

(see notes)

D25002

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Tariff -

immediate and substantial reductions;

Ottawa Agreements -

Revision of;

Trade U.S.

Agreements with all nations ready to trade.

Wheat:

Minimum Price - 2 bills;

Sales policy - receive goods in return;

Bill Board poster.

D25003

Railways:

trade and traffic only solution;

amalgamation -

Mr. Bennett abandons "competition ever, amalgamation never."

Unemployment:

Mishandling by government -

overlapping, waste, etc.;

arrogant attitude -

"Regina Riot ;

"Hostage".

Commission -

work of social value;

payment for services - different rate.

Bribery of Electorate - (see list)

C. C. F.:

Bureaucracy, Regimentation;

Laissez-faire and intervention -

their place in government.

Labour and Social Reform:

Failure of government programme (see list);

Liberal record (see list);

Democratization of Industry -

Four parties to Industry.

D25004

World Example and Leadership:

(see notes)

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of the Prime Minister
D 25005

Name of Publication.....Ottawa Citizen.....

Date.....October 3rd 1935.

Subject.....

Party Alliance After Election Denied By King

Be No Hookup Between Liberals, Conservatives Should Neither Party Get Majority, He Says.

New Parties 'Outdoing' Bennett in Promises

One Even Offering Direct Payments of Money, Liberal Chieftain States.

(By Canadian Press Staff Writer.)

WINNIPEG, Oct. 2. — Liberal Leader Mackenzie King will make no alliance with any other party after the general election. Making his last campaign speech in Western Canada here tonight, Mr. King made the declaration that so far as he was concerned, there would be no hookup between Liberals and Conservatives should neither party obtain a majority in the next House of Commons.

He was replying to Hon. H. H. Stevens, Reconstruction party leader, who predicted a Liberal-Conservative alliance to form a union government.

The Liberal party would continue fighting in opposition if it failed to win a majority, said Mr. King. Above all things it would strive to remain united and to keep before the people the policies which alone, it believed, would meet the needs of Canada.

Election Promises.

Prime Minister R. B. Bennett had set "an example which is thoroughly immoral and thoroughly wrong" by his promises in 1930. If followed in future it would mean the ruin of of Canada. New parties were now outbidding Mr. Bennett in promises to spend money from the treasury. One party was even promising direct payments of money. Sooner or later election laws would have to be altered to deal with such promises.

Mr. King was introduced by Premier Bracken, head of Manitoba's Liberal-Progressive government, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, former minister of railways and Liberal candidate in Churchill, was a preliminary speaker.

"In a very subtle way, little by little we have been getting further and further away from the old system of democratic government under a responsible ministry," said Mr. King. Canada was moving in the direction of a dictatorship such as those established in Europe. People were talking more of the policies of Mr. Bennett or Mr. Stevens than the policies of their party. They were following the European fashion where the leader counted for everything.

By electing a Liberal government this tendency would be checked. The Liberal party believed in freedom and responsible government as they had been established down through the years after prolonged struggles. The question for Canadians to consider in the election was "whither are we drifting?" They should see that this drift towards dictatorship was stopped.

"Progress is made by being conservative in holding on to all that is good in the past and by being liberal in pushing on to something better in the future," said Mr. King.

Issue Between Two.

The issue in the present election was between the Conservative and Liberal parties. New parties had sprung up since the Bennett government came into office. They could not win enough seats to form a government. They could not help the cause of progress which was achieved by men of radical viewpoint working within a great party and carrying the party with them.

The Social Credit party had not even a leader he said. Neither had it a policy. Yet, said Mr. King, it was asking for support. There was something behind the appearance of Social Credit candidates in the federal field.

"There is the desire of someone to divide the vote and make possible the return to power by a minority of votes of the government that is now in office," he said. "Unless you want to return to power the Bennett government for another five years, don't vote for the candidates of these various groups."

There were now parties which were promising money to the electors as well as work. Sooner or later election laws would have to be adopted to deal with wholesale offers of cash by political leaders.

"Where is the difference," asked Mr. King, "between offering a great body of people $25 a month and going into a man's home and putting $25 in his hand in exchange for his vote?"

"Bribery," came a voice from the gallery.

"Someone says bribery," said Mr. King. "I say any party which seeks to obtain office by offering money out of the public treasury, whether in the form of cash or in the form of projects to benefit certain persons, is departing from the only basis on which you can keep a nation straight in regard to the administration of public affairs."

The Liberal party was making no promises it would not fulfil. It refused to promise funds from the treasury to buy its way into office. It was pledged to policies which it knew were best for Canada, which would turn the country again towards prosperity and which had been tested by experience.

Recall of Massey.

"I wonder if the recalling of Mr. Massey from Washington in order that a relative of Mr. Bennett's might be sent there was in the interest of Canada or just a help in keeping Mr. Bennett at the center of all things," said Mr. King in a reference to Hon. Vincent Massey, former Canadian envoy to the United States.

D 25006
Office of
The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen.

Date October 3rd 1935.

Subject

Mr. King Strikes New Notes Before Audience In Winnipeg

Brings Up Matter of Vincent Massey's Recall and Attacks Election Promises of Other Speakers. Says Bennett Record of Promises "Thoroughly Immoral."

By C. A. BOWMAN
Editor, Evening Citizen

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 3.—Mr. Mackenzie King sounded several new notes last night at a crowded meeting in a great auditorium. He told the audience that, after the Conservatives took office in 1930, Vincent Massey had been recalled from Washington in order that a relative of the Prime Minister could be sent to keep Mr. Bennett in the limelight. After making this statement, the Liberal leader explained to the audience that he rarely introduced such personal matters into the campaign.

In the other western provinces, Mr. King has been friendly toward Alberta's effort to introduce Social Credit. "Hands off Alberta," he has declared to be the Liberal position. At Saskatoon, he exclaimed with reference to Premier Aberhart's provincial policy, "I hope with all my heart he may succeed." Last night, he spoke of the desirability of an election law to prevent candidates from making such promises as have been made in recent times on political platforms in Canada. This new note of Liberal statecraft seemed to refer particularly to promises of a basic dividend by Social Credit speakers.

Attacks Other Leaders

At the same time, Mr. King attacked the other party leaders, Messrs Bennett, Stevens and Woodsworth for making what the Liberal party would regard as impossible promises. He described Mr. Bennett's record in this respect as "thoroughly immoral and thoroughly wrong."

On the other hand, the Liberal leader sounded a lofty note of political morality as the basis of the Liberal party's policy. He repeated the well-known Liberal promises of "immediate and drastic reductions of the tariff" on certain commodities in the class of necessities of life and on machinery of production in the basic industries. He promised that certain things would be immediately exempted from the sales tax, with the return of the Liberals to office, or at least exemption in part as soon as possible thereafter.

Pledges Quick Action

As for reciprocity with the United States, the audience cheered when Mr. King promised that the Liberals "will do in one month" what Mr. Bennett has been unable to do in the course of five years.

At one part of Mr. King's appeal for the votes of the electorate to bring prosperity back to Canada, one lone voice called out, "we're fed up with old party politics."

But what is one voice among so many?

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25007
Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Winnipeg Tribune.

Date October 3rd 1935.

Subject

Supplied Oct-3/35
Winnipeg Tribune

D 25008

CRISIS



ures of the moment. With violins these Ethiopians are bringing a ny to a joyful conclusion.

chairman, J. C. Davis, to fill in a few moments before the microphones were connected. Premier Bracken introduced Mr. King as the man who had been leader of his party longer than any other public man in the British Empire, had already been twice prime minister of Canada, and would be again after Oct. 14.

Massey Recalled

Mr. King attacked the other party leaders in the campaign on the ground they were making promises impossible of fulfilment and said that Prime Minister R. B. Bennett in his 1930 campaign had set an example "thoroughly immoral and thoroughly wrong." New parties that had originated within the past five years were giving extravagant undertakings from the public platform, all involving expenditure of money, and one of them actually promising direct payments.

He said that after the Conservatives took office in 1930, Hon. Vincent Massey had been recalled from Washington "to make way for a relative of the prime minister so that Mr. Bennett could be in the spotlight. After he made the statement he added that he was rarely called upon to introduce such personal references into a campaign.

Expressing thanks for cordiality of his reception Mr. King noted the campaign had been significant in the fact that a section of the electorate seemed to be looking toward leaders rather than parties. He deplored this tendency and said that for himself he had not given up hope that the country at alrge would find its strength in the people as a whole.

National Appeal

In his four radio addresses with which he introduced his campaign, he had been careful to appeal to the people of Canada as a whole. Since the Bennett government had been in office, there had come a decided difference in th conduct of public business. In previous years there had been reliance on parliamentary institutions to maintain liberties of the people. The present campaign was conspicuous in that people were discussing affairs in a new way. The talk centred on individuals, Bennet, Stevens, Aberhart, a circumstance that reflected conditions in the dictatorships of Europe, and an indication of the tendency to get away from the old system of responsible government and collective ministry.

Early in the campaign he had considered the main issue for the people to decide was whether they would continue the present government, or replace it by the political party that had been its predecessor. Hardly had the discussions got under way when new parties sprang into the picture.

He noted that third parties and other parties had always started in periods of national discontent. Usually they had originated toward the end of Conservative administrations. They had come into being in the late years of the government of Sir John A. Macdonald and disappeared under Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Again a third party came into the picture in the days following the war with the 1921 elections, that brought a large group of Progressives to the House of Commons. Soon after it found it could make its objectives under the cause of Liberalism, every province was represented in the cabinet, and eventually two leaders of the Progressive movement were in the government council.

Old Parties To Rule

His reference to the two old parties was to show that in the main the destinies of the nation had to be guided by one of them

fixity of purpose. Reading from a circular used by the Liberal candidate in Peace River, he pointed out that in the last session of parliament, its members had voted eight times with the Liberals, three times with Conservatives, four times against both, while on four other occasions it was divided within itself. Similar records were shown in its work in the parliament of 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934.

Incapable of Government

"What can you do with a party like that?" he asked. "How can such indecision ever get any place in the public life of the country. It is a party that does not know its own mind on anything. The Liberals can claim it voted more frequently with them than with the Conservatives, or even with itself. I am prepared to let its record speak for itself. With the additional reminder that the people can scarcely be asked to entrust government of the country to a party that can't be depended upon to know its stand from one day to the other, or what it would do in case of a great emergency."

The Reconstruction party, Mr. King said, had come with Mr. Mr. Stevens, out of the ranks of the Conservative party with which its leader had been associated 21 years. Part of the time he was minister of trade and commerce in Mr. Bennett's goverment and as such had given greater assistance than any other man outside the prime minister in putting into effect high tariff policies.

New Dictatorship

Mr. Stevens was seeking to form a new political dictatorship. His first appeals for support were when his party did not have a name. After it got its name, there was an interim in which it did not have a policy. Once it announced its policy, its leader was outdoing Mr. Bennett in extravagance of its promises.

Since the Alberta elections the Social Credit party had come into the picture. Mr. King's mention of social credit brought a noticeable response from the audience. He continued that it was spreading over the western provinces, even into Manitoba.

"Can a party with nothing but candidates hope to serve the public interest as it should be served?" he asked. "Apart from its candidates, even in Alberta, all the party has is the promise of its leader that he will pay everyone $25 a month. But the day after the Alberta election when he was called upon to implement his promise, he told the people they would not be able to get their cheques for 18 months. In the federal field this party has no leader, neither has it a policy on such Dominion questions as trade, transportation, or anything else.

Trying To Divide Vote

"This business of having a large number of candidates in many constituencies, has its origin in the desire of some one to divide the vote. Unless you really want to return Mr. Bennett's government for another five years, do not support these minority candidates."

A voice: "Are you just finding that out?"

Mr. King: "No. I knew it all along, but there are a lot of people who don't know it, and there are a lot of others who will find it out to their sorrow after October 14 if they vote for these candidates.

Lastly, there were now rumors of a national government party. No one could say who was its leader or what was its policy. The people were asked to support it, whatever it might be. Mr. Stevens has been saying that if no party has a majority that the Liberals and Conservatives would join.

Against National Government

"So far as I am concerned, I can never see my way clear to join with any party and I will not. If the Liberal party is elected, it will take office. If we are not, we will continue as we have in the past, a fighting opposition. The parties opposing us now are appealing to the people, not on policies approved by their adherents as a whole but on promises. Mr. Bennett made promises of concrete character in 1930, all involving expenditure of money, and won power on them. In my opinion they set an example thoroughly immoral and wrong. Such practices should not be countenanced, and if they are, they can only lead to destruction. The C.C.F. is making promises in this campaign. Mr. Stevens is even promising more, and the Social Credit party is actually promising to give you cash.

"In this connection the question may arise whether the election laws cover such practices, and if they don't, whether they should be made to cover them. I can see no difference between such promises and the type of bribe that the laws already declare illegal. Where is the difference between offering the great body of people in a province $25 apiece and going into a man's house and putting $25 into his hands as a means of obtaining his support in an election?"

Cash or prejudices are used to help serve the desires of individuals and voters are swerved from the straight path of government, debauched by their own revenues.

Making No Promises

"Today we are making an appeal, not on promises, out of the word of some one man. We are taking our stand on policies framed and endorsed by the party as a whole. We had seen affairs administered under Mr. Bennett. We had seen his policies were wrong. We reduced our policies to writing and presented

all provinces, with the exception of Alberta.

"As soon as the Liberal party is returned to power it will be my purpose to communicate with all provincial premiers, inviting them to Ottawa for a week or more, if need be, to sit in conference and remove all questions of conflict of jurisdiction and get our finances in shape so that we can hope for recovery.

"I would hesitate to say we, as the Liberal party, could bring the country out of the depression into prosperity if I had to rely only on the party. I don't wish it to be assumed the Alberta government will not co-operate, but I have the assurance of other provincial Liberal governments."

The success of a political leader depends, not on the degree to which he is willing to go but to his ability to carry his supporters along with him. Mr. Bennett over-promised. He undertook to do things he could not have accomplished if he had an eternity in which to work.

Points to Record

The Liberal government up to 1930 had reduced taxes, cut down the national debt, and built up a surplus, which has now disappeared. Sales tax, income tax and public debt have increased under Conservative government.

Mr. Bennett wanted to make Canada an economic, self-sufficient unit. He worked steadily toward that end, but conditions grew worse, and there is no stability of tariffs, so that business cannot adjust itself.

"If we are returned we propose to do away in a very large part with these restrictions of trade. Every statement I have made in regard to tariffs is in answer to the extreme statement of Mr. Bennett that ruin might follow tariff reduction.

Mr. King promised immediate and drastic reductions in the tariff on agricultural, mining and fishing implements and many of the necessities of life. He would exempt many commodities from the sales tax.

"We intend to protect the standard of Canadian living. We believe this standard is affected by people having to pay more than the values represented in commodities. The tariff should be framed so as to give the people the benefit of competition as respects home commodities and implements. We believe in trading with any country which will trade with us."

Tariffs Could Be Lowered

All Canada has come to see that a reciprocal agreement with the United States would mean a great deal to this country, especially in the west. Such an agreement might have been reached any time within the last two years without discussion in the House of Commons or Congress. President Roosevelt had been given authority to make tariff agreements and the government of the day in Canada could have met the republic. Mr. Bennett has had the power to lower the tariff and the president had the power to meet him. Mr. Bennett had five years and six sessions of parliament but had not effected an agreement.

"If it is necessary we will have ministers of the crown, forming a special mission, visit the United States, France and Japan, or, if necessary, every country in the world to establish trade relations."

Wheat Bill Was Unanimous

Dealing with the wheat marketing bill, Mr. King disputed the claim of Mr. Bennett that the Conservative premier has given $250,000,000 to the western farmers. All parties in the House of Commons united as one to pass the measures which so greatly affected the welfare of the country. The bill introduced into parliament by Mr. Bennett was passed only after it was submitted to a committee for revision. This bill is entirely different to the draft introduced by Mr. Bennett, which might have jeopardized Canada's position in wheat markets overseas. There was no amendment nor opposition to the approved bill and it passed unanimously.

Parliaoment Losing Power

"Mr. Bennett could have done nothing without support of the members of the House.

"We are drifting away from the idea that there is a place for our House of Commons or parliament in the administration of our affairs. It is only a short time since Germany, Italy and Russia had their parliaments. Do we want a similar development in this country?

"Every time credit is taken away from parliament and given to the name of an individual we are changing the nature of the institutions of our country."

War veterans were promised a Liberal government would give consideration to the Hindman report on pensions, of which some provisions must be enacted immediately. Any government must have regard for its financial position in implementing the report.

Favors Pensions

Similarly pensions to the blind, of which Mr. King approves, "are dependent on the extent to which we can bring about recovery."

"Mr. Bennett says give us reform. We say give us recovery and we will give any number of reforms. There is hope for pensions for the blind because I believe conditions will improve so that pensions can be paid."

Liberals introduced the first scheme of old-age pensions.

"To Mr. Woodsworth and his friends I would say I was dealing with social legislation before Mr. Woodsworth ever came to parliament. Thirty years ago I established the department of labor and drafted measures to prevent sweat shop conditions, long hours and unfair wages."

Labor Legislation

Mr. King said his record in the cause of labor had also included the Industrial Disputes act that for the first time gave labor the same rights as capital.

As minister of labor in a Liberal government he had been responsible for the Combines Investigation act, repealed by another government and replaced by legislation that was subsequently ruled ultra vires, and then brought back again by a Liberal government. Mr. Bennett's government had again referred its functions to another authority.

On the railway question, he claimed Mr. Bennett's stand was different from that he enunciated five years ago when he declared, "Amalgamation never, competition ever." More recently he declared he would refer the issue to an economic council, and then to the people.

"Who is this economic council," he asked. "A council of men named by Mr. Bennett as advisers to himself. Are you going to take the views of such a council. This is but another phase of dictatorship. I believe the people's representatives should decide and if the Liberal government is returned to office, it will be the cabinet council that will deal with this queston."

Released From Pledge

Mr. King continued there was no guarantee Mr. Bennett would continue as head of the Conservative party. His recent declaration of policy had released his party from its pledge not to amalgamate. The Liberal party stands for integrity of the Canadian National railways as a government owned and government controlled system. The Liberal government when it was in power had a representative of labor on the board of directors. It is still our policy to have labor represented on these great boards. Mr. Bennett had not done so.

The Liberal leader was making a reference to old age pensions when a man called out, "If you give me $10, I'll vote for you."

"I was going to say to my friend his vote might not be worth $10," he answered, "but I have no doubt he made the remark as a jest."

"No, I didn't, it wasn't a jest," was the answer.

"Then," said Mr. King, "haven't we reached a terrible condition in the affairs of a great party when a man will say to a political leader in front of a great audience, "if you give me a bribe of $10, I will vote for you."

Liberal Party Position

"That is the very thing the Liberal party is fighting against, and will continue to fight against. There are other parties willing to bribe the people with their own taxes and their own money, but the Liberal party is not willing."

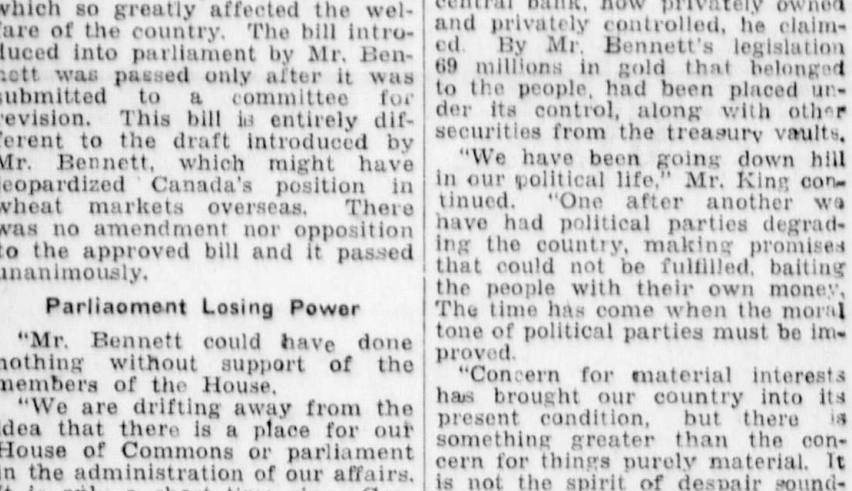
Mr. King said if he were returned to office, he would restore to the people the control over money. His reference was to the central bank, now privately owned and privately controlled, he claimed. By Mr. Bennett's legislation 69 millions in gold that belonged to the people, had been placed under its control, along with other securities from the treasury vaults.

"We have been going down hill in our political life," Mr. King continued. "One after another we have had political parties degrading the country, making promises that could not be fulfilled, baiting the people with their own money. The time has come when the moral tone of political parties must be improved.

"Concern for material interests has brought our country into its present condition, but there is something greater than the concern for things purely material. It is not the spirit of despair sounded by Mr. Bennett that we should heed, but rather we look to that spirit of our ancestors, the Fathers of Confederation, who builded better than they knew, in creation of a country that showed the way to all parts of the Empire."

Time limits gave him only a few moments to refer to unemployment. He asked his hearers to refer to pamphlets containing his radio speeches that outlined the policy of himself and the Liberal party on this question.

Mr. King left for the East half an hour after he finished his speech, his car attached to a freight train. He speaks tonight in Port Arthur and will arrive in Toronto Saturday morning, speaking in Barrie Saturday night.



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Old Parties To Rule

His reference to the two old parties was to show that in the main the destinies of the nation had to be guided by one of them. It was desirable and necessary that the government of the day should either be broadly Liberal or Conservative in its outlook.

By 1930 the country had got back to the two party system. With five years of Conservative government, several parties were competing for office, all of them having come into existence since Mr. Bennett took office.

"What about the Progressive party?" some one shouted.

"I have just told you that two leaders of that party were taken in the councils of the Liberal government," Mr. King answered.

"The old Conservative party had disappeared as the Conservative party and in the present election it was the Bennett party. Now there are the Bennett party. Billboards are placed throughout the country with the slogan, "Vote Bennett." One hears that Mr. Bennett gave western farmers $250,000,000, that Mr. Bennett has done this and that, and most recently, that Mr. Bennett has initiated a new program of social reform, not a program of the Conservative party, but of Mr. Bennett himself, announced since prorogation of parliament. It is a striking example of policy brought out under an individual name, and a new factor in the political life of the country.

C.C.F. Record

His first reference to particular parties was the C.C.F. "Where was that party in 1930 or 1931," he asked.

"In Ottawa," a member of the audience answered.

"It is unfortunate my friend does not know better," Mr. King said. "I will tell him the C.C.F. did not have its name until 1932. It brought together discontented elements of labor, and from the farmers, but did not attract the whole of either."

Its record in parliament showed it a party without coherence or his appeals for support were when his party did not have a name. After it got its name, there was an interim in which it did not have a policy. Once it announced its policy, its leader was outdoing Mr. Bennett in extravagance of its promises.

Since the Alberta elections the Social Credit party had come into the picture. Mr. King's mention of social credit brought a noticeable response from the audience. He continued that it was spreading over the western provinces, even into Manitoba.

"Can a party with nothing but candidates hope to serve the public interest as it should be served?" he asked. "Apart from its candidates, even in Alberta, all the party has is the promise of its leader that he will pay everyone $25 a month. But the day after the Alberta election when he was called upon to implement his promise, he told the people they would not be able to get their cheques for 18 months. In the federal field this party has no leader, neither has it a policy on such Dominion questions as trade, transportation, or anything else.

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"This business of having a large number of candidates in many constituencies, has its origin in the desire of some one to divide the vote. Unless you really want to return Mr. Bennett's government for another five years, do not support these minority candidates."

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"Today we are making an appeal, not on promises, out of the word of some one man. We are taking our stand on policies framed and endorsed by the party as a whole. We had seen affairs administered under Mr. Bennett. We had seen his policies were wrong. We reduced our policies to writing and presented them to the house of commons.

"Representatives of all classes of people have endorsed the Liberal platform which stands throughout Canada. We are not putting forth a lot of promises we cannot fulfill."

No single leader or party can solve Canada's problems. There must be co-operation between the government at Ottawa and the provincial governments. The only way out is through understanding between all the governments.

Assured of Support

"Canada's hope," Mr. King declared, "is not in the strength which lies in myself, nor in the Liberal party, but in the strength represented by the party in combination with extreme statement of Mr. Bennett that ruin might follow tariff reduction.

Mr. King promised immediate and drastic reductions in the tariff on agricultural, mining and fishing implements and many of the necessities of life. He would exempt many commodities from the sales tax.

"We intend to protect the standard of Canadian living. We believe this standard is affected by people having to pay more than the values represented in commodities. The tariff should be framed so as to give the people the benefit of competition as respects home commodities and implements. We believe in trading with any country which will trade with us."

Tariffs Could Be Lowered

All Canada has come to see that a reciprocal agreement with the United States would mean a great deal to this country, especially in the west. Such an agreement might have been reached any time within the last two years without discussion in the House of Commons or Congress. President Roosevelt had been given authority to make tariff agreements and the government of the day in Canada could have met the republic. Mr. Bennett has had the power to lower the tariff and the president had the power to meet him. Mr. Bennett had five years and six sessions of parliament but had not effected an agreement.

"If it is necessary we will have ministers of the crown, forming a special mission, visit the United States, France and Japan, or, if necessary, every country in the world to establish trade relations."

Wheat Bill Was Unanimous

Dealing with the wheat marketing bill, Mr. King disputed the claim of Mr. Bennett that the Conservative premier has given $250,000,000 to the western farmers. All parties in the House of Commons united as one to pass the measures which so greatly affected the welfare of the country. The bill introduced into parliament by Mr. Bennett was passed only after it was submitted to a committee for revision. This bill is entirely different to the draft introduced by Mr. Bennett, which might have jeopardized Canada's position in wheat markets overseas. There was no amendment nor opposition to the approved bill and it passed unanimously.

Parliament Losing Power

"Mr. Bennett could have done nothing without support of the members of the House.

"We are drifting away from the idea that there is a place for our House of Commons or parliament in the administration of our affairs. It is only a short time since Germany, Italy and Russia had their parliaments. Do we want a similar development in this country?

"Every time credit is taken away from parliament and given to the name of an individual we are changing the nature of the institutions of our country."

War veterans were promised a Liberal government would give consideration to the Hindman report on pensions, of which some provisions must be enacted immediately. Any government must have regard for its financial position in implementing the report.

Favors Pensions

Similarly pensions to the blind, of which Mr. King approves, "are self. Are you going to take the views of such a council. This is but another phase of dictatorship. I believe the people's representatives should decide and if the Liberal government is returned to office, it will be the cabinet council that will deal with this queston."

Released From Pledge

Mr. King continued there was no guarantee Mr. Bennett would continue as head of the Conservative party. His recent declaration of policy had released his party from its pledge not to amalgamate. The Liberal party stands for integrity of the Canadian National railways as a government owned and government controlled system. The Liberal government when it was in power had a representative of labor on the board of directors. It is still our policy to have labor represented on these great boards. Mr. Bennett had not done so.

The Liberal leader was making a reference to old age pensions when a man called out, "If you give me $10, I'll vote for you."

"I was going to say to my friend his vote might not be worth $10," he answered, "but I have no doubt he made the remark as a jest."

"No, I didn't, it wasn't a jest," was the answer.

"Then," said Mr. King, "haven't we reached a terrible condition in the affairs of a great party when a man will say to a political leader in front of a great audience, "if you give me a bribe of $10, I will vote for you."

Liberal Party Position

"That is the very thing the Liberal party is fighting against, and will continue to fight against. There are other parties willing to bribe the people with their own taxes and their own money, but the Liberal party is not willing."

Mr. King said if he were returned to office, he would restore to the people the control over money. His reference was to the central bank, now privately owned and privately controlled, he claimed. By Mr. Bennett's legislation 69 millions in gold that belonged to the people, had been placed under its control, along with other securities from the treasury vaults.

"We have been going down hill in our political life," Mr. King continued. "One after another we have had political parties degrading the country, making promises that could not be fulfilled, baiting the people with their own money. The time has come when the moral tone of political parties must be improved.

"Concern for material interests has brought our country into its present condition, but there is something greater than the concern for things purely material. It is not the spirit of despair sounded by Mr. Bennett that we should heed, but rather we look to that spirit of our ancestors, the Fathers of Confederation, who builded better than they knew, in creation of a country that showed the way to all parts of the Empire."

Time limits gave him only a few moments to refer to unemployment. He asked his hearers to refer to pamphlets containing his radio speeches that outlined the policy of himself and the Liberal party on this question.

Mr. King left for the East half an hour after he finished his speech, his car attached to a freight train. He speaks tonight in Port Arthur and will arrive in Toronto Saturday morning, speaking in Barrie Saturday night.

Further Report of

MACKENZIE KING'S SPEECH

[Continued From Page One]

people in a province $25 apiece and going into a man's house and putting $25 into his hands?"

"We are not putting out a lot of promises which cannot be fulfilled. We are letting the people know there is a party whose policies can help them as a whole."

Seven Candidates Present

The 40 people on the platform included seven Liberal candidates and three provincial cabinet ministers, Premier Bracken, Hon. J. S. McDiarmid and Hon. E. A. McPherson.

The candidates present were: Hon. T. A. Crerar, Dr. J. P. Howden, J. T. Thorson, K.C.; C. S. Booth, Leslie A. Mutch, Ralph Maybank and H. P. A. Hermanson.

Mr. Crerar was called by the



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D25009
Office of
The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication London Advertiser.

Date October 3rd 1935.

Subject

LIBERALS WON'T JOIN ANY COALITION GOV'T, DECLARES MR. KING

Will Stay In Opposition If Majority Over All Not Given By People

SPEAKS AT WINNIPEG

Canadian Press Despatch

Winnipeg, Oct. 2—Liberal Leader Mackenzie King will make no alliance with any other party after the general election. In his last campaign speech in Western Canada here tonight, Mr. King made the declaration that as far as he was concerned, there would be no hookup between Liberals and Conservatives should neither party obtain a majority in the next House of Commons.

He was replying to Hon. H. H. Stevens who predicted a Liberal-Conservative alliance to form a union government.

The Liberal party would continue fighting in opposition if it failed to win a majority, said Mr. King. Above all things it would strive to remain united and to keep before the people the policies which alone, it believed, would meet the needs of Canada.

Mr. Bennett had set "an example which is thoroughly immoral and thoroughly wrong" by his promises in 1930. If followed in future it would mean the ruin of Canada. New parties were now outbidding Mr. Bennett in promises to spend money from the treasury. One party was even promising direct payments of money. Sooner or later election laws would have to be altered to deal with such promises.

"Little By Little"

"In a very subtle way, little by little we have been getting further and further away from the old system of democratic government under a responsible ministry," said Mr. King. Canada was moving in the direction of a dictatorship such as those established in Europe. People were talking more of the policies of Mr. Bennett or Mr. Stevens than of the policies of their party. They were following the European fashion where the leader counted for everything.

By electing a Liberal government this tendency would be checked. The Liberal party believed in freedom and responsible government as they had been established down through the years after prolonged struggles. The question for Canadians to consider in the election was "whether are we drifting." They should see that this drift towards dictatorship was stopped.

"Progress is made by being conservative in holding on to all that is good in the past and by being Liberal in pushing on to something better in the future," said Mr. King.

The issue in the present election was between the Conservative and Liberal parties. New parties had sprung up since the Bennett government came into office. They could not win enough seats to form a government. They could not help the cause of progress which was achieved by men of radical viewpoint working within a great party and carrying the party with them.

C.C.F. At Sea

The C.C.F. members in the last parliament formed a "party which did not know its own mind," said Mr. King. He read a record of their votes and claimed they had voted against one another, and at one time voted with the Liberals and at another time with the Conservatives.

He asked if the people wanted to entrust their affairs to men who changed their stand every day or every week, who had no consistency and no settled policy.

The Reconstruction party was a one-man creation. It was wholly dependent on Mr. Stevens. Its policy was one Mr. Stevens had collected bit by bit from other parties and to which he was adding new promises every day. Mr. Stevens was imitating Mr. Bennett in making promises.

The Social Credit party had not even a leader he said, neither had it a policy. Yet, said Mr. King, it was asking for support. There was something behind the appearance of Social Credit candidates in the federal field.

"There is the desire of someone to divide the vote and make possible the return to power by a minority of votes of the government that is now in office," he said. "Unless you want to return to power the Bennett Government for another five years, don't vote for the candidates of these various groups."

Stick By Policies

Mr. Stevens had predicted Liberals and Conservatives would join in the next parliament if neither had a majority. "So far as I am concerned," declared Mr. King, "I have never seen my way clear to join with any party other than the Liberal party and I never will.

"If the Liberal party wins this election, we will go into office and carry on affairs in accordance with the policies to which we are pledged. If we do not win a majority, we will remain fighting in opposition, giving whatever support may be necessary from time to time to whatever government is in office." It would be the aim of Liberals to remain at all costs a united party and with one policy and a mind of its own and to keep that policy before the people, he said.

No. 71 Duplicates

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D25010 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Winnipeg Free Press

Date Oct. 3, 1935.

Subject (Mr. King, Winnipeg Oct. 3, 1935.)

NO PACTS WITH OTHER PARTIES AFTER OCT. 14, LIBERAL LEADER SAYS

Promises Nation-Wide Conference to Solve Canada's Problems

Liberal Leader Mackenzie King will make no alliance with any other party after the election. Making his last campaign speech in western Canada at the Civic Auditorium Thursday night, Mr. King made the declaration that so far as he was concerned, there would be no hookup between Liberals and Conservatives should neither party obtain a majority in the next house of commons.



Mackenzie King

He was replying to Hon. H. H. Stevens, Reconstruction party leader, who predicted a Liberal - Conservative alliance to form a union government.

Promise of a nation-wide conference of all the provincial premiers with the Federal government to solve the great and critical problems now facing the country was also made by the Liberal leader.

Enthusiastic Meeting

The address was one of the most eloquent ever heard in Winnipeg, and through the more than two-and-a-half hours of delivery was listened to with the greatest attention.

Mr. King had his audience completely with him, as was shown by the numerous bursts of applause. It was the most enthusiastic of all the political meetings held in Winnipeg in the present campaign.

The Liberal leader was loudly cheered when he said that if he was elected to form the next government of Canada he would take immediate steps to lower the tariff on British and Empire made goods, and revise the Ottawa agreements to bring them in line with suggestions made by Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin at the Ottawa conference.

The present agreements were based on a wrong principle, he said, and instead of lowering the tariffs on Empire made goods, the government had raised the tariffs on goods from foreign countries and brought about a feeling of world-wide antagonism.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D 25011

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

To Strive for Trade Pacts

Trade agreements with other countries would also be vigorously sought, the Liberal leader declared, and for that purpose there would be special missions to "every country of the globe" by members of the government.

The Liberal party, Mr. King pointed out, was united from one end of Canada to the other, and with Liberal premiers in eight of the nine provinces, he was in a better position than any other leader to get results of far-reaching benefit to the country.

Dealing with the political parties in turn, he said the C.C.F. in the last five years had shown no stability and no cohesion. They had voted oftener with the Liberals than they had with themselves in parliament and had been hopelessly divided on many of the great public questions.

"A party that doesn't know its own mind, is not the party to be entrusted with the affairs of the country," he said.

Condemns Stevens' Stand on Tariffs

The Reconstruction party as also condemned as unworthy of trust. No man in Canada, he said, had assisted Mr. Bennett in his high tariff policy and doctrine of economic nationalism more than Mr. Stevens "and if Mr. Bennett is criticized Mr. Stevens is equally blameworthy."

The Social Credit party "with no policy and no leader in the federal field, and without experience in public affairs," was also dismissed as "incompetent and unable to serve the country."

Multiplication of candidates in the present election, he said, was a scheme "on the part of someone" to divide the vote, in an effort to return the Bennett government by a minority verdict.

As for a so-called national government Mr. King said its leader was unknown, and so was its policy, and at best it was an attempt by interested parties to "enforce policies they would not dare to submit to the people."

"I have never yet united with any other party, and I never shall," he emphatically declared.

Denounces Bennett Policy

Mr. King was severe in his denunciation of the Bennett policy of making promises to win the election. Such a policy, he said, was thoroughly immoral, thoroughly wrong, and if countenanced by the people in the present campaign would bring ruin and destruction to the country, and lower the tone of public life. "It is an effort to debauch the people with their own money," he said.

The Liberal party, he declared, was not making promises, nor seeking to bribe the people with their own taxes but was submitting an honest programme as laid down in the Liberal platform, endorsed and supported by Liberals all over the country.

Liberals following the 1921 election, he suggested, had brought the country out of a "slough of despond" and during their term of office had brought about a reduction in taxes, paid off $225,000,000 of the public debt, and increased the trade of the country beyond all expectations. He contrasted this record with that of the Bennett government, when there had been, he said, an increase of between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 in the debt of the country, greatly increased taxation, and a loss of trade "almost appalling."

Touches Wheat Problem

Dealing with the Canada Wheat board, Mr. King declared the Bennett government was not entitled to the credit it claimed, pointing out that the legislation had been passed unanimously in parliament, with the Liberals responsible for seeing that "a fixed price" for wheat went into the bill.

The Hyndman report dealing with the claims of the war veterans would be implemented in full—"so far as financial conditions permitted," Mr. King declared, and there was a similar promise for pensions for the blind.

The Liberal policy on the railway question was clear-cut and definite, the Liberal leader emphasized, and stood for "the integrity of the Canadian National railway as a government owned and government controlled industry. Mr. Bennett, he said, had gone back on his pledge of "amalgamation never; competition ever," and was saying now he would refer the question to "the economic council."

The economic council, Mr. King explained, was a body set up by Mr. Bennett himself.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25012 Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Registers Objection

"I object," he said, "to any such body attempting to influence public opinion on such an important matter." The Liberals, he said, would remain true to their pledge. He also promised that "so far as could be done" there would be a representative of labor on the board of trustees.

In an eloquent close, Mr. King said: "It is not a faith in myself or in my political party alone that I place reliance for a return to happier days, but a faith in the living God."

"Mr. Bennett tells you it is present material interests for which we must have concern."

"It is something more than that."

"It is because we have forgotten other things that are higher and greater, that has brought this country into its present situation."

"It is because I believe in the gospel of Liberalism that is being preached; because I believe that faith is uppermost in the minds of men and women who are adhering to those principles, that I am looking forward, not merely to a party victory, but to further years of public service which, under the guidance of God, will bring our countries into better times."

Liberal Leader Is Lauded by Bracken

Mr. King was introduced by Premier John Bracken as a man who had been prime minister on two previous occasions and would be prime minister a third time after Oct. 14. The Canadian people, he said, were fortunate in the character, experience and ability of the leaders of the recognized political parties, but in the case of Mr. King he had already given 35 years of faithful and almost continuous service to Canada, and has had a longer experience in responsible positions in public life in Canada than perhaps any other man in active political work. Mr. King, he had been told, had been a leader of his own party for a longer time than any other man in the British Empire. Speaking of the ancestry of the leader of the opposition, Premier Bracken said Mr. King "was born in the tradition of government for the people by the people."

Prime Minister Speaks

Returning thanks for the manner in which he had been introduced, Mr. King declared that while he appreciated the honor conferred on him by Mr. Bracken, he appreciated still more keenly the presence of Mr. Bracken on the platform. He was still one of the old-fashioned people who believe that the development that counts for most in a nation's affairs finds its source and strength in the hearts of the people as a whole and not its leaders. He was more concerned with the part the great mass of the people would take in shaping the policies and affairs of the country in the next five years than he was with the part the leaders of parties would take in their development. It was because of this that he had, when starting his radio talks at the outset of his campaign, spoken not to any one section or class but to the people of Canada as a whole.

Since Mr. Bennett had come to be at the head of affairs in Canada, there has been a decided difference in the way in which the business of the country has been carried on. That was a feature so significant that he felt it should be brought home to the minds of the people. In bygone years they had laid stress on parliamentary institutions as a means of securing what was considered in the best interests of the people. They had put the emphasis on what was signified by responsible government.

Now they had begun to discuss public affairs in an entirely different way. They did not talk so much of the Conservative party or this or that party.

Warns of Dictatorship

"We talk of the Stevens party, the Bennett party or the Aberhart party," said Mr. King. "We talk of this man or that man, and little by little robbing the party of the importance that should be attached to it. In a very subtle way we are going farther and farther away from the old system of responsible government to a new method of carrying on affairs, that of dictatorship, and dictatorship can lead, as in Europe, in only one direction, which is away from the principle of the freedom of the people to have a voice in shaping the affairs of the country.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25013 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"It seems to me that the great issue for the people of Canada to decide is whether they should return a government which has been in office for the past five years or a political party which held office for nine years before, which had drawn up a definite platform and now presented definite policies which the public could understand."

Other parties have come into being, Mr. King continued. Three, four or five parties had always come into existence at times of great national discontent, and unfortunately for some of their old Conservative friends these parties have sprang up, if not at the beginning of a Conservative government, then at the tail end of it. After Sir John A. Macdonald passed from the scene, there was a succession of Conservative premiers, with depressions now and again, and such parties as the Patrons of Industry and the Equal Rights party had come into existence. These parties disappeared when a Liberal government came into office, because it was recognized that the Liberal party was large enough to include in its ranks men with advanced views.

When Sir Wilfred Laurier was prime minister there were just the two great parties. Then, following the Great War, when the Union government stayed too long in office, discontent developed, and the Progressive party was formed, with a large group in the house of commons. When in 1921 a Liberal government was returned, he began to tell the Progressives that the Liberal party was broad enough to include men and women with forward-looking policies, and they began to realize that their opportunity for service in the public interest would be all the greater in the Liberal party. He had taken the view that every province in the Dominion should be represented in the federal cabinet, and ultimately he had the satisfaction of having two men in his cabinet who had been leaders of the Progressive party, one of them being Mr. Crerar, who was on the platform as he spoke.

With the return of a Liberal government prosperity began to return, and with the return of prosperity the third party disappeared. At the election of 1930 there were, for the most part, only the two old parties.

There was a reason for the existence of two great political parties, and that was that in the case of any body of men and women opinions inevitably fell into two divisions, the one conservatively inclined, and the others more liberal and radical.

"What we need today more than anything else," declared Mr. King, "is to keep the administration of public affairs to a party which will represent not a series of miscellaneous groups holding different views but the great body of men and women in the country."

Since Mr. Bennett assumed control, many parties have come into existence.

"Does that include the Progressives?" someone asked.

Seeking Men With Broad Liberal View

Mr. King: "I have already explained that before I went out of office I had taken two leaders of the Progressive party into my cabinet. We want men with broad, liberal views who will fight for advanced legislation and better administration."

The heckler was putting another question, when Mr. King said he was pressed for time, but would be glad to talk matters over with the gentleman after the meeting.

As a result of the changes, the old Conservative party has largely disappeared, the Liberal leader continued. Today it was the Bennett party, and he had seen election posters urging the people to "Vote Bennett."

Mr. King caused a laugh by stating that in Prince Albert a poster started with "Vote Bennett." Then it was changed to "Vote Conservative," and finally it was made to read "Vote Graves," this being the name of the third party candidate.

Answers Heckler

A reference to the new party, the C.C.F., brought some applause from a section of the audience, and Mr. King said he was glad to hear "a little applause" for that party. "But where was it in 1930 and in 1931?" he asked.

"In Ottawa," someone shouted.

"It is unfortunate that they speak in utter ignorance of the facts," Mr. King said. "The C.C.F. did not have a name until 1932 or 1933. It was organized in Calgary in 1932. There was anohter meeting in Regina in 1933, and it has gone on developing since.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D 25014

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

of tariff barriers as between member nations of the empire.

"There will be a conference next year," declared Mr. King, "and if I am returned to power I won't hesitate to communicate with the British government and state there is a government in office at Ottawa which believes in the policy which Mr. Baldwin

"It had brought together discontented groups and elements among farmers and labor, people who were not satisfied with existing conditions. But did it bring in the entire labor party of all the framers of the country? It was of particular interest how the third party had operated in the house of commons during the last five years. In this connection Mr. King quoted from a statement issued by a representative of the "Ginger" group. This statement showed that while the party had voted most times with the Liberals, it had also voted frequently with the Conservatives, while it voted against both on various occasions, and quite a number of times had given a mixed vote.

"What can you do with a party like that?" the Liberal leader asked, amid laughter. "The records show that it is a party that does not know its own mind. However, the record showed that they voted very much oftener with the Liberals than they did with themselves or the Conservatives, which is a pretty good indication that the Liberal point of view was the more satisfactory on the great questions which had to be decided.

"We are in more critical times than for many generations past. Are you going to trust the government of this country to a political party that does not know its own mind, which will vote one way today and another tomorrow? This is a sample of the kind of thing that we may have to face for the next five years.

Asks United Party Rule

"What the people of Canada will have to decide on the 14th of October is whether they want government entrusted to a political party united in its policies, or whether they will entrust government to a political party or group of parties that cannot be depended upon from one day to another, and cannot be relied upon to act wisely in any great emergency that may develop."

Another party had come into existence, said Mr. King. It was headed by Mr. Stevens. Where did he come from? From the ranks of the Conservative party, in which Mr. Stevens had been for 21 years.

"When we criticize Mr. Bennett for high tariffs and restrictions placed on trade," declared Mr. King, "there is no single man in Canada who has assisted him as much in all these policies as Mr. Harry Stevens, who was minister of trade and commerce. We were told by Mr. Stevens that he was going to form a new political party. Are the people of this country going to countenance a series of dictatorships?"

Someone shouted out, "Yes."

Mr. King: "Did someone say yes? Well, he is the only one in the audience who would say that."

Reviews Stevens Party Birth

The leader reviewed the circumstances under which the Reconstruction party's policy had been framed, and commenting on it, said one thing about it was that Mr. Stevens was imitating Mr. Bennett in the matter of making promises. "Can we afford to trifle with a serious situation by giving support to a party of that character?" Mr. King asked.

There is still another party, the Liberal chieftain continued, the so-called Social Credit party. It had never been heard of except in the province of Alberta. Immediately after the elections there, Social Credit groups had begun to spread to some other provinces. There were a number in Saskatchewan, some in Manitoba. But except in these provinces and Alberta, where are they in other parts of Canada? Was it possible that a party which had candidates in just two or three provinces could carry on government in Canada for the next five years? During the campaign in Alberta the leader of the Social Credit party told the people that if he were returned to power every man and woman in Alberta would get $25 per month.

"They voted for that. That was all they got, a promise that the would get $25 apiece for a lifetime. But what happened after the elections? When the leader was put in a position of responsibility he came out with the statement that they would have to give him 18 months before he could give anyone a cheque. What would happen in the Federal field? How long would the people in Canada have to wait for the cheques, and where is the money to come from?"

Mr. King said that the Social Credit candidates in the Federal elections had no leader and no policy. There was something extraordinary in that.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25015
Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Warns Against Vote For Minority Party

The Liberal leader said he could not understand it unless there was something behind the candidates being placed in the field. He wanted to warn the public that this business of putting candidates in the field has its source in the desire of someone to divide the votes and make possible the return to power the government in office at the present time. He urged that unless people really wanted to return the Bennett government for another five years they should not give their support to the minority party.

There had been talk of a national government, said Mr. King, but no one could say who the leader of that government was going to be or what its policy. Would the people entrust government to a party like that?

"It had been said," said Mr. King, "that after the elections, the Liberals and Conservatives would join together, but I have never seen my way to join with any party other than the Liberal party, and I won't."

Mr. King said things promised by some of the political parties savored of bribery and he condemned this method of obtaining votes, pointing out that the Liberal party was making its appeal with a platform for bettering conditions in the country which had been formally endorsed by the Liberal party.

The Liberal leader, in contending that the policy pursued by Mr. Bennett at the Imperial conference at Ottawa was wrong, quoted Stanley Baldwin, of Great Britain, as having emphasized the importance of lowering rather than raising trade barriers, because such a policy would be bound to have reactions elsewhere. Expansion of empire trade, said Mr. Baldwin, should be brought about as far as possible by the lowering

enunciated at the conference in 1932, and that we shall immediately revise other agreements along the lines he suggested."

Mr. King asserted that the tariff policy pursued by Mr. Bennett had lost markets in countries, such as Japan, which had been splendid customers of Canada, and he maintained that the Bennett government had been very much remiss in its duty in not having concluded mutually beneficial trade treaties with the United States. The Liberals, if returned to power, would immediately endeavor to regain the markets which had been lost, and in view of the tariff policies which would be adopted in Canada, aimed at expanding external trade while safeguarding Canadian industries, he was emphatic in stating that this could be done, with results that would be excellent for the Dominion.

Asks Why Wheat Bill Delayed

With regard to the sale of Canada's wheat, Mr. King said Mr. Bennett had been speaking of what his government had done. The prime minister did not introduce the bill until June 10, 1935. Why did he leave that and other legislation that would appeal to the people to the last moment? The bill for the sale of Canada's wheat should have been introduced three or four years ago.

When the bill was introduced there was absolutely nothing that would guarantee a price to the producers of grain. He told Mr. Bennett the bill was unsatisfactory and in the house the Liberals had opposed it in its original form. He had suggested that the bill should be sent to a committee, Mr. Bennett consented, and when the bill came back from the committee it contained the provisions desired by the Liberals and it was carried unanimously.

"Why, in view of these facts," Mr. King asked, "should Mr. Bennett go about the country telling the people that the benefits were due to himself?"

Mr. King further declared that if returned to power, he would call a conference of provincial premiers and give them an opportunity of co-operating in the formulating of policies that would be of immense benefit to the whole country.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25016
Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Highlights From Speech

The Liberal party is united from coast to coast on a definite programme. It knows its own mind, and has the courage and energy to carry out its plans.

Multiplication of candidates in the present election is a scheme by someone to divide the vote, and return the Bennett government to power by a minority verdict.

The Bennett policy of making promises to win the election is thoroughly immoral—thoroughly wrong, and if countenanced in the present election will lead to destruction of all that is decent in public life.

The Liberal party, if returned to power, will send members of the government to every country of the world on special missions to increase our trade, by mutually satisfactory trade agreements.

No one leader, no one government by itself can solve the great national problems. It can only be done by the united and sympathetic co-operation of all the provincial governments with the government at Ottawa, all of which, at the present time, are Liberal in outlook.

The Conservative party, as such, has completely disappeared. Only the Bennett party is left.

No man in Canada has assisted Mr. Bennett more than Hon. H. H. Stevens in carrying out his high tariff policy and doctrine of economic nationalism. If Mr. Bennett is criticised, Mr. Stevens is equally blameworthy.

The C.C.F. has shown no stability, no cohesion. In parliament it has voted with the Liberals more often than it has voted for itself. A party that doesn't know its own mind is not the party to entrust with the government of the country.

The Social Credit party has no leader, and no policy in federal affairs. It was never heard of until the Alberta provincial elections.

D25017
Office of
The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication Winnipeg Free Press

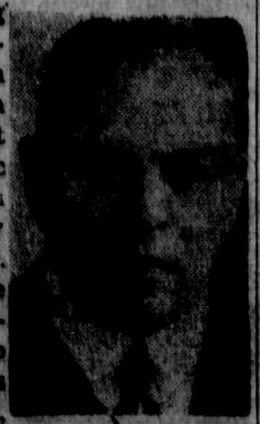
Date Oct 3/35

Subject

NO PACTS WITH OTHER PARTIES AFTER OCT. 14, LIBERAL LEADER SAYS

Promises Nation-Wide Conference to Solve Canada's Problems

Liberal Leader Mackenzie King will make no alliance with any other party after the election. Making his last campaign speech in western Canada at the Civic Auditorium Thursday night, Mr. King made the declaration that so far as he was concerned, there would be no hookup between Liberals and Conservatives should neither party obtain a majority in the next house of commons.



Mackenzie King

He was replying to Hon. H. H. Stevens, Reconstruction party leader, who predicted a Liberal - Conservative alliance to form a union government.

Promise of a nation-wide conference of all the provincial premiers with the Federal government to solve the great and critical problems now facing the country was also made by the Liberal leader.

Enthusiastic Meeting

The address was one of the most eloquent ever heard in Winnipeg, and through the more than two-and-a-half hours of delivery was listened to with the greatest attention.

Mr. King had his audience completely with him, as was shown by the numerous bursts of applause. It was the most enthusiastic of all the political meetings held in Winnipeg in the present campaign.

The Liberal leader was loudly cheered when he said that if he was elected to form the next government of Canada he would take immediate steps to lower the tariff on British and Empire made goods, and revise the Ottawa agreements to bring them in line with suggestions made by Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin at the Ottawa conference.

The present agreements were based on a wrong principle, he said, and instead of lowering the tariffs on Empire made goods, the government had raised the tariffs on goods from foreign countries and brought about a feeling of world-wide antagonism.

To Strive for Trade Pacts

Trade agreements with other countries would also be vigorously sought, the Liberal leader declared, and for that purpose there would be special missions to "every country of the globe" by members of the government.

The Liberal party, Mr. King pointed out, was united from one end of Canada to the other, and with Liberal premiers in eight of the nine provinces, he was in a better position than any other leader to get results of far-reaching benefit to the country.

Dealing with the political parties in turn, he said the C.C.F. in the last five years had shown no stability and no cohesion. They had voted oftener with the Liberals than they had with themselves in parliament and had been hopelessly divided on many of the great public questions.

"A party that doesn't know its own mind, is not the party to be entrusted with the affairs of the country," he said.

Condemns Stevens' Stand on Tariffs

The Reconstruction party as also condemned as unworthy of trust. No man in Canada, he said, had assisted Mr. Bennett in his high tariff policy and doctrine of economic nationalism more than Mr. Stevens "and if Mr. Bennett is criticized, Mr. Stevens is equally blameworthy."

The Social Credit party "with no policy and no leader in the federal field, and without experience in public affairs," was also dismissed as "incompetent and unable to serve the country."

Multiplication of candidates in the present election, he said, was a scheme "on the part of someone" to divide the vote, in an effort to return the Bennett government by a minority verdict.

As for a so-called national government Mr. King said its leader was unknown, and so was its policy, and at best it was an attempt by interested parties to "enforce policies they would not dare to submit to the people."

"I have never yet united with any other party, and I never shall," he emphatically declared.

Denounces Bennett Policy

Mr. King was severe in his denunciation of the Bennett policy of making promises to win the election. Such a policy, he said, was thoroughly immoral, thoroughly wrong, and if countenanced by the people in the present campaign would bring ruin and destruction to the country, and lower the tone of public life. "It is an effort to debauch the people with their own money," he said.

The Liberal party, he declared, was not making promises, nor seeking to bribe the people with their own taxes but was submitting an honest programme as laid down in the

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Winnipeg Free Press Dauphin C

Date Oct 3/35

Subject

NO PACTS WITH OTHER PARTIES AFTER OCT. 14, LIBERAL LEADER SAYS

Promises Nation-Wide Conference to Solve Canada's Problems

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REPEAT
REPETITION

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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Liberal platform, endorsed and supported by Liberals all over the country.

Liberals following the 1921 election, he suggested, had brought the country out of a "slough of despond" and during their term of office had brought about a reduction in taxes, paid off $225,000,000 of the public debt, and increased the trade of the country beyond all expectations. He contrasted this record with that of the Bennett government, when there had been, he said, an increase of between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 in the debt of the country, greatly increased taxation, and a loss of trade "almost appalling."

Touches Wheat Problem

Dealing with the Canada Wheat board, Mr. King declared the Bennett government was not entitled to the credit it claimed, pointing out that the legislation had been passed unanimously in parliament, with the Liberals responsible for seeing that "a fixed price" for wheat went into the bill.

The Hyndman report dealing with the claims of the war veterans would be implemented in full—"so far as financial conditions permitted," Mr. King declared, and there was a similar promise for pensions for the blind.

The Liberal policy on the railway question was clear-cut and definite, the Liberal leader emphasized, and stood for "the integrity of the Canadian National railway as a government owned and government controlled industry. Mr. Bennett, he said, had gone back on his pledge of "amalgamation never; competition ever," and was saying now he would refer the question to "the economic council."

The economic council, Mr. King explained, was a body set up by Mr. Bennett himself.

Registers Objection

"I object," he said, "to any such body attempting to influence public opinion on such an important matter." The Liberals, he said, would remain true to their pledge. He also promised that "so far as could be done" there would be a representative of labor on the board of trustees.

In an eloquent close, Mr. King said: "It is not a faith in myself or in my political party alone that I place reliance for a return to happier days, but a faith in the living God."

"Mr. Bennett tells you it is present material interests for which we must have concern."

"It is something more than that."

"It is because we have forgotten other things that are higher and greater, that has brought this country into its present situation."

"It is because I believe in the gospel of Liberalism that is being preached; because I believe that faith is uppermost in the minds of men and women who are adhering to those principles, that I am looking forward, not merely to a party victory, but to further years of public service which, under the guidance of God, will bring our countries into better times."

Liberal Leader Is Lauded by Bracken

Mr. King was introduced by Premier John Bracken as a man who had been prime minister on two previous occasions and would be prime minister a third time after Oct. 14. The Canadian people, he said, were fortunate in the character, experience and ability of the leaders of the recognized political parties, but in the case of Mr. King he had already given 35 years of faithful and almost continuous service to Canada, and has had a longer experience in responsible positions in public life in Canada than perhaps any other man in active political work. Mr. King, he had been told, had been a leader of his own party for a longer time than any other man in the British Empire. Speaking of the ancestry of the leader of the opposition, Premier Bracken said Mr. King "was born in the tradition of government for the people by the people."

Prime Minister Speaks

Returning thanks for the manner in which he had been introduced, Mr. King declared that while he appreciated the honor conferred on him by Mr. Bracken, he appreciated still more keenly the presence of Mr. Bracken on the platform. He was still one of the old-fashioned people who believe that the development that counts for most in a nation's affairs finds its source and strength in the hearts of the people as a whole and not its leaders. He was more concerned with the part the great mass of the people would take in shaping the policies and affairs of the country in the next five years than he was with the part the leaders of parties would take in their development. It was because of this that he had, when starting his radio talks at the outset of his campaign, spoken not to any one section or class but to the people of Canada as a whole.

Since Mr. Bennett had come to be at the head of affairs in Canada, there has been a decided difference in the way in which the business of the country has been carried on. That was a feature so significant that he felt it should be brought home to the minds of the people. In bygone years they had laid stress on parliamentary institutions as a means of securing what was considered in the best interests of the people. They had put the emphasis on what was signified by responsible government.

Now they had begun to discuss public affairs in an entirely different way. They did not talk so much of the Conservative party or this or that party.

Warns of Dictatorship

"We talk of the Stevens party, the Bennett party or the Aberhart party," said Mr. King. "We talk of this man or that man, and little by little robbing the party of the importance that should be attached to it. In a very subtle way we are going farther and farther away from the old system of responsible government to a new method of carrying on affairs, that of dictatorship, and dictatorship can lead, as in Europe, in only one direction, which is away from the principle of the freedom of the people to have a voice in shaping the affairs of the country.

"It seems to me that the great issue for the people of Canada to decide is whether they should return a government which has been in office for the past five years or a political party which held office for nine years before, which had drawn up a definite platform and now presented definite policies which the public could understand."

Other parties have come into being, Mr. King continued. Three, four or five parties had always come into existence at times of great national discontent, and unfortunately for some of their old Conservative friends these parties have sprang up, if not at the beginning of a Conservative government, then at the tail end of it. After Sir John A. Macdonald passed from the scene, there was a succession of Conservative premiers, with depressions now and again, and such parties as the Patrons of Industry and the Equal Rights party had come into existence. These parties disappeared when a Liberal government came into office, because it was recognized that the Liberal party was large enough to include in its ranks men with advanced views.

When Sir Wilfred Laurier was prime minister there were just the

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two great parties. Then, following the Great War, when the Union government stayed too long in office, discontent developed, and the Progressive party was formed, with a large group in the house of commons. When in 1921 a Liberal government was returned, he began to tell the Progressives that the Liberal party was broad enough to include men and women with forward-looking policies, and they began to realize that their opportunity for service in the public interest would be all the greater in the Liberal party. He had taken the view that every province in the Dominion should be represented in the federal cabinet, and ultimately he had the satisfaction of having two men in his cabinet who had been leaders of the Progressive party, one of them being Mr. Crerar, who was on the platform as he spoke.

With the return of a Liberal government prosperity began to return, and with the return of prosperity the third party disappeared. At the election of 1930 there were, for the most part, only the two old parties.

There was a reason for the existence of two great political parties, and that was that in the case of any body of men and women opinions inevitably fell into two divisions, the one conservatively inclined, and the others more liberal and radical.

"What we need today more than anything else," declared Mr. King, "is to keep the administration of public affairs to a party which will represent not a series of miscellaneous groups holding different views but the great body of men and women in the country."

Since Mr. Bennett assumed control, many parties have come into existence.

"Does that include the Progressives?" someone asked.

Seeking Men With Broad Liberal View

Mr. King: "I have already explained that before I went out of office I had taken two leaders of the Progressive party into my cabinet. We want men with broad, liberal views who will fight for advanced legislation and better administration."

The heckler was putting another question, when Mr. King said he was pressed for time, but would be glad to talk matters over with the gentleman after the meeting.

As a result of the changes, the old Conservative party has largely disappeared, the Liberal leader continued. Today it was the Bennett party, and he had seen election posters urging the people to "Vote Bennett."

Mr. King caused a laugh by stating that in Prince Albert a poster started with "Vote Bennett." Then it was changed to "Vote Conservative," and finally it was made to read "Vote Graves," this being the name of the third party candidate.

Answers Heckler

A reference to the new party, the C.C.F., brought some applause from a section of the audience, and Mr. King said he was glad to hear "a little applause" for that party. "But where was it in 1930 and in 1931?" he asked.

"In Ottawa," someone shouted.

"It is unfortunate that they speak in utter ignorance of the facts," Mr. King said. "The C.C.F. did not have a name until 1932 or 1933. It was organized in Calgary in 1932. There was anohter meeting in Regina in 1933, and it has gone on developing since.

"It had brought together discontented groups and elements among farmers and labor, people who were not satisfied with existing conditions. But did it bring in the entire labor party of all the framers of the country? It was of particular interest how the third party had operated in the house of commons during the last five years. In this connection Mr. King quoted from a statement issued by a representative of the "Ginger" group. This statement showed that while the party had voted most times with the Liberals, it had also voted frequently with the Conservatives, while it voted against both on various occasions, and quite a number of times had given a mixed vote.

"What can you do with a party like that?" the Liberal leader asked, amid laughter. "The records show that it is a party that does not know its own mind. However, the record showed that they voted very much oftener with the Liberals than they did with themselves or the Conservatives, which is a pretty good indication that the Liberal point of view was the more satisfactory on the great questions which had to be decided.

"We are in more critical times than for many generations past. Are you going to trust the government of this country to a political party that does not know its own mind, which will vote one way today and another tomorrow? This is a sample of the kind of thing that we may have to face for the next five years.

Asks United Party Rule

"What the people of Canada will have to decide on the 14th of October is whether they want government entrusted to a political party united in its policies, or whether they will entrust government to a political party or group of parties that cannot be depended upon from one day to another, and cannot be relied upon to act wisely in any great emergency that may develop."

Another party had come into existence, said Mr. King. It was headed by Mr. Stevens. Where did he come from? From the ranks of the Conservative party, in which Mr. Stevens had been for 21 years.

"When we criticize Mr. Bennett for high tariffs and restrictions placed on trade," declared Mr. King, "there is no single man in Canada who has assisted him as much in all these policies as Mr. Harry Stevens, who was minister of trade and commerce. We were told by Mr. Stevens that he was going to form a new political party. Are the people of this country going to countenance a series of dictatorships?"

Someone shouted out, "Yes."

Mr. King: "Did someone say yes? Well, he is the only one in the audience who would say that."

Reviews Stevens Party Birth

The leader reviewed the circumstances under which the Reconstruction party's policy had been framed, and commenting on it, said one thing about it was that Mr. Stevens was imitating Mr. Bennett in the matter of making promises. "Can we afford to trifle with a serious situation by giving support to a party of that character?" Mr. King asked.

There is still another party, the Liberal chieftain continued, the so-called Social Credit party. It had never been heard of except in the province of Alberta. Immediately after the elections there, Social Credit groups had begun to spread to some other provinces. There were a number in Saskatchewan, some in Manitoba. But except in these provinces and Alberta, where are they in other parts of Canada? Was it possible that a party which had candidates in just two or three provinces could carry on government in Canada for the next five years? During the campaign in Alberta the leader of the Social Credit party told the people that if he were returned to power every man and woman in Alberta would get $25 per month.

"They voted for that. That was all they got, a promise that the would get $25 apiece for a lifetime. But what happened after the elections? When the leader was put in a position of

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responsibility he came out with the statement that they would have to give him 18 months before he could give anyone a cheque. What would happen in the Federal field? How long would the people in Canada have to wait for the cheques, and where is the money to come from?"

Mr. King said that the Social Credit candidates in the Federal elections had no leader and no policy. There was something extraordinary in that.

Warns Against Vote For Minority Party

The Liberal leader said he could not understand it unless there was something behind the candidates being placed in the field. He wanted to warn the public that this business of putting candidates in the field has its source in the desire of someone to divide the votes and make possible the return to power the government in office at the present time. He urged that unless people really wanted to return the Bennett government for another five years they should not give their support to the minority party.

There had been talk of a national government, said Mr. King, but no one could say who the leader of that government was going to be or what its policy. Would the people entrust government to a party like that?

"It had been said," said Mr. King, "that after the elections, the Liberals and Conservatives would join together, but I have never seen my way to join with any party other than the Liberal party, and I won't."

Mr. King said things promised by some of the political parties savored of bribery and he condemned this method of obtaining votes, pointing out that the Liberal party was making its appeal with a platform for bettering conditions in the country which had been formally endorsed by the Liberal party.

The Liberal leader, in contending that the policy pursued by Mr. Bennett at the Imperial conference at Ottawa was wrong, quoted Stanley Baldwin, of Great Britain, as having emphasized the importance of lowering rather than raising trade barriers, because such a policy would be bound to have reactions elsewhere. Expansion of empire trade, said Mr. Baldwin, should be brought about as far as possible by the lowering of tariff barriers as between member nations of the empire.

"There will be a conference next year," declared Mr. King, "and if I am returned to power I won't hesitate to communicate with the British government and state there is a government in office at Ottawa which believes in the policy which Mr. Baldwin enunciated at the conference in 1932, and that we shall immediately revise other agreements along the lines he suggested."

Mr. King asserted that the tariff policy pursued by Mr. Bennett had lost markets in countries, such as Japan, which had been splendid customers of Canada, and he maintained that the Bennett government had been very much remiss in its duty in not having concluded mutually beneficial trade treaties with the United States. The Liberals, if returned to power, would immediately endeavor to regain the markets which had been lost, and in view of the tariff policies which would be adopted in Canada, aimed at expanding external trade while safeguarding Canadian industries, he was emphatic in stating that this could be done, with results that would be excellent for the Dominion.

Asks Why Wheat Bill Delayed

With regard to the sale of Canada's wheat, Mr. King said Mr. Bennett had been speaking of what his government had done. The prime minister did not introduce the bill until June 10, 1935. Why did he leave that and other legislation that would appeal to the people to the last moment? The bill for the sale of Canada's wheat should have been introduced three or four years ago.

When the bill was introduced there was absolutely nothing that would guarantee a price to the producers of grain. He told Mr. Bennett the bill was unsatisfactory and in the house the Liberals had opposed it in its original form. He had suggested that the bill should be sent to a committee, Mr. Bennett consented, and when the bill came back from the committee it contained the provisions desired by the Liberals and it was carried unanimously.

"Why, in view of these facts," Mr. King asked, "should Mr. Bennett go about the country telling the people that the benefits were due to himself?"

Mr. King further declared that if returned to power, he would call a conference of provincial premiers and give them an opportunity of co-operating in the formulating of policies that would be of immense benefit to the whole country.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D23021 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Highlights From Speech

The Liberal party is united from coast to coast on a definite programme. It knows its own mind, and has the courage and energy to carry out its plans.

Multiplication of candidates in the present election is a scheme by someone to divide the vote, and return the Bennett government to power by a minority verdict.

The Bennett policy of making promises to win the election is thoroughly immoral—thoroughly wrong, and if countenanced in the present election will lead to destruction of all that is decent in public life.

The Liberal party, if returned to power, will send members of the government to every country of the world on special missions to increase our trade, by mutually satisfactory trade agreements.

No one leader, no one government by itself can solve the great national problems It can only be done by the united and sympathetic co-operation of all the provincial governments with the government at Ottawa, all of which, at the present time, are Liberal in outlook.

The Conservative party, as such, has completely disappeared. Only the Bennett party is left.

No man in Canada has assisted Mr. Bennett more than Hon. H. H. Stevens in carrying out his high tariff policy and doctrine of economic nationalism. If Mr. Bennett is criticised, Mr. Stevens is equally blameworthy.

The C.C.F. has shown no stability, no cohesion. In parliament it has voted with the Liberals more often than it has voted for itself. A party that doesn't know its own mind is not the party to entrust with the government of the country.

The Social Credit party has no leader, and no policy in federal affairs. It was never heard of until the Alberta provincial elections.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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Name of Publication Montreal Gazette.

Date October 3rd 1935.

Subject

KING TO REFUSE TO ENTER UNION

Liberal Party Stands Alone, Win or Lose

Leader Says There Will Be No Hookup With Conservatives

Winnipeg, October 2—(CP)—Liberal Leader Mackenzie King will make no alliance with any other party after the general election. Making his last campaign speech in Western Canada here tonight, Mr. King made the declaration that so far as he was concerned, there would be no hookup between Liberals and Conservatives should neither party obtain a majority in the next House of Commons.

He was replying to Hon. H. H. Stevens, Reconstruction leader who predicted a Liberal-Conservative alliance to form a union government.

The Liberal party would continue fighting in opposition if it failed to win a majority, said Mr. King. Above all things it would strive to remain united and to keep before the people the policies which alone, it believed, would meet the needs of Canada.

Prime Minister R. B. Bennett had set "an example which is thoroughly immoral and thoroughly wrong" by his promises in 1930. If followed in future it would mean the ruin of Canada. New parties were now outbidding Mr. Bennett in promises to spend money from the Treasury. One party was even promising direct payments of money. Sooner or later election laws would have to be altered to deal with such promises.

The issue in the present election was between the Conservative and Liberal parties. New parties had sprung up since the Bennett Government came into office. They could not win enough seats to form a government. They could not help the cause of progress which was achieved by men of radical viewpoint working within a great party and carrying the party with them.

The C.C.F. members in the last Parliament formed a "party which did not know its own mind," said Mr. King. He read a record of their votes and claimed they had voted against one another and at one time voted with the Liberals and at another time with the Conservatives.

He asked if the people wanted to entrust their affairs to men who changed their stand every day or every week, who had no consistency and no settled policy.

The Reconstruction Party was a one-man creation. It was wholly dependent on Mr. Stevens. Its policy was one Mr. Stevens had collected bit by bit from other parties and to which he was adding new promises every day. Mr. Stevens was imitating Mr. Bennett in making promises.

The Social Credit Party had not even a leader he said. Neither had it a policy. Yet, said Mr. King, it was asking for support. There was something behind the appearance of Social Credit candidates in the federal field.

Mr. Stevens had predicted Liberals and Conservatives would join in the next Parliament if neither had a majority. "So far as I am concerned," declared Mr. King, "I have never seen my way clear to join with any party other than the Liberal party and I never will.

"If the Liberal party wins this election, we will go into office and carry on affairs in accordance with the policies to which we are pledged. If we do not win a majority, we will remain fighting in opposition, giving whatever support may be necessary from time to time to whatever government is in office."

Prime Minister Bennett had brought the question of railway amalgamation into the arena of practical consideration, said Mr. King. He had released the Conservative party from its pledge not to amalgamate and proposed to refer the question to an economic council appointed by himself.

The Liberal party stood for maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways as a government-owned and controlled utility. The only council a Liberal government would ever refer the railway question to would be the cabinet council, representative of the people and not a council selected by the Prime Minister.

"In a very subtle way, little by little we have been getting further and further away from the old system of democratic government under a responsible ministry," said Mr. King. Canada was moving in the direction of a dictatorship such as was established in Europe. People were talking more of the policies of Mr. Bennett or Mr. Stevens than the policies of their party. They were following the European fashion where the leader counted for everything.

By electing a Liberal Government this tendency would be checked. The Liberal party believed in freedom and responsible government as they had been established down through the years after prolonged struggles. The question for Canadians to consider in the election was "whither are we drifting." They should see that this drift towards dictatorship was stopped.

Progress is made by being conservative in holding on to all that is good in the past and by being liberal in pushing on to something better in the future, said Mr. King.

In the 1930 general election Mr. Bennett had made promises he knew could not be fulfilled. These promises were now coming home to him in more ways than one. There were now new parties which were outdoing Mr. Bennett in promises.

"I say that in making those promises he set an example which is thoroughly immoral and thoroughly wrong and which, if it is followed in the future, will lead to the ruination of this country."

There were now parties which were promising money to the electors as well as work. Sooner or later election laws would have to be adopted to deal with wholesale offers of cash by political leaders.

"Where is the difference," asked Mr. King, "between offering a great body of people $25 a month and going into a man's home and putting $25 in his hand in exchange for his vote?"

"Bribery," came a voice from the gallery.

"Someone says bribery," said Mr. King. "I say any party which seeks to obtain office by offering money out of the public treasury, whether in the form of cash or in the form of projects to benefit certain persons, is departing from the only basis on which you can keep a nation straight in regard to the administration of public affairs."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D25023 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Ottawa Journal.

Date October 3rd 1935.

Subject

Liberal Leader Assails Charge Alliance Planned

No Hookup Between His Party and Conservatives If Neither Has Majority in House.

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Prime Minister Bennett had set "an example which is thoroughly immoral and thoroughly wrong" by his promises in 1930. If followed in future, it would mean the ruin of Canada. New parties were now outbidding Mr. Bennett in promises to spend money from the Treasury. One party was even promising direct payments of money. Sooner or later, election laws would have to be altered to deal with such promises.

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Office of
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Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen. D25024

Date October 3rd 1935.

No Liberal And Conservative Hookup After The Election

Liberal Leader Says New Parties Are "Outdoing" Mr. Bennett in Promises. One Even Offers Direct Payment of Money, Mr. King States in Last Campaign Speech in Western Canada.

(By Canadian Press Staff Writer.)

WINNIPEG, Oct. 2. — Liberal Leader Mackenzie King will make no alliance with any other party after the general election. Making his last campaign speech in Western Canada here tonight, Mr. King made the declaration that so far as he was concerned, there would be no hookup between Liberals and Conservatives should neither party obtain a majority in the next House of Commons.

He was replying to Hon. H. H. Stevens, Reconstruction party leader, who predicted a Liberal-Conservative alliance to form a union government.

The Liberal party would continue fighting in opposition if it failed to win a majority, said Mr. King. Above all things it would strive to remain united and to keep before the people the policies which alone, it believed, would meet the needs of Canada.

Election Promises.

Prime Minister R. B. Bennett had set "an example which is thoroughly immoral and thoroughly wrong" by his promises in 1930. If followed in future it would mean the ruin of of Canada. New parties were now outbidding Mr. Bennett in promises to spend money from the treasury. One party was even promising direct payments of money. Sooner or later election laws would have to be altered to deal with such promises.

Mr. King was introduced by Premier Bracken, head of Manitoba's Liberal-Progressive government, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, former minister of railways and Liberal candidate in Churchill, was a preliminary speaker.

"In a very subtle way, little by little we have been getting further and further away from the old system of democratic government under a responsible ministry," said Mr. King. Canada was moving in the direction of a dictatorship such as those established in Europe. People were talking more of the policies of Mr. Bennett or Mr. Stevens than the policies of their party. They were following the European fashion where the leader counted for everything.

By electing a Liberal government this tendency would be checked. The Liberal party believed in freedom and responsible government as they had been established down through the years after prolonged struggles. The question for Canadians to consider in the election was "whither are we drifting?" They should see that this drift towards dictatorship was stopped.

"Progress is made by being conservative in holding on to all that is good in the past and by being liberal in pushing on to something better in the future," said Mr. King.

Issue Between Two.

The issue in the present election was between the Conservative and Liberal parties. New parties had sprung up since the Bennett government came into office. They could not win enough seats to form a government. They could not help the cause of progress which was achieved by men of radical viewpoint working within a great party and carrying the party with them.

The Social Credit party had not even a leader he said. Neither had it a policy. Yet, said Mr. King, it was asking for support. There was something behind the appearance of Social Credit candidates in the federal field.

"There is the desire of someone to divide the vote and make possible the return to power by a minority of votes of the government that is now in office," he said. "Unless you want to return to power the Bennett government for another five years, don't vote for the candidates of these various groups."

There were now parties which were promising money to the electors as well as work. Sooner or later election laws would have to be adopted to deal with wholesale offers of cash by political leaders.

"Where is the difference," asked Mr. King, "between offering a great body of people $25 a month and going into a man's home and putting $25 in his hand in exchange for his vote?"

"Bribery," came a voice from the gallery.

"Someone says bribery," said Mr. King. "I say any party which seeks to obtain office by offering money out of the public treasury, whether in the form of cash or in the form of projects to benefit certain persons, is departing from the only basis on which you can keep a nation straight in regard to the administration of public affairs."

The Liberal party was making no promises it would not fulfil. It refused to promise funds from the treasury to buy its way into office. It was pledged to policies which it knew were best for Canada, which would turn the country again towards prosperity and which had been tested by experience.

Recall of Massey.

"I wonder if the recalling of Mr. Massey from Washington in order that a relative of Mr. Bennett's might be sent there was in the interest of Canada or just a help in keeping Mr. Bennett at the center of all things," said Mr. King in a reference to Hon. Vincent Massey, former Canadian envoy to the United States.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D25025

Name of Publication Toronto Globe.

Date October 3rd 1935.

Subject

No Party Alliances, Liberal Leader Says

Nails Stevens Charge of Union Government Possibility — King Renews Warning of Dictatorship Menace

FIGHTING SPEECH AT WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Oct. 2 (CP).

LIBERAL LEADER MACKENZIE KING will make no alliance with any other party after the general election.

No Hook-up.

Making his last campaign speech in Western Canada here tonight, Mr. King made the declaration that so far as he was concerned, there would be no hook-up between Liberals and Conservatives should neither party obtain a majority in the next House of Commons.

He was replying to Hon. H. H. Stevens, Reconstruction Party Leader, who predicted a Liberal-Conservative alliance to form a Union Government.

The Liberal Party would continue fighting in Opposition if it failed to win a majority, said Mr. King. Above all things it would strive to remain united and to keep before the people the policies which alone, it believed, would meet the needs of Canada.

Prime Minister R. B. Bennett had set "an example which is thoroughly immoral and thoroughly wrong" by his promises in 1930. If followed in future it would mean the ruin of Canada. New parties were now outbidding Mr. Bennett in promises to spend money from the Treasury. One party was even promising direct payments of money. Sooner or later election laws would have to be altered to deal with such promises.

"In a very subtle way, little by little we have been getting further and further away from the old system of democratic government under a responsible Ministry," said Mr. King. Canada was moving in the direction of a dictatorship such as those established in Europe. People were talking more of the policies of Mr. Bennett or Mr. Stevens than of the policies of their party. They were following the European fashion, where the Leader counted for everything.

Will Stop Influence.

By electing a Liberal Government this tendency would be checked. The Liberal Party believes in freedom and responsible government as they had years after prolonged struggles. The question for Canadians to consider in the election was, "Whither are we drifting?" They should see that this drift toward dictatorship was stopped.

"Progress is made by being conservative in holding on to all that is good in the past and by being liberal in pushing on to something better in the future," said Mr. King.

The issue in the present election was between the Conservative and Liberal Parties. New parties had sprung up since the Bennett Government came into office. They could not win enough seats to form a Government. They could not help the cause of progress, which was achieved by men of radical viewpoint working within a great party and carrying the party with them.

C.C.F. Attacked.

The C.C.F. members in the last Parliament found a "party which did not know its own mind," said Mr. King. He read a record of their votes and claimed they had voted against one another, and at one time voted with the Liberals and at another time with the Conservatives.

He asked if the people wanted to entrust their affairs to men who changed their stand every day or every week, who had no consistency and no settled policy.

Stevens Party "One-Man" Affair.

The Reconstruction Party was a one-man creation. It was wholly dependent on Mr. Stevens. Its policy was one Mr. Stevens had collected bit by bit from other parties and to which he was adding new promises every day. Mr. Stevens was imitating Mr. Bennett in making promises.

The Social Credit Party had not even a Leader, he said. Neither had it a policy. Yet, said Mr. King, it was asking for support. There was something behind the appearance of Social Credit candidates in the Federal field.

"There is the desire of some one to divide the vote and make possible the return to power by a minority of votes of the Government that is now in office," he said. "Unless you want to return to power the Bennett Government for another five years, don't vote for the candidates of these various groups."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25026
Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

No Mergers, Says King.

Mr. Stevens had predicted Liberals and Conservatives would join in the next Parliament if neither had a majority. "So far as I am concerned," declared Mr. King, "I have never seen my way clear to join with any other than the Liberal Party and I never will.

"If the Liberal Party wins this election, we will go into office and carry on affairs in accordance with the policies to which we are pledged. If we do not win a majority, we will remain fighting in Opposition, giving whatever support may be necessary from time to time to whatever Government is in office."

It would be the aim of Liberals to remain at all costs a united party, and with one policy and a mind of its own, and to keep that policy before the people.

Bennett's Promises Ridiculed.

In the 1930 general election Mr. Bennett had made promises he knew could not be fulfilled. These promises were now coming home to him in more ways than one. There were now new parties which were outdoing Mr. Bennett in promises.

"I say that, in making those promises he set an example which is thoroughly immoral and thoroughly wrong, and which, if it is followed in the future, will lead to the ruination of this country."

There were now parties which were promising money to the electors as well as work. Sooner or later election laws would have to be adopted to deal with wholesale offers of cash by political leaders.

"Where is the difference," asked Mr. King, "between offering a great body of people $25 a month and going into a man's home and putting $25 in his hand in exchange for his vot

D25027

Port Arthur, October 3, 1935

Trade -

Reductions to be made in tariff; - Primary Industries - Mining.

Agreements can be made - list of.

Wheat -

Sales policy needed -

Fort William and Port Arthur interested in wheat moving

to markets, not being stored in elevators;

Sale of low grade wheat to China.

Unemployment -

growth of;

long term vs. short-range policies;

Commission -

work to be in nature of social asset;

payment for services.

Railways -

traffic needed -

trade only solution;

amalgamation.

D 25028

Credit and Banking:

Central Bank;

Money Power.

Labour & Social Reform:

Liberal Record; - 8 Hour Day Bill.

Failure Bennett Social Reform Programme;

Recovery vs Reform;

Democratization of Industry -

4 parties to Industry.

Bribing the Electorate: (?)

end

D25029

Port Arthur, October 3, 1935

Trade -

Reductions to be made in tariff;

Agreements can be made - list of.

Wheat -

Sales policy needed -

Fort William and Port Arthur interested in wheat moving to markets; - not being stored in elevators;

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Bribing the Electorate:

Pleasure to come to the head of the lakes, to the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. These cities, as perhaps no two others in Canada, are focal points for water and rail transportation. The two great railways and immumerable lake transportation lines converge here for the purpose of hauling wheat and minerals to the East for sale in the markets of the world, and for hauling in return manufactured and other products for use in Western Canada. Millions of dollars are invested in elevator and docking facilities. The life of the communities and the district depend above all else upon the movement of goods both East and West, upon the great export and import trade of our country. In the circumstances, I feel that the Liberal party has a very special message for the people who dwell here at the head of the lakes, for in its programme it places foremost the necessity of trade and the development of those primary industries on which our great export business depends.

Duplicate
Book Committee

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D25032

Name of Publication Toronto Globe

Date October 4th - 1935

Subject Meeting at Port Arthur Oct October 3rd - 1935

King Foresees Critical Test If War Widens

Canadians Should Think Carefully Before Entrusting Vote

Port Arthur, Oct. 3 (CP).

LIBERAL LEADER MACKENZIE KING tonight began a series of campaign appearances in Ontario with an address here. He referred briefly to threat of a world war and the similarity of the present international situation to that of 1914.

Situation Serious.

The world was in a serious condition, and, he said, the sentiment expressed in the national song, "O Canada, we stand on guard for thee," might be put to the test as never before.

"Once again," he said, "we see the war clouds on the horizon. Once again we see the flashing of the flames of war. Once again not only men in uniform, but innocent women have been slain."

Canadians should think carefully before entrusting any party with the responsibility of government in the next five years.

"You have had five years of the Bennett Government," he said, "I wonder if any of you are as well of now as when it started."

Tory Split.

The Reconstruction Party arose in a quarrel between Prime Minister Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens. Railway Minister Manion had sat beside Mr. Stevens in the House of Commons and had stood up for him when he was in trouble with his party. Now Mr. Stevens was fighting Dr. Manion.

"Is a party founded on that sort of feeling going to be able to carry on government in times like these. Some of us have our own opinions about this quarrel. I am one of those who thinks a Tory is a Tory no matter how much he quarrels with others. People do not change that quickly."

Unemployment Insurance.

"Unemployment insurance has been and will continue to be one of the basic policies of the Liberal Party," said Mr. King, adding Mr. Bennett got his idea of unemployment insurance from the Liberal program.

Trade was at the basis of business and industrial recovery. It was only by reviving trade that the unemployed could be put back to work. But there would always be some unemployment due to changes in industry and new inventions. Unemployment insurance was necessary to take care of this situation.

Mr. Bennett's unemployment insurance scheme was of doubtful validity. Mr. Bennett had left it till the last session of Parliament and refused to test the validity of the scheme by referring it to the courts. It might be upset at the first test, as was the NRA in the United States.

35033 Oct 4/35
Toronto Globe

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D25035

KING OFFERS PLAN TO SELL SURPLUS LOW GRADE WHEAT

Charges Bennett Never Has Recognized the Seriousness of Unemployment

MANION ON BRINK

By ROBERT LIPSETT

Port Arthur, Oct. 4.—Two of the three western Ontario seats in parliament are certain to return Liberal members on October 14 and in the third, three parties are claiming victory, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was told when he arrived here last night. Kenora-Rainy River and Port Arthur are said to be in the Liberal column with majorities in the thousands. Fort William, represented since 1917 by Hon. Dr. Manion, is the fighting ground in which Liberals, Dr. Manion and the Reconstruction party are all looking for success.

That Dr. Manion is sensitive of the closeness of the fight is evidenced by the cancellation of his speaking engagements arranged by Conservative headquarters at Ottawa and his return here to-day to spend the balance of the campaign fighting for his own political life.

Offers Wheat Plan

Mr. King addressed a capacity audience of over 3,000 people in the armories last night and in discussing trade policies of the Liberal party promised an active and immediate program to market the many millions of bushels of low grade wheat now in storage in Canada.

"There is a prospect," he said, "that world conditions will this year bring about larger demand for contract grades of wheat, but why has the Bennett government no policy with regard to the huge quantities of low grade wheat now choking our storage facilities? One of the first efforts of a Liberal ministry will be to correct that omission. Look at China, there is a country that needs our low grade wheat, and when I speak of China, I speak of it as a part of the orient. There are other parts of the orient that needs this wheat and if we are prepared to take in exchange goods that Canadians need I believe the market can be established. I am not to-night going to again detail the setting up of the national wheat board. Time does not permit. But I am going to ask why the Bennett government delayed this step and any benefits it may confer upon the farmers of western Canada for five years. Why it was taken only when the election campaign was actively under way? I ask, too, why, when Australia and the Argentine were selling their wheat in the last five years, Canada did not dispose of the surplus which was being carried by the Dominion through the so-called central selling agency? If that surplus had been sold, or measurely reduced, how infinitely better would the position of Canadian farmers be to-day."

Mr. King charged that Mr. Bennett had never recognized the seriousness of the unemployment situation. Instead of massing the strength of Canada to combat, he had left it in the hands of a single minister who was not even a member of the House of Commons, Senator G. D. Robertson. The load had been so great that the senator succumbed, to use Mr. Bennett's own words: "A victim of the depression."

Mr. Bennett had then turned it over to Hon. Wesley Gordon, who was already administering the department of mines and the department of colonization and immigration. Instead of being a part-time job for one man it was a problem that demanded the best thought and co-operation of every agency in Canada concerned with social problems. There should be mobilization of these agencies as there was during the war. Churches, labor, the National Council of Women, employers, the Salvation Army and kindred organizations should have representatives on a national commission that would not lift the responsibility of meeting the situation from the shoulders of the government, but would contribute to the amelioration and solution of the problem," he outlined.

Unemployment, he held, would be reduced proportionately as trade was increased but it must be recognized that process would not meet the immediate demands and to do so the Liberal party would institute the commission which he had outlined and invited it among other things to suggest works that might be proceeded with that in years to come would be useful social assets. To date, the Bennett government had spent $160,000,000 on relief, had made loans of $81,000,000 much of which would never be repaid and had given guarantees of $60,000,000 which might not be redeemed by those to whom they were given, and in the whole obligation of more than $300,000,000 in the name of relief not a dollar had been spent on any plan of useful program.

In discussing social legislation Mr. King stated that the whole program put through by the Bennett government at the last session was of the most doubtful [illegible]

STUDIO TO FEATURE PUBLIC BROADCASTS

Built after the plan of the Radio City auditorium in New York, with seating accommodation for 400, what is believed to be Canada's first studio for radio broadcasts before an audience is nearing completion in the Grand Central Market, Yonge St. and Davenport Rd.

The studio is being built for Mr. Ken. Soble of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Service at a cost of $21,000, and will have a total floor space of 3,344 square feet, a broadcasting platform of 29 by 21 feet, and will include four or five dressing rooms at the rear of the platform. Plans have been made to construct a second studio in the same building, to seat 1,000 persons.

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the 70's. It has continued ever since, Mr. King said, until Ottawa to-day one of the most beautiful cities in the world and what has been done there can be done here in every other city in Canada.

Sees Rail Amalgamation

The Liberal leader asserted that Mr. Bennett in his about-face on the railway situation was preparing the public mind for an avalanche of propaganda in favor of amalgamation. He had deliberately freed the Conservative party from its 1931 pledge against amalgamation, while a subtle effort was being made in the name of national government to force the issue of turning national railways over to private management during the next parliament. He noted that Dr. Manion had declared himself against amalgamation but pointed out that he did not speak for the Conservative party and that only last year Dr. Manion had asked leave to introduce bills to make possible the amalgamation of the express and telegraph services of the two railways, a move which was then challenged as the thin end of the wedge of amalgamation of the systems. When protests were raised the bills were dropped. Neither public nor private monopoly of the services would be accepted by the Liberal party.

Third Party Futility

Mr. King again spent much of his time depicting the futility of sending third party candidates to Ottawa and the danger of voting for them if the people wanted a government strong enough to proceed with the measures required to restore trade and to promote health and happiness. "Those who are not with us are against us. Loyalty, unity and strength are imperative if conditions of to-day are to be successfully challenged and if those which will arise in the next five years are to be met. You will have a Liberal government in office but it may be so thwarted by all these groups and factions that its strength may not be what it must be to give effect to Liberal measures.

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NEW LOBLAW

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In discussing social legislation Mr. King stated that the whole program put through by the Bennett government at the last session was of the most doubtful status. The government had failed to seek an opinion from the supreme court as to the authority of the Dominion to invade what has long been recognized as provincial jurisdiction. He cited the eight-hour day and the unemployment insurance legislation. The Liberal party has been and will continue to support unemployment insurance and the eight-hour day and other social measures but instead of trying to jam it down the throats of the provinces and inviting as to its validity, the Liberal party would have consulted with the provinces and where constitutional amendment was required would have reached an agreement with them to secure it.

Wrote Off $250,000,000 Debts

Mr. King said that when he came into office in 1921 the ministry was faced with deficits, a slump in trade, unemployment, debt and possibly bankruptcy. The country was also being called to meet a huge war pensions bill. The problems were grappled with. Trade was restored. Unemployment was brought to a vanishing point. Revenues were increased until the government was not only living within its income but was able to write off $250,000,000 of the debt of Canada and then, as the first stage in application of its program of social legislation old age pensions were established. Had he continued in office unemployment insurance, health insurance and other phases of the program would have been made effective constitutionally.

The possibilities of useful relief work at reasonable wages was illustrated by recalling that the first step in the beautification of Ottawa was relief work instituted by the Mackenzie government in

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NEW LOBLAW

2 of/de 2

Barrie, October 5, 1935

Trip in West:

Conditions in West, as in East, reveal disastrous results Bennett policies;

West still has faith that with trade it will regain prosperity -

With that will return prosperity to East;

Liberalism will have majority in West;

Conservative party dead -

Graves Committee Room, Prince Albert;

Committee Rooms, Brandon;

Appointment conservative members -

deserting sinking ship;

see list.

3 Things Necessary:

1. Right policies;
2. Government with strong majority;
3. Co-operation with provinces.

Trade:

Recovery essential to reform;

Destruction of Trade by Bennett and Stevens -

read 2 statements re;

Trade (continued)

Reduction in Tariff;

no disregard of Canadian Interests -

Tory misrepresentation;

no destruction manufactures 1921-1930

Trade U.S.

Will succeed where Bennett has failed;

Trade Japan -

Bennett misrepresentation re;

Ottawa Agreements -

Hampered trade;

Revision 1932 -

danger of losing British market for agricultural products.

Agreements -

New attitude;

List of.

Unemployment -

Relief cannot go on forever -

recovery necessary;

Commission -

nature of -

outstanding men;

representative of labour, veterans, women, etc.

Unemployment - (continued)

work -

social nature;

- list of.

payment - difference in rate.

youth -

relief camps;

special attention to needs of youth.

Social Reform -

Laissez faire and intervention -

place in government;

methods.

Liberal Record -

see list.

Failure Bennett Reform Programme -

see list.

Price Spreads -

McKenzie resolution;

Liberal co-operation;

conditions revealed result of Bennett & Stevens Policies.

Social Insurance -

Unemployment insurance;

national old age pensions;

sickness and invalidity;

Summary:

Immediate Steps:

1. Unemployment Commission;

2. Trade Negotiations;

3. Co-operation with provinces re Social Reform.

D25040

Barrie, October 5, 1935

Trip in West:

Conditions in West, as in East, reveal disastrous results
Bennett policies;
West still has faith that with trade it will regain
prosperity -
With that will return prosperity to East;
Liberalism will have majority in West;
Conservative party dead -
Graves Committee Room, Prince Albert;
Committee Rooms, Brandon;
Appointment conservative members -
deserting sinking ship;
see list.

3 Things Necessary:

1. Right policies;
2. Government with strong majority;
3. Co-operation with provinces.

Trade:

Recovery essential to reform;
Destruction of Trade by Bennett and Stevens -
read 2 statements re;

Trade (continued)

Reduction in Tariff;

no disregard of Canadian Interests -

Tory misrepresentation;

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Trade U.S.

Will succeed where Bennett has failed;

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New attitude;

List of.

Unemployment -

Relief cannot go on forever -

recovery necessary;

Commission -

nature of -

outstanding men;

representative of labour, veterans, women, etc.

D25042

Unemployment - (continued)

work -

social nature;

- list of.

payment - difference in rate.

youth -

relief camps;

special attention to needs of youth.

Social Reform -

Laissez faire and intervention -

place in government;

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Liberal Record -

see list.

Failure Bennett Reform Programme -

see list.

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McKenzie resolution;

Liberal co-operation;

conditions revealed result of Bennett & Stevens Policies.

Social Insurance -

Unemployment insurance;

national old age pensions;

sickness and invalidity;

D 25043

Summary:

Immediate Steps:

1. Unemployment Commission;

2. Trade Negotiations;

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 35044

Name of Publication Toronto Globe.

Date October 7th 1935.

Subject More Trade, Liberal Plan For Dominion

Leader King Lays Down Six-Point Program

SPEAKS AT BARRIE

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Barrie, Oct. 5.

DEFINITE measures to cure the ills from which Canada suffers were proposed by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as he opened his election campaign tour of Old Ontario tonight before some four thousand Simcoe and Dufferin Liberals.

Details of Plan.

Mr. King announced that, if returned to office on Monday, Oct. 14, he will take the following steps without delay:

1. Summon a Dominion and Provincial conference for the adoption of uniform measures throughout Canada dealing with the serious financial problems of the country.



Mr. King.

2. Appoint a great nation-wide Commission to solve and supervise the grave problem of unemployment, to co-ordinate the efforts of national and Provincial agencies, to prevent racketeering and the squandering of huge sums of money.

3. Reduce the tariff, particularly on the necessaries of life and the implements of production; abolish arbitrary administration of customs duties, and get rid of hampering restrictions which have strangled trade.

Cut Sales Tax.

4. Remove or reduce the sales tax on many necessaries of life.

5. Extend the British preference and seek a lowering of the tariff barriers throughout the Empire.

6. Despatch trade missions to all the important countries of the world to cultivate their good-will and to restore the external commerce of Canada, which has languished under the "blasting" policy of the present Government.

Packed Meeting Place.

It was not a tub-thumping political speech calculated to evoke cheers, but a serious diagnosis of Canada's economic illness and a prescribing of definite remedies. The huge skating rink in which the meeting was held was completely filled by the splendid citizens of this district, who were among the most prosperous of Canada's people before the devastating blight of the last five years destroyed their markets.

Cheering broke out several times as Mr. King scored at the expense of Premier Bennett, the audience evidently relishing any reference to the head of the present Government. The Liberal Leader arrived here before noon, and spent the day quietly with his sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay, and her family.

Hon. Dr. L. J. Simpson, Ontario Minister of Education, was an admirable Chairman, and brief speeches were delivered by William Boak, Liberal candidate against Hon. Earl Rowe in Dufferin-Simcoe, and Duncan McCuaig, an Oro Scot, who is the Liberal standard-bearer in North Simcoe.

Dealing with his proposal for a conference of Dominion and Provincial Governments, Mr. King observed that under Mr. Bennett there has been a great lack of co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Administrations and declared his plan would be to bring about co-operation between all the Governments of Canada.

"We cannot solve our problems by any one man or any one Gvernment," he said, "and unless we get Federal policies that will be along right lines it is going to be impossible for the Provinces to solve their difficulties. The thought I want to leave with you is that we must have during the next five years close co-operation between the Dominion Government and the Governments of the several Provinces.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Globe.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

D25045

SS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Nam....

Date....

Subj....

Co-operation Possible.

"With Liberal Administrations in eight of the nine Provinces, what Government at Ottawa can best bring about that co-operation? The first thing I will do will be to invite all the Provincial Premiers to come to Ottawa to confer with the Dominion Government with regard to the difficult questions that confront our country."

Mr. King also announced that the proposed Dominion and Provincial conference would grapple with financial problems and the adjustment of debt, would plan for balanced budgets and the like. "We cannot keep going on into debt. Colossal debts are piling up. Leaders of the Provinces are intimate friends of mine. They helped to elect me Leader of the Liberal Party sixteen years ago. Every one has my confidence and I have his. That's going to mean much when we sit down to deal with the staggering burden of debt under which Canada is struggling.

"We must plan for reduction of principal and interest, and the only way to do that is by the Dominion and the Provinces joining hands and coming to some agreement about all the matters that relate to debt, interest rates and creditors. At present they are dealing with the problem in one way in the Maritime Provinces and in some other way in the West There is no uniformity. We shall seek uniformity throughout Canada."

With Liberal Governments ruling in the Provinces, Mr. Bennett's path would be thornier than ever should he, by any possible chance, be re-elected to govern Canada, said Mr. King. "And there is no other party but the Liberal Party that expects to secure sufficient seats to control the government. The most the other groups are expecting to do is to beat one another for the Opposition, and they all think they are going to beat Mr. Bennett." (Laughter.)

"Bribing" the Public.

Mr. King spoke of the great danger to public life of political leaders bribing the electors with their own money and then went on to deal with the urgent problem of unemployment. The army of workless men had grown from 100,000 five years ago to more than 500,000, and more than $300,000,000 had been spent during the depression period in loans and relief.

"I propose a co-ordinated, uniform method of dealing with the problem on a national scale, the appointment of a nation-wide Commission to supervise the entire business, to prevent overlapping and the squandering of millions, which come out of the people in taxes. Such a Commission would stop rackets and would see that the money is properly spent.

"The Liberals propose to continue useful public works and, in co-operation with Provinces and municipalities, to embark upon slum clearance and housing projects; we propose to develop our national parks, the approaches to those parks, to plant trees along the highways, to start reforestation projects, to stop soil-drifting, to eliminate dangerous railway crossings, to develop aviation and airways. And we propose to give men engaged on these projects real wages.

"Instead of letting one Minister handle the job and get money from Parliament and ship it off to the Provinces, we propose efficient administration by a Commission. And we will consult recognized national organizations such as the Red Cross, the Churches, the Salvation Army, the Trades and Labor Congress, the Manufacturers' Association and the National Council of Women.

Trade Prime Need.

"But what is needed above and beyond all other measures is revival of Canadian trade," exclaimed Mr. King, amid applause. "I was a bit surprised to hear the Chairman say some of you had been a little alarmed about Mr. Bennett. If you knew Mr. Bennett as well as I do, you would never be frightened of him. (Laughter and applause.) I have heard him explode a thousand times. But when he brings in a so-called reform program I do not look at the program. I look at what is behind it. I think of the legislation by which he placed the Bank of Canada and the Canadian National Railways beyond the control of the people. The reform program of Mr. Bennett is merely a smoke screen thrown up to hide lack of Government control of these enterprises.

"South Africa is going ahead by leaps and bounds, developing her mines and attracting capital. We have been frightening the life out of capital. And when we stop buying from other countries they stop buying from us. Ships cease coming to Canada with goods when confronted with insurmountable tariff walls. Is not every single community suffering from want of trade? Absence of trade and depression are the same thing. Get that into your minds. Everything that restricts trade aggravates depression. In Vancouver I saw vessels lying idle in the harbor which should have been carrying Canadian lumber to Japan. They have been tied up by Mr. Bennett's trade war with that country. Trade in Canada has been strangled from the moment Mr. Bennett came into office until the present time. (Applause.)

Now Retiring Men.

"Having cut down trade, Mr. Bennett now has a plan to cut down production and restrict work. He is going to retire 120,000 men over 60 years of age from the labor market the first year his legislation is in operation. (Laughter.) Is that the way to build up a nation? And Mr. Stevens, next to Mr. Bennett, has had more to do with raising the tariff than any other man. You cannot deny that Mr. Stevens for the last five years supported all Mr. Bennett's policies of high protection, private ownership of the Bank of Canada, strangling of trade, and the like. And if a man can turn his coat as fast as Mr. Stevens I would not want to trust him with my affairs. (Applause.)

"Protection does not help labor," continued Mr. King, "nor does it help the consumer. The tariff has increased the cost of cottons and woollens by 50 to 100 per cent. We propose to pull down this tariff structure which Mr. Bennett has put on the backs of the people. We will get rid of arbitrary customs administration and give commerce and industry a sense of stability. We will cut the tariff on implements of production. We believe we can reduce or remove the sales tax on many of the necessaries of life.

Should Cultivate Trade.

"The Liberal Party will seek wider markets, not by blasting, but by cultivating the good-will of other nations," he declared. "There are three particular customers that are worth paying attention to at the present time: Britain, the United States and Japan. Japan was our fourth best customer, buying from us four times as much as we bought from her, until Mr. Bennett's restrictions ruined the trade.

"If we come into power we shall not lose an hour in communicating with Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and telling him that we are prepared to adopt the course he suggested at the Ottawa Conference, and lower tariff barriers within the Empire. As to reciprocity with the United States, the Liberal Government will immediately take up the question of reciprocal trade with the United States, and will succeed where Mr. Bennett has failed.

"Moreover, if we are returned to power, the Liberal Government will tell Japan that we are ready to resume trading with her, and we can do this without a single industry in Canada being adversely affected. We will send trade missions to all the important countries of the world to see what can be done. We will leave nothing to chance, but will seek their good-will and restoration of our trade."

See Amalgamation Move.

In conclusion, Mr. King pointed out that Mr. Bennett was not repeating in this election his famous Winnipeg slogan of "Amalgamation never; competition ever," with respect to the railways. "He is now flirting with amalgamation and has released the Conservative Party from 'Amalgamation never.' The Liberal policy is to maintain the integrity of the Canadian Nationals Railways as a publicly owned, publicly controlled enterprise." (Loud applause.)

He had also been asked to say a word about the war veterans. The veterans had always been the first concern of the Liberals. "Did the Liberal Party when in office give a fair and square deal to veterans? (Cries of "Yes, yes," from several in the audience.) We will do that again in even greater measure," he promised.

D 25046

Windsor, Ont., October 7, 1935

Third Parties:

Issue of Campaign -

Who will form government for next 5 years?

No. of parties feature of present campaign -

well represented in Essex ridings;

come into being in hard times and under Tory rule;-

disappear when Liberals in;

No sense of national responsibility -

seek to hold balance of power;

teeter-totter;

What claim of superiority over Liberal party?

Liberal record;

Unity of Liberal party -

coast to coast;

women and youth as well as men -

20th century;

National Federation of Liberal Women -

Mrs. Kennedy;

co-operation of provinces

Promises vs. performance and policies -

campaign an orgy of promises -

form of bribery;

what guarantee of fulfillment?

Bennett 1930;

will have many more from Bennett & Stevens in last week.

D25047

Need for clear majority -

uncertainty will render recovery impossible;

cannot reconstruct on quicksand;

Tory Senate;

stability in government more necessary than ever.

C. C. F. -

C.C.F. = Socialism;

regimentation

state labour.

Programme aims at complete revolution of society -

will take 25 or 50 years;

nothing to offer for next 5 years.

No hope of forming government -

Mr. Woodsworth's own hope - form opposition.

Stevens -

A Tory -

25 years H. of C.;

4 years Minister of Trade & Commerce;

supporters will coalesce after campaign.

Bennett & Stevens policies -

cut Canada's trade in half;

created conditions of sweating, long hours,

which he now seeks to reform;

An Opportunist -

seeking escape from results of his own policies;
promising anything and everything.

Stevens (continued):

gone back on principles of life time;

can he be trusted?

no party behind him -

who are his lieutenants?

who would carry on?

Trade:

Essential to recovery -

depression - lack of trade;

reductions -

in interests of Canada, not other countries;

will not injure legitimate Canadian industries -

will handle tariffs in sensible way -

Stability;

investigation - Tariff Board; - bilateral trade

Agreements with Other Countries -

Liberal Policies in Interests of all -

one part cannot prosper while others suffer -

East dependent upon prosperity in West;

Manufacturers cannot prosper while basic industries languish;

Manufacturers -

no complaints at g.e. 1930 from them;

under Liberal rule, Canada had greatest per capita

export of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods

in the world.

Windsor knows whether it enjoyed greater prosperity 1921-30 or 1930-35.

Railways:-

Trade and traffic only solution;

Amalgamation;

Liberal government gave Labour place on C.N.R. board.

Unemployment:

Growth since Bennett and Stevens took office -

100,000 in 1930; 500,000 today;

Relief figures. h.B.

Commission -

co-ordinate relief -

end confusion, disorder, waste of present systems;

order out of chaos in relief;

one national policy.

provide work -

payment;

youth -

terrible plight in recent years;

place of youth in Liberal party;

will have special regard for conditions and problems of youth.

Labour & Social Reform:

Liberalism not party of laissez-faire (do nothing) -

Liberal record;

-Stevens opposition to combines act.

Programme for future -

Social insurance (old age, health, accident, etc.)

As fast as finances of country permit;

recovery essential to reform.

My lifetime interest -

Not on eve of election;

Democratization of Labour -

4 parties to industry;

Credit & Banking:

Freer flow of credit -

through policies of central bank;

Bank of Canada -

private corporation -

Stevens supported; now for nationalization;

handed over gold -

money issued by private bank today.

will restore this power to Parliament. + have amended 4 6th.

Money Power -

Struggle re.

D 25051

Brotherhood and Neighborhood:

Good relations between all parts and classes of Canada -

co-operation.

Good relations with all countries -

Empire; Japan; U.S.
- world Series (?)

Trade -

Dependent on good relations;

Commuters -

15,000 persons in Windsor lost jobs in U.S. in recent years as result of stringent regulations U.S. Immigration;

greatest single disaster to this community.

problem dealt with by Liberal government -

Legation at Washington;

Friendly relations;
met with large measure of success.

Bennett regime -

blasting;

nationalistic policies, hostile attitude;

no coincidence full drastic action taken re commuters during Bennett term.

Present Material Interests -

does not always work;

golden rule, good-will a practicable doctrine.

rad

D25052

Windsor, Ont., October 7, 1935

Third Parties:

Issue of Campaign -

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No. of parties feature of present campaign -

well represented in Essex ridings;

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Unity of Liberal party -

coast to coast;

women and youth as well as men -

20th century;

National Federation of Liberal Women -

Mrs. Kennedy;

co-operation of provinces

Promises vs. performance and policies -

campaign an orgy of promises -

form of bribery;

what guarantee of fulfillment?

Bennett 1930;

will have many more from Bennett & Stevens in last week.

D 25053

Need for clear majority -

uncertainty will render recovery impossible;

cannot reconstruct on quicksand;

Tory Senate;

stability in government more necessary than ever.

C. C. F. -

C.C.F. = Socialism;

regimentation

state labour.

Programme aims at complete revolution of society -

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seeking escape from results of his own policies;
promising anything and everything.

Stevens (continued):

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who would carry on?

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will not injure legitimate Canadian industries -

will handle tariffs in sensible way -

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investigation - Tariff Board;

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Bank of Canada -

private corporation -

Stevens supported; now for nationalization;

handed over gold -

money issued by private bank today.

will restore this power to Parliament.

Money Power -

Struggle re.

D25057

Brotherhood and Neighborhood:

Good relations between all parts and classes of Canada -

co-operation.

Good relations with all countries -

Empire; Japan; U.S.

Trade -

Dependent on good relations;

Commuters -

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Present Material Interests -

does not always work;

golden rule, good-will a practicable doctrine.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication Toronto Globe.

Date October 8th 1935.

Subject

LIBERAL PARTY CANADA'S HOPE, KING ASSERTS

Liberal Leader Cheered by 6,000 at Windsor

ASKS FOR MAJORITY

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Windsor, Oct. 7.

IT WAS an exciting evening on the Detroit River. On the American side they were wildly celebrating the dramatic victory of the Tigers. On the Canadian side they were acclaiming Right Hon. Mackenzie King as the next Prime Minister of Canada.

Greeted With Cheers.

Six thousand electors of Essex County greeted the Liberal Leader at the Arena in a demonstration that lasted for several minutes. A gale of cheers swept through the building as the former Prime Minister marched up the centre aisle preceded by pipers playing a Highland march.

Mr. King was tendered an ovation on rising to speak, the audience cheering enthusiastically. He opened with a reference to the privations and hardships endured by the people of Canada during the last five years.

"Thousands of unemployed walk our streets," he said, "and our farmers suffer from lack of markets and the collapse of prices." He also alluded to the disturbed state of international affairs, and urged the people of the Windsor district to regard this not as a partisan gathering, but as a meeting called to consider the grave problems that confront Canada at this time.

"Do you want another five years of the Bennett Government?" asked Mr. King. The audience thundered "No." "Well, that ends Mr. Bennett," observed the Liberal Leader. "I have asked the same question all over Canada, and always the answer has been the same. You have had five long and bitter years under the Bennett Government, and if you make a mistake, next year your experience will be more bitter still.

"I am convinced the Liberal Party is in the best position to serve Canada. "The other groups which are seeking your support were born of the depression, they have no prospect of being able to form a Government. Liberal policies are broad enough and generous enough to everybody opposed to Toryism.

"We have in this election more parties and groups than ever in Canada's history, and they have come into existence because of dissatisfaction with the Bennett Government."

Mr. King mentioned the C.C.F. and a handful in the gallery applauded, but they were quickly drowned out by a counter-demonstration of cheers in which thousands joined. A Voice—What about Hepburn? Mr. King—He's all right. (Cheers.)

He spoke of the need for election of a Government with a majority strong enough to get its way with a Canadian Senate which is overwhelmingly Conservative.

"What you need is a Government that is supported strongly enough by its following to put through Parliament measures essential to restore normal conditions in Canada," he said. "During the past five years the Conservative Party has steadily increased its majority in the second Chamber until two-thirds of the members are Conservatives. We need men to fight for measures in the Senate as you do in the Commons.

Must Get Majority.

"There can be no hope of enacting the recovery measures Canada needs unless we get a sufficient majority in the House to demonstrate to a hostile Senate that the people are in earnest about the need for a change."

"The Liberal Party is in a position that no other party is in," he continued, "because we can count upon the co-operation, support and good-will of eight of the nine Provincial Governments."

He announced that the Liberals would create a national Commission to grapple with the unemployment problem, which he regarded as one of the most urgent problems confronting the country. He said there were more than a million Canadians on the dole at the present time, according to official statistics.

Born of Quarrels.

He delighted the vast audience with a story of how the Reconstruction Party came into existence. It was born of a quarrel between Premier Bennett and Mr. Stevens, and had neither name nor policy, he said. He suspected "Mr. Stevens got the name from a book called 'Industry and Humanity,' which I wrote eighteen years ago." The policy of the Reconstruction Party was a combination of the policies of other parties, and Mr. Stevens has not even stuck to his original policy.

He strongly objected to the lavish promises of Mr. Stevens "which he has no chance of fulfilling."

He denounced one-men parties and dictatorships, and deplored the manner in which the Social Credit Party had won election in Alberta by promises of $25 monthly dividends.

"Who is the Social Credit Leader in the Federal campaign? What is their policy on railways, or the tariff, or foreign affairs?"

He whacked the promoters of national government and wanted to know who was to head a national government and what would be their policies.

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Duplicate 21/8/35
Mail Empire 25059

King to Protect Motor Industry

Liberal Tariff Policy Not to Hurt It, Promise of Party Leader.

SPEAKS AT WINDSOR

Takes on C.C.F. Hecklers—Claims Door Slammed in Stevens' Face.

By S. LEONARD TILLEY.
Mail and Empire Staff Writer.

Windsor, Oct. 7.—The motor industry of Canada will not be hurt by the application of the Liberal tariff policy, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King promised here to-night, speaking before more than 5,000 persons in the Windsor arena. Lower tariffs would mean more trade and increased purchasing power for prospective buyers of automobiles, he said.

"The Liberal party has no intention of letting down the tariff walls and letting the invaders come in," Mr. King promised. "But we intend to make changes that will help the consumers of Canada above all others."

Receives Ovation.

Turning southward in his Ontario campaign, Mr. King came to Windsor to speak at the mass rally held in the interests of N. A. McLarty, K.C., Murray Clark, and Paul Martin, candidates respectively for Essex West, Essex South and Essex East.

Enthusiasm ran through the large arena as Mr. King entered and made his way to the platform in step with the bagpipes of a Scottish guard of honor which preceded him. Five thousand cheering admirers rose to their feet in a solid block to give the Liberal leader a welcome such as no other part of Ontario has yet equalled. Mr. King, obviously touched by such a demonstration of loyalty, stood on the platform with a smile on his face, his hands nervously clutching at his large despatch case as cheer after cheer from the standing audience continued to ring through the building.

But scattered through the audience were several groups of C.C.F. supporters who later were to shout so many interruptions from all parts of the arena that time and again Mr. King could not make himself heard.

The trouble began when the Liberal leader started to attack the third and fourth parties in the political field. "To-day there is a C.C.F. party," he began, while a burst of applause from the hecklers drowned his words. Loud boos from the Liberal ranks added to the tumult, but Mr. King, inspired by his earlier reception, took on new life.

"Some of you interrupters had better keep quiet or you will be marked for the rest of your life," he warned.

The C.C.F. party was nothing more than a party of promises, he charged, and was made up of members having no unity of thought or action.

Stand Uncertain.

"Nobody knew during the last session of Parliament just where the C.C.F. members stood in respect to any question that was brought up for discussion," he declared. "And more than that, they did not know themselves. Last session the C.C.F. members voted eight times with the Liberals, three times with the Conservatives, four times against both, and four times against themselves."

Boos from the C.C.F. section rang through the rink until Mr. King picked out one of the interrupters and told him he would like to ask him a certain question.

"I won't answer you," the man shouted in reply.

A wild scene of disorder followed with stamping, booing and cheering for several seconds.

"This is all very helpful," Mr. King remarked, "because you see now the kind of party that man stands for. Your lives and the lives of your families for the next five years are now at stake. You must think twice before you trust a party whose members are speaking and acting like these people to-night."

The Liberal leader, rising to the enthusiasm of the crowd, then looked around for further opponents.

"I suppose there are some Reconstructionists here to-night," he asked, and waited patiently while one man commenced to applaud.

"There's one," Mr. King shouted, "and we'll deal with you right now."

The Liberal leader then launched a lengthy attack against Hon. H. H. Stevens and charged that the former minister of trade and commerce had left the Conservative party only after it had slammed the door in his face. Mr. King suggested that the new Reconstruction party had coined its name from a phrase he used in his "book," written 18 years ago.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 25060

Name of Publication Toronto Mail and Empire.

Date October 8th 1935.

Subject

King to Protect Motor Industry

Liberal Tariff Policy Not to Hurt It, Promise of Party Leader.

SPEAKS AT WINDSOR

Takes on C.C.F. Hecklers—Claims Door Slammed in Stevens' Face.

By S. LEONARD TILLEY,
Mail and Empire Staff Writer.

Windsor, Oct. 7.—The motor industry of Canada will not be hurt by the application of the Liberal tariff policy, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King promised here to-night, speaking before more than 5,000 persons in the Windsor arena. Lower tariffs would mean more trade and increased purchasing power for prospective buyers of automobiles, he said.

"The Liberal party has no intention of letting down the tariff walls and letting the invaders come in," Mr. King promised. "But we intend to make changes that will help the consumers of Canada above all others."

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25061 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Toronto Globe

Date October 8th - 1935

Subject Mr King at Windsor Ont. October 7th - 1935

LIBERAL PARTY CANADA'S HOPE, KING ASSERTS

Liberal Leader Cheered by 6,000 at Windsor

ASKS FOR MAJORITY

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Windsor, Oct. 7.

IT WAS an exciting evening on the Detroit River. On the American side they were wildly celebrating the dramatic victory of the Tigers. On the Canadian side they were acclaiming Right Hon. Mackenzie King as the next Prime Minister of Canada.

Greeted With Cheers.

Six thousand electors of Essex County greeted the Liberal Leader at the Arena in a demonstration that lasted for several minutes. A gale of cheers swept through the building as the former Prime Minister marched up the centre aisle preceded by pipers playing a Highland march.

Mr. King was tendered an ovation on rising to speak, the audience cheering enthusiastically. He opened with a reference to the privations and hardships endured by the people of Canada during the last five years.

"Thousands of unemployed walk our streets," he said, "and our farmers suffer from lack of markets and the collapse of prices." He also alluded to the disturbed state of international affairs, and urged the people of the Windsor district to regard this not as a partisan gathering, but as a meeting called to consider the grave problems that confront Canada at this time.

"Do you want another five years of the Bennett Government?" asked Mr. King. The audience thundered "No." "Well, that ends Mr. Bennett," observed the Liberal Leader. "I have asked the same question all over Canada, and always the answer has been the same. You have had five long and bitter years under the Bennett Government, and if you make a mistake, next year your experience will be more bitter still.

"I am convinced the Liberal Party is in the best position to serve Canada.

"The other groups which are seeking your support were born of the depression, they have no prospect of being able to form a Government. Liberal policies are broad enough and generous enough to everybody opposed to Toryism.

"We have in this election more parties and groups than ever in Canada's history, and they have come into existence because of dissatisfaction with the Bennett Government."

Mr. King mentioned the C.C.F. and a handful in the gallery applauded, but they were quickly drowned out by a counter-demonstration of cheers in which thousands joined. A Voice—What about Hepburn? Mr. King—He's all right. (Cheers.)

He spoke of the need for election of a Government with a majority strong enough to get its way with a Canadian Senate which is overwhelmingly Conservative.

"What you need is a Government that is supported strongly enough by its following to put through Parliament measures essential to restore normal conditions in Canada," he said. "During the past five years the Conservative Party has steadily increased its majority in the second Chamber until two-thirds of the members are Conservatives. We need men to fight for measures in the Senate as you do in the Commons.

Must Get Majority.

"There can be no hope of enacting the recovery measures Canada needs unless we get a sufficient majority in the House to demonstrate to a hostile Senate that the people are in earnest about the need for a change."

"The Liberal Party is in a position that no other party is in," he continued, "because we can count upon the co-operation, support and good-will of eight of the nine Provincial Governments."

He announced that the Liberals would create a national Commission to grapple with the unemployment problem, which he regarded as one of the most urgent problems confronting the country. He said there were more than a million Canadians on the dole at the present time, according to official statistics.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D25062

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

Born of Quarrels.

He delighted the vast audience with a story of how the Reconstruction Party came into existence. It was born of a quarrel between Premier Bennett and Mr. Stevens, and had neither name nor policy, he said. He suspected "Mr. Stevens got the name from a book called 'Industry and Humanity,' which I wrote eighteen years ago." The policy of the Reconstruction Party was a combination of the policies of other parties, and Mr. Stevens has not even stuck to his original policy.

He strongly objected to the lavish promises of Mr. Stevens "which he has no chance of fulfilling."

He denounced one-men parties and dictatorships, and deplored the manner in which the Social Credit Party had won election in Alberta by promises of $25 monthly dividends.

"Who is the Social Credit Leader in the Federal campaign? What is their policy on railways, or the tariff, or foreign affairs?"

He whacked the promoters of national government and wanted to know who was to head a national government and what would be their policies.

D 25063
Confidential
The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication Toronto Star.

Date October 8th 1935.

Subject

N'T WANT BENNETT IN FOR 5 MORE YEARS AUDIENCE TELLS KING

Liberal Leader's Rousing Speech Puts C.C.F., Stevens' Hecklers to Cover

HELP UNEMPLOYED

Figures Show Relief Cases Have Practically Doubled Since 1934

By ROBERT LIPSETT

Windsor, Oct. 8.—An audience of 9,000 cheering, applauding people last night put the seal of approval upon Liberal policies and Liberal leadership when Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King began the last week of his campaign to bring back Liberal government at Ottawa.

It was the most spirited meeting Mr. King has addressed throughout his entire campaign. He rose to the occasion with a fighting speech, good humoredly putting between two and three hundred C.C.F. hecklers to route, and swept his audience into high enthusiasm as he expounded the folly of third parties, tore Bennett performances to shreds and placed beside them the practical plans of the Liberal party to restore trade, deal with unemployment and secure constitutional changes which will enable the federal and other governments to proceed with social and economic reforms.

His audience was just three times as large as that which greeted Mr. Stevens in the same arena and political observers in the Border City claimed that Mr. King's visit made certain the return of Liberal members from the three Essex seats and from the adjoining riding of Kent. Reports given Mr. King here assured him that London, the two Elgins and Lambton will all send members to support him in the next government.

Revels in Heckling

It was the first meeting of the campaign in which Mr. King has been subjected to any considerable heckling and he appeared to revel in it, keeping his replies incisive and his good humor until he tired out his interrupters, and was permitted to continue with only cheers and handclapping to spur him on.

He was played to the platform by pipers, while the vocal welcome reached the proportions of pandemonium. Again when he rose to speak he was accorded musical honors that were drowned in roars of cheering and at the conclusion of his address more than a thousand of those present crowded to the platform to shake his hand and to assure him of support. It was, veteran residents asserted, the greatest political demonstration in the history of the city.

Mr. King said the sense of responsibility which he felt as leader of a great political party when he spoke at London two months ago had greatly increased in the interval. Since then he had visited the maritime provinces and witnessed the hardship and privation and suffering which the people have undergone during the last five years.

At Quebec 20,000 people had stood for three hours in a drizzling rain hoping for a message of hope for the future. In the prairie provinces he had talked to thousands who year after year had seen their crops destroyed by rust, drought or grasshoppers, had faced famine and desolation with great courage. And on the Pacific coast, as in many other parts of Canada, he had found thousands of young men and women who had never had an opportunity to establish themselves in life.

Impressed by Problem

Coming to Windsor, he was further impressed with the responsibility of forming a government. The proximity of Windsor to the United States brought home international problems, threatening to assume a vaster scale than ever known.

"I want this great assemblage," Mr. King said, "to be considered as a great meeting of Canadians irrespective of party affiliations, considering the decision they must make in their own interests next Monday. There are, appealing to you for support in various parts of Canada, four, five, six and even seven parties. I would not stand here and ask your support for the party I lead if I did not honestly believe, if I were not certain, that the Liberal party can do more than any party to raise Canada from the depression.

"The choice you make next Monday will profoundly affect the lives of every one of you during the next five years and in large measure will leave its impress on your remaining years.

S CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D 23064

Name

Date.

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"Do you wish another five years of the Bennett government?"

"No!" boomed in reply and Mr. King recalled having asked the same question across Canada and had received the same reply. Apparently no one wanted Mr. Bennett.

When Mr. King mentioned the C.C.F., cheers and boos broke out. Conceding that every party had a right to exist, Mr. King said Mr. Woodsworth was outdoing both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens.

"What about Hepburn?" asked a heckler. "That," rejoined Mr. King, "is always the answer a man makes when he cannot defend his own position."

Hits at C.C.F.

Interruptions continued for several seconds and Mr. King continued: "This is all very helpful to you electors, for you see the kind of party you would have in office if you returned the C.C.F.

"What are the policies of the C.C.F.?" asked Mr. King. I venture to say that there is not one man here who is supporting that party who can tell me what its policies are. But I do not blame those who are restless and who are disposed to interrupt. If I had endured what many of you have endured and are enduring, I don't think I could sit and listen to anyone without becoming restless."

What Canada most urgently requires is a government sufficiently strong to put requisite legislation through both Houses of parliament, including a Senate that is two-thirds Conservative in membership.

Reconstruction and C.C.F. parties were fighting not to form a government but to see who will lead the opposition.

Mention of the Reconstruction party brought a single handclap. It had been born, Mr. King said, out of a row between Mr. Stevens and Mr. Bennett, a flimsy background for useful service. Mr. Stevens, more than any other man other than Mr. Bennett, had been responsible for prohibitive tariffs in Canada.

"No!" countered a heckler.

"Yes!" said Mr. King, "because he was minister of trade and commerce and was directly concerned, as such, with these matters. But Mr. Stevens remained a Conservative supporting these policies to the very end of the last session of parliament. He himself has written that he was prepared to attend the last Conservative caucus on the last day of the session but that by order of Mr. Bennett he was shut out of caucus.

Would Get Even

"Mr. Stevens said 'I'll get even with him, even if it destroys the old party, even if it destroys my colleagues and associates of the last 24 years. It took him a little while to get his thoughts together. He announced his intention but the party didn't have a name. I strongly suspect that after he read the dictionary, he read my book on industry and humanity and finding the section on social and economic reconstruction, he said 'that's the name.' Then like Mr. Bennett and Mr. Woodsworth he proceeded to create a one-man policy for a party, along the lines now so popular in many parts of Europe. Dictatorship! If I had my way that would be the only issue in this campaign, for when liberty is gone everything is gone. We want none of those systems under men, if they don't obey the leader, are shot down. People of Canada, who love liberty and freedom and want to retain it should vote out of existence third or other parties that are built on foundations at variance with the basic principles of responsible government.

Mr. King referred briefly to proposals in favor of national government in Canada to the advent of the Social Credit party in federal politics. The first was designed to do things that its sponsors dare not reveal to the public before an election and the other could render no useful service in the federal arena.

When a lone and persistent heckler continued irrelevant interjections, Mr. King observed: "I have not been so short a time in public life that I do not know what a man will do for a little competence of one kind or any other at a political meeting, and as the Liberal leader went on to pay his respects to the late Hon. W. W. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy for the great part they played in advancing Liberalism and in unselfish service to the state, the heckler again came to life.

Heckler Is Quieted

"Throw him out!" a chorus demanded. "No. Don't throw him out," Mr. King advised. "Don't take him out. He'll be all right." And that was the last heckling from that quarter.

Speaking of the "I will do this" or "I will do that" speeches of Mr. Bennett, the Liberal leader once again observed that no one man and no one government can solve the numerous and complicated problems that to-day require solution. Mr. Bennett had proved the impossibility during the last five years yet he persisted in continuing along the same lines. The co-operation of eight, if not of all nine provincial governments is immediately available to a Liberal ministry at Ottawa to work out the constitutional problems that must be settled amicably before real progress can be made with social and economic reforms that are demanded.

D25065

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication.....

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Plans of the Liberal party to meet the unemployment situation were repeatedly and wildly cheered and applauded as Mr. King explained an orderly and systematic program of public works to go hand in hand with long term improvement to be brought about by stimulation and trade.

At Niagara Falls last week Mr. Bennett had said "we have ended unemployment as it was in 1930." Mr. King pointed out that in 1930 Mr. Bennett had expressed horror that there were slightly more than 100,000 unemployed in Canada. Today there were over 500,000, and to these should be added the many thousands who were not ordinarily employed but who were kept off relief works by special government expenditures.

At the end of August it was admitted by the Dominion commissioner of unemployment relief that there were 1,103,690 people in Canada receiving full time, partial and part time relief. The official statement read:

Unemployment Relief

Total number affords direct relief-x.
This number includes dependants and those receiving partial and part-time relief.

Month	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	.....	1,363,742	1,292,075	1,200,296
February	.....	1,462,274	1,347,220	1,286,013
March	.....	1,494,966	1,358,299	1,322,668
April	.....	1,517,531	1,237,449	1,306,287
May	596,945	1,335,896	1,209,465	1,264,493
June	623,520	1,135,711	1,041,125	1,263,780
July	696,757	1,039,207	984,789	†1,197,576
August	732,300	969,827	977,597	†1,103,690
September	794,770	969,123	930,170	.....
October	871,251	1,083,511	1,051,085	.....
November	1,113,849	1,128,795	1,063,506	.....
December	1,242,516	1,230,110	1,138,036	.....

x—Figures obtained from Dominion commissioner of unemployment relief, October, 1935, and from report, Relief Act, 1934.
†—Preliminary figures.

The Liberal party proposed a national commission, Mr. King explained to co-operate with and assist the government in formulating relief policies and in advising as to works and measures which should be effected. Labor and employers, social workers and great bodies like the National Council of Women, every interest and factor that could bring aid to the counsels, would be represented, not to relieve the government of its responsibilities, but to help it to better surmount the problems and difficulties that were faced.

Wouldn't Dismiss Employees

He revealed that very early in the depression that the late Sir Henry Thornton came to him and explained that in the face of receding traffic the services of some employees could be dispensed with, but it was hardly fair to the men to throw them as charges upon the community after long years of service. He thought it was better, if necessary to spread the labor as broadly as possible, and if no other course was open to restrict hours to keep men employed. "I said to Sir Henry," said Mr. King, "I'll stand squarely behind you and you may so tell your directors. For it is Liberal policy that human beings do not exist for the good of a corporation. There is not a corporation in existence that should not be subject to the greatest good of the greatest number of the citizens."

In the matter of trade recovery, which must be the basis of any broad and genuine national recovery and of employment to care for the jobless in a large and permanent way, Mr. King said it must first be sought for the basic industries of agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing. With those rehabilitated it would not be long until all Canada felt the favorable reaction. The home market, he declared, is a much misunderstood term. It is not a selling place, but is the purchasing power the people have in their pockets to buy the things that are for sale. Whether that purchasing power comes from sales outside Canada or from trade within is not the question.

So long as trade is strangled with prohibitive tariffs they will not have purchasing power from either source and you will have stagnation and unempl-

government which he headed proposed cuts in tariffs on automobiles a huge delegation from Windsor visited Ottawa and promised that the new rates would ruin the motor industry in Canada. Yet in the years that followed more cars were sold and the industry employed more men and enjoyed greater prosperity than it had ever known. His party had never done anything destructive to Canadian industry, but it had so governed that proper regard was had for the interests of the public and that would continue to be the policy.

Cheering greeted his statement that he believed a Liberal government would be able to conclude a reciprocity agreement with the United States within a few months and more cheers swept the great arena when he took up the challenge of Mr. Bennett that Mr. King's was a policy of laissez faire —of leaving things as they are. In contradiction he reviewed his own personal record in the labor department, including the Combines Act, the Industrial Disputes Act, the Old Age Pensions Act and many other statutes of national, social and economic importance.

He closed his address with reference to the manner in which control of currency and credit and of Canada's gold reserves had been turned over to private interests in the privately owned banks of Canada and pledged the Liberal party to regain for the people of Canada control over this most important factor in the life of the nation.

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
41	154	Chronological Files	Sept.-Dec. 1934	D 23865 - D 24123	
41	155	Chronological Files	Jan.-July 1935	D 24124 - D 24479	
42	156	Chronological Files	Aug. 1935	D 24480 - D 24636	
42	157	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24637 - D 24738	
42	158	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24739 - D 24862	
43	159	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24863 - D 24943	
43	160	Chronological Files (Error in numbering, 161-169 skipped)	Oct. 1935	D 24944 - D 25065	
43	170	Chronological Files	Oct. 1935	D 25066 - D 25172	
43	171	Chronological Files	Jan.-Mar. 1936	D 25173 - D 25298	
44	172	Chronological Files	Apr.-June 1936	D 25299 - D 25655	
44	173	Chronological Files	July-Sept. 1936	D 25656 - D 25729	

D25066

Toronto, October 8, 1935

National Unity:

Appreciation of message from Premiers;

Problems cannot be solved by one government;

Canada made up of diverse elements -

Laurier's dictum re difficulty of governing;

East, West;

Race, Religion;

Unity great need of Canada today -

discord, dissension must give way to conciliation and

co-operation;

Social Reform, Solution problems Finance, Debt, etc. depend upon

co-operation between provinces;

Only Liberal party assured of co-operation necessary this end.

Third Parties:

Issue of campaign - who will form government next 5 years?

Multiplicity of parties;

No sense of national responsibility;

No background or tradition;

Need for clear majority -

Senate.

D 25067

C. C. F.:

Socialism - Regimentation;

Revolution -

Will take many years.

No hope of forming government.

Stevens:

A Tory;

Bennett & Stevens Policies -

destroyed trade;

created sweating conditions;

An Opportunist -

gone back on principles of life-time.

One man party.

Promises:

Campaign - orgy of promises;

bribery - see Borden re;

What guarantee will be carried out?

Bennett 1930.

New menace in public life;

Party has no determination in proposals -

compare Liberal position;

D25068

Dictatorship:

Promises, one-man leadership = dictatorship;

Liberties purchased at heavy price -

struggles100 years ago;

Mackenzie -

tradition of family in public service;

When political liberty goes, all goes -

Liberty only sound basis for reform;

Liberalism = maintaining liberties already won;

= enlarging liberty in other spheres -

goal today - social security and well-being.

Trade:

Trade essential to recovery;

Tories have destroyed trade -

Bennett mis-statements re holding our own;

Ottawa Agreements -

will revise to increase, not hamper trade;

Baldwin re.

Japan:-

Bennett misrepresentation;

Will not injure legitimate business;

Agreements -

Readiness trade with other countries;

Reference to list of agreements;

Trade missions.

D25069

Unemployment:

relief increasing;

Commission to co-ordinate -

order instead of chaos in relief;
work ? value to State as social asset;

Payment for work.

Labour & Social Reform:

Liberalism not party of laissez-faire (do nothing) -

Liberal record;

-Stevens opposition to combines act.

Failure Bennett Programme

Programme for future -

Social insurance (old age, health, accident, etc.)

As fast as finances of country permit;

Recovery essential to reform.

Question of jurisdiction -

co-operation of provinces;

amendment B.N.A. Act.

My lifetime interest -

Not on eve of election;

Democratization of Labour -

4 parties to industry.

End.

D 25070

Toronto, October 8, 1935

National Unity:

Appreciation of message from Premiers;

Problems cannot be solved by one government;

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Laurier's dictum re difficulty of governing;

East, West;

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D25071

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D 25072

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Japan:-

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Reference to list of agreements;

Trade missions.

D25073

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Commission to co-ordinate -

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Payment for work.

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co-operation of provinces;

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My lifetime interest -

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Democratization of Labour -

4 parties to industry.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25074
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Mail and Empire.

Date October 9th 1935.

Subject

18,000 Pack Gardens To Hear Liberal Chief Climax Long Campaign

Liberal Premiers of Eight Provinces by Radio Add Voices to That of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King—Opposition Leader Pledges Party to Remove Trade Barriers and Promote Export Business.

Before an audience of 18,000 people, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King set up the Liberal banner in Toronto last night, aided by eight provincial premiers whose voices were caught up in a radio broadcast that embraced the whole of Canada from Halifax to Vancouver.

Maple Leaf Gardens was the scene of the rally, one of the largest ever held in the city, and the vast arena was jammed to capacity. Long before the opening ceremonies were scheduled to start, every seat was taken and ushers and police were hard pressed to keep late-comers from crashing the gate. One official later said that at least 2,000 more would have been present had there been accommodation.

Gets Prolonged Ovation.

The Liberal leader's entrance into the Gardens, preceded by a bagpipe unit, was the signal for a prolonged ovation which continued even after he had taken his seat on the platform. There was no heckling. It was a good-natured, well-intentioned crowd, and not even the unduly long speeches of some of the speakers disturbed the harmony of the evening. The only interruptions came when speakers failed to stand close enough to microphones, their voices failing to reach the upper tiers.

Mr. King, veteran of many campaigns and accustomed to speaking before large gatherings, displayed signs of nervousness as he sat on the platform for 90 minutes while the preliminaries were under way. He smiled frequently, but the fingers of his right hand beat a tattoo on the arm of his chair and he appeared lost in deep thought on several occasions.

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When the voices of the eight Liberal premiers followed one another in the gigantic broadcast, Mr. King leaned forward intently, following the speeches closely. The hook-up fell somewhat flat, the audience finding it hard to follow the addresses. The broadcast was a success from a mechanical standpoint, each speaker coming on the air at the specified time and speaking for exactly four minutes. The first provincial premier to go on the air was Premier Pattullo of British Columbia. The last was Premier Hepburn.

"We want King," chanted sections of the huge assemblage, when the chairman, Hon. Vincent Massey, announced there would be a song by one of the artists to fill in the time before the broadcast was scheduled to begin. Mr. King smiled happily as he devoted the next few minutes to glancing through a portfolio of papers.

Introduction Drowned.

When the last provincial premier had finished, Mr. Massey wasted no time in bringing on the chief speaker. His introduction was drowned in a deafening roar.

The Liberal leader waited with a smile until the applause died down. In a none-too-strong voice he expressed his thanks to the citizens of Toronto for their enthusiastic welcome.

Expressing sympathy with the fears of some Ontario and Quebec manufacturers that their industries might suffer because of the Liberal tariff policy, Mr. King began his address by giving his promise to them that nothing of this nature would take place.

"Not a single industry in Canada has suffered in the past because of the application of the Liberal tariff policy," he declared, "and why should anything different occur in future? A market in the true sense of the word is not a locality but it is purchasing power. Where is the purchasing power to come from for our manufacturers in Canada? When our Liberal Government was in power, Canadian manufacturers were sending from this country more manufactured goods per capita than any other country in the world, and I challenge anybody to deny it."

Increased trade by the lowering of tariff barriers will mean greater purchasing power for consumers, he continued, and when this occurs prosperity soon returns to the manufacturers.

Entrance into the political arena of third, fourth and even fifth parties he believed to be entirely unnecessary. Mr. King frankly admitted there was a possibility of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett's return to power because of the numerous political factions who might split the vote. There was certainly no need for the Social Credit party to enter candidates in the federal field, the Liberal leader remarked, until their theories had been tried out and studied in their native province of Alberta.

Wants Wealth Divided.

The Liberal leader said he believed with all his heart in the necessity of there being a more equitable distribution of wealth. He thought this was the principle that lay behind all of the new political parties and regretted that, such being the case, they could not have joined up with the Liberal party in working with one voice for this common cause.

Stressing the the unity of thought that existed to-day in the Liberal party, Mr. King held with outstretched hand a printed copy of the Liberal policies which he declared had been constructed, not by himself and the Liberal members of parliament, but by the Liberal people themselves from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"I feel a sense of responsibility more keen than any I have ever experienced in my political life," he said. "I stand before this great crowd of witnesses, feeling that as a leader of a political party, my responsibilities are indeed heavy. I stand before many people who have gone through anguish and privation during these last five years; who have suffered as few people have suffered before.

"No audience in Canada would say they wished the return of the Bennett administration. No one in Canada would say he wants another five years of conditions such as we have had in the past five," said Mr. King.

It was unfortunate, however, that all those who were seeking a change in Government and better conditions were not united. Four or five parties opposed to the Bennett Government were seeking office. Votes given to any party other than the Liberal party might help to make possible the return of the Bennett Government by a minority of votes.

Raps Nationalists.

In addition to the C.C.F., the Reconstruction and the Social Credit parties another new and peculiar group was active in the election. It was "the so-called National Government party." It had no leader and it had not even disclosed its policy. Yet certain candidates were promising to support it after the election.

"There is something wrong with the social order which needs to be improved," said Mr. King. "Having regard to the distress and unemployment we see all around us I think we can agree there is great need of a more equitable distribution of wealth."

The Liberal party was always glad to welcome into its ranks those of advanced views who wanted to better the condition of the people. It was broad enough to include everyone in Canada who stood for progress and reform. It was the only party which had the broad support, the unity and the capacity to effect real reforms.

Economic freedom was now the goal of the Liberal party. There could be no economic freedom where men could not find work. The party proposed to bring a greater measure of security to the Canadian people. Economic recovery could alone bring about the measure of security desired. Trade had to be increased and a Liberal Government would do this by a policy of freer trade.

Wrong trade policies were at the root of unemployment. Mr. Bennett had said in 1930, "there is no excuse for unemployment if a Government does its duty." The five years of Bennett rule were conclusive proof of his own statement. Thousands of men were walking the streets because Mr. Bennett's trade policies were wrong in principle.

Plans Immediate Relief.

While new t[illegible] the Liberal part[illegible] for unemployment it also proposed immediate steps to bring about relief. It would continue the present measures of relief but would bring them into co-ordination by the appointment of a representative national commission. It would not place government responsibilities on this commission but would seek to supplement the efforts of government through a body having special knowledge.

Toronto has need of a slum-clearance and housing program but all efforts to tackle the problem so far had been balked by conflicts between municipal, provincial and federal jurisdictions. Confusion and conflict of this sort could be changed into harmony and co-operation by a national commission representative of all interested groups having special knowledge of the conditions of the unemployed and special contacts with the unemployed, with employers and with possibilities of providing work.

A Liberal Government would not have to wait for amendments to the British North America Act to do what was necessary to effect reforms and better the condition of the people. With eight Liberal Governments holding office in the provinces it could arrange for joint action by agreement between the provinces and the Dominion. These Governments all thought alike on Canadian problems and had confidence in one another.

One of the means by which provinces and the Dominion could cooperate to improve employment was by establishment of a uniform mining policy, one which would assure capital a square deal and attract foreign capital into Canadian mining developments. The calling of an inter-provincial conference to inaugurate co-operative action would be an immediate step which a Liberal Government would take.

Scores "Trade Prohibition."

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Mr. Bennett "deliberately and maliciously" had tried to misrepresent the Liberal tariff policy, said Mr. King. The Prime Minister had sought to make it appear a Liberal Government would lower tariffs, bring in cheap goods and ruin Canadian industry.

Nothing was further from the intentions of the party. Its record during its nine years of office from 1921 to 1930 was a conclusive answer to the Bennett charge. There was no Canadian industry in 1930 which could say it had suffered by reason of the Liberal tariff policy.

Mr. King said he could understand the fears entertained in industrial centres, such as Toronto, of competition from the United States under lower tariffs. A market, however, was not a place or a district, as Mr. Bennett said when he spoke of "the home market." It was a place where people were present with purchasing power.

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P-25075

REPEAT
REPETITION

"I am amazed that the prime minister has gone so far out of his way to misrepresent our tariff policy," Mr. King declared.

"I have never found it necessary to misrepresent the attitude of my opponents deliberately, and of that I can be very proud. There are a lot of tariffs which are entirely unnecessary and which were put on when Premier Bennett came into power. These things we will sweep away immediately upon assuming office but we have no intention of letting down the tariff wall to let the foreign invaders walk in but we do intend to make changes which will help the consumers of this country above everyone else."

The prosperity of Canadian manufacturing depended on the prosperity of the basic industries—agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing. These industries produced far more than could be used in Canada. If they could not sell their products abroad they would have no money to buy the products of Canadian manufacturers. That was precisely what was happening now. A reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States would provide a market for Canadian farm products and greatly increase the purchasing power of Canadian farmers.

"I don't believe you can settle the labor question, the question of the relation of capital and labor, until you give to the man who invests his life in industry the same say in control as you give to the man who invests his money," said Mr. King.

The sooner great corporations got

labor men on their boards of directors the better it would be. If this policy was continued, an industrial system similar to the British political system would evolve. Industry would be governed by responsible executives representative of all who had a part in it. The more that could be done along this line without Government intervention the better, but if any group, whether capital or labor, sought to have things all its own way Governments would have to intervene.

Says 5,000 Lost Jobs.

The Liberal leader claimed that due to Premier Bennett's "trade war" with Japan, more than 5,000 lumbering men in British Columbia have been thrown out of employment during the past month. Mr. King said that he had refused to comment on the situation until after the prime minister had made his declaration of policy, and even then he had not gone to call on the recently arrived Japanese Minister to Canada lest Premier Bennett might think that the Liberal leader was hatching up some plot behind his back.

"We must cut some of these cords that have been strangling the trade of this country," Mr. King declared. "Stability and security in the customs laws of Canada must be brought about immediately."

The Liberal leader then broke away from his customary political addresses and commenced to recall old personal memories of days he had spent in Toronto many years ago, days when he had first been filled with the desire to enter public life to play his part in bringing about social reform in this country.

"I used to work for the Toronto Mail and Empire," he recalled, tracing his early days spent as a reporter in this city. "It may surprise you to know this, but it is true nevertheless. Look back at the files of that newspaper in 1897, and you will see some pages that are devoted to problems of social reform, which I put forward at the time. Some of these problems of social reform, which I wrote about in 1897, are being discussed by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Reconstruction leader, for the first time this year."

The housing problem in Toronto was one of the subjects upon which Mr. King had let his pen fly way back in those closing years of the nineteenth century. Also in 1897, he continued, he wrote a report to Sir William Mulock, then postmaster-general, on the need for the suppression of the sweating system in Canada.

Investigated Sweating.

"Sir William asked me then to undertake an investigation," the Liberal leader continued, "and it was on the basis of my report that he brought a bill into the House of Commons to put a stop to the sweating system on Government contracts. And that was before 1900."

For eight years following this, Mr. King recalled, he had edited the Labor Gazette, and never once during all that time had he failed to be true to the cause of labor and the laboring man.

And yet, Mr. King complained, the present Prime Minister is trying to tell the people of Canada that the Liberal leader believes in a policy of laissez-faire and stands against state intervention.

Not one of the steps he had taken along the road of social reform could be described as in keeping with a laissez-faire policy, Mr. King continued.

There was another occasion when, in company with Mayor James Simpson, he had sat on a commission to investigate working conditions prevailing amongst the Toronto telephone operators. And what was still more, he said, the Combines Investigation Act had been brought into the House of Commons by himself.

"Laissez-faire and intervention are both but a means to an end," he said. "Sometimes you can serve the general interest by interfering and at other times by reverting to a policy of laissez-faire."

Mr. King plunged still deeper into personal reflection and this time told about the great effect upon his life which had been brought about by his association with his own family.

"To-night I am going to take you into my confidence," he said, "and tell you about the most inspiring influence in my life. My earliest steps were along the path of social reform. I had the good fortune, as a young man, to be in a government with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the greatest statesman, with the exception of Sir John A. Macdonald, that Canada has ever known."

"I cannot refrain from reminding you to-night," he continued, "that I speak in a city of which my grandfather was mayor. Honored as I feel that it was the lot of my grandfather to have to do with the great struggle for responsible government, yet I prize even more certain words of his that told so clearly the story of his life: 'Well may I love the poor, for poverty and adversity were my nurses.'

"My own mother was born in exile," Mr. King continued, deeply moved, "all because of the desire to enlarge the freedom of the people of this country."

To-day, more than 100 years after his grandfather had first uttered those words, Mr. King closed his Toronto address by giving them back to the citizens of this city "as the guiding words of my efforts in public life."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of the Prime Minister 25077

Name of Publication ..... Toronto Globe.

Date ..... October 9th 1935.

Subject ..... ing Throng Packs Vast Arena From Floor to Roof to Acclaim Liberal Chieftain as Canada's Next Prime Minister

EIGHT PREMIERS SEND GOOD-WILL

TORY TORONTO" was anything but Tory last night.

Never has this century-old city seen such a demonstration of Liberal strength and Liberal unity as was witnessed in Maple Leaf Gardens.

Enthusiastically Cheered.

Seventeen thousand five hundred enthusiastically cheering men and women packed the vast arena from floor to roof to acclaim Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as Canada's next Prime Minister.

An unprecedented and spectacular feature of the demonstration of Liberal ascendancy was the participation of eight Provincial Premiers, whose messages of good-will were winged to Ontario's Capital by the magic of wireless. It was a thrill which shall not soon fade from the memory of the spellbound thousands who thronged the huge building.

From the wide-open spaces of the West, from far-off British Columbia, from French-Canada and from the Provinces down by the sea came the voices of Liberal statesmen like Gardiner and Pattullo, Taschereau and Macdonald, all confidently predicting a Liberal sweep in the Federal elections next Monday.

Hepburn Sees Sweep.

Ontario's young Premier, Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn, broadcast a typically breezy and inspiring four-minutes message from Midland, Ont. Liberals, he said, were sweeping to certain victory. Only Mackenzie King could win. He recalled Provincial political upheavals which in the past two years had ousted Conservatives throughout Canada and have elected to Legislative Assemblies no fewer than 360 Liberals as against but 50 Conservatives.

From old Quebec came the voice of Premier Louis Alexandre Taschereau, commander of the Liberal fortress of French-Canada. Bennett, he said, had failed to keep his promises, had ignored Provincial rights. Co-operation with the Ottawa dictator was impossible. Canada needed Mackenzie King and prosperity.

For Unified Progress.

Like a breath of sea air came the message of the brilliant young Liberal Premier of Nova Scotia to inspire the multitude. "Let the mandate to and the majority for the Liberal Party be equally clear, so that Provinces and Dominion may go forward with sure steps along the road to progress and reform," he urged.

From the Prairie Provinces, Premier Bracken of Manitoba and Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan spoke of the return to Liberal policies, and from beyond the Rockies Premier Pattullo of British Columbia, native son of Ontario, advocated Liberalism as the sure way to a prosperous and united Canada, in which all must be for each and each for all.

12 Deep in Queue.

Never before has Toronto experienced such a rally of Liberal forces. An hour before the meeting commenced three separate crowds were storming the entrances to the Gardens. They were lined twelve deep in a queue which stretched from the main entrance half way to Yonge Street, while similar throngs struggled toward the doorways on Church Street. Policemen on horseback and policemen on foot tried in vain to guide them as they surged like stampeding steers toward the turnstiles.

The scene within was as colorful as it was inspiring. A London newspaperman at the press table said even Albert Hall in the Capital of the Empire could not match it. The vast floor was packed; galleries thronged on all four sides, tier upon tier, fifty rows of seats and every chair occupied. The official estimate of the attendance was 17,500. While waiting for the Liberal Leader to arrive the gathering was entertained by the 48th Highlanders Band and a male quartet.

At 8.30 the skirl of the bagpipes heralded the approach of Right Hon. Mr. King, attended by Hon. Vincent Massey, Chairman of the meeting; the Liberal candidates in the Toronto ridings and four other speakers, Lionel Conacher, hockey and football star; Mrs. George T. Fulford Jr., of Brockville; Mrs. Charles Thorburn

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25078 Office of the Prime Minister

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of Ottawa, and R. A. McDougall, of the Twentieth Century Liberal Club. Enthusiasm knew no bounds as the Liberal Chieftain marched down the centre aisle to the platform.

The mammoth gathering was a reminder of the city's rapid growth since the days when William Lyon Mackenzie, grandfather of last night's distinguished visitor was Toronto's first Mayor. The famous Massey Hall meetings of a decade ago paled into insignificance, compared with the stirring spectacle of Maple Leaf Gardens. The demonstration seemed to herald the dawn of a new day for Toronto and a new deal for Canada. Laurier used to say Toronto cheered him, but did not vote for him. If last night's meeting is any indication, the people are thoroughly aroused and it will surprise no one next Monday if Toronto votes as Toronto cheers.

Deeper Significance.

Commenting on the unique nature of the meeting, Hon. Vincent Massey declared that there was a deeper significance than its mere size, or the scientific wonders displayed in the broadcast of the eight Premiers.

"You will receive," he said, "a fresh demonstration that Liberalism is both ready and able to give Canada that sense of unity, and that restoration of confidence she so badly needs, and which no other party is capable of giving her."

"We Liberals," he added "are happy in being a united party. Our program has not been devised at the last moment to suit the needs of an election campaign; it has not been presented to the people of the country in one form in one part of the country, and in a different form in another; it does not represent the fluctuating ideas of a single individual; but its policies represent the party as a whole, and are the very stuff of Liberalism itself."

"Whenever those principles have been applied," he went on, "prosperity has followed, and I tell you that Canada will respond again to the same healing treatment."

Women Warned.

Women in the audience were warned that Canada's international trade policies were of grave concern to women and their homes, as well as to industry, by Mrs. Charles Thorburn, noted woman orator on political economy.

"May I ask the women to use their good friend, common sense, when marking their ballots on Monday," she said.

She charged that the Conservatives did not differentiate between protection and exploitation of industry. Abuses had sprung up, despite Mr. Bennett's claims that he was protecting industry, she said.

Liberals intended to lower tariffs on goods consumed in the home, and at the same time protect Canadian industrial workers and consumers by sane tariff policies.

Conacher Cheered.

Lionel Conacher, football and hockey star, had a great reception, drawing from him the comment that, while he had appeared in the Gardens many times, he had never before had the honor of being asked to speak on the same platform as Canada's next Prime Minister—a remark that drew a round of cheers from the crowd.

Samuel Factor, K.C., of Spadina riding, who broke the Tory ranks five years ago, spoke briefly to the huge crowd as the fifteen local candidates were introduced.

"This monster rally is more significant because it takes place in once-Tory Toronto, and is a demonstration of the profound confidence and faith that Canada has in its most able statesman, Mr. King," he said.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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Name of Publication Mail and Empire.

Date October 9, 1935.

Subj

8 Premiers Voice Support for King At Toronto Rally

Liberal Chiefs Join Coast-to-coast Broadcast Heard at Maple Leaf Gardens—Bracken Blames Bennett For Two Billion-dollar Loss to Farmers.

Enthusiasm ran through the thousands gathered in the Maple Leaf Gardens last night, as, by means of long-distance telephone and specially erected broadcasting equipment, the most ambitious political electioneering campaign stunt ever undertaken in Canada got under way.

With radio stations from the Atlantic to the Pacific broadcasting the proceedings to the millions of citizens scattered across the continent, the voices of the eight Liberal provincial premiers came across the air and, one by one, pledged their loyalty and the close co-operation of their respective provinces to the federal Liberal cause.

Ontario.

Interrupting an election meeting he was attending at Midland, Premier Hepburn came on the air to add Ontario's appeal to the electorate in support of the federal Liberal candidates. In the provincial parliaments, he pointed out, there are to-day 360 Liberal members as against 50 Conservatives and indicated that "victory is in the air" for the Liberal party's hopes of an Ottawa administration headed by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

Warning his large unseen audience of the danger that no single party might have a clear majority in Parliament, because of the large number of parties now appealing for support, the Ontario premier said that such a result would mean a great deal of compromise and political log-rolling and possibly even another general election in the next few months."

It might mean nothing less, he continued, than complete paralysis of Government in what may very well be the most critical stage of Canada's history. To avoid such a disaster, Premier Hepburn declared, the country must vote for the Liberal party and give Mr. King a working majority.

"Bennett," he declared, "promised to end unemployment or perish in the attempt; to keep Canada free from the dole; to bring prosperity to Canada. In those he failed. He promised to pay old age pensions in full from the federal treasury.

"He promised to blast his way into the markets of the world. He failed. Canada's foreign trade has fallen since he came into power by one thousand million dollars. Bennett promised to protect the Canadian consumer. Instead, he raised the taxes and forgot the consumer.

"Mr. Bennett transferred control of our national gold reserves and of our currency to a privately-owned bank, but now from coast to coast there is a demand for a nationally-owned Bank of Canada so that the control of the currency and monetary system of this country may be in the hands of those responsible to the people. Mr. King is definitely pledged to this policy."

British Columbia.

From British Columbia came the voice of Premier T. D. Pattullo, urging the electorate to "vote Liberal and thus bring about the proposed conference of federal and provincial Governments which was promised by the Liberal leader last week at Barrie. British Columbia, he declared, to-day faces the future with confidence because, in addition to its wealth of natural resources, the province is destined to play an increasingly important part in contact with the myriads of peoples bordering the Pacific Ocean.

"Shortly after a new government takes office in Ottawa," he predicted, "it will be necessary to hold a conference of the provinces and the Dominion. At that conference eight of the provinces will be represented by Liberal Governments. I feel confident that best results can be obtained through conference with those having common cause and common viewpoint. The Liberal party is solidly united in Canada, while all other forces are divided."

Saskatchewan.

Another plea for united Liberalism came from Premier J. G. Gardiner of Saskatchewan. Agriculture, industry and transportation, the western premier believed, have never suffered so greatly as during the past five years under the Bennett protection policy. The prime minister was to-day regarded by friend and foe, he said, as one who "neither asks for nor accepts the advice or co-operation of others." Saskatchewan, resenting this, was anxious to co-operate with Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who was "not only moved by the wishes of his party but is inspired by its sentiments and will carry them into interprovincial, intercommonwealth, and international negotiations of the future."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D 25080

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Manitoba.

Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, speaking from Winnipeg, said: Western Canadian farmers had lost $1,900,000,000 during the past five years of Conservative Government in their gross agricultural revenue. Because of this there has been business stagnation and unemployment and the people of the West had no choice but to buy less goods.

"What Western Canada needs today, and in the future, is markets," he declared. "Give her markets, and she will solve all her own problems. Give her a place to sell her surplus products, and she will carry her own weight in Confederation and help the other provinces to carry theirs. Give her markets and with her added shipments and purchasing power, the problem of railway deficits and its danger to Canadian economic life will disappear."

Quebec.

Speaking for the province of Quebec, which he referred to as "the home and stronghold of Liberalism," Premier L. A. Taschereau devoted his four-minute address to a fiery attack against Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and his policies. He was expressing the opinions of the large majority of the people in his province, he believed, when he said that they didn't want another Tory regime in Ottawa because provincial rights have been ignored. Provincial Governments are overwhelmingly Liberal, because of the prime minister's "broken promises," and because Premier Bennett "cannot be trusted."

"People of Canada," he pleaded, "please remember the disastrous speeches of the prime minister over the radio in January last. They took the breath away from his most intimate and admiring friends. Remember last session's legislation, remember a very recent speech after which Canada's bonds crashed and have not yet recovered and tell me if the destinies of Canada can safely be placed, for the coming five years into the hands of this gentleman.

"Canada, under W. L. Mackenzie King, enjoyed five years of prosperity. If he is returned I am sure that better days will shine for us, but to carry out his program, Mr. King must have a large following, independent of party groups, crazy adventurers and untried utopists."

New Brunswick.

While primarily interested in the welfare of New Brunswick, Premier A. A. Dysart stated that this affection for his native province takes precedence over the other provinces only to the extent that one's personal concern dominates his affection for other members of the family. By voting for a Liberal federal administration, he said, the electorate would be building on a solid foundation for interprovincial harmony and understanding.

Nova Scotia.

From Nova Scotia came the voice of Premier A. L. Macdonald pledging the close co-operation of that province to the cause of Liberalism. One of the most pressing problems of Canada's immediate future, he believed, was that of reconciling the interests of one part of the union with another. Nova Scotia, he promised, would anxiously be ready to play its part in Mr. King's proposed interprovincial-federal conference.

"I believe that nothing will be more necessary within the next four years than a strong and stable government at Ottawa," Premier Macdonald asserted. "There will be great questions to be settled in these years, the unemployment problem, the railway question, matters of trade and tariff, important items of social reform, these and other like questions can be satisfactorily settled only by a Government with a definite mandate from the people. A Government with a decisive majority over all other parties and groups. Nothing could more seriously interfere with the settlement of these problems than to put the Government under the necessity of bartering for the support of some other group or groups and of sacrificing many of its principles in the process.

Prince Edward Island.

Prince Edward Island would elect four Liberal candidates, Premier W. M. Lea predicted, while next Monday's poltical contest in his province would result in the loss of their deposits for all Reconstruction candidates. National trade policies, national agriculture and livestock policies, national forest and fisheries policies can only become effective if there is the fullest co-operation betwen the federal and provincial parliaments, he believed.

"The citizens of Prince Edward Island," he said, "have always been injured by the high tariff policy of the Conservative party. Having few manufacturing industries, we are compelled to import practically all our implements of production and necessities of life, prices of which commodities are always raised in direct proportion to the increased tariff duties. Being Maritime people, greater freedom and expansion of foreign trade enables us to take advantage of cheaper water transportation that was enjoyed during the previous Liberal regime with Cuba, the West Indies, and other distant markets where our chief cash potato crop found profitable sale, a market that is lost to us as the direct result of the application of the Bennett arbitrary valuation policy granted the minister of national revenues, prohibiting the importation of Cuba's sugar, and other required goods."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25081 Secret The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Globe,

Date October 9, 1935.

Subject

Eight Liberal Premiers Pledge National Unity Under Mackenzie King

Invisible Ties Bind Liberal Administrations of Eight Provinces in Impressive Ceremony at Maple Leaf Gardens—Political History Made as Voices Converge Over Coast-to-Coast Hook-Up

IN AN INCIDENT without parallel in political history, the Premiers of eight Provinces of the Dominion of Canada—speaking each from his own Province—last night pledged themselves to form a closely united, co-operative Dominion under a Federal Liberal Government.

Across a nation-wide radio hook-up, from one seacoast to the other, rolled the voices of eight Liberal Premiers. Their messages rang out in Maple Leaf Gardens, where 17,500 people had flocked to the standard of Liberalism.

East to West.

The Gardens were the focal point of the Dominion rally. Liberal Leader Mackenzie King, flanked by officers of the party, received the greetings of his Dominion-wide supporters, and then he, in turn, stepped to the microphone and flashed back his message.

From mountainous British Columbia, from Manitoba and Saskatchewan of the Prairie West, from tiny Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and old Quebec spoke the Premiers, each keynoting unity and co-operation. From Midland, Ont., young Mitchell Hepburn sent his greetings via radio.

Hon. Vincent Massey, former Canadian Minister to Washington, introduced each Provincial Premier as he came on the air.

"It is now my privilege to introduce Premier Pattullo of British Columbia, speaking from Victoria. . . . Carry on, British Columbia!" he said.

PREMIER PATTULLO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In far-off British Columbia, Premier T. D. Pattullo stepped to the microphone:

"The welfare of every portion of Canada is of concern to all other portions. If we are to have a prosperous, a happy and a united Canada, truly all must be for each and each for all.



T. D. Pattullo.

"Shortly after a new Government takes office in Ottawa, it will be necessary to hold a conference of the Provinces and the Dominion. At that conference eight of the Provinces will be represented by Liberal Governments. I feel confident that the best results can be obtained through conference with those having common cause and common viewpoint.

"The Liberal Party is solidly united in Canada, while all other forces are divided. It is of first importance that there should be a strong Government in Ottawa capable of putting into effect measures necessary to meet present extraordinary conditions."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 23582
Office of the Prime Minister
25082

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

PREMIER GARDINER, SASKATCHEWAN.

"When the world has been so afflicted in the past, Liberalism has always been called to the rescue. It was so at the end of the last century," declared Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan.

"It was so the world over following the war," he continued. "It is so again now. The spirit of the League of Nations, the spirit of Democracy, led by Britain, is again holding up its head throughout the world.



J. G. Gardiner.

"Just as in 1896 and 1921 and so in 1935, Canada needs Liberalism, under the leadership of Mackenzie King, to restore confidence, inspire progress and bring stability in government based upon the rights and powers of democratic institutions."

PREMIER BRACKEN, MANITOBA.

From the Middle West boomed the voice of Premier John Bracken of Manitoba. "What is the solution of our problems?" he demanded. "There is only one. What Western Canada needs today, and in the future, is markets. Give her markets and she will solve her own problems. Give her a place to sell her surplus products, and she will carry her own weight in Confederation, and help the other Provinces to carry theirs.



Premier Bracken.

"Fellow - Canadians, I am not a partisan in politics. I am supporting Mr. King at this time because I believe that our farm problems and our national problems can be more satisfactorily solved if we have a greater outlet for our surplus agricultural products. I am supporting him because I believe the policy of lower tariffs and greater international trade is a better way to achieve this end than a policy of high tariffs and restricted goods.

PREMIER LEA, P.E.I.

From tiny Prince Edward Island, which just recently elected a solid Liberal Legislature, the voice of Premier W. M. Lea carried into the Gardens, proclaiming: "To bring into effect national trade, agriculture, live stock, forest and fisheries policies which will promote the greatest measure of prosperity and the most good to the greatest number of people in Canada, and to establish a more uniform rate of municipal, Provincial and Federal bond interest, it is necessary to obtain the fullest measure of co-operation between Provincial and Federal Governments



Hon. W. M. Lea.

"This is now possible by electing a strong Liberal Government at Ottawa, with a clear working majority, led by our experienced parliamentarian and outstanding statesman, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. This need transcends all other considerations now before the electorate."

PREMIER MACDONALD, NOVA SCOTIA.

"In my judgment one of the most pressing problems of the immediate future in this country will be that so often presented by a Federal union, the problem of reconciling the interests of one part of the union with another," said Nova Scotia's Premier, Hon. A. L. Macdonald.



Hon. A. L. Macdonald.

"To the solution of that problem I feel that Mr. King will bring an unusual ripeness of judgment and experience. A fairness of mind, and a regard for all the people of this country, and for the rights of all the Provinces. Many of the problems that are bound to arise within the next few years will require imperatively joint and co-operative action by the Federal and Provincial Governments."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister.
D 25083

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

PREMIER DYSART, NEW BRUNSWICK.

"Let me admonish you, my listeners, young and old, that our difficulties are too serious for you to dismiss lightly the responsibility that falls on your shoulders on Oct. 14," Hon. A. A. Dysart, head of the new Liberal Government in New Brunswick, said.



A. A. Dysart.

"The whole future of Canada, your destiny, will be shaped during the next five years. You are building on a solid foundation when you vote for interprovincial harmony and understanding. Without that consideration there is little hope for a quick and satisfactory adjustment of our troubles, and, worse than that, the very bonds of union are threatened."

PREMIER TASCHEREAU, QUEBEC.

"People of Canada, please remember the disastrous speeches of the Prime Minister over the radio in January last. They took the breath away from his most intimate and admiring friends. Remember last session's legislation, remember a recent speech after which Canada's bonds crashed and have not yet recovered, and tell me if the destinies of Canada can safely be placed for the coming five years in the hands of this gentleman," said "solid Quebec's" Premier L. A. Taschereau.



L. A. Taschereau

"Canada, under Mackenzie King, enjoyed five years of prosperity," continued the Quebec Premier. "If he is returned I am sure that better days will shine for us, but to carry out his program Mr. King must have a large following, independent of party groups, crazy adventurers and untried Utopians."

PREMIER HEPBURN, ONTARIO.

Ontario's young Prime Minister was in Midland when his turn came to pledge his Government's loyalty to the Federal Liberal Party. Said he: "You can trust Mackenzie King in this crisis, and he, in my judgment, will certainly be acclaimed Prime Minister of Canada on next Monday night. The Liberal Party is a virile fighting force and is sweeping on to certain victory."



Hon. M. F. Hepburn.

The Federal Liberal Leader could be trusted to be fair to industry, to the primary producers, to the "forgotten consumer," and to all races and creeds, Mr. Hepburn said. "He will not quarrel with Canada's neighbors. The blasting policies will cease. He has the confidence of leading British statesmen. He can be relied on to make fair and friendly trade treaties as he did before with all our customers to the advantage of Canada."

Confidential

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D25084 Office of the Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Toronto Globe

Date October 9th - 1935

Subject Meeting at Toronto, on October 8th - 1935

17,500 ACCLAIM MR. KING IN TORONTO

Heralds United Efforts By Nine Liberal Cabinets To Restore Prosperity

His New Government Would Co-ordinate Existing Rehabilitation Schemes and Supplement With Additional— Outlines Policies

PLAN SECURITY AGAINST FUTURE

LIBERAL LEADER MACKENZIE KING last night in Maple Leaf Gardens outlined policies by which a Liberal Government plans to give the people of Canada social and economic security against the future.

To Unite Efforts.

The new Government would unite and co-ordinate every rehabilitation effort that had been made in the past five years, and would supplement it with new schemes which would ensure Canada of worth-while national assets when the plans reached their conclusion.

All public works projects, housing schemes and aviation-development plans which had been started would be united into a common effort by a Federal Liberal Government which would work in harmony with Provincial and municipal bodies.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25085

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

For Economic Liberty.

Mr. King always speaks earnestly, but at no time or in no place has he spoken more earnestly than in the Maple Leaf Gardens last night as he outlined Liberal plans to secure economic liberty for the people of Canada.

The Liberals, he said, intend to revive industry and trade through sensible fiscal policies, but in the meantime, while these policies are being worked out, they will take care of the nation's unemployed, who, in spite of all efforts of the Bennett Government, numbered more than 500,000, while substantially more than 1,000,000 men, women and children were on the dole.

Britain has risen steadily from the morass of the depression; South Africa and Australia have made notable progress on the road back to recovery, but Canada, he asserted, has been retarded by the unsound policies of the present Government at Ottawa. The Liberals intend to continue with useful public works, housing and slum-clearance schemes, the construction of airways, the elimination of level crossings, the development of national parks, and would co-operate with the Provinces and the municipalities in the construction of necessary projects.

Nation-Wide Commission.

As a permanent solution of the distressing and urgent problem of unemployment, the Liberals, however, proposed to set up a nation-wide Commission of persons broadly representative of the great social service organizations of the Dominion, labor, industry, the churches, etc.

This Commission would make a complete survey of all work and bring about schemes to co-ordinate and unite all efforts, whether Federal or Provincial or municipal, and expand them. "We will mobilize all the forces we can and take up this grave unemployment problem as the first major national problem to see if we cannot evolve a solution of it," declared the Liberal chieftain.

To Hold Conference.

Mr. King also announced that, should a Liberal Government be returned to power at Ottawa with him as Prime Minister, "the first step I will take will be to summon to the Dominion Capital all the Provincial Premiers whom you heard by wireless tonight, and they will sit down, not to a lecture from Mr. Bennett, but to take up every single problem that is an outstanding major problem of our country, to see if a satisfactory solution cannot be worked out.

"Once the general election is over," he reminded the vast audience, "the so-called reform measures, such as minimum wage and eight-hour-day legislation, which were passed by Parliament last session, are certain to be challenged in the courts, and may be quashed as being beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament. If this should happen, the Liberal Government at Ottawa and the Liberal Governments in the Provinces will be able to effect by agreement what could not be effected otherwise."

He doubted that there could be any real recovery of trade, industry and wages in Canada without a revival in trade, and declared that trade could be rejuvenated only by the application of Liberal doctrines. "One of the first steps I propose to take if I should head a new Government in Canada is to cut some of the cords which have been strangling the country, strangling commerce and industry. We will abolish arbitrary customs valuations and other restrictive measures which have retarded the flow of trade; we will give to Canadian business men a sense of stability and security; we will liberate trade."

Blasting Called Humbug.

The blasting policies of Mr. Bennett had been described as "humbug." The present Prime Minister had created enmity and ill-will toward Canada. The Liberals proposed to cultivate the good-will of all nations and to develop trade with all nations. Mr. Bennett had sought to raise alarm concerning the Canadian-Japanese trade war by making out that the Liberals were allied with Japan against Canada. "Let me say that never in my public career have I sought advantage by deliberately and knowingly misrepresenting the position of my opponents, nor by detracting from or belittling any one in a public position."

Emotion gripped the Liberal Leader as he rose to speak. He had been preceded by a national radio hook-up which had brought the loyal pledges of eight Liberal Premiers, speaking for the people of their Provinces.

The mighty demonstration which had been accorded him had made clear more than ever before the responsibility which rested with a leader of a great and powerful party, Mr. King said.

"What political party is best able to serve your interests in the next five years?" he asked, adding: "You are the people to decide who shall govern you.

"This year you must decide between three, four and five parties, and the confusion and bewilderment of it make it difficult."

PRESS CLIPPINGS D 25086 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

Another Five Years?

On one side there was the Conservative Party, which had been in Government for the past five years. "There is no audience in Canada that will say they want that Government another five years," he said, while the crowd cheered him on.

"But where you divide forces in face of a common enemy," he warned, "there is a possible danger that the enemy will get back into power again."

The C.C.F. had been unheard of during the Liberal regime, and it had come into being in 1932-33 during unsatisfactory conditions in the country.

After Parliament had been dissolved there had come the Reconstruction Party, Mr. King said, while scattered boos greeted its mention.

"There is no man able to carry on for Stevens, should Stevens himself not be returned to Parliament in this election," he said.

The Social Credit Party of Alberta had no policy regarding Federal matters, nor did it even have a Federal leader. "I think it would be wise for them not to put all their eggs in one basket until they have seen how the others turn out," he said.

There was still another party—"a mysterious party"—which had no leader and no known policies. This was the group that sought national government in Canada.

These parties had arisen because of conditions which grew up during the

ive years of the Conservative Administration, he charged.

The Liberal Party sought to further and widen the possibilities for achievement of each man and woman. "Because of that, Liberalism opens its ranks to men of advanced views, and those men are free to influence their fellow members of the party," he said.

Blames Fiscal Policies.

Great Britain, South Africa and Australia had forged ahead, but Canada still lagged behind, said the Liberal Leader, and again he maintained that fiscal policies which had been adopted by Canada which were wrong in principle held the Dominion back.

Never had there been any co-ordination or unison in Mr. Bennett's unemployment policies. At one time there were Provincial grants, then pubic works, then reief, but never anything definite, Mr. King charged.

"We intend to see to it that all such in force today, whether they relate to public works schemes, housing schemes or aviation development are continued," he said, and they also expected that the Provincial, Municipal and Federal Governments would continue their duty in united efforts, he declared.

The Liberal Government would take such steps as should be taken, he continued, and mentioned again the National Commission which the Liberal Government planned to set in operation.

His party was not the expression of one section of the country, nor of one other, but was the expression of the whole Dominion, including the young people and the old throughout Canada, Mr. King continued.

Freedom for All.

Freedom for every citizen was one great principle which had guided the Liberal ranks. Freedom of thought, of speech, of politics, of religion, and, on top of all that, economic freedom, he said.

"We seek first and foremost to provide economic security for citizens of this country," he declared, stating that that had now become one of the greatest objectives of Liberalism.

But until the fiscal policies of the country were changed there could come no great revival in industry, "but we intend to make important changes toward that end," he stated.

In 1930 Mr. Bennett had said there need be no unemployment in Canada, if Canada adopted the right fiscal policies. At that time there were about 100,000 unemployed, but now there were half a million unemployed, and more than a million on relief.

"Why? Because the policies of the Government had been wrong in principle," Mr. King maintained.

To Accept Suggestions.

New means would be found, however, to supplement this. Men would be brought into the Commission who had special knowledge of districts and of industry.

It would be their duty to accept suggestions from every side, and to give them careful consideration, so that a beneficial policy would emerge, a policy which would be one of national development.

He planned a national, co-ordinated effort to return Canadian citizens to work, he said.

The conflicting views of Provinces and Dominion, had, he maintained, resulted in the national development plan not functioning. He felt confident, however, that with all the Provincial Governments allied with the Federal, as would happen if the Liberals were returned, that improvements would speedily be effected.

"Should a Liberal Government be returned," he declared, "the first step will be to summon to Ottawa all the Provincial Premiers, not to hear a lecture, but to sit down for a week or two weeks if need be and take every problem that is outstanding and see if we cannot solve it."

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25087 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

Touching on social legislation of the last Government, he expressed the opinion that a good deal of it would not stand the test of the courts. "I asked Mr. Bennett years ago to change the B.N.A., but he has not done it. But a Liberal Government will not have to wait for such a change, because we can effect everythnig by agreement that otherwise could only be done by a change of the Constitution."

Capital Cautious.

Speaking of the development of basic industries, Mr. King said there had been so much uncertainty as to the administration of the law, and so much discrimination, that capital had been afraid to invest. "And you cannot carry on business without both capital and labor."

Reiteration of confidence was essential and it would only be brought about by a Liberal Government, which, with the complete understanding and co-operation of the Provinces, could achieve more in two weeks than could be achieved in two years under other conditions.

Going on to the tariffs, Mr. King declared that Bennett had changed the policy of protection to one of prohibition. "He has raised the barriers so high that we have an economic isolation such as no other country has experienced in history.

"But," continued the Liberal Leader, "when we get back to Ottawa we will begin to take such steps as will cut some of the cords that have been strangling commerce and trade."

Trade Conference.

Mr. King attacked the methods employed by Mr. Bennett at the Empire Trade Conference and the resulting loss of trade. "But," he promised, "if a Liberal Government is returned it will be my purpose to take up with Mr. Baldwin the existing agreements and see if we cannot get more foothold in the markets of Britain."

"I look forward with confidence," he continued, "that changes can be made. There will be another conference next year, and I think this country will hesitate before it trusts Mr. Bennett with any more Empire or international missions—be they to Japan, the United States, Great Britain or any other country."

Touching on the possibilities of trade with the United States, Mr. King said he could understand the fears of the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec on the question, but, he added. "Any agreement made between these countries that relates to basic industries will be of such a character that it will bring prosperity to industry."

Basic Products.

Once markets were found for the basic products of Canada, he continued, purchasing power would be restored to the producers, which would quickly be passed on to the manufacturers.

Bennett, he went on, had had his chance to make such reciprocal agreements, but he had not done so, but preferred to keep it back as an election issue.

"If," said Mr. King, "he has not been able to complete an agreement in the past five years, he never will be able to do so, but, if a Liberal Government is returned, I believe that we will have an immediate agreement, that will restore the lifeblood of trade in the two countries and make possible the most friendly relations betwen the English-speaking peoples of this continent.

Opposes Rail Merger.

Going into the question of trade with the Orient, Mr. King instanced the quarrel with Japan, which had thrown 5,000 men in the lumber industry out of employment.

Dealing with the railway question, Mr. King declared that Bennett, in deciding to appoint an Economic Council to advise him, was acting as a dictator. He had released himself from any pledge he had ever made to maintain the ownership of the Canadian National Railways in public hands. "But we," he continued, "stand were we have always stood, to maintain the C.N.R. as a Government-owned concern."

Going on to the matter of the Bank of Canada, Mr. King expressed his indignation that it had passed from Government control. It was today in a position of a privately owned bank, to which the country had handed the power to issue currency and to control credit, and $69,000,000 in gold, the property of the people of Canada.

This was a state of affairs that would be changed if the Liberals were returned, for he believed that even the bankers themselves felt that a mistake had been made when no director was appointed to the central bank representing the people, he said.

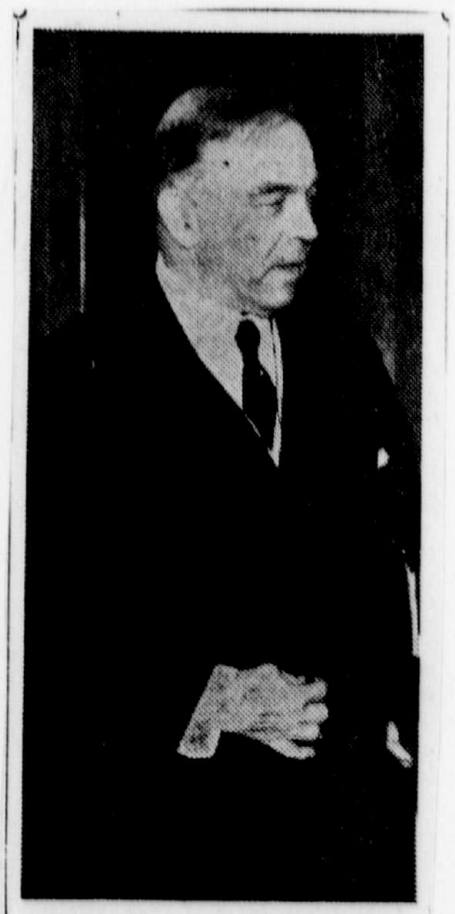
PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D25088

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....



RIGHT HON. MR. KING AT LAST NIGHT'S RALLY.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D25089 of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Toronto Globe

Date Oct 10 - 1935

Subject Mr King at Niagara Falls. Ont October 9 - 1935

KING PROMISES PROFITS PROBE

Government May Run Industries

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Niagara Falls, Ont., Oct. 9.—Alluding to threats made by manufacturers that they will discharge employees voting for the Liberal Party, Right Hon. Mackenzie King announced at Niagara Falls tonight that, if returned to power, the Liberals will investigate profits made in the last five years by industries sheltering behind high tariff walls.

Moreover, if necessary, he said, the Government would take over such concerns and operate them with the object of establishing whether consumers have been exploited, whether excessive profits made, and whether wages have been unnecessarily reduced by companies enjoying the protection of high tariffs.

D25098 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication Mail & Empire

Date October 10 - 1935

Subject Mr. King at Niagara Falls, Ont. October 9th 1935

Hon. King
News Items

King Sees Project To Kin's Memory

Restoration of Building Used by Grandfather Revealed to Him.

PAYS VISIT AT FALLS

By S. LEONARD TILLEY.
Mail and Empire Staff Writer.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Oct. 9.—Perhaps the greatest occasion for Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King during his present election campaign came for him here to-day when officials of the Niagara Falls Parks Commission told him of their intention of erecting a permanent memorial to the memory of his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, who spent the most exciting period of his historic career while living around this part of the country.

Upon Queenston Heights to-day there stands a dilapidated old building fast falling into ruins, in which Mackenzie published the "Colonial Advocate." It was the most westerly newspaper published at that time and gave the rebel leader a medium for expression in his fight for freedom for the common people.

Officials of the Parks Commission, accompanied by the Liberal leader, visited the building to-day and told him of their intention of restoring and converting it into a perpetual memorial to the memory of one of Canada's historical figures.

Mr. King, deeply moved by the memories which came to him out of the past, stood lost in thought as he returned to the building in which the first Bible in Upper Canada had been printed. But personal memories were also revived for the Liberal leader, for it was on this spot that his father and mother had become engaged.

Smiling sadly as he turned away from Queenston Heights, Mr. King refused to return to his private railway car until his eyes had once more rested upon nearby Navy Island, the spot to which his grandfather had fled when exile forced him from his native land.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of the Prime Minister

D25091

Name of Publication Toronto Globe.

Date October 10th 1935.

Subject

PUBLIC BRIBES BEING OFFERED, KING CHARGES

Accuses Bennett of Attempting to Corrupt Electors

BONUSES ARE CITED

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Niagara Falls, Ont., Oct. 9.

PRIME MINISTER BENNETT was charged tonight with attempting wholesale bribery and corruption of the Canadian electors, especially the grain growers and the dairy farmers.

Accused by King.

His accuser was the Liberal Leader, Right Hon. W L. Mackenzie King, who used strong language in denouncing the tactics of the Government Leader as he addressed some 9,000 electors from the Counties of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand.

"Mr. Bennett is guilty of seeking to debauch the public by offering them bribes, by making lavish promises and by actually telling them he has been giving them cash," asserted Mr. King in the course of his scorching indictment of the Government Leader.

"I have in my hand here a copy of a Tory poster circulated in Western Canada which says: 'Bennett gave the grain growers of Western Canada $150,000,000 in cash." If this means that Mr. Bennett gave the Western farmers money, $150,000,000 is a pretty large bribe. But I suppose what it means is that Bennett policies have resulted in the enhancement of wheat prices. Did Mr. Bennett enact all the laws passed by the last Parliament, or did the people's elected representatives have some share in passing legislation?"

"Then at Sherbrooke, Quebec, a few days ago, Mr. Bennett sought to debauch the dairy farmers by telling them about a million-dollar stabilization fund to maintain prices in the dairy industry. He is quoted as having said: 'I regret to say that the first cheques will not be paid until Oct. 15, and I hope that you farmers within the sound of my voice when you get your cheques the day after the election will not have any qualms of conscience because you voted against the Government that gave it to you."

"Is not that bribery and corruption of the worst kind?" asked Mr. King as the audience applauded. "I was amazed at the Prime Minister of Canada offering bribes in such a wholesale way. The public of Canada has never got so low as this at any time. I hasten to say that I do not hold the Conservative Party responsible for this sort of thing; I hold Mr. Bennett responsible. I stand foursquare with Sir Robert Borden, a great Conservative statesman, in denouncing bribery and political promises.

"Speaking in the House of Commons some years ago, Sir Robert said that bribery by wholesale is tenfold more iniquitous and demoralizing than bribery of an individual, and deserves tenfold more punishment at the hands of the law than ordinary bribery." Mr. King continued: "I ask the people of Canada, if they want to have their treasury saved, if they want to maintain the honor of public life unsullied, to make it clear by their votes on Monday next that they will not tolerate wholesale bribery and corruption of the electors with their own money.

"Furthermore, if the Liberal Party is returned to office and there is any way of making it illegal to bribe the electors by extravagant promises, we will see to it that such a law is enacted."

The Liberal Leader also deplored threats which had been made by employers of labor that they would close their factories if their workmen voted Liberal. The House of Commons, he said, had likewise been terrorized during the last five years by Mr. Bennett, who was now beginning to terrorize the electorate.

Ridiculing the fantastic story told by the Prime Minister of a Communist plot to seize him and hold him as a hostage while Communists set up a soviet government in Canada, the Liberal Leader said: "If it had been anybody else besides Mr. Bennett who had had that nightmare some one else would have figured in it and the Mounted Police would have saved the day.

"Let me say so far as the Liberals are concerned that any man who would seek to overthrow the government and institutions of this country by violence will not get one hour of consideration from any administration of which I am the head, but he will not be dealt with in any arbitrary manner that helps to encourage communism, but he will be dealt with according to British traditions of justice."

It was on historic ground that Mr. Mackenzie King continued tonight to wage war for the return of a Liberal Government to Parliament Hill at Ottawa. He recalled that his distinguished grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, had the honor of representing this district in the Parliament of Upper Canada a century ago, when he carried on his dramatic crusade for representation by population in the Legislature.

See Liberal Victory.

Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand, the counties to which tonight's huge gathering of 9,000 electors belonged, sent three Conservative members to the last Parliament, but local Liberals saw in today's enthusiastic demonstration of Liberal strength an augury of victory, for their cause in next Monday's voting. The crowd was considerably larger than that which greeted Prime Minister Bennett in the same arena about ten days ago, but Mr. Bennett's meeting was held in the afternoon.

The futility of electing half a dozen different groups to the House of Commons was emphasized by the Liberal Leader as he spoke of the Italo-Ethiopian crisis.

"Within the next few months," he said, "Canada may be drawn into a war current which may be too strong for some political groups to resist. I pray to God it will not happen."

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

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King Appeals To Huge Audience At Falls For Overwhelming Majority

Big Plurality Would Enable Reform Legislation to be Carried Out Unhampered Says Liberal Leader—Warns Employers Seeking to Influence Workers

WELLAND, LINCOLN AND HALDIMAND RALLY NIGHT

Before a gathering estimated at 7,000 which last night packed the Niagara Falls arena and was representative of the counties of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, made a strong appeal that the Liberal party be returned to power in Monday's Dominion election with an overwhelming majority so that it could carry out unhampered proposed reform legislation.

A government that was not sure of ample support in parliament was hampered in giving effect to its policies, Mr. King said. He knew this from experience, he added.

Warning to employers who threatened their employes with loss of work should they cast their votes for Liberal candidates was also sounded by Mr. King. Such manufacturers who attempted to misrepresent the Liberal party's tariff would find themselves facing state intervention, he said.

Estimate 8,000 Present

It was estimated that there were about 8,000 people at the meeting which proved an enthusiastic affair. The Welland Sea Cadets bugle band paraded around the arena and there were selections by the Kiltie band of Niagara Falls which also led community singing. A flag draped picture of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was prominent in the centre of the platform.

Mr. King's entry into the arena was the signal for applause and cheers which continued as he made his way to the platform, escorted by two pipers and a party bearing Union Jacks.

Also seated on the platform were two of the oldest Liberals in the Niagara district, John Dobbie, aged 91, and Joseph Hopkins, aged 90, both of Niagara Falls. Reference to their presence was made by the Liberal chieftain during his address.

Mr. King was quickly the target for photographers and he readily posed while "shots" were taken of him and the candidates of the three counties. Interruptions were few as he delivered his address but when cheers were raised there was also an echo of booing from the region of the rafters.

Those On Platform

Those seated on the platform with the Liberal leader included the following: Mayor Charles Anderson, Niagara Falls; Arthur B. Damude, Liberal candidate Welland county; A. E. Coombs, Liberal candidate Lincoln county; Frank Laidlaw, Liberal candidate Haldimand county; Faye Head, president Haldimand County Liberal Association; John Cavers, president Lincoln Counnty Liberal Association; D. Ben Coleman, president Welland County Liberal Association; Mrs. Chas. Taylor, president Lincoln County Women's Liberal Association; Miss Helen Kinnear, K.C., first vice-president Lincoln County Liberal Association; Mrs. F. S. Greenwood, [illegible] president Ontario Women's Liberal Association; E. J. Anderson, M.L.A., Welland; W. L. Houck, M.L.A., Niagara Falls; F. H. Avery, M.L.A., Lincoln county; R. S. Coulter, K.C., M.L.A., Haldimand county; Ray F. Willson, president Welland County 20th Century Club; J. Clifford, president Lincoln County 20th Century Club; F. W. Griffiths K.C., Niagara Falls; Joseph Bench, St. Catharines, campaign manager county of Lincoln; R. B. Johnson, K.C., St. Catharines, vice-president Lincoln County Liberal Association; J. H. Gardner, Welland, vice-president Welland County Liberal Association; D. O'Donnell, president Niagara Falls Liberal Association; Hugh J. Henderson, campaign manager county of Welland; Don Lauder, secretary, Lincoln County Liberal Association and Mengie McMurray, secretary County of Welland Liberal Association.

Mayor Charles Anderson of Niagara Falls presided and in opening the meeting said the district had been honored by the presence of Mr. King whom he characterized as a man outstanding in the public life and affairs of the Dominion for over 20 years. He extended to the Liberal chieftain the cordial welcome to which he was entitled as a man, as a Canadian and as leader of the Liberal party.

R. S. Coulter, K.C., M.L.A., introduced Frank Laidlaw, candidate for Haldimand county and spoke of the latter's civic experience and to the fact that he was a former warden. He had, said the speaker, received those honors because the people felt he was a working man to represent them.

Mr. Laidlaw pointed out that Mr. King had ably led his party in the Dominion House. Citing the seriousness of present day conditions he asked that the people examine the records of the various governments of the past years and declared that from 1921 to 1930 the country had a government for the people and by the people. During the years of the Liberal regime the people had their voice through parliament, a situation, however, not existing under the Bennett regime when there was government by Mr. Bennett.

Interruption Quelled

A slight rumpus broke out at this point and cries of "throw him out" were heard. However, the interruption quickly subsided and the speaker continued that five years of protective tariffs and restricting of trade

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had dealt a hard blow to the farmers. Canada's butter was now lying in storage and neither was there a market for Canadian grain.

Mr. Laidlaw reminded his audience that Mr. King, if returned to power, would call a conference of provincial premiers to deal with the unemployment situation and much needed amendments to the British North America Act.

The chairman at this point read telegrams received from the Italo Liberal Association of Welland, the Welland Hebrew Association, the Welland Hungarian Liberal club and the French-Canadian Liberal Association of Welland felicitating Mr. King and also the Welland county Liberal candidate, Mr. Damude.

Miss Helen Kinnear, K.C., introduced Mr. Damude, cited him as a good citizen who had accomplished his part in municipal affairs and had become warden of the county of Welland. She made mention of his good sportsmanship in defeat in the 1930 election and to the gathering assembled to hear the gospel of Liberalism at first hand, said she was pleased to present him.

A vociferous welcome was accorded Mr. Damude who thanked the neighboring two counties for their co-operation in securing Mr. King to speak that night. He went on to say that the unemployment situation would be the first concern of the Liberal government, if elected, and would be dealt with as a national problem with the idea of relieving the great burden of taxation now borne by the people.

In Welland county, with an assessment of $42,000,000, some municipalities were on the verge of bankruptcy due to the pressing problems of the day. "We feel the Dominion government has not properly co-operated in this matter," said the candidate, who maintained the burden should be taken from the people least able to pay, the provinces and the municipalities, and handed over to the federal government.

Another problem striking home to Welland county was the railway question, said Mr. Damude. Here scores of railway workers had lost their jobs in the last two or three years. In Niagara Falls alone a $40,000 payroll had been lost.

Mr. Damude appealed to the voters of Welland county to send a Liberal representative to Ottawa and help form a Liberal government for the next five years.

Introduction of A. E. Coombs was effected by Mrs. F. S. Greenwood who did not think the people of Canada were ever faced with more serious problems that those which existed today. She maintained that only the Liberal party could lead the country out of the depression and there was only one person who could lead the Liberal party, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

The Liberals would effect reform in the true sense of the word, declared Mrs. Greenwood, therefore the three counties of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand should see that Liberal candidates were elected on Monday.

Of Mr. Coombs she said he was known throughout the whole peninsula and she cited his 26 years' association with the teaching profession in St. Catharines. He was, she said, a friend, counsellor and guide of the young people. He was the first scoutmaster in the Dominion.

Mr. Coombs, in his remarks, assured Mr. King that Lincoln county would assist to put him in the place where he rightly belonged. He also paid tribute to Mrs. Greenwood for her support.

"We hear that if Mr. King is returned to power our factories will be closed and fruit farmers will be put out of business," said the speaker who, however, cited the fact that several car loads of fruit had been shipped into this district within the last few days from across the border. He asked the Conservatives how Mr. Bennett could be considered to be protecting the fruit industry in view of that situation.

He spoke of opposition propaganda which, he said, was being used after all Conservative promises had been exhausted. Mr. Coombs caused much merriment by displaying a rabbit's foot, sent to him anonymously from North York and with the advice he "show it and you will go over the top."

Mr. Coleman's Address

To D. Ben Coleman of Welland, president of the Welland County Liberal Association, fell the honor of introducing Mr. King and in so doing, he reminded his audience that the old saying, "history repeats itself," was familiar to them all and, he explained the truth of it was borne out by the presence that evening of the distinguished guest.

Slightly over a century ago, on the banks of the Niagara river, said Mr. Coleman, near the city of Niagara Falls, William Lyon Mackenzie set up his printing press to battle against entrenched autocracy and privilege—a battle that was not to cease until largely by his efforts, and at the sacrifice of all those material things that most men hold dear, the principle of responsible government was finally won for the people of this county and country.

"And now tonight, 110 years later, we find the grandson, fighting to restore, and to preserve from those who would destroy it, a free parliament and responsible government," continued the speaker, "fighting to crush once and for all that insidious tendency toward government by dictatorship whereby the elected members of parliament, and even the cabinet citizen of Niagara Falls. By the kindness of J. W. Bayliss, who now owned the chair, and had loaned it for the occasion, it was occupied on the platform by one man who, more than any other, had earned the right to sit therein, Mr. King.

Continued the speaker: "Mr. King's presence here tonight has given us great joy for it is the first occasion that he has visited this county since he was chosen as Liberal leader." He referred to the late William Manley German and his association with the Liberal party and, in predicting the election of the Liberal representatives in the counties of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand, said these candidates would support Mr. King in his work of bringing to Canada once again that measure of prosperity and good government all had learned to expect and receive under a Liberal administration in Ottawa.

In presenting Mr. King to the large audience, Mr. Coleman referred to him as a great statesman, a profound scholar, and a brilliant leader.

The Liberal Leader

Mr. King, on rising to speak, was accorded another warm welcome and was presented with a bouquet of yellow mums by little Miss McMurray of Niagara Falls. The Liberal leader first commented that in the last two months he had visited all parts of the Dominion but, the large crowd that evening and the enthusiasm displayed gave him reason to feel he was on historic ground and made him realize, it was a great honor to be identified as leader of a great party. He recalled that his distinguished grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, had the honor of representing this district in the Parliament of Upper Canada a century ago when he carried on his dramatic crusade for representation by population in the legislature.

Mr. King felt another five years of Bennett rule would land the country in such a position that no man would care to contemplate what the outcome would be. He asked if the public treasury could stand another five years of paying out for heavy relief expenditures. And, he reminded the meeting, there was no indication on the part of Prime Minister Bennett that his policies would be changed.

"You must think on election day on how you can avoid this situation," Mr King said to his hearers.

The speaker felt the Liberal party was the only one which could conduct the country's affairs for the next five years. He believed the Liberal party would be returned but said he was more concerned as how it could carry out policies which would bring much needed relief to the Dominion. There was only one way and that was to give the Liberal party an overwhelming majority so that it could proceed with its plans unhampered.

During part of his nine years as premier, said Mr. King, the Liberal party had a small majority. It would have liked to introduce many measures but dared not because it did not know how these would be received by the opposition and the groups which formed the opposition. He did not want to see the power of the government weakened again in such manner.

Premier Bennett, charged Mr. King, had more or less changed the complexion of the civil service. Liberals had been released from office and Conservatives had replaced them. He continued to show that two-thirds of the Senate were now Conservatives and only one-third Liberals, and he therefore asked what chances were there of any Liberal measures passing parliament?

Notes C.C.F. Supporters

"What possible assistance can any of the parties, other than Liberals or Conservatives hope to have in the Senate?" he enquired. Noting, through audience reaction, that C. C.F. supporters were present he asked them if they had a single C. C.F. supporter in the Senate.

"We don't need the Senate," rang out a voice.

"You might not but you have got to put up with it," replied Mr. King.

There was not a single member of the Reconstruction party in the Senate, then pointed out the Liberal chieftain. As to the Social Credit movement, it was not even a party. It had not got a leader except in the provincial field.

"The people must take into consideration all the factors pertaining to the enactment of legislation," advised Mr. King. He could understand the people desiring a change and reform legislation but they should belong to a party which would be in a position to enact such legislation. The Liberal party was broad enough to welcome those with new ideas.

Referring pointedly to the futility of electing half a dozen different groups to the House of Commons Mr. King then dealt with the Italo-Ethiopian crisis by declaring that not only were difficult problems being encountered at home but there was a situation which would make it a most difficult matter to deal with any sudden emergency.

vious and the enthusiasm displayed when eight Liberal provincial premiers were heard over the radio, showed that the Liberal policy was not appealing to the country singlehanded but would be surrounded by eight out of the nine provinces in co-operation and goodwill. He spoke of the change in the political complexion of the provinces, stressing the fact that every Conservative government had been swept out of office since Mr. Bennett came into power.

It was fortunate that in these times of stress that such co-operation of which he had spoken was forthcoming, declared Mr. King. The needs of the country and the best method by which they could be met must be the first thought of the people.

"We don't hear of the Conservative government today," proceeded the Liberal leader. "It is the Bennett government due to the fact that Mr. Bennett has increasingly taken into his own hands, as dictator, the affairs of the country." People today, said Mr. King, were being told to vote Bennett, not vote Conservative.

Charges Bennett with Bribery

At this stage Prime Minister Bennett was charged with attempting wholesale bribery and corruption of the Canadian electors, especially the grain growers and the dairy farmers.

"Mr. Bennett is guilty of seeking to debauch the public by offering them bribes, by making lavish promises and by actually telling them he has been giving them cash," asserted Mr. King in the course of his scorching indictment of the government leader.

"I have in my hand here a copy of a Tory poster circulated in Western Canada which says: 'Bennett gave the grain growers of Western Canada $150,000,000 in cash." If this means that Mr. Bennett gave the Western farmers money, $150,000,000 is a pretty large bribe. But I suppose what it means is that Bennett policies have resulted in the enhancement of wheat prices. Did Mr. Bennett enact all the laws passed by the last parliament, or did the people's elected representatives have some share in passing legislation?"

"Then at Sherbrooke, Quebec, a few days ago, Mr. Bennett sought to debauch the dairy farmers by telling them about a million-dollar stabilization fund to maintain prices in the dairy industry. He is quoted as having said: 'I regret to say that the first checks will not be paid until Oct. 15, and I hope that you farmers within the sound of my voice when you get your checks the day after the election will not have any qualms of conscience because you voted against the government that gave it to you."

"Is not that bribery and corruption of the worst kind?" asked Mr. King as the audience applauded. "I was amazed at the prime minister of Canada offering bribes in such a wholesale way. The public of Canada has never got so low as this at any time. I hasten to say that I do not hold the Conservative party responsible for this sort of thing; I hold Mr. Bennett responsible. I stand foursquare with Sr. Robert Borden, a great Conservative statesman, in denouncing bribery and political promises.

"If the Liberal party is returned to office and there is any way of making it illegal to bribe the electors by extravagant promises, we will see to it that such a law is enacted."

The Liberal leader also deplored threats which had been made by employers of labor that they would close their factories if their workmen voted Liberal. The House of Commons, he said, had likewise been terrorized during the last five years by Mr. Bennett, who was now beginning to terrorize the electorate.

Plot Ridiculed

Ridiculing the fantastic story told by the Prime Minister of a Communist plot to seize him and hold him as a hostage while Communists set up a soviet government in Canada, the Liberal Leader said: "If it had been anybody else besides Mr. Bennett who had had that nightmare some one else would have figured in it and the Mounted Police would have saved the day.

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Man of Broadest Outlook

The leader of the Liberal cause was no rabid party politician but a man of the broadest outlook, declared Mr. Coleman. Mr. King's greatest concern was for the well being and prosperity of the people of Canada at large, whatever their political belief, religious creed or social extraction.

"What greater tribute could have been given any man than to receive, as Mr. King has received, the love and complete confidence of that great Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who made him his first deputy minister of labor, then his minister of labor and finally designated him as his successor to the leadership of the Liberal party of Canada?" Mr. Coleman asked. The trust that Liberalism had in him had been shown by the fact that Mr. King had now been the head of the party for over 15 years, a longer period of office as leader of a great party than any other man now living enjoyed.

Mr. Coleman suggested it was a matter of more than passing interest to know that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in Queen Victoria park in Niagara Falls, on the occasion of his last visit there, he was seated in a chair donated for that purpose by Havelock Buckley, an outstanding

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"Within the next few months," he said, "Canada may be drawn into a war current which may be too strong for some political groups to resist. I pray to God it will not happen."

Speaking of 1914 days when one country was invaded by another, King asked if the people of Canada foresaw a world war. He also enquired what power would the C.C.F. or the Reconstruction party have in deciding on such a crisis. What was needed today was a government with the people behind it from coast to coast.

Mr. King submitted that had the election been held a year ago an opportunity would have been provided to contact with other countries. But now, the winter would be upon the Dominion before it could take up with other nations questions the Liberal party believed to be for the betterment of the country.

The Liberal chieftain said he did not think any government could alone solve the problems of today. The questions were so intertwined that it was only by the co-operation with the provinces and the new government at Ottawa that the vital questions could be solved. "We must work in common accord if we are to meet them," he said.

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The Liberal leader also deplored threats which had been made by employers of labor that they would close their factories if their workmen voted Liberal. The House of Commons, he said, had likewise been terrorized during the last five years by Mr. Bennett, who was now beginning to terrorize the electorate.

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Mr. King further declared that these manufacturers would be subject to government investigation into their business for a period covering at least five years. If such a thing occurred, he promised, a government under him would take over the business and run it until it was found out just how much protection was needed by that particular industry.

"We will even let the employes see how their wages compared with the profits obtained by the firm," he added.

The Liberal leader promised that if returned to power he would put an end to such threats by passing the necessary legislation through parliament.

The speaker promised that if returned to power the Liberal party would deal with the tariff and other questions in a manner whereby the people could look forward to the same degree of prosperity as was in evidence from 1921 to 1930.

Mr. King turned his attention to the Montrose yards and pointed out that while the Liberal government was in power it had received a delegation and as a result there had been no change in existing conditions. However, Mr. Bennett had "turned it down, but what he turned down in the last five years, I intend to turn up."

The speaker intimated he could not say what the result of an enquiry would be but he promised the situation would be carefully reviewed.

Finally the Liberal chieftain expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome extended to him. He asked for the election of Liberal candidates in the counties of Welland Lincoln and Haldimand so that they might help to give the Liberal party the strong arm necessary to guide the destiny of the country.

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October 10, 1935
Welland-Port Colborne
Tribune
D25094

King Appeals To Huge Audience At Falls For Overwhelming Majority

Big Plurality Would Enable Reform Legislation to be Carried Out Unhampered Says Liberal Leader—Warns Employers Seeking to Influence Workers

WELLAND, LINCOLN AND HALDIMAND RALLY NIGHT

Before a gathering estimated at 7,000 which last night packed the Niagara Falls arena and was representative of the counties of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, made a strong appeal that the Liberal party be returned to power in Monday's Dominion election with an overwhelming majority so that it could carry out unhampered proposed reform legislation.

A government that was not sure of ample support in parliament was hampered in giving effect to its policies, Mr. King said. He knew this from experience, he added.

Warning to employers who threatened their employes with loss of work should they cast their votes for Liberal candidates was also sounded by Mr. King. Such manufacturers who attempted to misrepresent the Liberal party's tariff would find themselves facing state intervention, he said.

Estimate 8,000 Present

It was estimated that there were about 8,000 people at the meeting which proved an enthusiastic affair. The Welland Sea Cadets bugle band paraded around the arena and there were selections by the Kiltie band of Niagara Falls which also led community singing. A flag draped picture of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was prominent in the centre of the platform.

Mr. King's entry into the arena was the signal for applause and cheers which continued as he made his way to the platform, escorted by two pipers and a party bearing Union Jacks.

Also seated on the platform were two of the oldest Liberals in the Niagara district, John Dobbie, aged 91, and Joseph Hopkins, aged 90, both of Niagara Falls. Reference to their presence was made by the Liberal chieftain during his address.

Mr. King was quickly the target for photographers and he readily posed while "shots" were taken of him and the candidates of the three counties. Interruptions were few as he delivered his address but when cheers were raised there was also an echo of booing from the region of the rafters.

Those On Platform

Those seated on the platform with the Liberal leader included the following: Mayor Charles Anderson, Niagara Falls; Arthur B. Damude, Liberal candidate Welland county; A. E. Coombs, Liberal candidate Lincoln county; Frank Laidlaw, Liberal candidate Haldimand county; Faye Head, president Haldimand County Liberal Association; John Cavers, president Lincoln Counnty Liberal Association; D. Ben Coleman, president Welland County Liberal Association; Mrs. Chas. Taylor, president Lincoln County Women's Liberal Association; Miss Helen Kinnear, K.C., first vice-president Lincoln County Liberal Association; Mrs. F. S. Greenwood, past president Ontario Women's Liberal Association. E. J. Anderson, M.L.A., Welland; W. L. Houck, M.L.A., Niagara Falls; F. H. Avery, M.L.A., Lincoln county; R. S. Coulter, K.C., M.L.A., Haldimand county; Ray F. Willson, president Welland County 20th Century Club; J. Clifford, president Lincoln County 20th Century Club; F. W. Griffiths K.C., Niagara Falls; Joseph Bench, St. Catharines, campaign manager county of Lincoln; R. B. Johnson, K.C., St. Catharines, vice-president Lincoln County Liberal Association; J. H. Gardner, Welland, vice-president Welland County Liberal Association; D. O'Donnell, president Niagara Falls Liberal Association; Hugh J. Henderson, campaign manager county of Welland; Don Lauder, secretary, Lincoln County Liberal Association and Mengie McMurray, secretary County of Welland Liberal Association.

Mayor Charles Anderson of Niagara Falls presided and in opening the meeting said the district had been honored by the presence of Mr. King whom he characterized as a man outstanding in the public life and affairs of the Dominion for over 20 years. He extended to the Liberal chieftain the cordial welcome to which he was entitled as a man, as a Canadian and as leader of the Liberal party.

R. S. Coulter, K.C., M.L.A., introduced Frank Laidlaw, candidate for Haldimand county and spoke of the latter's civic experience and to the fact that he was a former warden. He had, said the speaker, received those honors because the people felt he was a working man to represent them.

Mr. Laidlaw pointed out that Mr. King had ably led his party in the Dominion House. Citing the seriousness of present day conditions he asked that the people examine the records of the various governments of the past years and declared that from 1921 to 1930 the country had a government for the people and by the people. During the years of the Liberal regime the people had their voice through parliament, a situation, however, not existing under the Bennett regime when there was government by Mr. Bennett.

Interruption Quelled

A slight rumpus broke out at this point and cries of "throw him out" were heard. However, the interruption quickly subsided and the speaker continued that five years of protective tariffs and restricting of trade had dealt a hard blow to the farmers Canada's butter was now lying in storage and neither was there a market for Canadian grain.

Mr. Laidlaw reminded his audience that Mr. King, if returned to power, would call a conference of provincial premiers to deal with the unemployment situation and much needed amendments to the British North America Act.

The chairman at this point read telegrams received from the Italo Liberal Association of Welland, the Welland Hebrew Association, the Welland Hungarian Liberal club and the French-Canadian Liberal Association of Welland felicitating Mr. King and also the Welland county Liberal candidate, Mr. Damude.

Miss Helen Kinnear, K.C., introduced Mr. Damude, cited him as a good citizen who had accomplished his part in municipal affairs and had become warden of the county of Welland. She made mention of his good sportsmanship in defeat in the 1930 election and to the gathering assembled to hear the gospel of Liberalism at first hand, said she was pleased to present him.

A vociferous welcome was accorded Mr. Damude who thanked the neighboring two counties for their co-operation in securing Mr. King to speak that night. He went on to say that the unemployment situation would be the first concern of the Liberal government, if elected, and would be dealt with as a national problem with the idea of relieving the great burden of taxation now borne by the people.

In Welland county, with an assessment of $42,000,000, some municipalities were on the verge of bankruptcy due to the pressing problems of the day. "We feel the Dominion government has not properly co-operated in this matter," said the candidate, who maintained the burden should be taken from the people least able to pay, the provinces and the municipalities, and handed over to the federal government.

Another problem striking home to Welland county was the railway ques-

citizen of Niagara Falls. By the kindless of J. W. Bayliss, who now owned the chair, and had loaned it for the occasion, it was occupied on the platform by one man who, more than any other, had earned the right to sit therein, Mr. King.

Continued the speaker: "Mr. King's presence here tonight has given us great joy for it is the first occasion that he has visited this county since he was chosen as Liberal leader." He referred to the late William Manley German and his association with the Liberal party and, in predicting the election of the Liberal representatives in the counties of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand, said these candidates would support Mr. King in his work of bringing to Canada once again that measure of prosperity and good government all had learned to expect and receive under a Liberal administration in Ottawa.

In presenting Mr. King to the large audience, Mr. Coleman referred to him as a great statesman, a profound scholar, and a brilliant leader.

The Liberal Leader

Mr. King, on rising to speak, was accorded another warm welcome and was presented with a bouquet of yellow mums by little Miss McMurray of Niagara Falls. The Liberal leader first commented that in the last two months he had visited all parts of the Dominion but, the large crowd that evening and the enthusiasm displayed gave him reason to feel he was on historic ground and made him realize, it was a great honor to be identified as leader of a great party. He recalled that his distinguished grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, had the honor of representing this district in the Parliament of Upper Canada a century ago when he carried on his dramatic crusade for representation by population in the legislature.

Mr. King felt another five years of Bennett rule would land the country in such a position that no man

vious and the enthusiasm displayed when eight Liberal provincial premiers were heard over the radio, showed that the Liberal policy was not appealing to the country singlehanded but would be surrounded by eight out of the nine provinces in co-operation and goodwill. He spoke of the change in the political complexion of the provinces, stressing the fact that every Conservative government had been swept out of office since Mr. Bennett came into power.

It was fortunate that in these times of stress that such co-operation of which he had spoken was forthcoming, declared Mr. King. The needs of the country and the best method by which they could be met must be the first thought of the people.

"We don't hear of the Conservative government today," proceeded the Liberal leader. "It is the Bennett government due to the fact that Mr. Bennett has increasingly taken into his own hands, as dictator, the affairs of the country." People today, said Mr. King, were being told to vote Bennett, not vote Conservative.

Charges Bennett with Bribery

At this stage Prime Minister Bennett was charged with attempting wholesale bribery and corruption of the Canadian electors, especially the grain growers and the dairy farmers.

"Mr. Bennett is guilty of seeking to debauch the public by offering them bribes, by making lavish promises and by actually telling them he has been giving them cash," asserted Mr. King in the course of his scorching indictment of the government leader.

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Another problem striking home to Welland county was the railway question, said Mr. Damude. Here scores of railway workers had lost their jobs in the last two or three years. In Niagara Falls alone a $40,000 payroll had been lost.

Mr. Damude appealed to the voters of Welland county to send a Liberal representative to Ottawa and help form a Liberal government for the next five years.

Introduction of A. E. Coombs was effected by Mrs. F. S. Greenwood who did not think the people of Canada were ever faced with more serious problems that those which existed today. She maintained that only the Liberal party could lead the country out of the depression and there was only one person who could lead the Liberal party, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

The Liberals would effect reform in the true sense of the word, declared Mrs. Greenwood, therefore the three counties of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand should see that Liberal candidates were elected on Monday.

Of Mr. Coombs she said he was known throughout the whole peninsula and she cited his 26 years' association with the teaching profession in St. Catharines. He was, she said, a friend, counsellor and guide of the young people. He was the first scoutmaster in the Dominion.

Mr. Coombs, in his remarks, assured Mr. King that Lincoln county would assist to put him in the place where he rightly belonged. He also paid tribute to Mrs. Greenwood for her support.

"We hear that if Mr. King is returned to power our factories will be closed and fruit farmers will be put out of business," said the speaker who, however, cited the fact that several car loads of fruit had been shipped into this district within the last few days from across the border. He asked the Conservatives how Mr. Bennett could be considered to be protecting the fruit industry in view of that situation.

He spoke of opposition propaganda which, he said, was being used after all Conservative promises had been exhausted. Mr. Coombs caused much merriment by displaying a rabbit's foot, sent to him anonymously from North York and with the advice he "show it and you will go over the top."

Mr. Coleman's Address

To D. Ben Coleman of Welland, president of the Welland County Liberal Association, fell the honor of introducing Mr. King and in so doing, he reminded his audience that the old saying, "history repeats itself," was familiar to them all and, he explained the truth of it was borne out by the presence that evening of the distinguished guest.

Slightly over a century ago, on the banks of the Niagara river, said Mr. Coleman, near the city of Niagara Falls, William Lyon Mackenzie set up his printing press to battle against entrenched autocracy and privilege—a battle that was not to cease until largely by his efforts, and at the sacrifice of all those material things that most men hold dear, the principle of responsible government was finally won for the people of this county and country.

"And now tonight, 110 years later, we find the grandson, fighting to restore, and to preserve from those who would destroy it, a free parliament and responsible government," continued the speaker, "fighting to crush once and for all that insidious tendency toward government by dictatorship whereby the elected members of parliament, and even the cabinet members themselves, are being robbed of any real influence or control over the policies adopted by a prime minister who apparently thinks himself appointed by divine right to say what is good or not good for Canada and Canadians."

Man of Broadest Outlook

The leader of the Liberal cause was no rabid party politician but a man of the broadest outlook, declared Mr. Coleman. Mr. King's greatest concern was for the well being and prosperity of the people of Canada at large, whatever their political belief, religious creed or social extraction.

"What greater tribute could have been given any man than to receive, as Mr. King has received, the love and complete confidence of that great Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who made him his first deputy minister of labor, then his minister of labor and finally designated him as his successor to the leadership of the Liberal party of Canada?" Mr. Coleman asked. The trust that Liberalism had in him had been shown by the fact that Mr. King had now been the head of the party for over 15 years, a longer period of office as leader of a great party than any other man now living enjoyed.

Mr. Coleman suggested it was a matter of more than passing interest to know that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in Queen Victoria park in Niagara Falls, on the occasion of his last visit there, he was seated in a chair donated for that purpose by Havelock Buckley, an outstanding measure of prosperity and good government all had learned to expect and receive under a Liberal administration in Ottawa.

In presenting Mr. King to the large audience, Mr. Coleman referred to him as a great statesman, a profound scholar, and a brilliant leader.

The Liberal Leader

Mr. King, on rising to speak, was accorded another warm welcome and was presented with a bouquet of yellow mums by little Miss McMurray of Niagara Falls. The Liberal leader first commented that in the last two months he had visited all parts of the Dominion but, the large crowd that evening and the enthusiasm displayed gave him reason to feel he was on historic ground and made him realize, it was a great honor to be identified as leader of a great party. He recalled that his distinguished grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, had the honor of representing this district in the Parliament of Upper Canada a century ago when he carried on his dramatic crusade for representation by population in the legislature.

Mr. King felt another five years of Bennett rule would land the country in such a position that no man would care to contemplate what the outcome would be. He asked if the public treasury could stand another five years of paying out for heavy relief expenditures. And, he reminded the meeting, there was no indication on the part of Prime Minister Bennett that his policies would be changed.

"You must think on election day on how you can avoid this situation," Mr King said to his hearers.

The speaker felt the Liberal party was the only one which could conduct the country's affairs for the next five years. He believed the Liberal party would be returned but said he was more concerned as how it could carry out policies which would bring much needed relief to the Dominion. There was only one way and that was to give the Liberal party an overwhelming majority so that it could proceed with its plans unhampered.

During part of his nine years as premier, said Mr. King, the Liberal party had a small majority. It would have liked to introduce many measures but dared not because it did not know how these would be received by the opposition and the groups which formed the opposition. He did not want to see the power of the government weakened again in such manner.

Premier Bennett, charged Mr. King, had more or less changed the complexion of the civil service. Liberals had been released from office and Conservatives had replaced them. He continued to show that two-thirds of the Senate were now Conservatives and only one-third Liberals, and he therefore asked what chances were there of any Liberal measures passing parliament?

Notes C.C.F. Supporters

"What possible assistance can any of the parties, other than Liberals or Conservatives hope to have in the Senate?" he enquired. Noting, through audience reaction, that C. C.F. supporters were present he asked them if they had a single C. C.F. supporter in the Senate.

"We don't need the Senate," rang out a voice.

"You might not but you have got to put up with it," replied Mr. King.

There was not a single member of the Reconstruction party in the Senate, then pointed out the Liberal chieftain. As to the Social Credit movement, it was not even a party. It had not got a leader except in the provincial field.

"The people must take into consideration all the factors pertaining to the enactment of legislation," advised Mr. King. He could understand the people desiring a change and reform legislation but they should belong to a party which would be in a position to enact such legislation. The Liberal party was broad enough to welcome those with new ideas.

Referring pointedly to the futility of electing half a dozen different groups to the House of Commons Mr. King then dealt with the Italo-Ethiopian crisis by declaring that not only were difficult problems being encountered at home but there was a situation which would make it a most difficult matter to deal with any sudden emergency.

"Within the next few months," he said, "Canada may be drawn into a war current which may be too strong for some political groups to resist. I pray to God it will not happen."

Speaking of 1914 days when one country was invaded by another, King asked if the people of Canada foresaw a world war. He also enquired what power would the C.C.F. or the Reconstruction party have in deciding on such a crisis. What was needed today was a government with the people behind it from coast to coast.

Mr. King submitted that had the election been held a year ago an opportunity would have been provided to contact with other countries. But now, the winter would be upon the Dominion before it could take up with other nations questions the Liberal party believed to be for the betterment of the country.

The Liberal chieftain said he did not think any government could alone solve the problems of today. The questions were so intertwined that it was only by the co-operation with the provinces and the new government at Ottawa that the vital questions could be solved. "We must work in common accord if we are to meet them," he said.

Mr. King held that the size of the meeting in Toronto the night previous was an indication that the needs of the country and the best method by which they could be met must be the first thought of the people.

"We don't hear of the Conservative government today," proceeded the Liberal leader. "It is the Bennett government due to the fact that Mr. Bennett has increasingly taken into his own hands, as dictator, the affairs of the country." People today, said Mr. King, were being told to vote Bennett, not vote Conservative.

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At this stage Prime Minister Bennett was charged with attempting wholesale bribery and corruption of the Canadian electors, especially the grain growers and the dairy farmers.

"Mr. Bennett is guilty of seeking to debauch the public by offering them bribes, by making lavish promises and by actually telling them he has been giving them cash," asserted Mr. King in the course of his scorching indictment of the government leader.

"I have in my hand here a copy of a Tory poster circulated in Western Canada which says: 'Bennett gave the grain growers of Western Canada $150,000,000 in cash." If this means that Mr. Bennett gave the Western farmers money, $150,000,000 is a pretty large bribe. But I suppose what it means is that Bennett policies have resulted in the enhancement of wheat prices. Did Mr. Bennett enact all the laws passed by the last parliament, or did the people's elected representatives have some share in passing legislation?"

"Then at Sherbrooke, Quebec, a few days ago, Mr. Bennett sought to debauch the dairy farmers by telling them about a million-dollar stabilization fund to maintain prices in the dairy industry. He is quoted as having said: 'I regret to say that the first checks will not be paid until Oct. 15, and I hope that you farmers within the sound of my voice when you get your checks the day after the election will not have any qualms of conscience because you voted against the government that gave it to you."

"Is not that bribery and corruption of the worst kind?" asked Mr. King as the audience applauded. "I was amazed at the prime minister of Canada offering bribes in such a wholesale way. The public of Canada has never got so low as this at any time. I hasten to say that I do not hold the Conservative party responsible for this sort of thing; I hold Mr. Bennett responsible. I stand foursquare with Sr. Robert Borden, a great Conservative statesman, in denouncing bribery and political promises.

"If the Liberal party is returned to office and there is any way of making it illegal to bribe the electors by extravagant promises, we will see to it that such a law is enacted."

The Liberal leader also deplored threats which had been made by employers of labor that they would close their factories if their workmen voted Liberal. The House of Commons, he said, had likewise been terrorized during the last five years by Mr. Bennett, who was now beginning to terrorize the electorate.

Plot Ridiculed

Ridiculing the fantastic story told by the Prime Minister of a Communist plot to seize him and hold him as a hostage while Communists set up a soviet government in Canada, the Liberal Leader said: "If it had been anybody else besides Mr. Bennett who had had that nightmare some one else would have figured in it and the Mounted Police would have saved the day.

"Let me say so far as the Liberals are concerned that any man who would seek to overthrow the government and institutions of this country by violence will not get one hour of consideration from any administration of which I am the head, but he will not be dealt with in any arbitrary manner that helps to encourage communism, but he will be dealt with according to British traditions of justice."

Warning to employers who threatened their employes with loss of work should they cast their votes for Liberal candidates, was also sounded by Mr. King. Such manufacturers who attempted to misrepresent the Liberal party's tariff policy would find themselves facing state intervention, the Liberal leader warned.

Mr. King further declared that these manufacturers would be subject to government investigation into their business for a period covering at least five years. If such a thing occurred, he promised, a government under him would take over the business and run it until it was found out just how much protection was needed by that particular industry.

"We will even let the employes see how their wages compared with the profits obtained by the firm," he added.

The Liberal leader promised that if returned to power he would put an end to such threats by passing the necessary legislation through parliament.

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Slightly over a century ago, on the banks of the Niagara river, said Mr. Coleman, near the city of Niagara Falls, William Lyon Mackenzie set up his printing press to battle against entrenched autocracy and privilege—a battle that was not to cease until largely by his efforts, and at the sacrifice of all those material things that most men hold dear, the principle of responsible government was finally won for the people of this county and country.

"And now tonight, 110 years later, we find the grandson, fighting to restore, and to preserve from those who would destroy it, a free parliament and responsible government," continued the speaker, "fighting to crush once and for all that insidious tendency toward government by dictatorship whereby the elected members of parliament, and even the cabinet members themselves, are being robbed of any real influence or control over the policies adopted by a prime minister who apparently thinks himself appointed by divine right to say what is good or not good for Canada and Canadians."

Man of Broadest Outlook

The leader of the Liberal cause was no rabid party politician but a man of the broadest outlook, declared Mr. Coleman. Mr. King's greatest concern was for the well being and prosperity of the people of Canada at large, whatever their political belief, religious creed or social extraction.

"What greater tribute could have been given any man than to receive, as Mr. King has received, the love and complete confidence of that great Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who made him his first deputy minister of labor, then his minister of labor and finally designated him as his successor to the leadership of the Liberal party of Canada?" Mr. Coleman asked. The trust that Liberalism had in him had been shown by the fact that Mr. King had now been the head of the party for over 15 years, a longer period of office as leader of a great party than any other man now living enjoyed.

Mr. Coleman suggested it was a matter of more than passing interest to know that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in Queen Victoria park in Niagara Falls, on the occasion of his last visit there, he was seated in a chair donated for that purpose by Havelock Buckley, an outstanding

bringing to Canada once again that measure of prosperity and good government all had learned to expect and receive under a Liberal administration in Ottawa.

In presenting Mr. King to the large audience, Mr. Coleman referred to him as a great statesman, a profound scholar, and a brilliant leader.

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Mr. King felt another five years of Bennett rule would land the country in such a position that no man would care to contemplate what the outcome would be. He asked if the public treasury could stand another five years of paying out for heavy relief expenditures. And, he reminded the meeting, there was no indication on the part of Prime Minister Bennett that his policies would be changed.

"You must think on election day on how you can avoid this situation," Mr King said to his hearers.

The speaker felt the Liberal party was the only one which could conduct the country's affairs for the next five years. He believed the Liberal party would be returned but said he was more concerned as how it could carry out policies which would bring much needed relief to the Dominion. There was only one way and that was to give the Liberal party an overwhelming majority so that it could proceed with its plans unhampered.

During part of his nine years as premier, said Mr. King, the Liberal party had a small majority. It would have liked to introduce many measures but dared not because it did not know how these would be received by the opposition and the groups which formed the opposition. He did not want to see the power of the government weakened again in such manner.

Premier Bennett, charged Mr. King, had more or less changed the complexion of the civil service. Liberals had been released from office and Conservatives had replaced them. He continued to show that two-thirds of the Senate were now Conservatives and only one-third Liberals, and he therefore asked what chances were there of any Liberal measures passing parliament?

Notes C.C.F. Supporters

"What possible assistance can any of the parties, other than Liberals or Conservatives hope to have in the Senate?" he enquired. Noting, through audience reaction, that C. C.F. supporters were present he asked them if they had a single C. C.F. supporter in the Senate.

"We don't need the Senate," rang out a voice.

"You might not but you have got to put up with it," replied Mr, King.

There was not a single member of the Reconstruction party in the Senate, then pointed out the Liberal chieftain. As to the Social Credit movement, it was not even a party. It had not got a leader except in the provincial field.

"The people must take into consideration all the factors pertaining to the enactment of legislation," advised Mr. King. He could understand the people desiring a change and reform legislation but they should belong to a party which would be in a position to enact such legislation. The Liberal party was broad enough to welcome those with new ideas.

Referring pointedly to the futility of electing half a dozen different groups to the House of Commons Mr. King then dealt with the Italo-Ethiopian crisis by declaring that not only were difficult problems being encountered at home but there was a situation which would make it a most difficult matter to deal with any sudden emergency.

"Within the next few months," he said, "Canada may be drawn into a war current which may be too strong for some political groups to resist. I pray to God it will not happen."

Speaking of 1914 days when one country was invaded by another, King asked if the people of Canada foresaw a world war. He also enquired what power would the C.C.F. or the Reconstruction party have in deciding on such a crisis. What was needed today was a government with the people behind it from coast to coast.

Mr. King submitted that had the election been held a year ago an opportunity would have been provided to contact with other countries. But now, the winter would be upon the Dominion before it could take up with other nations questions the Liberal party believed to be for the betterment of the country.

The Liberal chieftain said he did not think any government could alone solve the problems of today. The questions were so intertwined that it was only by the co-operation with the provinces and the new government at Ottawa that the vital questions could be solved. "We must work in common accord if we are to meet them," he said.

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"Then at Sherbrooke, Quebec, a few days ago, Mr. Bennett sought to debauch the dairy farmers by telling them about a million-dollar stabilization fund to maintain prices in the dairy industry. He is quoted as having said: 'I regret to say that the first checks will not be paid until Oct. 15, and I hope that you farmers within the sound of my voice when you get your checks the day after the election will not have any qualms of conscience because you voted against the government that gave it to you."

"Is not that bribery and corruption of the worst kind?" asked Mr. King as the audience applauded. "I was amazed at the prime minister of Canada offering bribes in such a wholesale way. The public of Canada has never got so low as this at any time. I hasten to say that I do not hold the Conservative party responsible for this sort of thing; I hold Mr. Bennett responsible. I stand foursquare with Sr. Robert Borden, a great Conservative statesman, in denouncing bribery and political promises.

"If the Liberal party is returned to office and there is any way of making it illegal to bribe the electors by extravagant promises, we will see to it that such a law is enacted."

The Liberal leader also deplored threats which had been made by employers of labor that they would close their factories if their workmen voted Liberal. The House of Commons, he said, had likewise been terrorized during the last five years by Mr. Bennett, who was now beginning to terrorize the electorate.

Plot Ridiculed

Ridiculing the fantastic story told by the Prime Minister of a Communist plot to seize him and hold him as a hostage while Communists set up a soviet government in Canada, the Liberal Leader said: "If it had been anybody else besides Mr. Bennett who had had that nightmare some one else would have figured in it and the Mounted Police would have saved the day.

"Let me say so far as the Liberals are concerned that any man who would seek to overthrow the government and institutions of this country by violence will not get one hour of consideration from any administration of which I am the head, but he will not be dealt with in any arbitrary manner that helps to encourage communism, but he will be dealt with according to British traditions of justice."

Warning to employers who threatened their employes with loss of work should they cast their votes for Liberal candidates, was also sounded by Mr. King. Such manufacturers who attempted to misrepresent the Liberal party's tariff policy would find themselves facing state intervention, the Liberal leader warned.

Mr. King further declared that these manufacturers would be subject to government investigation into their business for a period covering at least five years. If such a thing occurred, he promised, a government under him would take over the business and run it until it was found out just how much protection was needed by that particular industry.

"We will even let the employes see how their wages compared with the profits obtained by the firm," he added.

The Liberal leader promised that if returned to power he would put an end to such threats by passing the necessary legislation through parliament.

The speaker promised that if returned to power the Liberal party would deal with the tariff and other questions in a manner whereby the people could look forward to the same degree of prosperity as was in evidence from 1921 to 1930.

Mr. King turned his attention to the Montrose yards and pointed out that while the Liberal government was in power it had received a delegation and as a result there had been no change in existing conditions. However, Mr. Bennett had "turned it down, but what he turned down in the last five years, I intend to turn up."

The speaker intimated he could not say what the result of an enquiry would be but he promised the situation would be carefully reviewed.

Finally the Liberal chieftain expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome extended to him. He asked for the election of Liberal candidates in the counties of Welland Lincoln and Haldimand so that they might help to give the Liberal party the strong arm necessary to guide the destiny of the country.

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October 10, 1935
Welland-PortColborne
Tribune

King Appeals To Huge Audience At Falls For Overwhelming Majority

Big Plurality Would Enable Reform Legislation to be Carried Out Unhampered Says Liberal Leader—Warns Employers Seeking to Influence Workers

WELLAND, LINCOLN AND HALDIMAND RALLY NIGHT

Before a gathering estimated at 7,000 which last night packed the Niagara Falls arena and was representative of the counties of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, made a strong appeal that the Liberal party be returned to power in Monday's Dominion election with an overwhelming majority so that it could carry out unhampered proposed reform legislation.

A government that was not sure of ample support in parliament was hampered in giving effect to its policies, Mr. King said. He knew this from experience, he added.

Warning to employers who threatened their employes with loss of work should they cast their votes for Liberal candidates was also sounded by Mr. King. Such manufacturers who attempted to misrepresent the Liberal party's tariff would find themselves facing state intervention, he said.

Estimate 8,000 Present

It was estimated that there were about 8,000 people at the meeting which proved an enthusiastic affair. The Welland Sea Cadets bugle band paraded around the arena and there were selections by the Kiltie band of Niagara Falls which also led community singing. A flag draped picture of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was prominent in the centre of the platform.

Mr. King's entry into the arena was the signal for applause and cheers which continued as he made his way to the platform, escorted by two pipers and a party bearing Union Jacks.

Also seated on the platform were two of the oldest Liberals in the Niagara district, John Dobbie, aged 91, and Joseph Hopkins, aged 90, both of Niagara Falls. Reference to their presence was made by the Liberal chieftain during his address.

Mr. King was quickly the target for photographers and he readily posed while "shots" were taken of him and the candidates of the three counties. Interruptions were few as he delivered his address but when cheers were raised there was also an echo of booing from the region of the rafters.

Those On Platform

Those seated on the platform with the Liberal leader included the following: Mayor Charles Anderson, Niagara Falls; Arthur B. Damude, Liberal candidate Welland county; A. E. Coombs, Liberal candidate Lincoln county; Frank Laidlaw, Liberal candidate Haldimand county; Faye Head, president Haldimand County Liberal Association; John Cavers, president Lincoln Counnty Liberal Association; D. Ben Coleman, president Welland County Liberal Association; Mrs. Chas. Taylor, president Lincoln County Women's Liberal Association; Miss Helen Kinnear, K.C., first vice-president Lincoln County Liberal Association; Mrs. F. S. Greenwood, past president Ontario Women's Liberal Association, E. J. Anderson, M.L.A., Welland; W. L. Houck, M.L.A., Niagara Falls; F. H. Avery, M.L.A., Lincoln county; R. S. Coulter, K.C., M.L.A., Haldimand county; Ray F. Willson, president Welland County 20th Century Club; J. Clifford, president Lincoln County 20th Century Club; F. W. Griffiths K.C., Niagara Falls; Joseph Bench, St. Catharines, campaign manager county of Lincoln; R. B. Johnson, K.C., St. Catharines, vice-president Lincoln County Liberal Association; J. H. Gardner, Welland, vice-president Welland County Liberal Association; D. O'Donnell, president Niagara Falls Liberal Association; Hugh J. Henderson, campaign manager county of Welland; Don Lauder, secretary, Lincoln County Liberal Association and Mengie McMurray, secretary County of Welland Liberal Association.

Mayor Charles Anderson of Niagara Falls presided and in opening the meeting said the district had been honored by the presence of Mr. King whom he characterized as a man outstanding in the public life and affairs of the Dominion for over 20 years. He extended to the Liberal chieftain the cordial welcome to which he was entitled as a man, as a Canadian and as leader of the Liberal party.

R. S. Coulter, K.C., M.L.A., introduced Frank Laidlaw, candidate for Haldimand county and spoke of the latter's civic experience and to the fact that he was a former warden. He had, said the speaker, received those honors because the people felt he was a working man to represent them.

Mr. Laidlaw pointed out that Mr. King had ably led his party in the Dominion House. Citing the seriousness of present day conditions he asked that the people examine the records of the various governments of the past years and declared that from 1921 to 1930 the country had a government for the people and by the people. During the years of the Liberal regime the people had their voice through parliament, a situation, however, not existing under the Bennett regime when there was government by Mr. Bennett.

Interruption Quelled

A slight rumpus broke out at this point and cries of "throw him out" were heard. However, the interruption quickly subsided and the speaker continued that five years of protective tariffs and restricting of trade [illegible] a hard blow to the farmers. Canada's butter was now lying in storage and neither was there a market for Canadian grain.

Mr. Laidlaw reminded his audience that Mr. King, if returned to power, would call a conference of provincial premiers to deal with the unemployment situation and much needed amendments to the British North America Act.

The chairman at this point read telegrams received from the Italo Liberal Association of Welland, the Welland Hebrew Association, the Welland Hungarian Liberal club and the French-Canadian Liberal Association of Welland felicitating Mr. King and also the Welland county Liberal candidate, Mr. Damude.

Miss Helen Kinnear, K.C., introduced Mr. Damude, cited him as a good citizen who had accomplished his part in municipal affairs and had become warden of the county of Welland. She made mention of his good sportsmanship in defeat in the 1930 election and to the gathering assembled to hear the gospel of Liberalism at first hand, said she was pleased to present him.

A vociferous welcome was accorded Mr. Damude who thanked the neighboring two counties for their co-operation in securing Mr. King to speak that night. He went on to say that the unemployment situation would be the first concern of the Liberal government, if elected, and would be dealt with as a national problem with the idea of relieving the great burden of taxation now borne by the people.

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Another problem striking home to Welland county was the railway question, said Mr. Damude. Here scores of railway workers had lost their jobs in the last two or three years. In Niagara Falls alone a $40,000 payroll had [illegible] less of J. W. Bayliss, who now owned the chair, and had loaned it for the occasion, it was occupied on the platform by one man who, more than any other, had earned the right to sit therein, Mr. King.

Continued the speaker: "Mr. King's presence here tonight has given us great joy for it is the first occasion that he has visited this county since he was chosen as Liberal leader." He referred to the late William Manley German and his association with the Liberal party and, in predicting the election of the Liberal representatives in the counties of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand, said these candidates would support Mr. King in his work of bringing to Canada once again that measure of prosperity and good government all had learned to expect and receive under a Liberal administration in Ottawa.

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The leader of the Liberal cause was no rabid party politician but a man of the broadest outlook, declared Mr. Coleman. Mr. King's greatest concern was for the well being and prosperity of the people of Canada at large, whatever their political belief, religious creed or social extraction.

"What greater tribute could have been given any man than to receive, as Mr. King has received, the love and complete confidence of that great Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who made him his first deputy minister of labor, then his minister of labor and finally designated him as his successor to the leadership of the Liberal party of Canada?" Mr. Coleman asked. The trust that Liberalism had in him had been shown by the fact that Mr. King had now been the head of the party for over 15 years, a longer period of office as leader of a great party than any other man now living enjoyed.

Mr. Coleman suggested it was a matter of more than passing interest to know that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in Queen Victoria park in Niagara Falls, on the occasion of his last visit there, he was seated in a chair donated for that purpose by Havelock Buckley, an outstanding ...

...bringing to Canada once again that measure of prosperity and good government all had learned to expect and receive under a Liberal administration in Ottawa.

In presenting Mr. King to the large audience, Mr. Coleman referred to him as a great statesman, a profound scholar, and a brilliant leader.

The Liberal Leader

Mr. King, on rising to speak, was accorded another warm welcome and was presented with a bouquet of yellow mums by little Miss McMurray of Niagara Falls. The Liberal leader first commented that in the last two months he had visited all parts of the Dominion but, the large crowd that evening and the enthusiasm displayed gave him reason to feel he was on historic ground and made him realize, it was a great honor to be identified as leader of a great party. He recalled that his distinguished grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, had the honor of representing this district in the Parliament of Upper Canada a century ago when he carried on his dramatic crusade for representation by population in the legislature.

Mr. King felt another five years of Bennett rule would land the country in such a position that no man would care to contemplate what the outcome would be. He asked if the public treasury could stand another five years of paying out for heavy relief expenditures. And, he reminded the meeting, there was no indication on the part of Prime Minister Bennett that his policies would be changed.

"You must think on election day on how you can avoid this situation," Mr King said to his hearers.

The speaker felt the Liberal party was the only one which could conduct the country's affairs for the next five years. He believed the Liberal party would be returned but said he was more concerned as how it could carry out policies which would bring much needed relief to the Dominion. There was only one way and that was to give the Liberal party an overwhelming majority so that it could proceed with its plans unhampered.

During part of his nine years as premier, said Mr. King, the Liberal party had a small majority. It would have liked to introduce many measures but dared not because it did not know how these would be received by the opposition and the groups which formed the opposition. He did not want to see the power of the government weakened again in such manner.

Premier Bennett, charged Mr. King, had more or less changed the complexion of the civil service. Liberals had been released from office and Conservatives had replaced them. He continued to show that two-thirds of the Senate were now Conservatives and only one-third Liberals, and he therefore asked what chances were there of any Liberal measures passing parliament?

Notes C.C.F. Supporters

"What possible assistance can any of the parties, other than Liberals or Conservatives hope to have in the Senate?" he enquired. Noting, through audience reaction, that C. C.F. supporters were present he asked them if they had a single C. C.F. supporter in the Senate.

"We don't need the Senate," rang out a voice.

"You might not but you have got to put up with it," replied Mr. King.

There was not a single member of the Reconstruction party in the Senate, then pointed out the Liberal chieftain. As to the Social Credit movement, it was not even a party. It had not got a leader except in the provincial field.

"The people must take into consideration all the factors pertaining to the enactment of legislation," advised Mr. King. He could understand the people desiring a change and reform legislation but they should belong to a party which would be in a position to enact such legislation. The Liberal party was broad enough to welcome those with new ideas.

Referring pointedly to the futility of electing half a dozen different groups to the House of Commons Mr. King then dealt with the Italo-Ethiopian crisis by declaring that not only were difficult problems being encountered at home but there was a situation which would make it a most difficult matter to deal with any sudden emergency.

"Within the next few months," he said, "Canada may be drawn into a war current which may be too strong for some political groups to resist. I pray to God it will not happen."

Speaking of 1914 days when one country was invaded by another, King asked if the people of Canada foresaw a world war. He also enquired what power would the C.C.F. or the Reconstruction party have in deciding on such a crisis. What was needed today was a government with the people behind it from coast to coast.

Mr. King submitted that had the election been held a year ago an opportunity would have been provided to contact with other countries. But now, the winter would be upon the Dominion before it could take up with other nations questions the Liberal party believed to be for the betterment of the country.

The Liberal chieftain said he did not think any government could alone solve the problems of today. The questions were so intertwined that it was only by the co-operation with the provinces and the new government at Ottawa that the vital questions could be solved. "We must work in common accord if we are to meet them," he said.

Mr. King held that the size of the meeting in Toronto the night pre... needs of the country and the best method by which they could be met must be the first thought of the people.

"We don't hear of the Conservative government today," proceeded the Liberal leader. "It is the Bennett government due to the fact that Mr. Bennett has increasingly taken into his own hands, as dictator, the affairs of the country." People today, said Mr. King, were being told to vote Bennett, not vote Conservative.

Charges Bennett with Bribery

At this stage Prime Minister Bennett was charged with attempting wholesale bribery and corruption of the Canadian electors, especially the grain growers and the dairy farmers.

"Mr. Bennett is guilty of seeking to debauch the public by offering them bribes, by making lavish promises and by actually telling them he has been giving them cash," asserted Mr. King in the course of his scorching indictment of the government leader.

"I have in my hand here a copy of a Tory poster circulated in Western Canada which says: 'Bennett gave the grain growers of Western Canada $150,000,000 in cash." If this means that Mr. Bennett gave the Western farmers money, $150,000,000 is a pretty large bribe. But I suppose what it means is that Bennett policies have resulted in the enhancement of wheat prices. Did Mr. Bennett enact all the laws passed by the last parliament, or did the people's elected representatives have some share in passing legislation?"

"Then at Sherbrooke, Quebec, a few days ago, Mr. Bennett sought to debauch the dairy farmers by telling them about a million-dollar stabilization fund to maintain prices in the dairy industry. He is quoted as having said: 'I regret to say that the first checks will not be paid until Oct. 15, and I hope that you farmers within the sound of my voice when you get your checks the day after the election will not have any qualms of conscience because you voted against the government that gave it to you."

"Is not that bribery and corruption of the worst kind?" asked Mr. King as the audience applauded. "I was amazed at the prime minister of Canada offering bribes in such a wholesale way. The public of Canada has never got so low as this at any time. I hasten to say that I do not hold the Conservative party responsible for this sort of thing; I hold Mr. Bennett responsible. I stand foursquare with Sr. Robert Borden, a great Conservative statesman, in denouncing bribery and political promises.

"If the Liberal party is returned to office and there is any way of making it illegal to bribe the electors by extravagant promises, we will see to it that such a law is enacted."

The Liberal leader also deplored threats which had been made by employers of labor that they would close their factories if their workmen voted Liberal. The House of Commons, he said, had likewise been terrorized during the last five years by Mr. Bennett, who was now beginning to terrorize the electorate.

Plot Ridiculed

Ridiculing the fantastic story told by the Prime Minister of a Communist plot to seize him and hold him as a hostage while Communists set up a soviet government in Canada, the Liberal Leader said: "If it had been anybody else besides Mr. Bennett who had had that nightmare some one else would have figured in it and the Mounted Police would have saved the day.

"Let me say so far as the Liberals are concerned that any man who would seek to overthrow the government and institutions of this country by violence will not get one hour of consideration from any administration of which I am the head, but he will not be dealt with in any arbitrary manner that helps to encourage communism, but he will be dealt with according to British traditions of justice."

Warning to employers who threatened their employes with loss of work should they cast their votes for Liberal candidates, was also sounded by Mr. King. Such manufacturers who attempted to misrepresent the Liberal party's tariff policy would find themselves facing state intervention, the Liberal leader warned.

Mr. King further declared that these manufacturers would be subject to government investigation into their business for a period covering at least five years. If such a thing occurred, he promised, a government under him would take over the business and run it until it was found out just how much protection was needed by that particular industry.

"We will even let the employes see how their wages compared with the profits obtained by the firm," he added.

The Liberal leader promised that if returned to power he would put an end to such threats by passing the necessary legislation through parliament.

The speaker promised that if returned to power the Liberal party would deal with the tariff and other questions in a manner whereby the people could look forward to the same degree of prosperity as was in evidence from 1921 to 1930.

Mr. King turned his attention to the Montrose yards and pointed out that while the Liberal government was in power it had received a delegation and as a result there had been no change in existing conditions. However, Mr. Bennett had "turned it down, but what he turned down in the last five years, I intend to turn up."

The speaker intimated he could not say what the result of an enquiry would be but he promised the situation would be carefully reviewed.

Finally the Liberal chieftain expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome extended to him. He asked for the election of Liberal candidates in the counties of Welland Lincoln and Haldimand so that they might help to give the Liberal party the strong arm necessary to guide the destiny of the country.

2 of/de 2

D 25097

Montreal, October 11, 1935

National Unity:

Appreciation of message from Premiers;

Problems cannot be solved by one government;

Canada made up of diverse elements -

Laurier's dictum re difficulty of governing;

East, West;

Race, Religion;

Unity great need of Canada today -

discord, dissension must give way to conciliation and

co-operation;

Social Reform, Solution problems Finance, Debt, etc. depend upon

co-operation between provinces;

Only Liberal party assured of co-operation necessary this end.

Third Parties:

Issue of campaign - who will form government next 5 years?

Multiplicity of parties;

No sense of national responsibility;

No background or tradition;

Need for clear majority -

Senate.

National Government:

Bennett Toronto Speech - the cat out of the bag;

Bennett to be leader of National Government;

Policies now known -

1. Canada First;
2. Railway Amalgamation.

Strange bedfellows.

Promises:

Campaign - an orgy of promises;

New menace in public life;

Last minute bribary -

Dairy stabilization;

Wheat Bill Board posters;

Wheat dividend on pool wheat -

1. Pool wheat not yet sold;
2. Cost of carrying pool wheat for four years precludes any profit. Dividend being paid out of
   (a) profit on gambling operations, or,
   (b) general funds of country;

Public contracts.

D 25099

Dictatorship:

Promises, one-man leadership = dictatorship;

Liberties purchased at heavy price -

struggles 100 years ago;

Mackenzie -

tradition of family in public service;

When political liberty goes, all goes -

Liberty only sound basis for reform;

Liberalism = maintaining liberties already won;

= enlarging liberty in other spheres -

goal today - social security and well-being.

Trade:

Essential to recovery;

Proposed reductions in interests of Canada;

Tariff will be reduced in reasonable manner;

Position of manufacturers under Liberal rule;

Threats to labour;

Will secure agreements with other countries,

e.g.: United States -

Question of Mr. Massey and

Mr. Herridge.

D 25100

Unemployment:

Commission to -

1. - co-ordinate relief

2. - provide work -

to be of value to state as social asset;

payment for.

Labour and Social Reform:

Liberalism not party of laissez faire;

Liberal record;

Programme for future -

social insurance - (old age, health, accident);

Recovery essential to reform.

Question of jurisdiction

My lifetime interest

Democratization of industry

S.a.p.

D25101

Currency, Credit & Banking

R Edmonton meeting

1. Currency and Credit of National and First Importance:

a first responsibility of government;

community and social need -

like water, transportation, etc.

to be supplied in manner best to serve public interest;

need for Central Bank to control currency and credit -

read 14 points.

2. Central Bank - (See notes in Ring Binder)

a. Advocated by Liberals 1932 on;

b. Government appoints commission after evident public favoured creation of bank.

c. Bank of Canada -

i. - Private corporation;

ii. - No control by Parliament -

Tory Senate;

iii. - Currency handed over -

$69,000,000 in gold reserve;

d. Liberal Attitude -

i. - Bank should be publicly controlled national institution;

ii. - first step - return control over currency and credit to Parliament.

iii. - Nation wide Social Credit only possible through properly constituted National Bank.

Notes for Speeches
Election - 1935

D25102

Montreal, October 11, 1935

National Unity:

Appreciation of message from Premiers;

Problems cannot be solved by one government;

Canada made up of diverse elements -

Laurier's dictum re difficulty of governing;

East, West;

Race, Religion;

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Essential to recovery;

Proposed reductions in interests of Canada;

Tariff will be reduced in reasonable manner;

Position of manufacturers under Liberal rule;

Threats to labour;

Will secure agreements with other countries,

e.g.: United States -

Question of Mr. Massey and

Mr. Herridge.

D 25105

Unemployment:

Commission to -

1. - co-ordinate relief

2. - provide work -

to be of value to state as social asset;

payment for.

Labour and Social Reform:

Liberalism not party of laissez faire;

Liberal record;

Programme for future -

social insurance - (old age, health, accident);

Recovery essential to reform.

Question of jurisdiction

My lifetime interest

Democratization of industry

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25106

Name of Publication Ottawa Journal.

Date October 12th 1935.

Subject

SAYS PREMIER LOOKING AFTER OWN INTERESTS

Liberal Leader Hits at Appointment of Herridge.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—(CP)—By appointing Hon. W. D. Herridge, his brother-in-law, as minister to Washington, Prime Minister Bennett was following the traditions of the family compact, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King charged here tonight. Answering a number of Mr. Bennett's statements, the Liberal leader repeated his charge Hon. Vincent Massey had been recalled from the Washington post to make way for Mr. Bennett's relative.

The only reason for Mr. Herridge's appointment was his relationship to Mr. Bennett, who had not only made himself a one-man government but had taken advantage of every opportunity "to serve his own interests."

Too Much Respect.

Mr. King said he had too much respect for himself and the Liberal party to become associated in any move by Mr. Bennett to unite all parties after the election. He saw in Mr. Bennett's announcement at Toronto a plan to hang on to office even should he fail to obtain a majority in Parliament and even should he return with a very small following.

"I feel very confident that on Monday night we will have a Liberal victory from coast to coast," said Mr. King. His tour across Canada and information obtained from people everywhere led him to believe there was no doubt of the result of the election.

Problems with which a Liberal Government would have to deal in the next five years were so difficult that a large Liberal majority was needed, a good body of men in one party, thinking alike, on whom a Government could count for support and who would see that the policies on which the Government was elected were carried out. There was another reason why a great Liberal majority was desirable and it arose from Mr. Bennett's Toronto speech when he said he would call upon all parties in the new Parliament to unite.

"The only conclusion one can draw is that Mr. Bennett is preparing the way to hold on to office for a while longer whether he receives a majority or not.

Ignored People's Will.

"Mr. Bennett wants to hang on a bit longer before he calls Parliament and faces the people's representatives. He may seek to hold on to office even should he come back with a very small following." Mr. Bennett's whole regime indicated he was capable of such actions. He had taken away the powers of Parliament and now held them in his own hands when there was no parliament in existence and his five-year term of office had expired. All through those five years, he had followed the examples of the dictators of Europe rather than the leaders of Canadian democracy in the past. Moreover, he had ignored the constitution," said Mr. King. **"Therefore, I say to my fellow country**-will of the people as expressed in byelection and provincial elections.

"I **say** any Prime Minister who will ignore the will of the people will ignore the whole spirit of the **men, make no mistake on Monday next, but see to it that the one party that is certain to have a lead all along the way is returned to power by a great majority."**

Mr. Bennett proposed, in effect, to form a national government by appealing to all groups in the House of Commons. All of the new parties and groups had come into being because of antagonism to Mr. Bennett. All through his regime, Mr. Bennett had been a divider and a disrupter and yet he now proposed to attempt to unite a varied collection of political groups.

The Conservative party had been divided and split in two pieces by Mr. Bennett. What chance had he to unite opposing factions in a working arrangement. The Premier had humiliated his Cabinet Ministers in front of their opponents, had ignored and antagonized all the responsible elements in the Conservative party. An alliance of Mr. Bennett with the Reconstruction party, the C.C.F. and Social Credit offered no hope of good government. It could only be held together as Mr. Bennett held his followers in line in the past by holding out jobs and emoluments as bait.

The Prime Minister had challenged him to comment on certain actions of the Ontario Government. Mr. Bennett spent a lot of time talking about provincial affairs in order to avoid discussing Dominion politics.

Believes in Provincial Rights.

"As Liberal leader I believe in provincial rights and I am not out to interfere with the provinces. I have seen Mr. Bennett try to get into provincial affairs too often. A Liberal Government would attend to the business of the Dominion and leave the provincial governments to attend to provincial business."

Mr. Bennett had tried to raise a bogey of Communism but it was just a nightmare.

"There are Communists in this country and I say if any Communist ever makes a move to upset the Government of this country there is no one who would be dealt with more summarily by a Liberal Government than one of that character.

"We don't want Communists in this country and if they don't like the institutions of this country the sooner they get out the better."

No party had fought harder against Communism than the Liberal party. It had fought against the upbuilding of a dictatorship by Mr. Bennett and dictatorship bred Communism.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 25107

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen.

Date October 12th 1935.

Subject

Liberal Leader Repeats Charge About U.S. Post

Hon. Vincent Massey Recalled to Make Way For Premier Bennett's Relative, Asserts Mr. King.

Grasped Opportunity "Serve Own Interests"

Says Liberals Stay Clear of Any Move to Unite Parties After Election.

(By Canadian Press Staff Writer.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—By appointing Hon. W. D. Herridge, his brother-in-law, as minister to Washington, Prime Minister Bennett was following the traditions of the family compact, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King charged here tonight. Answering a number of Mr. Bennett's statements, the Liberal leader repeated his charge Hon. Vincent Massey had been recalled from the Washington post to make way for Mr. Bennett's relative.

The only reason for Mr. Herridge's appointment was his relationship to Mr. Bennett, who had not only made himself a one-man government but had taken advantage of every opportunity "to serve his own interests."

"Wants to Hang On."

Mr. King said he had too much respect for himself and the Liberal party to become associated in any move by Mr. Bennett to unite all parites after the election. He saw in Mr. Bennett's announcement at Toronto a plan to hang on to office even should he fail to obtain a majority in Parliament and even should he return with a very small following. It was a move to pave the way for holding off a session of Parliament while Mr. Bennett held power for a few more months.

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The Conservative party had been divided, Mr. King said, and split in two pieces by Mr. Bennett. What chance had he to unite opposing factions in a working arrangement.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5.)

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 25108

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

12, 1935.

The Premier had humiliated his cabinet ministers in front of their opponents, had ignored and antagonized all the responsible elements in the Conservative party. An alliance of Mr. Bennett with the Reconstruction party, the C.C.F. and Social Credit offered no hope of good government. It could only be held together as Mr. Bennett held his followers in line in the past by holding out jobs and emoluments as bait.

Provincial Rights.

The Prime Minister had challenged him to comment on certain actions of the Ontario government. Mr. Bennett spent a lot of time talking about provincial affairs in order to avoid discussing federal politics.

"As Liberal leader," he said, "I believe in provincial rights and I am not out to interfere with the provinces. I have seen Mr. Bennett try to get into provincial affairs too often. A Liberal government would attend to the business of the Dominion and leave the provincial governments to attend to provincial business."

Surrounded by Liberal stalwarts from the province of Quebec, Mr. King made his final election appeal to French Canada tonight. He spoke briefly in French but made his main address in English.

Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Liberal leader in the Senate, was chairman at the meeting, and Hon. Cyrus MacMillan, former minister of fisheries, introduced Mr. King.

Speaking in Toronto Mr. Bennett had asked whether Mr. King favored denying persons recourse to the courts.

"I do not favor any step that will deny anyone recourse to the courts," he declared. "And it is for that reason I favor getting rid of a section of the Criminal Code (Section 98) which was passed at a time of a great industrial dispute and which gives the government authority to seize a man and hold him on suspicion. This reverses the whole order of British justice and holds a man guilty until he proves himself innocent."

Another of Mr. Bennett's statements was a demand for withdrawal of Mr. King's charge that Hon. Vincent Massey had been recalled from Washington in order that a relative of Mr. Bennett's might be appointed.

"The statement I made in Winnipeg I repeat tonight as absolutely true," Mr. King declared.

Paid No More Than Due.

A minister to a foreign country retained his post until he was recalled, notwithstanding the fact he might be appointed to another post. Mr. Massey was appointed high commissioner to London on July 11, 1930, and resigned on Sept. 16. He never resigned as minister to Washington but was recalled a year later on July 23, 1931. He had been paid no more than his due, Mr. King said. Men in the diplomatic service were entitled to a salary when moving from one post to another. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson had received more salary than Mr. Massey before he took up his duties at London and received it properly.

"The point I had in mind was this," said Mr. King. "Had we had at Washington a minister such as Mr. Massey in the last few years and had he had the support of the government, the people would not now be talking about negotiations a year old but we would have a reciprocal agreement in force at the present time."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25109

Published by The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Globe.

Date October 12th 1935.

Sul

Herridge Job Family Affair, King Charges

Liberal Leader Sees 'Family Compact' Restored

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Montreal, Oct. 11.

RIGHT HON. MACKENZIE KING lashed out at the restoration of "The Family Compact" in Canada as he charged Prime Minister Bennett here tonight with appointing Hon. W. D. Herridge Canadian Minister to Washington because the latter is the Prime Minister's brother-in-law.

Answers Bennett.

This was the Liberal Leader's rejoinder to the Prime Minister's Toronto insinuation that Mr. King had misrepresented the facts about the forced resignation of Hon. Vincent Massey as Canadian High Commissioner in London.

"When Mr. Herridge was appointed Canadian Minister to Washington, it was not because of his diplomatic training, but because he is a brother-in-law of Mr. Bennett," asserted Mr. King. "When you start that sort of thing you are going back to the days of the Family Compact in Canada, and we don't want the Family Compact in this country."

Mr. King hurled back in Mr. Bennett's teeth the latter's charge that the Liberal Leader had acted dishonorably, and had misrepresented the facts about Mr. Massey's retirement from the diplomatic service. The Liberal Leader said he had gone to Ottawa today, and had verified from the offical records the accuracy of his statement at Winnipeg, which Mr. Bennett challenged at Toronto. "My Winnipeg statement about Mr. Massey was absolutely true," asserted Mr. King.

He added that Mr. Massey had resigned as High Commissioner to London on Sept. 16, 1930, but he did not resign as Canadian Minister to Washington, and it was not until June 23, 1931, ten months after the Bennett Government took office, that Mr. Massey's recall was presented at Washington.

Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Liberal Leader in the Senate, was Chairman at the meeting, and Hon. Cyrus MacMillan, former Minister of Fisheries, introduced Mr. King.

Problems with which a Liberal Government would have to deal in the next five years were so difficult that a large Liberal majority was needed, a good body of men in one party, thinking alike on whom a Government could count for support, and who would see that the policies on which the Government was elected were carried out. There was another reason why a great Liberal majority was desirable, and it arose from Mr. Bennett's Toronto speech, when he said he could call upon all parties in the new Parliament to unite.

"The only conclusion one can draw," said Mr. King, "is that Mr. Bennett is preparing the way to hold on to office for a while longer, whether he receives a majority or not."

"Mr. Bennett wants to hang on a bit longer before he calls Parliament and faces the people's representatives. He may seek to hold on to office even should he come back with a very small following." Mr. Bennett's whole regime indicated he was capable of such actions, Mr. King said. He had taken away the powers of Parliament and now held them in his own hands when there was no Parliament in existence and his five-year term of office had expired. All through those five years he had followed the examples of the dictators of Europe rather than the leaders of Canadian democracy in the past. Moreover, he had ignored the will of the people as expressed in by-elections and Provincial elections.

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"The point I had in mind was this," said Mr. King. 'Had we had at Washington a Minister such as Mr. Massey in the last few years and had he had the support of the Government, the people would not now be talking about negotiations a year old, but we would have a reciprocal agreement in force at the present time."

Mr. Bennett had not only been a one-man Government, but had "served his own interests" whenever a chance offered.

Picked Relative.

"When he appointed Mr. Herridge to Washington he appointed him because he was his brother-in-law," Mr. King declared. "He did not appoint him for political reasons, because I always understood from Mr. Herridge himself he was a Liberal. He did not appoint him because of his diplomatic training, because he had none.

"When you start that sort of thing you are going back to the days of the Family Compact, and we don't want Family Compacts in this country."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister.
D25110

Name of Publication Winnipeg Evening Tribune.

Date October 12th 1935.

Subject

KING CHARGES BENNETT SERVED OWN INTERESTS

Claims Herridge Appointment Followed Traditions of "Family Compact"

[By Canadian Press]

MONTREAL, Oct. 12—By appointing Hon. W. D. Herridge, his brother-in-law, as minister to Washington, Prime Minister Bennett was following the traditions of the family compact, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King charged here Friday night. Answering a number of Mr. Bennett's statements the Liberal leader repeated his charge Hon. Vincent Massey had been recalled from the Washington post to make way for Mr. Bennett's relative.

The only reason for Mr. Herridge's appointment was his retionship to Mr. Bennett, who had not only made himself a one-man government, but had taken advantage of every opportunity "to serve his own interests."

Raps Union of Parties

Mr. King said he had too much respect for himself and the Liberal party to become associated in any move by Mr. Bennett to unite all parties after the election. He saw in Mr. Bennett's announcement at Toronto a plan to hang on to office even should he fail to obtain a majority in parliament and even should he return with a very small following. It was a move to pave the way for holding off a session of parliament while Mr. Bennett held power for a few more months.

"I feel very confident that on Monday night we will have a Liberal victory from coast to coast," said Mr. King. His tour across Canada and information obtained from people everywhere led him to believe there was no doubt of the result of the election.

Difficult Problems

Problems with which a Liberal government would have to deal in the next five years were so difficult that a large Liberal majority was needed. A good body of men in one party, thinking alike, on whom a government could count for support and who would see that the policies on which the government was elected were carried out. There was another reason why a great Liberal majority was desirable and it arose from Mr. Bennett's Toronto speech when he said he would call upon all parties in the new parliament to unite.

"Mr. Bennett wants to hang on a bit longer before he calls parliament and faces the people's representatives. He may seek to hold on to office even should he come back with a very small following." Mr. Bennett's whole regime indicated he was capable of such actions, Mr. King said. He had taken away the powers of parliament and now held them in his own hands when there was no parliament in existence and his five-year term of office had expired. All through those five years he had followed the examples of the dictators of Europe rather than the leaders of Canadian democracy in the past. Moreover, he had ignored the will of the people as expressed in by-elections and provincial elections.

Divided By Bennett

"I say any prime minister who will ignore the will of the people will ignore the whole spirit of the constitution," said Mr. King. "Therefore I say to my fellow countrymen, make no mistake on Monday next, see to it that the one party that is certain to have a lead all along the way is returned to power by a great majority."

Mr. Bennett proposed, in effect, to form a national government by appealing to all groups in the House of Commons. All of the new parties and groups had come into being because of antagonism to Mr. Bennett. All through his regime Mr. Bennett had been a divider and a disrupter, Mr. King said, and yet he now proposed to attempt to unite a varied collection of political groups.

The Conservative party had been divided, Mr. King said, and split in two pieces by Mr. Bennett. What chance had he to unite opposing factions in a working arrangement. The premier had humiliated his cabinet ministers in front of their opponents, had ignored and antagonized all the responsible elements in the Conservative party. An alliance of Mr. Bennett with the Reconstruction party, the C.C.F. and Social Credit offered no hope of good government. It could only be held together as Mr. Bennett held his followers in line in the past by holding out jobs and emoluments as bait.

Comments on Challenge

The prime minister had challenged him to comment on certain actions of the Ontario government. Mr. Bennett spent a lot of time talking about provincial affairs in order to avoid discussing federal politics.

"As Liberal leader," he said, "I believe in provincial rights and I am not out to interfere with the provinces. I have seen Mr. Bennett try to get into provincial affairs too often. A Liberal government would attend to the business of the Dominion and leave the provincial governments to attend to provincial business."

Mr. Behnett had tried to raise a bogey of Communism, but it was just a nightmare.

"There are Communists in this country, and I say if any Communist ever makes a move to upset the government of this country there is no one who would be dealt with more summarily by a Liberal government than one of that character," Mr. King said.

"We don't want Communists in this country, and if they don't like the institutions of this country, the sooner they get out the better."

No party had fought harder against Communism than the Liberal party. It had fought against the upbuilding of a dictatorship by Mr. Bennett and dictatorship bred Communism.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25111 Office of the Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication OTTAWA JOURNAL

Date October 12, 1935.

Subject Mr. King's Montreal Speech

SAYS PREMIER LOOKING AFTER OWN INTERESTS

Liberal Leader Hits at Appointment of Herridge.

FAMILY COMPACT MOVE IS CHARGED

Will Refuse to Have Anything to Do with Unity Proposal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—(C)—By appointing Hon. W. D. Herridge, his brother-in-law, as minister to Washington, Prime Minister Bennett was following the traditions of the family compact, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King charged here tonight. Answering a number of Mr. Bennett's statements, the Liberal leader repeated his charge Hon. Vincent Massey had been recalled from the Washington post to make way for Mr. Bennett's relative.

The only reason for Mr. Herridge's appointment was his relationship to Mr. Bennett, who had not only made himself a one-man government but had taken advantage of every opportunity "to serve his own interests."

Too Much Respect.

Mr. King said he had too much respect for himself and the Liberal party to become associated in any move by Mr. Bennett to unite all parties after the election. He saw in Mr. Bennett's announcement at Toronto a plan to hang on to office even should be fail to obtain a majority in Parliament and even should he return with a very small following.

"I feel very confident that on Monday night we will have a Liberal victory from coast to coast," said Mr. King. His tour across Canada and information obtained from people everywhere led him to believe there was no doubt of the result of the election.

Problems with which a Liberal Government would have to deal in the next five years were so difficult that a large Liberal majority was needed, a good body of men in one party, thinking alike, on whom a Government could count for support and who would see that the policies on which the Government was elected were carried out. There was another reason why a great Liberal majority was desirable and it arose from Mr. Bennett's Toronto speech when he said he would call upon all parties in the new Parliament to unite.

"The only conclusion one can draw is that Mr. Bennett is preparing the way to hold on to office for a while longer whether he receives a majority or not.

Ignored People's Will.

"Mr. Bennett wants to hang on a bit longer before he calls Parliament and faces the people's representatives. He may seek to hold on to office even should he come back with a very small following." Mr. Bennett's whole regime indicated he was capable of such actions. He had taken away the powers of Parliament and now held them in his own hands when there was no parliament in existence and his five-year term of office had expired. All through those five years, he had followed the examples of the dictators of Europe rather than the leaders of Canadian democracy in the past. Moreover, he had ignored the constitution," said Mr. King. **"Therefore, I say to my fellow country**-will of the people as expressed in byelection and provincial elections.

"I say any Prime Minister who will ignore the will of the people will ignore the whole spirit of the **men, make no mistake on Monday next, but see to it that the one party that is certain to have a lead all along the way is returned to power by a great majority."**

Mr. Bennett proposed, in effect, to form a national government by appealing to all groups in the House of Commons. All of the new parties and groups had come into being because of antagonism to Mr. Bennett. All through his regime, Mr. Bennett had been a divider and a disrupter and yet he now proposed to attempt to unite a varied collection of political groups.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D25112 Office of the Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

The Conservative party had been divided and split in two pieces by Mr. Bennett. What chance had he to unite opposing factions in a working arrangement. The Premier had humiliated his Cabinet Ministers in front of their opponents, had ignored and antagonized all the responsible elements in the Conservative party. An alliance of Mr. Bennett with the Reconstruction party, the C.C.F. and Social Credit offered no hope of good government. It could only be held together as Mr. Bennett held his followers in line in the past by holding out jobs and emoluments as bait.

The Prime Minister had challenged him to comment on certain actions of the Ontario Government. Mr. Bennett spent a lot of time talking about provincial affairs in order to avoid discussing Dominion politics.

Believes in Provincial Rights.

"As Liberal leader I believe in provincial rights and I am not out to interfere with the provinces. I have seen Mr. Bennett try to get into provincial affairs too often. A Liberal Government would attend to the business of the Dominion and leave the provincial governments to attend to provincial business."

Mr. Bennett had tried to raise a bogey of Communism but it was just a nightmare.

"There are Communists in this country and I say if any Communist ever makes a move to upset the Government of this country there is no one who would be dealt with more summarily by a Liberal Government than one of that character.

"We don't want Communists in this country and if they don't like the institutions of this country the sooner they get out the better."

No party had fought harder against Communism than the Liberal party. It had fought against the upbuilding of a dictatorship by Mr. Bennett and dictatorship bred Communism.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25113 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication THE GLOBE

Date OCTOBER 12, 1935

Subject Mr. King's Montreal Speech

Herridge Job Family Affair, King Charges

Liberal Leader Sees 'Family Compact' Restored

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Montreal, Oct. 11.

RIGHT HON. MACKENZIE KING lashed out at the restoration of "The Family Compact" in Canada as he charged Prime Minister Bennett here tonight with appointing Hon. W. D. Herridge Canadian Minister to Washington because the latter is the Prime Minister's brother-in-law.

Answers Bennett.

This was the Liberal Leader's rejoinder to the Prime Minister's Toronto insinuation that Mr. King had misrepresented the facts about the forced resignation of Hon. Vincent Massey as Canadian High Commissioner in London.

"When Mr. Herridge was appointed Canadian Minister to Washington, it was not because of his diplomatic training, but because he is a brother-in-law of Mr. Bennett," asserted Mr. King. "When you start that sort of thing you are going back to the days of the Family Compact in Canada, and we don't want the Family Compact in this country."

Mr. King hurled back in Mr. Bennett's teeth the latter's charge that the Liberal Leader had acted dishonorably, and had misrepresented the facts about Mr. Massey's retirement from the diplomatic service. The Liberal Leader said he had gone to Ottawa today, and had verified from the offical records the accuracy of his statement at Winnipeg, which Mr. Bennett challenged at Toronto. "My Winnipeg statement about Mr. Massey was absolutely true," asserted Mr. King.

He added that Mr. Massey had resigned as High Commissioner to London on Sept. 16, 1930, but he did not resign as Canadian Minister to Washington, and it was not until June 23, 1931, ten months after the Bennett Government took office, that Mr. Massey's recall was presented at Washington.

Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Liberal Leader in the Senate, was Chairman at the meeting, and Hon. Cyrus MacMillan, former Minister of Fisheries, introduced Mr. King.

Problems with which a Liberal Government would have to deal in the next five years were so difficult that a large Liberal majority was needed, a good body of men in one party, thinking alike on whom a Government could count for support, and who would see that the policies on which the Government was elected were carried out. There was another reason why a great Liberal majority was desirable, and it arose from Mr. Bennett's Toronto speech, when he said he could call upon all parties in the new Parliament to unite.

"The only conclusion one can draw," said Mr. King, "is that Mr. Bennett is preparing the way to hold on to office for a while longer, whether he receives a majority or not."

"Mr. Bennett wants to hang on a bit longer before he calls Parliament and faces the people's representatives. He may seek to hold on to office even should he come back with a very small following." Mr. Bennett's whole regime indicated he was capable of such actions, Mr. King said. He had taken away the powers of Parliament and now held them in his own hands when there was no Parliament in existence and his five-year term of office had expired. All through those five years he had followed the examples of the dictators of Europe rather than the leaders of Canadian democracy in the past. Moreover, he had ignored the will of the people as expressed in by-elections and Provincial elections.

Another of Mr. Bennett's statements was a demand for withdrawal of Mr. King's charge that Hon. Vincent Massey had been recalled from Washington in order that a relative of Mr. Bennett might be appointed.

"The statement I made in Winnipeg I repeat tonight as absolutely true," Mr. King declared.

A Minister to a foreign country retained his post until he was recalled, notwithstanding the fact he might be appointed to another post. Mr. Massey was appointed High Commissioner to London on July 11, 1930, and resigned on Sept. 16. He never resigned as Minister to Washington, but was recalled a year later, on July 23, 1931.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D 25114

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

He had been paid no more than his due, Mr. King said. Men in the diplomatic service were entitled to a salary when moving from one post to another. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson had received more salary than Mr. Massey before he took up his duties at London and received it properly.

"The point I had in mind was this," said Mr. King. 'Had we had at Washington a Minister such as Mr. Massey in the last few years and had he had the support of the Government, the people would not now be talking about negotiations a year old, but we would have a reciprocal agreement in force at the present time."

Mr. Bennett had not only been a one-man Government, but had "served his own interests" whenever a chance offered.

Picked Relative.

"When he appointed Mr. Herridge to Washington he appointed him because he was his brother-in-law," Mr. King declared. "He did not appoint him for political reasons, because I always understood from Mr. Herridge himself he was a Liberal. He did not appoint him because of his diplomatic training, because he had none.

"When you start that sort of thing you are going back to the days of the Family Compact, and we don't want Family Compacts in this country."

D 25115

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication ..... WINNIPEG FREE PRESS

Date ..... October 12, 1935.

Subject ..... Mr. King's Montreal Speech

APPOINTMENT OF HERRIDGE SCORED BY LIBERAL CHIEF

King States Bennett Followed Traditions of Family Compact

Montreal, Oct. 12. (CP)—By appointing Hon. W. D. Herridge, his brother-in-law, as minister to Washington, Prime Minister Bennett was following the traditions of the family compact, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King charged here Friday night. Answering a number of Mr. Bennett's statements the Liberal leader repeated his charge Hon. Vincent Massey had been recalled from the Washington post to make way for Mr. Bennett's relative.



Mackenzie King

The only reason for Mr. Herridge's appointment was his relationship to Mr. Bennett, who had not only made himself a one-man government but had taken advantage of every opportunity "to serve his own interests."

Mr. King said he had too much respect for himself and the Liberal party to become associated in any move by Mr. Bennett to unite all parties after the election. He saw in Mr. Bennett's announcement at Toronto a plan to hang on to office even should he fail to obtain a majority in parliament and even should he return with a very small following. It was a move to pave the way for holding off a session of parliament while Mr. Bennett held power for a few more months.

"I say any prime minister who will ignore the will of the people will ignore the whole spirit of the constitution," said Mr. King. "Therefore, I say to my fellow countrymen, make no mistake on Monday next, but see to it that the one party that is certain to have a lead all along the way is returned to power by a great majority."

The Conservative party had been divided, Mr. King said, and split in two pieces by Mr. Bennett. What chance had he to unite opposing factions in a working arrangement. The premier had humiliated his cabinet ministers in front of their opponents, had ignored and antagonized all the responsible elements in the Conservative party. An alliance of Mr. Bennett with the Reconstruction party, the C.C.F. and Social Credit, offered no hope of good government. It could only be held together as Mr. Bennett held his followers in line in the past by holding out jobs and emoluments as bait.

The prime minister had challenged him to comment on certain actions of the Ontario government. Mr. Bennett spent a lot of time talking about provincial affairs in order to avoid discussing federal politics.

"As Liberal leader," he said, "I believe in provincial rights and I am not out to interfere with the provinces. I have seen Mr. Bennett try to get into provincial affairs too often. A Liberal government would attend to the business of the Dominion and leave the provincial governments to attend to provincial business."

Citizen, Oct 14
1935 D25116

Charges "undue influence upon Electors"

Re: Renfrew Machinery Co.

Clipping given to
Miss O'Malley 18.3.37
ALW

Aug 17

Aug 17

D 25117

Will you pls. get from Tunwell ~~[illegible]~~ the best full report of the Ottawa West Convention last night, especially of Ahearn's & Chevrier's speeches. Make a fgle in the speech material for Mr. King's speech, Ottawa meeting & put the clipping it, pls. Ecd

bfle re ~~Fascism~~ Ottawa meeting

Ottawa,
October 12, 1935

D 25118

MR. KING:

The following are the special topics which you wish to touch upon in tonight's speech:

(1) "Mr. Sage" broadcast.

(2) Intimidation of voters;

if necessary, will operate industries as experiment; re Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lethbridge coal strike.

(3) Supporting official candidates.

(4) Bennett advertisements.

Do Canadians want the puglisit in public life? (Joe Louis).

(5) Political leaders tearing madly across the country making innumerable speeches every day - wildcat campaigning.

(6) Civil Service - preservation of the merit system.

(7) Bribery of the electorate - promises and expenditures.

(8) Co-operation with provinces to deal with pressing problems on which jursidiction not clear, e.g. burden of debt, mortgage relief, interest rates.

(9) Democratisation of industry.

Constitutional amendment to ensure Labour's representation on boards of companies.

EAP.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 25119

Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Ottawa Citizen.

Date October 14th 1935.

Sub

Charges 'Undue Influence' Used Upon Electors

Rt. Hon. Mr. King Claims Circular Said to Have Been Issued at Renfrew Violates Elections Act.

Fullest Investigation In Industry Promised

Says His Govt. Would See Plant Reopened and Operated If Closed.

Charges that the Dominion Elections Act had been violated by a group of Renfrew industrialists and the promise that if he is returned to power "these men will find out whether the law has any value" were made by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, at the Auditorium Saturday night in closing his nation-wide campaign before an audience of approximately 10,000 persons.

Would See Plant Is Run.

Mr. King dealt with a circular letter said to have been sent out over the signatures of officials of three Renfrew industries and also spoke in no uncertain terms in dealing with a statement attributed to M. J. O'Brien, Jr., that the Renfrew Machinery Company would close if Mr. King was returned to power. The Liberal leader said that if the plant was closed the Liberal government would take it over and see that it is run. He also promised that employers could expect the fullest investigations into industry to find out how much safeguard was afforded the industry and the consumers by those who were obtaining special preferences.

"It would be interesting to find out how much is going to the wage earner and how much is going into the pockets of those others as profits," Mr. King declared.

Charges "Undue Influence."

Charging that the Renfrew industrialists were violating the Election Act with regard to "undue influence" in both the circular letter and in the speech said to have been made by Mr. O'Brien, Mr. King said that his government was not out to create unemployment but to cure it. He denied that he had, at any time, stated he would remove all protection from industry, as the industrialists were reported to have stated, and added that the Liberal policy did and would take care to see that all reasonable arguments were presented before adjustments were made, having in mind at all times the best interests of the consumers. Mr. King referred to the reported assertions by the industrialists as "a display of power begotten of special interests; money power in its most arrogant form."

On Oct. 10th, a circular letter was sent out over the names of G. J. Cuthbertson of the Renfrew Textile Co., J. J. Southern of the Renfrew Woollen Mills and M. J. O'Brien, Jr., of the Renfrew Machinery Co., he said. Mr. King then read from the circular.

"This circular states 'Vote for Maloney if you do not want your factories closed.' That kind of thing is a violation of the Election Act, a criminal offence. They will find out whether this law has value or not. Here is what the Election Act states," Mr. King added, reading from the act the following passages:

"Every person is guilty of the corrupt practice of undue influence and of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided, who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of, or threatens to make use of, any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts, or threatens the infliction, by himself or by or through any other person, of any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any manner practises intimidation upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote for any candidate."

"And what does the law say about such a thing. Here is the penalty provided by the Elections Act," Mr. King said, reading again from the Act as follows:

"Any person who is guilty of any indictable offence against this Act is liable on indictment or on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and costs of prosecution or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, without hard labor, or to both such fine and costs and such imprisonment."

PRESS CLIPPINGS D25120 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Quotes Report of Speech.

"These men will find out whether the law has any value if the Liberals are returned to power," Mr. King declared. "And here is another thing. This is from the Ottawa Journal in today's issue and is a report of a speech delivered at Renfrew by M. J. O'Brien, Jr. It appears under the heading 'Plant Will Close If King Elected.' Mr. O'Brien says the doors of the Renfrew Machinery Company would close if Mr. King were elected. I read from the report of the meeting," Mr. King added, reading as follows from a clipping in his hand:

"'We have the assurance of Mr. King and our South Renfrew Liberal candidate, Dr. J. J. McCann, that the tariff protection will be removed. Under this protection we are able to make an uphill fight and when we are beginning to see our way more clearly, Mr. King pledges himself to remove tariff protection on textiles and farm implements. With the removal of tariff protection, we cannot compete with foreign manufacturers.'

"I ask the people of Canada, have I anywhere stated I intended to take away all protection on industry? What I said I would do was that I would cut down the high tariffs which are stifling and strangling trade and do it immediately and in accordance with what the Liberal platform states. Governments under Laurier and governments of which I have had the honor to be the head, have taken care and will take care to see that all reasonable arguments could be presented with respect to adjustments made. I also intend to take care of the needs of the consumers. Only by means of export trade can we hope to carry on. We have got to exchange goods. We will carry on and negotiate trade treaties with those nations who care to see what we can do. We will do it as reasonable men; we are not out to create unemployment, we are out to cure unemployment. Plant to close, that's a fine thing!"

When Deputy Minister.

Mr. King related how in 1907, when he was deputy minister of labor, there was a strike among coal miners in Western Canada. He was sent out to bring about a settlement, he said, and before he left he went to the Prime Minister, the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and asked for instructions as he wanted to know how far he could go. Sir Wilfrid, he said, told him that if he found the workmen were wrong and wouldn't yield to tell them that he (Sir Wilfrid) was prepared to send to Wales to bring in men to work the mines so that the consumers would be cared for. If the employers were wrong and would not conciliate, he said Sir Wilfrid had told him to inform them that he would take over the industry and nationalize it as a government industry.

Fullest Investigation.

"I want to say to Mr. O'Brien and his employes and to all employers generally who make such statements that if those statements are carried out, the Liberal government, when elected, will get in touch with Premier Hepburn, see that his government gives assent so that there will no doubt of jurisdiction, and we will take over that plant and see that it is run. I say further that any employer may expect the fullest investigation into industry. We will have to find out how much is a safeguard to industry and a safeguard to consumers as well as to those who are getting special preferences. It will be interesting to find out how much is going to the wage earner and how much is going into the pockets of those others as profits. That's what is necessary.

"What does that assertion mean? I say it is a display of power begotten of special privileges; money power in its most arrogant form. Do you wonder that the people of Canada are in terror with those in power seeking to browbeat employes?"

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REPEAT REPETITION

D25121

a Criminal Offence

Intimidation of Electorate

(Dominion Elections Act, 1934)

Section 67 (1):

Every person is guilty of the corrupt practice of undue influence and of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided, who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of, or threatens to make use of, any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts, or threatens the infliction, by himself, or by or through any other person, of any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any manner practices intimidation upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote for any candidate, or to refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted for any candidate or refrained from voting at any election or who, by abduction, duress, or any false or fraudulent pretence, device or contrivance, impedes, prevents or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the franchise of any elector, or thereby compels or induces or prevails upon any elector either to vote for any candidate or to refrain from voting at any election.

D 25122

Intimidation of Electorate

(Dominion Elections Act, 1934)

Section 78 (2):

Any person who is guilty of any indictable offence against this Act is liable on indictment or on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and costs of prosecution or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, or to both such fine and costs and such imprisonment, and if the fine and costs imposed are not paid forthwith, in case only a fine and costs are imposed, or are not paid before the expiration of the term of imprisonment imposed, in case imprisonment as well as fine and costs is imposed, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for such term or such further term, as such fine and costs or either of them remain unpaid, not exceeding three months.

D 25123

Excerpt from Mr. King's speech, Ottawa, Oct. 12/35

(Ottawa Citizen, Oct. 14/35)

CHARGES 'UNDUE INFLUENCE' USED UPON ELECTORS

Rt. Hon. Mr. King Claims Circular Said to Have Been Issued at Renfrew Violates Elections Act.

FULLEST INVESTIGATION IN INDUSTRY PROMISED

Says His Govt. Would See Plant Reopened and Operated If Closed.

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"It would be interesting to find out how much is going to the wage earner and how much is going into the pockets of those others as profits," Mr. King declared.

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"This circular states 'Vote for Maloney if you do not want your factories closed.' That kind of thing is a violation of the Election Act, a criminal offence. They will find out whether this law has value or not. Here is what the Election Act states,"

Mr. King added, reading from the act the following passages:

"Every person is guilty of the corrupt practice of undue influence and of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided, who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of, or threatens to make use of, any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts, or threatens the infliction, by himself or by or through any other person, of any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any manner practises intimidation upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote for any candidate."

"And what does the law say about such a thing. Here is the penalty provided by the Elections Act," Mr. King said, reading again from the Act as follows:

"Any person who is guilty of any indictable offence against this Act is liable on indictment or on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and costs of prosecution or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, without hard labor, or to both such fine and costs and such imprisonment."

Quotes Report of Speech.

"These men will find out whether the law has any value if the Liberals are returned to power," Mr. King declared. "And here is another thing. This is from the Ottawa Journal in today's issue and is a report of a speech delivered at Renfrew by M. J. O'Brien, Jr. It appears

Under the heading 'Plant Will Close If King Elected.' Mr. O'Brien says the doors of the Renfrew Machinery Company would close if Mr. King were elected. I read from the report of the meeting," Mr. King added, reading as follows from a clipping in his hand:

> "'We have the assurance of Mr. King and our South Renfrew Liberal candidate, Dr. J. J. McCann, that the tariff protection will be removed. Under this protection we are able to make an uphill fight and when we are beginning to see our way more clearly Mr. King pledges himself to remove tariff protection on textiles and farm implements. With the removal of tariff protection, we cannot compete with foreign manufacturers.'

"I ask the people of Canada, have I anywhere stated I intended to take away all protection on industry? What I said I would do was that I would cut down the high tariffs which are stifling and strangling trade and do it immediately and in accordance with what the Liberal platform states. Governments under Laurier and governments of which I have had the honour to be the head, have taken care and will take care to see that all reasonable arguments could be presented with respect to adjustments made. I also intend to take care of the needs of the consumers. Only by means of export trade can we hope to carry on. We have got to exchange goods. We will carry on and negotiate trade treaties with those nations who care to see what we can do. We will do it as reasonable men; we are not out to create unemployment, we are out to cure unemployment. Plant to close, that's a fine thing!"

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Mr. King related how in 1907, when he was deputy minister of labor, there was a strike among coal miners in Western Canada. He was sent out to bring about a settlement, he said, and before he left he went to the Prime Minister, the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and asked for instructions as he wanted to know how far he could go. Sir Wilfrid, he said, told him that if he found the workmen were wrong and wouldn't yield to tell them that he (Sir Wilfrid) was prepared to send to Wales to bring in men to work the mines so that the consumers would be cared for. If the employers were wrong and would not conciliate, he said Sir Wilfrid had told him to inform them that he would take over the industry and nationalize it as a government industry.

Fullest Investigation

"I want to say to Mr. O'Brien and his employes and to all employers generally who make such statements that if those statements are carried out, the Liberal government, when elected, will get in touch with Premier Hepburn, see that his government gives assent so that there will no doubt of jurisdiction, and we will take over that plant and see that it is run. I say further that any employer may expect the fullest investigation into industry. We will have to find out how much is a safeguard to industry and a safeguard to consumers as well as to those who are getting special preferences. It will be interesting to find out how much is going to the wage earner and how much is going into the pockets of those others as profits. That's what is necessary.

"What does that assertion mean? I say it is a display of power begotten of special privileges; money power in its most arrogant form. Do you wonder that the people of Canada are in terror with those in power seeking to browbeat employes?"

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THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A REPRINT OF
THE STATEMENT to the PRESS

issued by

The Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King

ON THE NIGHT of the GENERAL ELECTIONS,
OCTOBER 14th, 1935.

Issued by
THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF CANADA
114 Wellington St. :: Ottawa.

D 25129

The Voice of the People

A Reprint of the Statement to the Press
issued by
The Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King
on the Night of the General Elections,
October 14th, 1935.

I thank the people of Canada for the confidence they have today expressed in Liberal principles and policies, in the Liberal party, and in myself as its leader. The Liberal party has placed its trust in the people. The people today have reciprocated that trust in abundant measure. It will not be betrayed.

I congratulate the members of the Liberal party on the splendid campaign they have waged. We have been attacked on all sides, and we have won on all fronts. Today's overwhelming victory is the response of the people made effective through organized effort in a great cause, which was begun the moment the Liberal party went into opposition in 1930, and which has been carried forward with increasing vigor and determination. In this great effort, men and women, young and old, have equally shared. It has been furthered by a strong and helpful Liberal press; and by efficient organization in all parts of Canada—from the headquarters of the National Liberal Federation in Ottawa and provincial Liberal associations in the provinces, to the committees of Liberal workers in municipalities and in the remotest rural polls.

The whole-hearted co-operation of the Liberal premiers and governments of eight of the nine provinces of Canada was an exceptionally significant feature of the campaign, and one which may be expected to contribute in no uncertain way to the solution of many of our country's perplexing problems.

D 25130

A Victory for Democracy

Today's victory is a victory for democracy. It discloses that the people may be relied upon to exercise their judgment clearly, in spite of innumerable and unscrupulous efforts to divert the electorate from the real issues before them. It constitutes a great deliverance; a deliverance of the people from one-man government, from mistaken policies, and from autocratic leadership. It is a triumph for broad principles and policies, as against promises and pledges recklessly and extravagantly made for the sole purpose of winning an election. It is a declaration that tradition, experience and achievement are still regarded by the Canadian people as one of the greatest assets a political party may possess. It is a direct response to the Liberal protest against all forms of dictatorship in Canada, whether they incline towards Fascism, Socialism or Sovietism, and equally against endless and dangerous experimentation in matters of government. It is a direct response to the appeal for the maintenance of British parliamentary practice and procedure. It proclaims the end of the super-man idea. It is clear evidence of the desire of the people of Canada to maintain high standards in Canadian public life, and to enjoy a tone in the discussion of public affairs wholly different from that to which, both in and out of Parliament, they have become accustomed during the last five years. It makes clear that the people of Canada have had enough of "blasting" methods, and of "the iron heel"; that they wish to see concord replace discord, and co-operation replace dissension within our own borders; and that good-will and not ill-will should prevail between Canada and other countries.

Features of Campaign Condemned

The results afford the strongest condemnation of the attempts made by the Bennett government to debauch the people with expenditures from the public treasury, and of the efforts made by Mr. Bennett himself to intimidate the electorate through fear, by raising the bogeys of Communism, of the undermining of Canada's industrial standards by unrestricted oriental and other foreign competition, and of the wholesale destruction which he said would await industry under a Liberal government. They afford a conclusive condemnation of the unworthy means employed in the endeavour to effect a so-called national government in Canada; to do, after an election, what no political party was prepared to sponsor in the campaign itself. It is proof of the folly of individuals, whatever their motives, summoning new political parties into being, giving them their names and programs, and expecting any appreciable measure of support. It is to be hoped that the campaign of 1935 will witness the end of hysteria, and a speedy return to sanity, in the discussion and administration of the country's affairs.

Endorsation of Liberal Principles and Policies

In the present campaign, the Liberal party concentrated upon the issues which it considered to be vital to the recovery of our national life, but it by no means restricted its discussion to them. It made its position clear upon all questions of immediate concern. The results of today's voting may, therefore, be regarded as an all but unanimous endorsation of the principles and policies set forth.

Today's election discloses that the people share the view, which the Liberal party has all along maintained, that unemployment is Canada's most urgent national problem. It is an endorsation of the Liberal proposal to deal with this question by means of a representative national commission, and by policies which will serve to revive industry and trade.

The results make equally clear that the people generally share the view, kept to the fore by the Liberal party, that trade is the basis of industrial and commercial development; and that a Canadian government should do all in its power to negotiate trade agreements with all countries willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis. The results make clear that the people of Canada are opposed to planning for scarcity by the restriction of production, of trade, and of employment, and that they are not satisfied with the Ottawa trade agreements, and welcome the prospect of their early revision. Everywhere, Mr. Bennett has said that the verdict of this election would be a verdict for or against the Empire trade pacts of 1932. There can no longer be any mistake as to what the people think of those agreements and of Mr. Bennett's methods of their negotiation.

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A Verdict Against Economic Nationalism and Monopolies

The election is an unmistakable verdict in favor of the liberation of external and internal trade; and in favour of a reciprocal agreement with the United States, and of the restoration of trade with Japan upon a mutually beneficial basis in the case of each of these countries. It constitutes a demand for the abolition of the extravagant increases in the tariff, together with the removal of arbitrary taxes and regulations, as imposed by the present administration, which have had the effect of strangling the commerce of the nation, exploiting consumers, and robbing railways of business. It is a demand for an end to the making and altering of tariffs by executive action, and for the substitution of stability for uncertainty in the administration of customs laws. It is an overwhelming condemnation of the policies of economic nationalism, economic isolation, and economic imperialism, upon which the present government has proceeded in all its legislation; and a corresponding demand for the substitution of policies which will make for economic freedom, national expansion, and international good-will.

The election is an endorsation of the Liberal view that credit is a public matter, not of interest to bankers only, but of direct concern to every citizen. It is a verdict against a privately owned and controlled central bank, and in favor of a properly constituted national bank to perform the functions of rediscount, and the control of currency issue considered in terms of public need. There can be no mistaking the demand for a restoration to the government of Canada of control over credit and currency issue. As the campaign proceeded, the issue of the control, by the people, of all functions of government, through their representatives in Parliament, and not by any other power, became increasingly clear. The electorate has declared that a responsible ministry, not organized finance and international money power, is to control in all matters of state.

The election is an overwhelming verdict against amalgamation of the railways of Canada, and against the creation of other monopolies, whether related to the agencies of transportation and communication, production, trade, industry or banking.

Government in Industry and in the State

It is a verdict for the democratization of industry, and the rights of labour and consumers to have their voice heard and influence felt in the control of industrial policy. It is a warning and rebuke to arrogant employers of labour, who have sought to intimidate their employees, and to prevent them from enjoying the free exercise of the franchise, which is the birthright of every Canadian citizen.

Above all, the election is a demand for the restoration of responsible government in Canada, and government not by a single individual but by the collective wisdom of many minds. The people have expressed their determination to end one-man government and to reverse the trend of the past five years in the direction of dictatorship. They have overwhelmingly condemned the present government, and the arbitrary and autocratic methods by which it has proceeded from the day it assumed office, and the manner in which it has persistently defied the unmistakable will of the people.

It is a verdict in favor of personal liberty, electoral reform, and of measures which will, among other things, prevent the national radio being surreptitiously used by any political party for the defamation of character.

It is a verdict in favor of the reduction of the burden of public debt and taxation, and in favor of the attainment of a balanced budget.

It is a verdict in favor of those courses in international relations which will make for peace and good-will.

It is a verdict in favor of a more equitable distribution of wealth, with increasing regard to human need, to the furtherance of social justice, and to the promotion of the common good.

These are all principles and policies which the Liberal party has consistently and continuously espoused, and for which it has steadily fought. We began the fight for these policies and principles in the Parliament of Canada. We carried our advocacy of them to the people in by-elections and in provincial elections. The voice of the people, though

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clear and decisive, remained unheeded, and their will and wish ignored. We have now submitted our policies to the people in a general election. We have received their endorsation. We shall proceed to put these policies into effect.

The Task of Liberalism To-day

A century ago Liberalism in Canada had its birth in the struggle for political liberty and responsible government. The existence of both has been threatened in the period of time that Mr. Bennett has been at the head of affairs. They have been maintained in the measure they have only by continuous and strenuous effort on the part of Liberals in and out of Parliament. They will now be fully restored by a Liberal government.

In the new era which dawns today, the struggle for the rights of the people will, in the realm of economic liberty and security, be carried on as never before. Poverty and adversity, want and misery, are the enemies which Liberalism will seek to banish from our land. They have lain in wait at the gate of every Canadian home during the past five years, and their menacing mien has served to destroy the souls, as well as the minds and bodies, of an ever increasing number of men, women and children in our land. We take up at once, as our supreme task, the endeavor to end poverty in the midst of plenty, starvation and unnecessary suffering in a land of abundance, discontent and distress in a country more blessed by Providence than any other on the face of the globe, and to gain for individual lives, and for the nation as a whole, that "health and peace and sweet content" which is the rightful heritage of all.

The people of Canada have made clear that, in their opinion, "present material interests", and a course of action which does not distinguish between materialistic and spiritual values, must make way for something nobler in the conduct of a nation's affairs; and that self-seeking and selfishness, however much they may appear to lead to wordly success, are not the paths of true greatness either for an individual or a nation. The people of Canada today have reaffirmed their faith in the ancient and beneficent precepts that it is only by sharing each other's burdens, and doing unto others as we would have others do unto us, that men and nations can serve their own best interests and the common good.

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Premier-Elect Sees a Victory For Democracy

Says It Constitutes Deliverance From One-man Govt., Mistaken Policies, Autocratic Leadership.

Promises a Struggle For Rights of People

Liberalism Will Seek to Banish Want and Misery From the Land.

In the hour of overwhelming victory, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, last night declared "the struggle for the rights of the people will, in the realm of economic liberty and security, be carried on as never before. Poverty and adversity, want and misery, are the enemies which Liberalism will seek to banish from the land."

From Laurier House, where he received returns of the landslide, the Liberal chief handed out a statement thanking the people of Canada for the trust displayed in the party which he leads. "It will not be betrayed," he said.

The result was a verdict in favor of personal liberty; reduction of the burden of public debt and taxation; peace and good will in international relationships; more equitable distribution of wealth with increasing regard to human need, the furtherance of social justice, and promotion of the common good.

Provincial Co-operation.

A particularly significant feature of the campaign was "the wholehearted co-operation of the Liberal premiers and governments of eight of the nine provinces of Canada," said Mr. King. This "might be expected to contribute in no uncertain way to the solution of many of our country's most perplexing problems."

The Liberal leader described the result as a victory for democracy. "It constitutes a great deliverance, a deliverance of the people from one-man government, from mistaken policies, and from autocratic leadership. It is a triumph for broad principles and policies, as against promises and pledges recklessly and extravagantly made for the sole purpose of winning an election.

Mr. King's Statement.

The statement of Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King was as follows:

"I thank the people of Canada for the confidence they have today expressed in Liberal principles and policies, in the Liberal party, and in myself as its leader. The Liberal party has again placed its trust in the people. The people today have reciprocated that trust in abundant measure. It will not be betrayed.

"I congratulate the members of the Liberal party on the splendid campaign they have waged. We have been attacked on all sides, and we have won on all fronts. Today's overwhelming victory is the response of the people made effective through organized effort in a great cause, which was begun the moment the Liberal party went into opposition in 1930, and which has been carried forward with increasing vigor and determination. In this great effort, men and women, young and old, have equally shared.

Efficient Organization.

"It has been furthered by efficient organization in all parts of Canada —from the headquarters of the National Liberal Federation in Ottawa and provincial Liberal associations in the provinces to Liberal workers in municipalities and in the remotest rural polls.

"The wholehearted co-operation of the Liberal premiers and governments of eight of the nine provinces of Canada was an exceptionally significant feature of the campaign, and one which may be expected to contribute in no uncertain way to the solution of many of our country's most perplexing problems.

Victory For Democracy.

"Today's victory is a victory for democracy. It discloses that the people may be relied upon to exercise their judgment clearly, in spite of innumerable and unscrupulous efforts to divert the electorate from the real issues before them. It constitutes a great deliverance.

"Deliverance of the people from one-man government, from mistaken policies, and from autocratic leadership. It is a triumph for broad principles and policies, as against promises and pledges recklessly and extravagantly made for the sole purpose of winning an election.

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"It is a declaration that tradition, experience and achievement are still regarded by the Canadian people as one of the greatest assets a political party may possess.

"It is a direct response to the Liberal protest against all forms of dictatorship in Canada, whether they incline towards Fascism, Socialism or Sovietism, and equally against endless and dangerous experimentation in matters of government. It is a direct response to the appeal for the maintenance of British parliamentary practice and procedure, and it proclaims the end of the super-man idea.

Desire of People.

"It is clear evidence of the desire of the people of Canada to maintain high standards in Canadian public life, and to enjoy a tone in the discussion of public affairs wholly different from that to which, both in and out of Parliament, they have become accustomed during the last five years. It makes clear that the people of Canada have had enough of "blasting" methods, and of "the iron heel;" that they wish to see concord replace discord; and co-operation, dissension within our own borders; also that good-will and not ill-will prevail between Canada and other countries.

"The results afford the strongest condemnation of the attempts made by the Bennett government to debauch the people with expenditures from the public treasury, and a condemnation of the efforts made by Mr. Bennett himself to intimidate the electorate through fear, by raising the bogeys of Communism, of the undermining of Canada's industrial standards by unrestricted Oriental and other foreign competition, and of the wholesale destruction which he said would await industry under a Liberal government.

Answer to National Govt.

"It is a conclusive condemnation of the unworthy means sought to effect a so-called national government in Canada, to do, after an election, what no political party was prepared to sponsor in the campaign itself. It is proof of the folly of individuals, whatever their motives, summoning new political parties into being, giving them their names and programs, and expecting any appreciable measure of support.

"It is to be hoped that the campaign of 1935 will witness the end of hysteria, and a speedy return to sanity, in the discussion and administration of the country's affairs.

"In the present campaign, the Liberal party concentrated upon the issues which it considered to be vital to the recovery of our national life, but it by no means restricted its discussion to them. It made its position clear upon all questions of immediate concern. The results of today's voting may, therefore, be regarded as an all but unanimous endorsation of the principles and policies set forth.

Most Urgent Problem.

"Today's election discloses that the people share the view which the Liberal party has all along maintained that unemployment is Canada's most urgent national problem. It is an endorsation of the Liberal proposal to deal with this question by means of a representative national commission, and by policies which will serve to revive industry and trade.

"The results make equally clear that the people generally share the view, kept to the fore by the Liberal party, that trade is the basis of industrial and commercial development; and that a Canadian government should do all in its power to negotiate trade agreements with all countries willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis. The results make clear that the people of Canada are opposed to planning for scarcity by the restriction of production, of trade, and of employment, and that they are not satisfied with the Ottawa trade agreements, and welcome the prospect of their early revision. Everywhere, Mr. Bennett has said that the verdict of this election would be a verdict for or against the Empire trade pacts of 1932. There can no longer be any mistake as to what the people think of those agreements and of Mr. Bennett's methods of their negotiation.

Unmistakable Verdict.

"The election is an unmistakable verdict in favor of the liberation of external and internal trade; of a reciprocal agreement with the United States; and the restoration of trade with Japan upon a basis mutually beneficial in the case of each of these countries. It constitutes a demand for the abolition of the extravagant increases in the tariff, made by the Bennett government, together with the removal of arbitrary taxes and regulations which have had the effect of strangling the commerce of the nation, exploiting consumers, and robbing railways of business. It is a demand for an end to the making and altering of tariffs by executive

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action, and for the substitution of stability for uncertainty in the administration of customs laws. It is an overwhelming condemnation of the policies of economic nationalism, economic isolation, and economic imperialism, upon which the present government has proceeded in all its legislation; and a corresponding demand for the substitution of policies which will make for economic freedom, national expansion, and international good-will.

Credit a Public Matter.

"The election is an endorsation of the Liberal view that credit is a public matter, not of interest to bankers only, but of direct concern to every citizen. It is a verdict against a privately owned and controlled national bank, and in favor of a properly constituted national bank to perform the functions of rediscount, and the control of currency issue in terms of public need. There can be no mistaking the demand for a restoration to the government of Canada of control over credit and currency issue.

"As the campaign proceeded, the issue of the control, by the people, of all functions of government through their representatives in Parliament, and not by any other power, became increasingly clear. The electorate has declared that a responsible ministry, not organized finance and international money power, is to control in all matters of state.

"The election is an overwhelming verdict against amalgamation of the railways of Canada, and the creation of other monopolies, whether related to the agencies of transportation and communication, production, trade, industry or banking.

Rights of Labor.

"It is a verdict for the democratization of industry, and the rights of labor and consumers to have their voice heard and influence felt in the control of industrial policy. It is a warning and rebuke to arrogant employers of labor, who have sought to intimidate their employes, and to prevent them from enjoying the free exercise of the franchise, which is the birthright of every Canadian citizen.

"Above all, the election is a demand for the restoration of responsible government in Canada, and government not by a single individual but by the collective wisdom of many minds. The people have expressed their determination to end one-man government, to reverse the trend of the past five years in the direction of dictatorship. They have overwhelmingly condemned the present government, and the arbitrary and autocratic methods with which it has proceeded from the day it assumed office, and the manner in which it has persistently defied the unmistakable will of the people.

Personal Liberty.

"It is a verdict in favor of personal liberty, electoral reform, and of measures which will, among other things, prevent the national radio being surreptiously used by any political party for the defamation of character.

"It is a verdict in favor of the reduction of the burden of public debt and of taxation, and in favor of the attainment of a balanced budget.

"It is a verdict in favor of those courses in international relations which will make for peace and goodwill.

"It is a verdict in favor of a more equitable distribution of wealth, with increasing regard to human need, to the furtherance of social justice, and to the promotion of the common good.

Fought For Principles.

"These are all principles and policies which the Liberal party has consistently and continuously espoused, and for which it has steadily fought. We began the fight for these policies and principles in the Parliament of Canada; we carried our advocacy then to the people in by-elections and in provincial elections. The voice of the people, though clear and decisive, remained unheeded, and their will and wish ignored. We have now submitted our policies to the people in a general election. We have received their endorsation. We shall now proceed to put these policies into effect.

"A century ago Liberalism had its birth in Canada in the struggle for political liberty and responsible government; the existence of both has been threatened in the period of time that Mr. Bennett has been at the head of affairs in Canada. They have been maintained in the measure they have only by continuous and strenuous effort on the part of Liberals in and out of Parliament. They will now be fully restored by a Liberal government.

New Era Dawns.

"In the new era which dawns today, the struggle for the rights of the people will, in the realm of economic liberty and security, be carried on as never before. Poverty and adversity, want and misery, are the enemies which Liberalism will seek to banish from our land. They have lain in wait at the gate of

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every Canadian home during the past five years, and their menacing mien has served to destroy the souls, as well as the minds and bodies, of an ever increasing number of men, women and children in our land.

"We take up at once, as our supreme task, the endeavor to end poverty in the midst of plenty, starvation and unnecessary suffering in a land of abundance; discontent and distress in a country more blessed by Providence than any other on the face of the globe, and to gain for individual lives, and for the nation as a whole, that 'health and peace and sweet content' which is the rightful heritage of all.

"The people of Canada have made clear that, in their opinion, 'present material interests' and a course of action which does not distinguish between materialistic and spiritual values must make way for something nobler in the conduct of a nation's affairs; and that self-seeking and selfishness, however much they may appear to lead to worldly success, are not the paths of true greatness either for an individual or a nation.

"The people of Canada today have reaffirmed their faith in the ancient and beneficent precepts that it is only by sharing each other's burden, and doing unto others as we would have others do unto us, that men and nations can serve their own interests and the common good."

D25137

Lord & Lady Tweedsmuir —
May I, on behalf of the
Govt - and as the Representatives
of the People. welcome you
to Canada —
We are happy indeed to
think that you, Lord
Tweedsmuir, will be with us
(D.V) during the next few
years as the Representative
of His Majesty - King Geo.
the VIth and our Governor
General —
The choice of His Majesty
would, we believe, in any
case, be welcome to his
loyal subjects in Canada,
relying on His Majesty's
wisdom & thoughtfulness
in such matters

D25138

But to-day we feel privileged
to express a peculiar sense
of sharing in this choice
for you. Lord Tweedsmuir
do not come to us
unknown, unheard of
nor unloved —
Successor of a long line
of distinguished Gentlemen
who, since Confederation
in 1867, have honored us
with their presence as
Gov. Gens. we feel that in
you, we have a closer contact
a nearer approach, than
perhaps with any other.
Son of a Scottish Manse —
born not to great-wealth
nor ancient title, —
Student of a Great
University where by

D25139

industry & ability you early won recognition

Soldier (knowing & known by Canadians (in the Great World War -

Statesman in the Halls of Westminster

~~Honored~~ Selected by your Sovereign to hold the office of High Commissioner of Scotland

Bearer of Degrees conferred by Great Universities

Baron Tweedsmuir - chosen to represent your King as Governor General in Canada -

In all these, we have admired your ~~[illegible]~~ nobility of conduct your high principles and your ~~great~~ lofty ideals

D 25140

But, perhaps we [illegible]
and love you most
as John Buchan, ~~Water~~ author.
In your wealth of
imagination, your
aristocracy of mind &
spirit, you have been
as a ~~beloved~~ familiar friend, for
a number of years
You have been a solace
to lonely souls in lonely
places, a delightful
recreation for old & young
an incentive to noble living
as well as to thrilling
adventure & stirring
romance - Poetry, History
Biography - Fiction - all
are known to us in
Canada and we welcome
the mind that created them

D 25141

to know that your
presence amongst us
will be a great ~~stimulant~~ encouragement
to our young writers and
students. Looking before
them so (~~brightly~~ illustrious) an example
In Canada we believe
you will find many
sagas of adventure, of
romance and of heroism
in every day life, not
exceeded in any other
land - from the days of
Jacques Cartier & Champlain
the settlement of Canada
has been an epic of
heroic deeds and endurance, still continuing
in the far flung districts
of our Great Dominion
It will be an inspiration
to you to learn of them

as it will be our guide
to reveal them to you -
we shall look forward
to your kindly interest
and assistance, in all
that pertains to the
life of the mind and
the spirit as well as
in affairs connected
with Government & the
Ceremonials of State.
To Lady Tweedsmuir
we extend a very warm
welcome - we assure her
that ~~in~~ the hearts of
Canadian men & women
are filled with the
kindliest thoughts
and pleasurable anticipation
of her gentle rule and of her
influence in the more
domestic realms & in the
sweet courtesies of life

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an Authoress herself and a homemaker
feel that Lady Tweedsmuir will stand for much in the way of encouragement to the women of Canada in the many roles which they now play —
We desire also to welcome the Hon Alistair Buchan who we trust will find delightful joys & companionship in Canada (and the members of staff accompanying Lord & Lady Tweedsmuir)?
May we also send our good wishes to the little family circle(s) in England and Scotland — trusting that the separation may be not too long & that they may be long learn to love Canada —
We are honored

D 25144

I'd welcome you
Canada & to your new
home in Ottawa —
We hope your life of
Service will be enriched
by your sojourn among
us and that ones
may be ennobled and
beautified by your presence
& Example —

Address by Mr. King
Installation Ceremonies at Ottawa
November 2, 1935

25445

To The Right Honourable The Lord Tweedsmuir, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
Governor General of Canada.

Your Excellency:

It is my proud privilege to extend to you the hearty congratulations of the Government and people of Canada upon having been selected by His Majesty King George V as His Majesty's representative in Canada, and upon having today assumed the duties and responsibilities of this high office.

On behalf of the Government and people of Canada, it is also my privilege to extend to Lady Tweedsmuir and yourself, and to the members of your family, the warmest of welcomes to our country.

It is a delight to us to welcome, in Canada's newly appointed Governor General, one who is already well and widely known throughout our Dominion, and one who is the personal friend or acquaintance of a very large number of its citizens. Many are the features and achievements in your distinguished career which afford, to one and all, the sense of near approach and close contact with Your Excellency.

D 25146

The son of a Scottish manse, born, not to great wealth nor ancient title, though possessed today of the best that both can bring, your character and achievements are the expression of loyalty to ancient virtues and traditions. Student of a great University, and honoured by seats of learning in many olands, uyou have shown wherein industry, integrity and ability are the surest and most honourable paths to high recognition. Soldier in the Great War, you have been a comrade in arms with many in Canada who, like yourself, have found in valour and in sacrifice a worthy passport to enduring fame. Statesman in the Halls of Westminster, you have shared in the making of a nation's laws in a manner which has confirmed the truth that the art of government is a peculiar genius of the British peoples. As His Grace, the Lord High Commissioner, you were highly honoured in being chosen by King George as His Majesty's representative to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, an honour which, with other associations and interests of your life, enabled you, in this year of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, to write and to speak, as one with authority, of The King's Grace.

To the services and to the offices of Church and State, with which your life has been so intimately and so splendidly identified, you have brought a high courage, and a lofty idealism which have illumined the path of your endeavours, and have won for you the admiration and great regard of men and women in many lands, and in all walks of life.

Your Excellency will perhaps forgive me, if, ~~having~~ after ~~made~~ mention of your having been chosen by the King, ~~on more than one occasion~~, as His Majesty's representative on more occasion ~~in high office~~, and honoured by your Sovereign in other ways, I venture to add that it is as John Buchan, the commoner, chosen to represent the Crown in other spheres, that you will find your warmest and your abiding place in the hearts of the Canadian people. In your aristocracy of mind and spirit, in your wealth of imagination, you have been a familiar friend in many a Canadian home for many a year. You have been a solace to lonely souls in lonely places; a source of pleasurable recreation to old and young; an incentive to noble living, as well as to thrilling adventure and stirring romance. Poetry, History,

Biography, Fiction, - much that you have achieved in these fields, has long been known to us; and we welcome the mind that created these contributions to the thought and literature of our times. We believe that in Canada you will find, in our every day life, many sagas of adventure, of romance and of heroism not surpassed in any land. From thd days of Cartier and Champlain the story of Canada has been an epic of heroic deeds, of endurance, and of high achievement. This epic is still in the making, and nowhere more than on the remote frontiers of our vast Dominion. It will be an inspiration to you to learn of it, and our pride to disclose it to you. Is it too much for us to hope that your genius may even serve to reveal us to ourselves, in that larger perspective which scholarship and a wide understanding alone can give? It is our full expectation that such will prove to be but one of the many fruits of Your Excellency's sojourn in Canada.

May I conclude by saying that what, above all else, my colleagues and I welcome in Your Excellency's coming to Canada, is the assistance which we know we shall derive from

your wide knowledge, wealth of experience, and great understanding, in dealing with the human and world problems with which, in the fields of industrial and international relations, our own and other countries are faced. We know that in Your Excellency we have one who truly loves his fellow-men, and who has a place in his heart, warmer than any other, for those in the humbler walks of life. We know, too, that in Your Excellency we have one who is a friend of all nations, one who will lose no opportunity to foster and further international good-will. In the efforts of our Government and of our Parliament to banish distress, and to eliminate the fears that continue to haunt the homes and lives of many [redacted], we shall be fortified by Your Excellency's example. We shall be aided, we know, by your helpful counsel in all the affairs of State.

With these few words, made on behalf of the people of our Dominion, I renew to Your Excellencies the welcome we are proud to accord to you both, and to all that be of your household. To this welcome, I join our best of wishes for the service and happiness of the years of your sojourn in Canada.

Mr. Henry

Copie re Gov. Generals (not Draft.

D25150 re)

Your Excellency:

In the name of the government and of the people of Canada, I extend to you a most cordial welcome. The privilege which I enjoy in welcoming Your Excellency to Canada is enhanced by the pleasure I experience in greeting again an old personal friend who comes not the first time to our shores.

It is no exaggeration to say that seldom have the citizens of our Dominion anticipated with greater interest the arrival of The King's representative. In these days of intense specialization, it is no mean accomplishment that one individual should fill, often at one and the same time, the roles of statesman, public servant, man of business, scholar, historian and author. That Your Excellency should have attained the measure of success you have in each, is an accomplishment which has added a romantic lustre to an historic and distinguished name.

There are, it seems to me, three principal relationships which the Governor-General maintains during the tenure of his high office. The first is his relationship with the Crown; the second, with the Government and with Parliament; and the third, with the people. To these three relationships, Your Excellency brings a wealth of experience and association.

It is not the first time that you have been a representative of His Majesty. For two years you acted in that capacity as Lord

High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland. During recent months, in common with British peoples everywhere, Canadians have read with delight the pages of "The King's Grace", your authorized interpretation of the historic events of the reign of King George the Fifth, which was published at the time of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee. Its passages reveal, not only a sympathetic appreciation of the personality and work of our Sovereign, but a profound insight into the spiritual and moral attributes from which is derived the real strength of the Throne.

Your Excellency is also possessed of a wide and varied experience in public life and in the administration of affairs of state which constitute a fortunate prelude for the discharge of the second relationship to which I have referred, that which exists between The King's representative on the one hand, and the government and Parliament on the other. While still in your twenties, you served as private secretary to the High Commissioner for South Africa, the late Lord Milner. During the last two years of the Great War, you occupied the all important post of Director of Information under the Prime Minister of Great Britain. And, like your immediate predecessors, you have had experience in Parliament itself, having been, since 1927, the member in the British House of Commons for the Scottish Universities. As the leader of a government which has but recently taken office, in

the midst of distress at home and troublous times abroad, I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude that there will be available to my colleagues and myself, the counsel and advice of one who has the experience, the disinterested judgment, and the historic perspective possessed by Lord Tweedsmuir.

To the third of these relationships, Lord Tweedsmuir brings qualities of mind and of heart which will rapidly gain for him the confidence and affection of the Canadian people. His own writings reveal him to us as a man of broad human sympathies, of steadfastness and gentleness, of simplicity and sincerity; a portrayal which personal acquaintance confirms and heightens. His public-spirited activities in innumerable directions have been the expression of an abiding concern for the spiritual and cultural welfare of the people of the British Isles. The people of Canada welcome His Excellency to a like participation in our national life, and in the work of those great institutions which lie outside the realm of government itself, but which, notwithstanding, are at the very foundation of a democratic state.

Lord Tweedsmuir is no stranger to Canada. He has many friends among us who have been looking forward to a renewal of associations enjoyed with him at other times and in other places. I assure Your Excellency that the most cordial reception awaits you at the hands of the Canadian people. You will find awaiting you here, as well, unrivalled and unending beauty of nature, such

as will delight the heart of the poet and the artist that is in you. For your leisure hours, you will find opportunity for your favorite recreations of mountaineering and fishing, such as you have not dreamed of before. You will find, too, for a young nation, much of historic incident, of colorful and romantic background. It is an open hope on the part of many, that there may come from your pen, history and romance alike as the result of your sojourn in Canada.

In extending this word of welcome to His Excellency, I should like to convey the warmest of greetings to Lady Tweedsmuir, whose friendship it has also been my privilege to enjoy. Her cordial and gracious personality will gain for her as well a warm response from the citizens of the Dominion. Her interest in the needs and benevolent enterprises of the community, ensure for her a sphere of usefulness in this country second only to that which she enjoyed in the Old Land. We welcome as well His Excellency's son. It is a matter of satisfaction that Mr. Buchan will be enrolled as a student at one of our own universities, and will be with us during at least a part, if not the whole, of his father's regime in Canada. We trust that for Their Excellencies and for their son, their stay in Canada may prove a most happy one.

In the performance of the arduous duties of the high office which Your Excellency has today assumed, as The King's representative, you will enjoy the loyalty and devotion of all

D25154

His Majesty's subjects in Canada. We pray and we believe that, under Providence, your tenure of that office will result in the further strengthening of those invisible but tangible ties which link the British Dominions to the Throne, and upon which depend the unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and in no small measure, the consequent peace and concord of the world.

Ladies and gentlemen: I ask you to drink a toast to the health of His Excellency the Governor-General.

Oct. 26/37

Created Cdn Exp.

Address by Mr. King D25155
Installation Ceremonies at Quebec
November 2, 1935.

To The Right Honourable The Lord Tweedsmuir, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
Governor General of Canada.

Your Excellency:

It is my proud privilege to extend to you the hearty congratulations of the Government and people of Canada upon having been selected by His Majesty King George V as His Majesty's representative in Canada, and upon having today assumed the duties and responsibilities of this high office.

On behalf of the Government and people of Canada, it is also my privilege to extend to Lady Tweedsmuir and yourself, and to the members of your family, the warmest of welcomes to our country.

It is a delight to us [redacted] to welcome, in Canada's newly appointed Governor General, one who is already well and widely known throughout our Dominion, and one who is the personal friend or acquaintance of a very large number of its citizens. Many are the features and achievements in your distinguished career which afford, to one and all, the sense of near approach and close contact with Your Excellency.

D 25156

The son of a Scottish manse, Born, not to great wealth nor ancient title, though possessed today of the best that both can bring, your character and achievements are the expression of loyalty to ancient virtues and tradition. Student of a great University, and honoured by seats of learning in many lands, you have shown wherein industry, integrity and ability are the surest and most honourable paths to high recognition. Soldier [redacted] in the Great War, you have been a comrade in arms with many in Canada who, like yourself have found in valour and in sacrifice a worthy passport to enduring fame. Statesman in the Halls of Westminster, you have shared in the making of a nation's laws in a manner which has confirmed the truth that the art of government is [redacted] a peculiar genius of the British peoples. As His Grace, the Lord High Commissioner, you were highly honoured in being chosen by King George as His Majesty's representative to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, an honour which, with other associations and interests of your life, enabled you, in this year of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, to write and to speak, as one with authority, of The King's Grace.

D25157

To the services and to the offices of Church and State, with which your life has been so intimately and so splendidly identified, you have brought a high courage, and a lofty idealism which have illumined the path of your endeavours, and have won for you the admiration and great regard of men and women in many lands, and in all walks of life.

Your Excellency will perhaps forgive me, if, ~~having~~ after ~~made~~ mention of your having been chosen by the King, ~~on more than one occasion~~, as His Majesty's representative, ~~in high office~~ on more than one occasion, and honoured by your Sovereign in other ways, I venture to add that it is as John Buchan, the commoner, chosen to represent the Crown in other spheres, that you will find your warmest and your abiding place in the hearts of the Canadian people. In your aristocracy of mind and spirit, in your wealth of imagination, you have been a familiar friend in many a Canadian home for many a year. You have been a solace to lonely souls in lonely places; a source of pleasurable recreation to old and young; an incentive to noble living, as well as to thrilling adventure and stirring romance. Poetry, History,

Biography, Fiction, - much that you have achieved in these fields, has long been known to us; and we welcome the mind that created these contributions to the thought and literature of our times. We believe that in Canada you will find, in our every day life, many sagas of adventure, of romance and of heroism not surpassed in any land. From the days of Cartier and Champlain the story of Canada has been an epic of heroic deeds, of endurance, and of high achievement. ~~Nowhere, more than in the far flung districts of our vast Dominion, is this epic still in the making.~~ It will be an inspiration to you to learn of it, and our pride to disclose it to you. Is it too much for us to hope that your genius may even serve to reveal us to ourselves, in that larger perspective which scholarship and a wide understanding alone can give? It is our full expectation that such will prove to be but one of the many fruits of Your Excellency's sojourn in Canada.

May I conclude by saying that what, above all else, my colleagues and I welcome in Your Excellency's coming to Canada, is the assistance which we know we shall derive from

This epic is still in the making, & nowhere more than on the remote frontiers of our vast Dominion

your wide knowledge, wealth of experience, and great understanding, in dealing with the human and world problems with which, in the fields of industrial and international relations, our own and other countries are faced. We know that in Your Excellency we have one who truly loves his fellow-men, and who has a place in his heart, warmer than any other, for those in the humbler walks of life. We know, too, that in Your Excellency we have one who is a friend of all nations, one who will lose no opportunity to foster and further international good-will. In the efforts of our Government and of our parliament to banish distress, and to eliminate the fears that continue to haunt the homes and lives of many in our land, we will be fortified by Your Excellency's example. We shall be aided, we know, by your helpful counsel in all the affairs of State.

With these few words, made on behalf of the people of our Dominion, I renew to Your Excellencies the welcome ~~[illegible]~~ we are proud to accord to you both, and to all that be of your household. To this welcome I join our best of wishes for the service and happiness of the years of your sojourn in Canada ~~our land~~.

please return
to W.L.M.K.

D25160

Jet replies
address
from
P.A. Mac

To The Right Honourable The Lord Tweedsmuir, [redacted]., G.C.M.G.,
Governor General of Canada.

Your Excellency:

It is my proud privilege to extend to you the hearty congratulations of the Government and people of Canada upon ^ having been selected by His Majesty King George V as His Majesty's representative in Canada, and upon ^ having today assumed the duties and responsibilities of this high office.

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With these few words, made on behalf of the people of our Dominion, I renew to Your Excellencies the welcome we are proud to accord to you both, and to all that be of your household. To this welcome, I join our best of wishes for the service and happiness of the years of your sojourn in Canada.

Type this in → Prime Minister

D 25165

To The Right Honourable The Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H.,
Governor General of Canada.

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Prime Minister.

Coll - Inter - Com - Amer. Trades
Reciprocity

D25170

Mr. President; Mr. Secretary; Gentlemen:

The kindly words and sentiments to which you, Mr. President, have just given expression, will be warmly ~~appreciated~~ welcomed by His Majesty the King in whose name I have had the honour to sign the Trade Treaty which has just been concluded between the United States and Canada.

They will, I know, be ~~warmly reciprocated~~ keenly appreciated by the people of Canada.

May I say, Mr. Secretary, that I very cordially endorse all that you have said of the mutual advantages likely to flow to our respective countries from the terms of the Treaty.

On behalf of Canada, I heartily reciprocate the sentiments of international goodwill you have so generously expressed.

I believe with you that the signature of this Agreement is witness of the joint intention of the governments of the United States and Canada to give rapid effect to our policies in a practical manner. At last our formal trade relations have been brought into harmony with the underlying realities of public and private friendship between our two peoples. The Agreement will, I am confident, confer substantial

benefits/

D25171

benefits alike on the producers and consumers of both countries, while safeguarding with great care every essential interest. I feel sure that its value will be shown beyond question by a marked increase in commerce within the next few months. This undoubtedly will help both countries to make more rapid progress towards complete economic recovery.

Nor will this Agreement benefit North America alone. All the world will gain from greater trade on this continent.

Nor will its benefits be confined to trade. To an anxious and troubled world, we hope that there will be opened to the nations, by the force of our example, vistas of a surer path to progress and a more lasting road to peace

Nov" 16 35 Cel - Trade - Can - Amer. Trade Agreement

THE WASHINGTON POST: SA

D 25172

Official Statements on New U. S. Trade Pact

Text of statements made by President Roosevelt, Canadian Prime Minister William Lyons Mackenzie King and Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the signing of a United States-Canadian reciprocal trade agreement yesterday follows:

The President:

The trade agreement which has just been signed between the United States and Canada places the trade relations between the two countries on a basis of mutual agreement for the first time since 1866. I am happy to have a part in removing this anomaly in the relations between two countries which are united by so many bonds of friendship and common heritage.

The signing of this agreement marks the reversal of the trend of the last two decades toward undue and unnecessary trade barriers between our two countries. I am confident that this constructive step will contribute greatly to the economic recovery of both the United States and Canada.

Premier King:

Mr. President; Mr. Secretary; Gentlemen:

The kindly words and sentiments to which you, Mr. President, have just given expression, will warmly be welcomed by His Majesty the King, in whose name I have the honor to sign the trade treaty which has just been concluded between the United States and Canada.

They will, I know, be deeply appreciated by the people of Canada.

May I say, Mr. Secretary, that I very cordially indorse all that you have said of the mutuel advantages likely to flow to our respective countries from the terms of the treaty.

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Nor will its benefits be confined to trade. To an anxious and troubled world we hope that there will be opened to the nations, by the force of our example, vistas of a surer path to progress and a more lasting road to peace.

Secretary Hull:

The United States and Canada are neighbors with a common frontier of 5,000 miles. It is manifest that innumerable opportunities for mutually profitable trade between these friends and next door neighbors must exist. During 1929 the United States was selling to Canada about $900,000,000 of commodities, a substantial proportion of which was farm products, and was purchasing over $500,000,000 in return. Since 1929 our exports to Canada have slumped to about $300,000,000, or a loss of some $600,000,000. This loss has resulted in large measure from short-sighted tariff policies.

Notwithstanding its increase in population, the world today is producing and consuming substantially less than it did in 1929 and prior years. This trade agreement will make possible the profitable sale of much of our surplus production as it will also result in the re-employment of a large number of American wage earners now idle.

The peoples of our two countries have common interests and common aspirations, socially, morally and materially. The progress of each depends more and more upon the progress of the other. The problems of commerce and peace facing all nations today are acute. While many other parts of the world are devoting their primary efforts either to war or to the feverish building of vast armaments, with consequent neglect of the dislocated and collapsed business conditions, with resultant unemployment and widespread distress, it is for the western hemisphere to point the way to a more far-seeing, constructive basis for prosperity and for peace. The trade agreement between our two countries will, I hope, mark the beginning of a new epoch in the affairs of our respective peoples. It will mean the common advancement of their economic and their cultural life. Underlying this agreement are the twin policies of the good neighbor and mutually profitable trade.

While many other parts of the world are slipping in the direction of economic suicide, the trade agreement between our two countries marks an outstanding step in the direction of economic sanity. Ie seeks to stimulate sound and healthy trade relationships and thereby to restore employment to the unemployed and a wholesome prosperity to the peoples of both countries. It sets an example of what must be done to establish a solid foundation upon which to rebuild a suitable structure of world peace.

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
41	154	Chronological Files	Sept.-Dec. 1934	D 23865 - D 24123	
41	155	Chronological Files	Jan.-July 1935	D 24124 - D 24479	
42	156	Chronological Files	Aug. 1935	D 24480 - D 24636	
42	157	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24637 - D 24738	
42	158	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24739 - D 24862	
43	159	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24863 - D 24943	
43	160	Chronological Files (Error in numbering, 161-169 skipped)	Oct. 1935	D 24944 - D 25065	
43	170	Chronological Files	Oct. 1935	D 25066 - D 25172	
43	171	Chronological Files	Jan.-Mar. 1936	D 25173 - D 25298	
44	172	Chronological Files	Apr.-June 1936	D 25299 - D 25655	
44	173	Chronological Files	July-Sept. 1936	D 25656 - D 25729	

Coll. Can. Trade
D 25178

BENEFITS DERIVED BY CANADA

1. Through United States Concessions:

Directly -

Lower duties

Increased volume of trade

Export of articles formerlynexcluded

Primary producers

Farmers

Cattle producers

Dairy industry

Lumber industry

Fishing industry

Mining industry

Manufactures

Geographical distribution of benefits

All parts of Canada to benefit.

Stability for industries

Production of which bound to Free List

(e. g., newsprint)

Indirectly -

By U. S. trade with other powers

through most-favoured-nation clause

Advantages under this head will increase if

U. S. signs other Agreements

(e. g., certain types of wood pulp)
Swedish Treaty)

D 25174

Elimination of surplus of Canadian primary products

(e.g., cream, cattle, seed potatoes etc.,)

Consequent raising of prices to farmers

increased buying power for manufactured goods

This has been aim of economic experts since

beginning of depression.

2. Through Canadian Concessions:

Directly -

lower production costs

Through cheaper machinery and implements of

production

Better competitive basis for Canadian goods in

world markets

Lower prices of consumers goods

Effect on cost of living

(e.g., automobiles, radios etc.,)

Tending to collect balance of prices between primary

and secondary commodities

Privilege re tourist goods

Former Canadian regulations

Hardships for returning tourists

D 25175

New regulations

Canadian producers and distributors still protected

Indirectly -

Danger of retaliation from United States

Privilege re tourist goods

Direct shipment provisions

Customs duties

Values for duty purposes

These dangers now eliminated

Relief for Canadian importers

Difficulties in import trade resulting from arbitrary valuations, etc.

Effect on prices of imported goods

Importing now placed on stable basis

3.<u>Through both Canadian and U.S. concessions</u>

Directly-

Employment

Greater flow of trade creates increased

Production, Transportation, Distribution } More employment

D 25176

Railways

Increased movement of goods

North and South

East and West

Revenue

Reduction through lower duties

Offset by excise on whiskey

Greater volume of trade and increased revenue

Hydro electric power

Opening up of U. S. markets for many commodities

in which hydro electric power is used.

Coll - Com - Reciprocal Agreements

D25177

BENEFITS TO CANADA

FROM AMERICAN CONCESSIONS

Value of Binding on Free List

Number of Items Bound on Free List - 81

Imports into United States from Canada
(Calendar Years)

	Total Merchandise	Dutiable	Free
1929	$503,496,000	114,271,000	389,225,000
1934	227,254,000	78,750,000	148,504,000

Value of Goods Bound to Free List

1929	$220,700,000
1934	111,200,000

Percentage of Total Free Imports

1929	56.8%
1934	74.8%

Copy Can. Am. Trade Agreement

D 25178

PRINCIPAL CONCESSIONS ON MINERAL PRODUCTS GRANTED TO CANADA

FERRO MANGANESE - Reduction from 1 7/8¢ to 5/8¢ per lb. manganese content. Exports 1929, $5,600,000; 1934, $250,000.

FERROSILICON - Reduction from 2¢ to 1½¢ per lb. metallic content. Exports, 1929 - $1,193,000. 1934 - $168,000.

LIME (N. O. P.) - Reduction from 10¢ to 7¢ per cwt. Exports, 1929 - app. $200,000; 1934 - $74,000.

FELDSPAR - (Crude) Reduction from 50¢ to 35¢ per long ton. Exports, 1929 - App. $250,000; 1934 - $66,000.

BASIC REFRACTORY MATERIAL - Reduction from 30% to 27½% ad valorem. Exports, 1929 - $200,000; 1934 - $167,000.

GYPSUM, ASBESTOS (Manufactured); COBALT & COBALT ORE, NICKEL ORE, MATTE & OXIDE; CRUDE ABRASIVES (N. O. P.) Bound on Free List. Exports, 1929 - approx. $14,000,000; 1934 - approx. $8,000,000.

(See also MANUFACTURED GOODS)

D 25179

PRINCIPAL CONCESSIONS ON MANUFACTURED GOODS GRANTED TO CANADA

A large number of manufactured goods are included among the products on which reductions in United States duties are provided for in the Agreement. The most important are those in which Hydro Electric Power constitutes an important factor in the cost of production.

ACETIC ACID - Reduction from 2¢ to 1½¢ per lb.
Exports, 1934 - $1,846,000.

FERRO ALLOYS & SYNTHETIC RESINS & ACETYLENE BLACK - Reductions in duties ranging from 25 to 50%.

PATENT & HARNESS LEATHERS - From 15% and 12½% respectively to 10%. Exports, 1929 - Over $2,000,000; 1934 - negligible.

PIPE ORGANS - Reduction from 35% to 25%.

ELECTRIC COOKING STOVES & RANGES - Reductions from 35% to 25% ad valorem.

SPORTING GOODS - Reductions ranging from 25 to 50%.

WHISKEY - (Over 4 years old) Reductions from $5. to $2.50 per proof gallon. A most important concession.

(See: LOSS OF REVENUE RESULTING FROM AGREEMENT, UNDER COMPENSATIONS)

D25180

NEWSPRINT PAPER & THOSE CLASSES OF WOOD PULP - of which Canada has been the chief supplier to the United States. Bound on Free List. One of most important concessions. Exports under this head, 1929 - $167,000,000; 1934 - nearly $99,000,000.

D 25181

PRINCIPAL CONCESSIONS ON FOREST PRODUCTS

GRANTED TO CANADA

LUMBER & TIMBER - Fir, pine, spruce, hemlock and larch. Reduction in duty from $4. to $2. Quota for Douglas fir and Western hemlock, 250,000,000 feet per year. No quantitative limitation on other species. Export in 1929, $38,000,000; 1934 - Less than $6,000,000. One of the most important concessions in Agreement.

MAPLE, BIRCH & BEECH FLOORING - Reduction from 8% ad valorem to 4%. Exports, 1929 - $259,000; 1934 - $28,000.

PULPBOARD - (In rolls) for use in the manufacture of wall board. Reduction from 30% ad valorem to 15%.

SHINGLES - Bound on Free List. Quota 25% United States consumption. Exports, 1929 - nearly $7,000,000; 1934 - $3,500,000.

LOGS, POSTS, TIES, POLES, PICKETS, ETC. - Bound on Free List. Exports, 1929 - $12,000,000; 1934 - Less than $2,250,000.

D 25182

PRINCIPAL CONCESSIONS ON FISHERY PRODUCTS

GRANTED TO CANADA

HALIBUT - Reduction from 2 to 1¢ per lb. Exports, 1929 - $676,000; 1934 - $261,000.

SALMON (FRESH OR FROZEN) & SWORD FISH -

Reduction from 2 to 1½¢ per lb. Exports, 1929 - $659,000; 1934 - $719,000.

SALMON (PICKLED OR SALTED) -

Reduction from 25 to 20% ad valorem.

SMOKED HERRING -

Reduction from 1½¢ to 5/8¢ per lb.

EELS - Reduction from 1 to ½¢ per lb.

RAZOR CLAMS (CANNED) -

Reduction from 23% ad valorem to 15%.

LOBSTERS & OTHER SHELL FISH -

Bound on Free List. Exports, 1929 - over $3,000,000; 1934 - app. $2,250,000.

SEA HERRING & SMELTS (FROZEN OR FRESH) -

Bound on Free List. Exports, 1929 - $1,250,000; 1934 - $995,000.

D25183

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CONCESSIONS

GRANTED TO CANADA

LIVE CATTLE - Reduction in duty ranging from 33 1/3 to 50%. Most important class, weighing 700 lbs., or more, reduction from 3 to 2¢ per lb., up to 155,799 head of cattle. Almost all of this quota will be allocated to Canada. Resultant average saving in duty will amount to around $9. per head of cattle. Exports, 1929 - $9,900,000; 1934 - $4,000.

CALVES - Of less than 175 lbs. each, duty lowered from 2½ to 1½¢ per lb. Quota 51,953.

DAIRY COWS - Reduction in duty from 3 to 1½¢ per lb. Quota 20,000 head per year.

CREAM - Reduction in duty from 56 6/10¢ to 35¢ per gallon. Quota, 1,500,000 gallons per year. Exports, 1929 - Over 5,000,000 tons; 1934 - negligible.

SEED POTATOES -
March to November reduction in duty from 75 to 45¢ per cwt. Other three months reduction to 60¢ per cwt. Quota 750,000 bushels, which is three times current export.

TURNIPS - Reduction from 25 to 15½/ per cwt. Exports, 1929 - nearly $1,000,000.

CLOVER & GRASS SEEDS - 50% reduction on those items. Exports, 1929 - $2,000,000; 1934 - very small.

MAPLE SUGAR - Reduction from 6 to 4/ per lb. Exports, 1929 - $2,500,000; 1934 - less than $500,000.

HAY - Reduction from $5. to $3. per ton.

HORSES - Reduction from $30. to $20.

LIVE POULTRY & DRESSED CHICKENS - Reduction 50 and 40% respectively.

CHEDDAR CHEESE - Reduction 29%. Exports, 1929 - nearly $2,000,000; 1934 - $140,000.

APPLES, STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, PEAS, FROZEN OR CANNED

BLUEBERRIES - Duties reduced.

GRAINS - 10% ad valorem rate bound on seed wheat and by-products of grain. No concession on cereal grain.

Cdn - U.S. Trade Agreement

D25185

Re Possible injuries to Canadian Trade had there been failure in making a Trade Agreement with United States.

2. Re threat of retaliation by United States re privilege on $100 worth of tourists' goods;

No figures are available for the benefits which have accrued to Canada under this head, although it is generally recognized that this privilege has meant many millions of dollars yearly to this country. The United States Authorities have, however, administered their Customs Regulations in this matter on the most generous basis and it was made quite clear to Canadian representatives engaged in the negotiations at Washington, that the demands of interested parties in the United States for retaliation against Canada were becoming so insistent that Governmental action was postponed only by the assurance that the whole matter would be considered when an agreement with Canada was concluded.

Mr. McKinnon questions, however, the expediency of dealing with this question at the present time except in a very general way, since the Opposition might raise the point, what precisely are the Customs Regulations in this respect, which the Government proposes. (It is understood that the precise nature of these Regulations is not yet settled.

Coll - Can-Amer. Trade Agreement

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(a)

Canadian - U.S. Agreement, Nov. 15, 1935.

Have always sought reciprocity:

Liberals twice (prior to 1935) secured Reciprocity Agreement:

1876 (Brown-Fish)-defeated by U.S. Senate;

1911 (Fielding)- defeated by Tories.

Fielding's standing offer to U.S. - 1923 -1930;

Liberal Opposition to Bennett policy 1930-35;

"14 points;"

Bennett failure to conclude Agreement (March 1933 to Oct. 14, 1935)
signed
Liberal Government/fair and comprehensive Agreement - 6 Nov 2/2 Yrs

23 days after taking office

Agreement based on Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment;

M. F. N. offered U.S. by Mr. Bennett, Nov. 1934;

Ottawa Agreements fully respected;

Agreement concluded under powers secured from Parliament

under late administration; — as drawn by Parliament to statute

Economic Benefits:

1. increased exports, aid to primary industries;

2. relief for consumers, lower production costs:

Broader Aspects:

1. "good neighbourhood" policy,

2. Lead to rest of world away from economic nationalism.

(a) See précis of Topical Headings re Canada-U.S. Agreement, sent to Laurier House.

Coll - Can - Brus. Trade Agreement

Précis of Topical Headings (Part A. of Brief)

D 25187

CANADA-UNITED STATES TRADE AGREEMENT

1. **Introduction:**

Canada an exporting nation;

Bennett policy: Economic Nationalism.

2. **Liberal Policy since Confederation:**

Always sought reciprocity with U.S. through three periods of Liberal Administration;

Liberal Administration concluded Reciprocity Agreement on two occasions prior to 1935;

Liberal opposition to Conservative Policy since 1930;

Liberal position in G. E. 1935.

3. **Conservative Policy since Confederation:**

Unreasonable 1867-1911;

Inconsistent 1911-1935.

4. **Necessity of securing an Agreement with U.S.**

i. To give lead away from Economic Nationalism;

ii. To increase the volume of trade;

iii. To escape U.S. general tariff;

iv. To avoid new and/or retaliatory measures by U.S.

5. **Impediments created by Ottawa Agreements:**

6. Trade Agreements Act, 1934:

No need to secure Congressional approval;

Limitations imposed on President by T.A.A.;

These limitations previously accepted by Bennett Government.

7. Position of late Conservative Administration:

Canadian Note November 14, 1934;

Failure to conclude Agreement.

8. Negotiation of Agreement:

Powers of Canadian Government to conclude Agreements;

Situation when Mr. King took office;

Speed with which new Government secured Agreement;

Approval by Council.

9. The Agreement:

Entry into force; duration;

Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment;

Special Concessions:

i. Reduction of duties;

ii. Arbitrary valuations;

iii. Tourists' goods, privilege re.

10. Benefits derived by Canada:

i. Through U. S. concessions;

Directly { Increased exports; Geographical division of benefits; Stability for industries })Agriculture;)Fishing;)Mining;)Forestry;)Manufacturing.

Indirectly { Other Trade Agreements of U.S.(M.F.N. Clause); Elimination of Canadian surpluses.

ii. Through Canadian concessions:

To consumers (cost of living);

" producers (lower costs of machinery,etc).

iii. Through both U.S. and Canadian concessions:

Employment;
Railways;
Revenue;
Finance;
Banking;
Hydro Electric Power.

11. Comparison with U.K. Agreement:

"Increasing" vs."decreasing" world trade;

An example for rest of world;

New hope for U.K.-U.S. Trade Treaty;

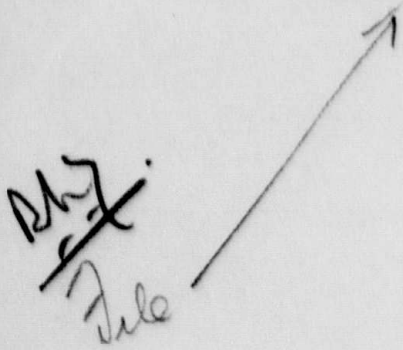
Canada's traditional role:

the interpreter.

D25190

Mr. King's Notes

for closing Speech on Resolution
Re: U.S. Trade Agreement.



Coll. Can. - Sub. D25191
Agreement

Re Procedure being same as in case of Canada-United Kingdom Agreement

as mistaken in that, as in tabling of correspondence.

Re Agreement being same as offered Bennett.

not true;

see Mail & Empire inspired article

re cattle - parity of prices.

We would not have accepted that offer.

Re Bennett's intention to negotiate - enter into agreement:

doubtful if he would have

except at moment of elections.

Conferences being held by officials within week or two.

Tone of speech - certain he would not have continued negotiations had he been returned.

Has argued against trade going north and south.

" " " intermediate tariffs, because of most-favoured-nation treatment.

" " " shipment through American ports.

" " " competition of U.S.

" " " balance of trade on many fronts removing restrictions.

Whole attitude of last five years against trade with U.S. -

flowers and magazines.

See Cahan

Would be no Agreement but for return of Liberal government.

D25192

Re Intermediate Tariff

Very different from what it was -

in many particulars equals general tariff

as said duties not yet as low as in 1930.

Forgets consumer -

e.g. - concessions - (Stewart - Leeds) - oranges.

Intermediate tariff devised to help -

consumers and producers.

Re Argument from persons favourable to agreement in U.S.

Quotation of persons in U.S. favourable to agreement -

Brebner (absence of others);

might have quoted Hoover and Republican Congressman and

official interests.

Better quote persons favourable to agreement in Canada.

In Canada - Might have quoted Sir Robert Borden

and Canadian press generally.

Not sufficient emphasis upon what agreement prevents as well as gains.

(1) Canada on general tariff (higher tariffs)

(2) " " " " with other nations on intermediate.

(3) Securing markets already in U.S.:

(a) on rates

(b) on free list.

loss of free entry of some

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Re Termination of Agreement - Escape clause (Stewart)

If had, should appreciate those clauses, work both ways.

Real Gains -

Market for producers;

Advantage in our market to producers and consumers.

A movement in right direction - in trade,

in international relations

good neighbourliness;

more necessary today than at any period in history.

Coll - Can - Amer. Trade Agreements.

Benefits to Canada from Most-Fav—Nation Clause.

D25194

~~BENEFITS OF MOST FAVOURED NATION CLAUSE~~

Basis of the Agreement

The Trade Agreement with the United States is based upon the most-favoured-nation principle, the United States giving in each case to Canada all tariff and customs concessions granted to other countries, with the exception of Cuba, and receiving in return all tariff and customs concessions granted by Canada to any other foreign country. The United States has adopted the policy of confining concessions granted in a trade agreement to those articles of which the other country is the chief supplier, in order to preserve its bargaining power for negotiations with other countries. This has limited to some extent the concessions which Canada has been able to obtain in the Agreement, but since agreements have already been concluded with some five countries (besides Cuba), and are being actively negotiated with some eleven other countries, and since the benefits of reductions in duties on products of which these countries are the chief suppliers will be granted to Canada, under the operation of the most-favoured-nation provisions of the agreement, further concessions of substantial value should accrue to Canadian producers as these other trade agreements are concluded by the United States. Conversely, if the present Agreement had not been concluded Canadian products would have been liable to the higher duties provided for in the United States Tariff and would not have benefitted from tariff concessions granted by the United States to other countries. They would also have been liable to any duties which might be enacted in future on products of importance to Canada covered by the Agreement. (See Dawson's Canada Favd if no Ag. had been reached) p

Benefits through other Agreements

~~Among the~~ trade agreements which the United States has already concluded Canada will benefit from the concessions

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granted to Sweden, Belgium, Haiti, Brazil and Colombia. In the Trade Agreement with Sweden the provision is made for the binding on the Free List of those kinds of wood pulp of which Sweden is the chief supplier, such as sulphate, both bleached and unbleached, and unbleached sulphite. The value of the exports of these kinds of wood pulp from Canada to the United States last year was approximately $19,000,000. ~~The Trade Agreement with Sweden also provides for a concession on granite, of which imports into the United States from Canada in 1934 were valued at over $10,000.~~ Among the products of interest to Canada covered in the Trade Agreement concluded between the United States and Belgium are cobalt sulphate and white lead. The Trade Agreement with Brazil provides for a reduction in the United States duty on manganese ore, which is also found in some parts of Canada. As trade agreements are concluded by the United States with important trading nations it may be expected that a number of the concessions will cover products of importance to Canadian trade. ~~For example~~

~~a~~ Mica: an example:

Mica will in all probability be made the subject of a concession to France in the Agreement now being negotiated between that country and U.S, since Madagascar, a French Colony, is U.S' principal supplier of that commodity. Although most of Canada's exports of mica go to U.S. the latter were not prepared to ~~first~~ Canada a concession on this item because this country is not the principal supplier to U.S. If U.S. grants a concession ~~to~~ on Mica to France, then Canada will receive the same beneficial rate of duty.

Canadian exports of Mica to U.S.A.

1930 (Fiscal years)	1935
185,182	44,803
96.7 — % of total Exports.	— 33.7

~~(96.7 - 1930)~~
~~(33.7 - 1935)~~

Collateral - House of Commons - Speaker

Re: Election of Speaker, H. of C.
February 6, 1936

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Two duties

Thoughts uppermost - Loss country.

Desire - Address and message.

House has no voice - Speaker.

Not organised for business -

Not constituted as a House.

Speaker channel of communication -

House of Commons and the King.

Reminded - His Excellency - reasons summoned.

Two duties - Elect Speaker;

His Excellency - reasons.

Address - Resolution of Condolence.

Proceed to elect Speaker

Propose Mr. Pierre Casgrain -

Charlevoix-Saguenay.

Fir and proper person.

British Practice

A word as to practice in this matter

British House - Speaker for life.

Canada - Change with Parliament;

Reason - Population so largely of English and French origin; Both languages official.

Speaker - Choice of Members themselves; Emphasize by Private Member nominated.

In Canada - practice to nominate by Government.

Position of Speaker:

Right Honourable - highest in gift of House of Commons.

First Commoner;
Channel of Communication with Crown;
Presiding Officer;
Custodian of rights and privileges.

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Essential qualifications -

Knowledge of rules and procedure;
possessed of judicial temperament.
Above all - sense of justice and fair play
in attitude towards all parties, -
impartial, - possessed of discretion;
tact, - and saving sense of humour.
A difficult combination in one person.

Qualities possessed in large measure by Casgrain:

(1) **Member for nearly twenty years.**
Familiar with rules, procedure, etc.

(2) **Whip** of Party, first for own province, then
Chief Whip ten years.
Responsible position - next in importance
to that of Ministry;
Entitles its occupant to recognition.
Qualities and temperament required for
discharge of duties.

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(3) King's Counsel - Knowledge of law - Regard to questions and decisions.

(4) Familiarity with both languages.

(5) One who may be expected at all times to uphold the dignity of the office to satisfaction of members.

Motion.

D25200 3

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: The Honourable Pierre-François Casgrain

FIRST SESSION—EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT

The seventeenth parliament having been prorogued on the fifth day of July, 1935, and dissolved by proclamation on the fifteenth day of August, 1935, and writs having been issued and returned, a new parliament was summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on Thursday, February 6, 1936, and did accordingly meet on that day.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1936.

This being the day on which parliament is convoked by proclamation of the Governor General for the dispatch of business, and the members of the house being assembled:

Arthur Beauchesne, Esquire, M.A., K.C., the Clerk of the House, read to the house a letter from the Governor General's secretary informing him that the Honourable Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, in his capacity as Deputy Governor General, would proceed to the Senate chamber on Thursday, the 6th of February, at 12 noon, to open the session.

A message was delivered by Major A. R. Thompson, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, as follows:—

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

His Honour, the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, desires the immediate attendance of this honourable house in the chamber of the honourable the Senate.

Accordingly the house went up to the Senate chamber, when the Speaker of the Senate said:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have it in command to let you know that His Excellency the Governor General does not see fit to declare the causes of the summoning the present Parliament of Canada until the Speaker of the House of Commons shall have been chosen according to law; but to-day, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency will declare the causes of calling this parliament.

And the members being returned to the Commons chamber:

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Beauchesne, the thought which is uppermost in the minds of all hon. members as we meet at the beginning of this first session of the new parliament is, I am sure, the great loss which our country, in common with all the countries of the British Empire and indeed of the world, has sustained in the death of our greatly beloved Sovereign King George V.

It would be our wish, at the earliest possible moment, to convey to His Majesty King Edward VIII, to Her Majesty Queen Mary, and to the members of the Royal Family, an expression of the deep sympathy of the House of Commons in their sorrow and bereavement and, also, to express to King Edward our loyalty and devotion. I have to remind hon. members, however, that the House of Commons has not a voice wherewith to communicate in these matters except through the Speaker of the House. The Speaker is the channel of communication between the Commons and the Crown. As yet, we have not selected a Speaker of the Commons.

There is another duty of which I have also to remind hon. members, and it is that before entering upon any other proceedings we should hear from His Excellency the Governor General the reasons why His Excellency has summoned hon. members to meet him in Parliament. We have just been reminded in another chamber that His Excellency does not see fit to disclose the reasons which have caused him to bring us together until the House of Commons has elected its Speaker in accordance with law.

When these two duties have been performed, I think it will be more than appropriate, and I know it will be the wish of all, that we then proceed immediately to pass an address to His Majesty the King and a message of condolence to Her Majesty Queen Mary. However, we are not yet constituted as a House; indeed, Parliament itself cannot be said to be constituted until after the Commons have chosen their Speaker. I therefore

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suggest that here and now we select and elect our speaker, and I wish to propose, as one who is a fit and proper person for that position, Mr. Pierre-François Casgrain, the member for Charlevoix-Saguenay.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The applause which has just greeted the name of Mr. Casgrain would indicate that at least to the hon. members on this side of the house the choice will be eminently satisfactory. I hope it will prove to be equally so on the part of all members of the house.

May I say a word to hon. members of the practice which prevails in the election of a Speaker. In most matters, as all hon. members know, we follow at Ottawa the procedure and practice of the Parliament at Westminster. At Westminster, however, the practice has been, with regard to the Speaker, that, once he is elected, he is done the honour, if he is still a member of parliament, of being re-nominated at each succeeding parliament. Indeed, until last year, the practice had been not to offer opposition to the Speaker of the British House of Commons in a general election.

A similar practice, however, has not been followed in Canada since confederation. The reason, I imagine, is that in our country the population is so largely drawn from those of English origin and those of French origin that it has been felt appropriate that the Speaker of one parliament should be one who is of English descent and the Speaker of the next parliament one who is of French descent. In three instances, however, Speakers of previous parliaments have been re-nominated—this was the case with Speakers Cockburn, Rhodes and Lemieux. Each of these gentlemen were re-elected at the first session of a new parliament succeeding the one in which they had, in the first instance, been chosen Speaker. At the time of their re-election they were in parliament. The occupant of the office of Speaker in the preceding parliament is not a member of parliament at the present time. Consequently such possibility need not at the moment be considered.

There is another circumstance which I feel it is my duty to bring to the attention of hon. members. In Great Britain the practice has been to have the Speaker nominated, not by a member of the government but by a private member—this in order to make it perfectly clear that, whoever is chosen as Speaker, is the choice of the members of the Commons themselves and not an appointee of the government. In Canada the practice since confederation has been different; the Speaker has been nominated by a member of the ministry, the prime minister, in fact, and I think the nomination has in all cases been accepted by members of the Commons. It is but right, that the ministry should have at least an opportunity to make known its view with regard to the person it thinks should be appointed to the high office of Speaker. I wish to make it very clear, however, to hon. members, that the choice of a Speaker is the choice of the Commons itself, and that hon. members themselves must elect the one who is to be the occupant of that office.

May I say a word as to the position of Speaker. It is, as we all know, the highest office in the gift of the House of Commons and the most honourable. Its occupant becomes the First Commoner. He is the presiding officer of the house and, as such, has great responsibilities. To him is entrusted the custodianship of the honour, the rights, the privileges and the prerogatives of the Commons. As presiding officer, he must, above all other qualifications, possess those of fairness and impartiality as between members of all parties in the House of Commons. Indeed, he is the protector of the rights of every individual member. It is also essential that, whoever be the occupant of that position should have a knowledge and a wide experience of the rules and regulations of the house. He must be familiar with parliamentary procedure, and he should also be possessed of a disposition which makes it easy for him to reconcile differences where they may arise, and at all times to see that the business of the house is carried on with the decorum that befits a great assembly such as this, which is representative of the nation.

I recognize, that these are many qualifications, many virtues, to expect to find in any one man, but I do believe they are possessed in large measure by Mr. Casgrain, the gentleman whose name I have just proposed.

Mr. Casgrain has been for many years a member of the House of Commons—nearly twenty years, I think—and during most of that time has acted as one of the whips of his party, and for at least ten years as its chief whip. It may be thought by some that the position of chief whip would not necessarily be a qualification for the office of Speaker. I may point out, however, that the qualities which enable an hon. member to command the confidence of his own party are qualities which are likely to enable him to command equally the confidence of the house as a whole. The experience gained in the office of whip, in dealing with members of all parties in the

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house, in adjusting differences as they arise, and in doing what is necessary to facilitate and expedite the business of the house, should prove to be an invaluable asset to one who occupies the position of Speaker. The position of chief whip in the English parliament, and indeed I may say also in our parliament, is one which is recognized as being almost on a par with that of a minister of the crown. One who over a period of years renders faithful service in such a position, a service which is not to his party only, but to the whole house, has a right, I think, to feel that his services will, if the occasion arises, be suitably recognized by the House of Commons as a whole.

I might mention that Mr. Casgrain has had considerable experience in the practice of law, and has the honour of having been for many years a King's Counsel. I am sure my right hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, will agree with me that a legal training, while not absolutely essential, is, nevertheless, of great assistance to one who occupies the position of Speaker. The questions that arise, the legal and constitutional points that have to be considered, the decisions that have to be quickly made, are all of a character which demand of the occupant of the chair a trained and disciplined mind and make of great advantage legal experience where it can be found.

With respect to any possible question of partisanship may I say that there is a noble tradition in the legal profession of Canada, as of other parts of the British Empire, that where members of the Bar receive appointment to the Bench they leave behind their partisanship and adopt a judicial character which is beyond question. That tradition, I think, is equally true of those who have been strong party men and have come later to occupy the position of Speaker in the House of Commons. I believe it will be equally true of the hon. member for Charlevoix-Saguenay, when he leaves the floor of the house to ascend the steps which take him to the Chair.

May I mention that the hon. member for Charlevoix-Saguenay also has what I regret to say most of us have not, a fluent command of both the official languages of parliament. Like so many of his compatriots, he not only has a perfect knowledge of his own language but can put to shame many of his English-speaking associates in the gift of language which he has in their tongue. That, I am sure, is a qualification that will be appreciated by hon. members of this house.

I might mention other qualifications, but I shall content myself with saying that I believe Mr. Casgrain possesses the character and has in his personality those qualities, which will enable him to discharge the duties of Speaker of this house to the satisfaction of all hon. members, and will perform those duties with impartiality and dignity. I therefore move, seconded by Mr. Lapointe:

that Pierre-François Casgrain, member representing the electoral district of Charlevoix-Saguenay, do take the Chair of this house as Speaker.

Right Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Leader of the Opposition): "Sir, we are met together to exercise a very important privilege of this house." Those are the words of Lord John Russell; therefore we may take them as being singularly opposite to what I have to say.

It is a long established custom in this house—in fact it has become almost a rule of law—that a member of French descent should follow in the Speaker's chair a member of British descent, and that they should alternate in the holding of that high office. As the right hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) has said, that rule has been departed from on few occasions. The rule is salutary; it should be observed, and on this occasion it is the right of a member of French descent to be elected to the Chair of this house. That I think, cannot be gainsaid. And it is a matter of satisfaction to every member of this chamber that on the government side there are large numbers of men qualified by experience, by training and by knowledge to occupy that high office.

The duties of a Speaker are very onerous. In my short time in this house I have been frequently impressed by the fact that as yet we have not been able to appreciate the value of tradition. The newness of our desks, the surroundings of this building, are not conducive to memory of great traditions. The old House of Commons called up more traditions than this building does; it could not help but do so. When one thinks, in the great house at Westminster, of what noble traditions are called into being and what imaginary pictures must pass through the minds of the men who occupy seats in that chamber, one realizes that in a new country we suffer from many things, not the least of which is the lack of great traditions. But we are making traditions; as we make precedents we create traditions. The stories that are told from man to man; the tales that are circulated with respect to the sayings of this or that great member of the house, these are creating a body of tradition, even in this country, that has great value.

The Speaker of our house first of all has to preside over our deliberations. He must protect the person of the members from insult.

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He must maintain decorum. I believe some centuries ago there was an hon. member addressing the house who was not being heard because of the noise, and the Speaker indicated that while he could call upon the hon. member to speak he was not in a position to ensure that he would be heard. But that statement of the Speaker was called in question and was regarded as being entirely unsound. Every member of the house has a right to the maintenance of order. Nor is it his duty nor the duty of the members of this house to call upon the Chair to maintain order; it is the duty of the Chair to maintain order and decorum in this chamber. It will be within the memory of many, perhaps, that only a few years ago in the House of Commons when there was considerable noise being made by the opposition—which is not unusual—the Speaker turned to the leader of the opposition and asked him if that tumult had his approval or assent, whereupon the leader of the opposition said, "Far be it from me, sir, to indicate to you what your duty is, but I know mine too well to answer that question."

Therefore it is quite clear that it is the duty of the Speaker to maintain order and decorum in this chamber; that is provided for by the rules of the house. In addition to that he must put every question to the house that has to be considered by its members; any motion or resolution must be read by him. But he has a second duty which perhaps far transcends that which I have just mentioned. His second duty is to see that the conduct of debate is maintained in accordance with the rules and practices of this house. That is a difficult task. I think it was Mr. Gladstone who said, when Mr. Speaker Peel was leaving the chair, that no man in two centuries had had the difficult conditions to meet that had the then retiring speaker. In this house the duties and the difficulties of maintaining the rules of order for the conduct of debate have become greater as the years have gone by. I do not know why. I am going to suggest one reason presently. But in the maintenance of the respect and regard for the rules of debate there are two considerations that a speaker must always have before him. One is that he must have a knowledge of the written rules, that is the standing orders and rules of the House of Commons, which are embodied in the little volume which I hold in my hand. That, as we lawyers might say, is the lex scripta, the written law governing the House of Commons in the conduct of debate. But there is a great body of law which is not written. There is a great body of precedent which has to do with the conduct of debate. There is that accumulation which has come down, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, during all the ages, to which we must pay regard and respect.

Thus it is that the Speaker is the guardian of the powers, the dignities, the liberties and the privileges of this House of Commons. It will be recalled that in the time of King Charles I, when the king went down to arrest five members or have them arrested, the Speaker of that day said:

> I have neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak, in this place but as this house is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am here.

And the position of Speaker therefore becomes that of a servant or organ of the House of Commons. That I think is quite clear. I shall illustrate my point with respect to the question of the rules that are written and the unwritten rules that govern. For instance there is embodied in our standing orders a rule as to the length of time that may be employed in speaking to the house. I have no doubt some members are looking at the clock now. The time is limited, as is known, to forty minutes. That was because this House of Commons so desired, and no one else. The House of Commons makes its own rules and determines how long members may speak, and they have now embodied it in a written rule which was adopted by this house.

There is a rule also with respect to reading speeches. Sir Austen Chamberlain in his recent book, Down the Years, reviewing his life, refers to the fact that conditions in the British House of Commons have became steadily worse; he blames the two front benches largely for this, and refers to the fact that essays have taken the place of speeches, and that essays have been read in the house. I recall, although I am subject to correction as to my memory being accurate, that a speaker pointed out that a Mr. Jeffrey was reading his speech. At the end of his speech the Speaker of the day spoke to Mr. Canning and Mr. Fox as to whether or not he should direct attention to it, and they said they thought he very properly should, and he did. Later when Mr. Jeffrey was closing the debate he undertook to read, and the Speaker called him to order because it was against the rules of the house.

In this house during the last few years I can recall very vividly the then leader of the opposition calling upon the Speaker to enforce order against a member who was dealing with a technical matter and was reading

what he had to say, involving medical terms, and he replied, "I have to resort to my notes." Notes may be resorted to, which is an altogether different thing from reading a speech. If the rule is to be enforced, it should be enforced against all members of the house by the Speaker, and not by the members calling upon the Speaker, because the rules of our parliament contemplate that he himself should take notice of that fact.

I mention these things because they are merely illustrations of what you might call the unwritten and the written rules, and that great body of unwritten precedents which has come down through the ages is of the utmost importance in the rulings of the Speaker of the chamber.

It has not been usual for Speakers to be opposed when they are nominated in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister. But in England as late as 1895 a great conflict took place between Mr. Gully and Sir Matthew White Ridley, and it will be recalled that at that time the discussion became rather acrimonious on the part of both Sir William Vernon Harcourt and the then Mr. A. J. Balfour. But as a rule Speakers are unanimously elected to office. However, it will be recalled that away back in the days of 1835 a gentleman whose name is well known in this country, who had served as speaker for seven parliaments, was opposed by Mr. Abercrombie and defeated by a majority of I think eleven in a full house, the votes being 306 and 317—a very full house indeed. The reason was one to which I am presently to refer, and it has great force at this time in this country.

It has been said that the position of chief whip equips one well to discharge the duties of speaker. There was a speech in the British House of Commons dealing with the question of the Speaker in which it was said that a man may have been so closely connected with politics, so closely identified with party fortunes, that it would be impossible for him after long service in that regard to be an efficient and effective speaker. However, one of the most eminent of English speakers was chief whip of his party, and another English speaker was an assistant whip. Therefore in my judgment it is no bar, although there is high authority for saying that never should the speakership be looked upon as a reward for services, for technically the speakership is in the gift not of the government but of the house, and the house should not be concerned about rewards for party services, but only with fitness to discharge the high duties and responsibilities of the great office in question.

That being so, I regret to have to say that I am opposed to the election of Mr. Casgrain as speaker of this house. Before I proceed to state my reasons at length I am going to read what the gentleman whom Sir Austen Chamberlain describes as in his judgment the greatest speaker England ever had, namely the late Lord Peel, conceived to be the qualifications of a great speaker, when he was elected. Mr. Gladstone was then Prime Minister. Mr. Speaker Peel used these words:

> And I hope, sir, I will make no professions when professions may be so soon tested by experience; but I wish to say this to hon. gentlemen, that I know full well what is the greatest attribute and ornament of that chair. I know how necessary it is for any man, who aspires to fill that great office, to lay aside all that is personal, all that is of party, all that savours of political predilection, and to subordinate everything to the great interests of the house at large. Humbly, sir, trusting in that support, I shall endeavour to maintain and to sustain intact the privileges of this house; to maintain the rules and orders of the house; to maintain not only the written law, but, if I may say so, that unwritten law which should appeal to, as it always does appeal to, the minds and consciences of the gentlemen of the House of Commons. If I have that support, I trust that I may be permitted, not only to carry out the formal rules, but to enforce that unwritten law, and, sir, to promote and to hand down unimpaired, as they have been handed down by those who preceded the late speaker, to those who shall succeed me, the traditions of this house, and, over and above all, its most cherished and inestimable tradition—I mean, sir, that personal courtesy, that interchange of chivalry between member and member, which I believe to be compatible with the most effective party debates and feeling, and which I am sure is one of the oldest, and, I humbly trust, may always be, the most cherished tradition of this great representative assembly. Sir, with these few words—and I trust the house will not think I have unduly trespassed upon its time—I sit down, humbly submitting myself to, and placing myself in the hands and at the disposal of, this house.

That was the speech he made in accepting nomination, and before the house had expressed its will. When he left the chair eleven years later he made a speech to which I have not time this morning to refer, but which I commend to the reading of every hon. member in this chamber.

Bearing in mind what has been said, it is, of course, well known to most of us that for some time in the public press the statement has appeared that Mr. Casgrain was to be elected speaker of this house. That was known. It has been the custom that that should, in a general sense be known, and I do not think that the first minister or any person connected with the government made any statement to that effect. Rather it was accepted as indicating what was

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to happen, because the first minister would not undertake to pledge the judgment of this House of Commons, which is the judgment of the whole house, with respect to something which is not a party matter but is one for the house itself to consider.

Under these circumstances I find it necessary to direct attention to the fact that there is a statute dealing with the position of Speaker in this chamber. It is not as though this were a matter not covered by law. It is not as though it were a matter in which the high privilege of parliament must be left to chance, to the imagination or to vain reachings after. They are known; they are provided for. And in every case where thanks have been given to a retiring speaker of the British House of Commons they have always been thanks for maintaining the privileges of the house. It is my unfortunate duty to ask leave to refer to what was said by the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier when in 1888 he had to deal with a somewhat similar situation. It is an unpleasant duty, but one which I must discharge in fairness to myself and fairness to those with whom I am associated. Those hon. members associated with me, although a small minority, have a right in this chamber to look for that measure of justice and that measure of impartiality which successive generations have declared to be the supreme test of fitness for any man to hold the high office of Speaker.

I find that in 1868 the parliament of Canada thought it necessary at once to deal with a situation which would arise in connection with employees of the House of Commons. The House of Commons is not, shall I say, a mere appendage of the government. Hon. members will realize that it is something more than a mere assembly. We are members of the highest court in the land, the high court of parliament, and it is our obligation to maintain intact the privileges of this court and to guard them from encroachment or attack, from whatever sources they may come.

I find that in chapter 27 of the statutes of 1868 a provision was passed respecting the internal economy of the House of Commons, and for other purposes. It provides for estimates, it provides for duties of the serjeant-at-arms, it provides for duties of the clerk, under certain circumstances, and indicates how moneys are to be dealt with. Then it proceeds to deal with the conduct of the administration of the House of Commons itself. In that connection section 9 is as follows:

> If any complaint or representation shall at any time be made to the speaker for the time being, of the misconduct or unfitness of any clerk, officer, messenger or other person attendant on the House of Commons, now or hereafter to be appointed, it shall be lawful for the said speaker to cause an inquiry to be made into the conduct or fitness of such person; and if thereupon it shall appear to the speaker that such person has been guilty of misconduct or is unfit to hold his situation, the speaker may, if such clerk, officer, messenger or other person has been appointed by the crown, suspend him and report such suspension to the governor, and if he has not been appointed by the crown then the speaker may suspend or remove such person, as the case may be, and such person shall be so suspended or removed, as the case may be, accordingly.

That you will find in the revised statutes of Canada, chapter 145, a later statute, the terms of which provide for the appointment of a commission of internal economy, to consist of four members of the King's Privy Council who are members of the House of Commons, and the speaker. They constitute the Commission of Internal Economy for which provision is made in sections 15 and 16 of Chapter 145, which deal with the House of Commons. The Commission of Internal Economy has to deal with problems of administration in connection with the house. I shall content myself simply by pointing out that the serjeant-at-arms has certain obligations and that the Speaker has certain other obligations with respect to matters of expenditure and provision for payment to those who may be engaged for the purpose of conducting the business of the house.

Now, what do we find? We find this, that after the statement was made in the press that Mr. Casgrain was to be made Speaker of the House of Commons, on January 28, 1936 there was sent by the serjeant-at-arms to upwards of 120 employees of this House of Commons a notice reading as follows:

> I am instructed to inform you that it will be impossible to continue your employment on the staff of the House of Commons after January 31st next.
>
> Yours faithfully,

This document is signed by M. F. Gregg, serjeant-at-arms, and the name of the person to whom the notice was sent is written in. Those instructions came from Mr. Casgrain. He had the same right to give them as the youngest or most humble member of this house. He undertook to dismiss from the public service by his order permanent officials of this house—I say permanent officials, because the temporary staff had not been employed. In this connection I shall read the case which came before this house in 1888 when Sir John A. Macdonald was prime minister, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved an amendment against the Speaker's action, where it was pointed out that first of all it is provided, not by custom but by the lex scripta, by the written law of parliament, that no man

can be taken from his position in this house unless a complaint has been made against him or before he has had an opportunity to be heard in his defence.

I pass by one employee of this chamber who had served under four sovereigns. He received that notice, and I have spoken to others who received it. Many of them were appointed by the right hon. Prime Minister—not by him personally, but by his administration. Sir, I ask the House of Commons this question: Can it be said that one who is capable of sending such a notice into the homes of men and women of this country indicating that they would not be employed after the 31st day of January can be looked upon with confidence by hon. members seated on this side of the house?

Some hon. MEMBERS: No, no.

Mr. BENNETT: That is the question. This is a painful matter for me, because I have to go on and refer—

Some hon. MEMBERS: No, no.

Mr. BENNETT: Yes. I will read what Mr. Laurier, as he then was, said under similar circumstances. I want to do more: I want to be fair to the Prime Minister and to his government. I believe that as soon as the Prime Minister heard that this had taken place he took immediate steps to stop it. I believe that a committee of this government took steps, because returned men with families were stunned over a week end by a notice of this kind. I am told many of those men are now living from day to day in a state of uncertainty. Many who had served nine or ten years, some longer than that, and who received this notice, thus found their households disturbed, their lives made unhappy, and their whole existence threatened.

I wish to acquit the Prime Minister of any part or parcel of this matter. In the bitterness of party strife, governments have to do many things. The pressure of their followers, the pressure of constituencies—all these things are known to all of us. But I will say this: I do not believe this was done with the Prime Minister's knowledge, and I was proud to think that the Prime Minister of this country, as soon as it was brought to his attention, took immediate steps in the matter. He did not pause; he acted at once and notices cancelling the earlier ones were immediately sent out. I congratulate him and I thank him, if he will permit me to do so, for having seen that such action was taken. It was creditable to him; it was creditable to this House of Commons that this should have been done because there is a statute governing such matters, and it was in defiance of that statute that action was taken by one who had not been elected to any office but who might very properly hope to be; but who, not content, as he might have been, with providing for the administration of the House of Commons by employing temporary help—and every session sees temporary help engaged, and everybody knows that temporary help is as largely as possible secured from among those who are friendly to the administration; I am not going to be hypocrite enough for a single moment to say otherwise—took action such as I have indicated. What, I ask, would be thought in England if any man would rise in his place and propose as Speaker one who had violated the provisions of a statute that he must have known of, one who is a King's Counsel, a member of the legal profession, anxious to know what his position was, and one who must have known what was involved in taking the action that he did.

That raises another question. The Clerk of this House of Commons has made a statement to the press. I know not how accurately he was reported. I shall content myself by saying that according to the report he said that he was dealing with appointments on the political side, and that there had been a great misunderstanding in respect of these matters. I do not know how far this report in the paper correctly represents what the Clerk of the House said, and I shall therefore refrain from saying anything more than that if he did say what he is reported to have said, there should be an instant inquiry.

Now I go further. It is quite clear, sir, to every thoughtful man that what has taken place with respect to the administration of this House of Commons must come before the committee on privileges. How can it be otherwise? The privileges of this house have been invaded. A statute has been overridden. Action has been taken that is in violation of all the dignity and privilege of this House of Commons—a violation not of the unwritten law, but of the lex scripta, the written law of the country. There must be an inquiry. And what position are we to be in if we have our own Speaker putting the motion, as he will be compelled to do, and as has been done in England, of course, for this matter to be inquired into by the committee on privileges and elections?

I wish to refer again to the case that engaged the attention of the house in the days of Sir John Macdonald after the election of 1887. The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, then Secretary of State, wrote a letter to the Speaker of the house in which he pointed out that three translators of the house had spoken very ill

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of him, and of other members as well. His complaint was corroborated by the Hon. W. B. Ives, a supporter of the government. These complaints were put in writing. They specified the language used by the translators, who had spoken of members of the house as having been guilty of hanging Riel at the instance of the Orange lodges, with many other sentiments of that kind which I shall not take the time of the house to read. But those sentiments were expressed by these translators; a letter of complaint was written to the Speaker, and the Speaker sent the papers down to the committee on debates. The committee on debates gave the matter much consideration and finally came to the conclusion that it should be sent to the committee on privileges; whereupon the Speaker called together the Internal Economy Commissioners, Sir John A. Macdonald himself being one of them, and they met together. The translators gave their version of the matter and said: "We have a right to do what we please when we are not working on our translation because we are appointed not by the government but by the house, and it was understood that we could do as we pleased when our work as translators for the house had been completed." But in the opinion of all who spoke that was hardly a sound rule, and at any rate section 55 of our Civil Service Act covers the situation.

Then on February 28, 1888, Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, at the very opening of the house, said:

> Before the orders of the day are called, I beg to rise to a question of privilege. I am informed that you, Mr. Speaker, in the exercise of the power which you have assumed as Speaker of this house, have dismissed three of the translators of the debates from the positions which they had received at the hands of the house. I may say at once, Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to your decision, and in my humble judgment, that I have not the least doubt that you have exceeded your authority and invaded the privilege of this house.

The matter again came to the attention of the house on the first day of March. Mr. Speaker having laid before the house certain letters and other papers relating to the dismissal of these translators, it became necessary to consider the matter further, and Mr. Laurier said that he would take this matter up just as soon as the opportunity presented itself. Later, on the tenth day of April, the matter was considered carefully and Mr. Laurier used words which I should like to read to the house:

> Mr. Laurier: I now rise to bring up the question of privilege of which I gave notice a few days ago, in reference to the dismissal by you, Mr. Speaker, of some of the officers of the house. The last time it was brought up by me, it was understood that it would be taken up again after the close of the debate on reciprocity, and I think no more fitting opportunity will offer than this. I desire to bring this question before the house in order to test the action by which you have discharged what you considered to be your duty as Speaker of this house, in dismissing and depriving the house of the services of three of the officers whom the house had appointed for its convenience and service. I must say, Mr. Speaker, that I regret exceedingly that I feel myself obliged, in the discharge of what I conceive to be my duty, as a member of this house, to bring this matter up. Certainly, I think it is the duty of everyone in this house to endeavour to support the Chair in any decision given by the Chair; but if one finds himself obliged conscientiously to differ from the view which the Chair may have taken, it is only right that an opportunity should at once be given to test the question, to see whether the Speaker, under the circumstances, properly or improperly exercised his duty. In this instance, I must say at once that, in my humble judgment, at least, it seems to me that you have taken an erroneous view of the duty with which you were charged in your position as Speaker. I regret it all the more, because it seems to me that the step which you felt it your duty to take was one of extreme hardship to the officers who were dismissed. The officers who were dismissed from the service of the house were Ernest Tremblay, Rémi Tremblay, and A. E. Poirier. All three were translators of the debates of this house.

Then he went on to discuss the matter at length, and among others who participated in that debate was one who afterwards became a justice of the supreme court, Mr. Mills; another who afterwards became chief justice of the supreme court, the late Sir Louis Davies; and one who still survives, the chief justice of Ontario.

Sir John A. Macdonald took the view that under the provisions of the statute these men were properly dismissed because they had had an opportunity to be heard, and that the Speaker was within his rights in taking the action he did. The motion condemning the action of the Speaker was approved by a vote of 118 to 61, and there the matter ended.

There is a precedent that has been established by the high court of parliament. In the course of the debate Mr. Mills spoke of the hardships which the wives and children of these men suffered and of the protection which these men had a right to expect and which they did not receive, but I am not going to take up the time of the house in dealing further with that case.

Let me point out that this is not the first time the privileges of the house have been invaded. There was another occasion when it became necessary for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to support the privileges of parliament. I wonder if there are any in this house who have forgotten what took place in 1906. I

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wonder if those who were here then recall the circumstances in which Mr. Foster, facing a powerful administration largely supported in the house, complained of the language which was used against him and other members of parliament in a certain article that appeared in La Presse. When Mr. Foster moved that Mr. Cinq-Mars be brought to the bar of the house, many jokes were passed and there was much laughter. One hon. member said, "This farce must end." The Minister of Justice, Sir Allen Aylesworth, asked why he did not go to the courts, what he was doing there. He treated it in that very cavalier fashion. Finally when it came up at a later date, a member supporting the government moved a motion, which was seconded, that the next order of business be taken up, saying that the time of the house should not be wasted with this matter. What happened? Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose in his place—I commend to the younger members of this house the reading of his speech—and pointed out that the privileges of parliament must not be dealt with so lightly. Although his Minister of Justice had taken the view he had, although his supporters had moved and seconded the motion to which I refer, he himself moved an amendment declaring that Mr. Cinq-Mars must be censured; that he was open to reasonable and fair criticism. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was followed by Sir Robert Borden, whose speech I also commend to the younger members of this house.

The privileges of this house are in our keeping. Can we condone the action of Mr. Casgrain? I am asked to condone that action. I am asked to support his election as Speaker of the House of Commons. How can I do it in view of what I have read? How can I do it when he has defied the statutes of Canada? How can I do it when he has forgotten these privileges, forgotten our rights? How can I do it when he has trespassed upon our rights and wiped them out in the way in which he has? Can I do it?

I have no amendment to offer in the form of suggesting anyone as Speaker. One who in this house represents a minority to the extent to which I do could not do so, and should not do so. But I do say to the right hon. Prime Minister that I propose to vote against this motion. Out of that great body of support that he has of men of French descent, highly qualified and trained to fill this position, I ask that he select one who has the confidence of this house as a whole, one who has not transgressed these rules, one who has not violated these privileges, one who has not defied them by undertaking to do that which would be not only a usurpation on his part but a clear violation of the law. Here we find the Serjeant-at-arms instructed by him to bring hardship and suffering into the homes of men who should not thus be touched, because the statute provides how they can be dealt with—by complaint. Can I and hon. members of this house be asked to support and condone that conduct? That is the question.

I regret, sir, that I am compelled to take this position, but I would be recreant to every trust that is imposed upon any hon. member of this house by a long series of acts and precedents if I did not direct attention to these circumstances. I am acquitting the government and the Prime Minister in particular of any connection with it. The small committee that was appointed to look into the matter took immediate action when the matter was brought to their attention. Acquitting them as I do of all fault, I suggest that the Prime Minister nominate one whom we can support with confidence and who we know will be impartial and will administer fairly the duties of his great office.

Sir, how can we contemplate the future in view of what has transpired? How can we contemplate Mr. Casgrain being Speaker of this house and dealing impartially with us? How it is possible to do it? I know the Prime Minister could not possibly change his mind with respect to Mr. Casgrain. For ten long years he has been his close associate, he has been his chief whip. Having given a promise to propose him to this House of Commons, my right hon. friend was bound to do so. For once in my life I have great sympathy with one who occupies the position which the Prime Minister does at this moment. In view of the circumstances to which I have alluded, I think Mr. Casgrain would have done the proper thing had he said to the Prime Minister: "In view of what has transpired, I feel that my name should not be placed in nomination." I think that would have been the sense of this house if the matter had been left quietly to hon. members. Notwithstanding what has been said to the effect that the choice is in the hands of the house, the fact remains that when the Prime Minister stands to vote, the house will take the view that they will condone this conduct and support the election of Mr. Casgrain to the chair. Although the votes against it may be few, nevertheless I think that if you had the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier here, if you had any of the great champions of the privileges and traditions of parliament here, you would not have this situation. We cannot stultify ourselves; we

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wonder if those who were here then recall the circumstances in which Mr. Foster, facing a powerful administration largely supported in the house, complained of the language which was used against him and other members of parliament in a certain article that appeared in La Presse. When Mr. Foster moved that Mr. Cinq-Mars be brought to the bar of the house, many jokes were passed and there was much laughter. One hon. member said, "This farce must end." The Minister of Justice, Sir Allen Aylesworth, asked why he did not go to the courts, what he was doing there. He treated it in that very cavalier fashion. Finally when it came up at a later date, a member supporting the government moved a motion, which was seconded, that the next order of business be taken up, saying that the time of the house should not be wasted with this matter. What happened? Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose in his place—I commend to the younger members of this house the reading of his speech—and pointed out that the privileges of parliament must not be dealt with so lightly. Although his Minister of Justice had taken the view he had, although his supporters had moved and seconded the motion to which I refer, he himself moved an amendment declaring that Mr. Cinq-Mars must be censured; that he was open to reasonable and fair criticism. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was followed by Sir Robert Borden, whose speech I also commend to the younger members of this house.

The privileges of this house are in our keeping. Can we condone the action of Mr. Casgrain? I am asked to condone that action. I am asked to support his election as Speaker of the House of Commons. How can I do it in view of what I have read? How can I do it when he has defied the statutes of Canada? How can I do it when he has forgotten these privileges, forgotten our rights? How can I do it when he has trespassed upon our rights and wiped them out in the way in which he has? Can I do it?

I have no amendment to offer in the form of suggesting anyone as Speaker. One who in this house represents a minority to the extent to which I do could not do so, and should not do so. But I do say to the right hon. Prime Minister that I propose to vote against this motion. Out of that great body of support that he has of men of French descent, highly qualified and trained to fill this position, I ask that he select one who has the confidence of this house as a whole, one who has not transgressed these rules, one who has not violated these privileges, one who has not defied them by undertaking to do that which would be not only a usurpation on his part but a clear violation of the law. Here we find the Serjeant-at-arms instructed by him to bring hardship and suffering into the homes of men who should not thus be touched, because the statute provides how they can be dealt with—by complaint. Can I and hon. members of this house be asked to support and condone that conduct? That is the question.

I regret, sir, that I am compelled to take this position, but I would be recreant to every trust that is imposed upon any hon. member of this house by a long series of acts and precedents if I did not direct attention to these circumstances. I am acquitting the government and the Prime Minister in particular of any connection with it. The small committee that was appointed to look into the matter took immediate action when the matter was brought to their attention. Acquitting them as I do of all fault, I suggest that the Prime Minister nominate one whom we can support with confidence and who we know will be impartial and will administer fairly the duties of his great office.

Sir, how can we contemplate the future in view of what has transpired? How can we contemplate Mr. Casgrain being Speaker of this house and dealing impartially with us? How it is possible to do it? I know the Prime Minister could not possibly change his mind with respect to Mr. Casgrain. For ten long years he has been his close associate, he has been his chief whip. Having given a promise to propose him to this House of Commons, my right hon. friend was bound to do so. For once in my life I have great sympathy with one who occupies the position which the Prime Minister does at this moment. In view of the circumstances to which I have alluded, I think Mr. Casgrain would have done the proper thing had he said to the Prime Minister: "In view of what has transpired, I feel that my name should not be placed in nomination." I think that would have been the sense of this house if the matter had been left quietly to hon. members. Notwithstanding what has been said to the effect that the choice is in the hands of the house, the fact remains that when the Prime Minister stands to vote, the house will take the view that they will condone this conduct and support the election of Mr. Casgrain to the chair. Although the votes against it may be few, nevertheless I think that if you had the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier here, if you had any of the great champions of the privileges and traditions of parliament here, you would not have this situation. We cannot stultify ourselves; we

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cannot condone conduct such as this, and make a precedent that will ring down through the years. No matter how difficult it may be, no matter how unfortunate and how unhappy it may be, we have to take this position. Sir, we cannot support the motion that has been made.

Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE (Minister of Justice): Mr. Beauchesne, I am sorry I have to crave the indulgence of the house for the purpose of saying two or three words in answer to the right hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat (Mr. Bennett). It is not customary to hold a debate on an occasion such as this. In fact, it is not appropriate that there should be a debate, but I feel that part of what the right hon. gentleman has said must not be left unanswered. With the first part of his remarks I am heartily in agreement. Indeed I was pleasantly surprised to hear my right hon. friend say that this House of Commons was not an appendage of any government. When we on this side were occupying the seats now occupied by the friends of the right hon. gentleman we tried to teach that, and I am glad that he has carried his lesson over with him to the other side.

It is my privilege to have been in this House of Commons for thirty-two years. Today I begin the first session of my tenth parliament. I have had some experience in what has transpired every time there has been a change of administration, and on almost every occasion complaints have been made. These complaints have not always been made on the floor of the house because some leaders of the opposition thought it better not to do so. However, complaints have been made on almost every occasion. I remember the old parliament building where the Speaker had an apartment in which he lived with his family, and I can remember an hon. member who was to be nominated as speaker coming and installing himself and his family in the apartment in the House of Commons before he was elected. We criticized this at the time, but our leader did not think it would be a good thing to raise the matter in parliament.

I think, sir, that confusion always arises owing to the fact that there is not a Speaker to look after the work that must be organized for a session. Many of the employees are purely sessional; they are temporary and have to be summoned to come to work for the ensuing session.

Mr. BENNETT: I made no comment upon that.

Mr. LAPOINTE: They are not permanent employees, and somebody has to look after that part of the work. In theory, my right hon. friend is right; the Speaker to be elected has no authority until he is elected. But in practice it has always been done in this way, to my own knowledge.

Mr. BENNETT: Permanent employees?

Mr. LAPOINTE: I mean sessional employees.

Mr. BENNETT: That is another thing.

Mr. LAPOINTE: I mean the organization of the work of the session by a staff—

Mr. BENNETT: I admitted that.

Mr. LAPOINTE: —to be appointed.

Mr. BENNETT: I admitted that.

Mr. LAPOINTE: Of course, the Speaker to be elected is not yet appointed. But, as my right hon. friend has said, the press usually mentions his name, and when that name is the name of a man who is so well qualified as my hon. friend from Charlevoix-Saguenay (Mr. Casgrain), it is no wonder that members of parliament and other persons who have someone to recommend send in these names to the gentleman to be elected. Well, would it surprise you, Mr. Beauchesne, would it surprise the members of the house if I said that my right hon. friend himself wired the member for Charlevoix-Saguenay, recommending somebody to be appointed?

Mr. BENNETT: I had a note upon my papers to make a statement with regard to a former employee of the leader of the opposition, later employed by the Speaker of the house. I sent a telegram to Mr. Casgrain. She was to be a temporary employee, of course, on the sessional staff. I have said, and I repeat, I concede the right of Mr. Casgrain to organize the sessional staff. What I was dealing with—and I made that clear—was his dismissal of 127 persons not sessional employees.

Mr. LAPOINTE: I do not blame my right hon. friend for having sent that wire; and surely the member for Charlevoix-Saguenay paid him only a very ordinary courtesy in putting on a list the name of the lady recommended by my right hon. friend. And though Mr. Casgrain was not Speaker at the time, it was appropriate that he should do so, in the case of that person, as with respect to all those who were recommended by other members of the house. I think it is but a tempest in a teapot.

As regards employees, sessional or otherwise, who may have received or may receive notice that their services will not be required

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in the future, may I say that personally I do not favour dismissals, and it is always a difficult thing to do. But in some instances—and it has happened to my own knowledge in my department and in my own city of Quebec—where men were dismissed three or four years ago merely on political grounds, and have been waiting for four years to get common justice and to be reinstated in their positions, I say that I will recommend such men. It is also to my knowledge, Mr. Beauchesne, that most frequently the people who are louder than others in the bitterness of their complaints are men who were instrumental two or three years ago in having some people dismissed so that they might get their jobs.

I believe that when the hon. member for Charlevoix-Saguenay is regularly appointed Speaker of the House of Commons, as he will be in a few minutes, he will certainly exercise all the impartiality, the discretion and the tact which is necessary for the fulfilment of the duties of his office in the supervision of the staff of the house as well as in the observance of the rules.

Mr. J. S. WOODSWORTH (Winnipeg North Centre): Mr. Beauchesne, much as I regret having to do so, I feel that in this matter I must associate myself with the protest of the leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett). I do so in the full recognition of the fact that the little group I have associated with me, not having occupied office, cannot be charged with anything like a similar offence in the past.

I rather regret that the Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) with his great legal acumen, should have tried to make light of the charges which have been brought forward by the leader of the opposition, and has entirely evaded the issue. The matter is not one of temporary employees; the matter is one of permanent employees. Further than that, the minister would try to make out that the dismissal was for cause. I ask, why wholesale notices of dismissal? Moreover, if there was real cause for dismissal, why were these notices countermanded? That is an important question.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) emphasized the fact, at the beginning of his speech, that the choice of Speaker was the choice of the House of Commons. I think perhaps the position taken by the Minister of Justice, in view of that statement, was hardly a worthy one, that the choice of the government was to be pushed through at whatever cost and under any circumstances at all. The fact that the Prime Minister suggests that the choice is the choice of the commons implies that we are under a certain obligation and should have some voice at this time as to whether or not we consider the nominee suitable. If we pass this matter over in silence, then undoubtedly we shall be regarded by the general public as condoning something which has shocked the people of Canada.

There is no doubt whatever that Mr. Casgrain has many of the qualities which would admirably fit him for the position of Speaker. He knows the rules, that is quite true, or he should after all these years. He undoubtedly is a bilinguist and, I agree, that is an immense asset for the office he is to fill. I am not quite so sure, however, that the fact that he is a lawyer is an outstanding qualification. Some of us who are not lawyers sometimes wish that we had in the chair someone who does not belong to that profession. However, we admit many of his qualifications.

The Prime Minister went on to say that the occupant of the office must have fairness and impartiality, that he must be a protector of the rights of individual members. Further than that, he must leave partisanship behind him. Judged by the very criteria laid down by the Prime Minister I am not at all sure that the nominee possesses these qualifications. In this matter at least he has not shown fairness and impartiality; he has not been the protector of certain rights of some members of the staff of this house, and certainly he has not given any indication that he is leaving behind him a partisan spirit. I recognize that it may be extremely difficult for a man to resign the post of chief whip of a party and at one jump accept the more or less judicial position of Speaker of this house. But in any case I think we should have a statement from the Prime Minister dealing with the actual occurrences of the last week or two, and further we should have the assurance of the Prime Minister himself that no such action as this will be tolerated in the future.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Mr. Beauchesne, I should like to say just a word to hon. members before the debate is concluded, first of all to remind them that the house is not yet constituted. In the course of his remarks my right hon. friend (Mr. Bennett) dealt at considerable length with what had taken place in parliament under previous administrations. He referred to discussions that had arisen as to the manner in which the Speaker had performed his duties and mentioned investigations or criticisms that had been made of the way in which the commissioners of internal economy had conducted affairs. All that my right

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hon. friend said, however, had reference to what had happened after parliament itself had assembled and the House of Commons had been constituted. What I should like to make perfectly clear to hon. members at this stage, is that we are assembled here simply as recently elected members of parliament, and that until a Speaker is chosen the house will not be duly constituted or in a position to conduct proceedings of any kind. Even if I wished to do so, I could not now act in the manner my right hon. friend has suggested I should act, namely give assurances on behalf of the government as to what action will be taken in the House of Commons later on, when it is properly organized.

As all hon. members well know, the practice has been for the Speaker of the House of Commons to continue in office for certain purposes until a new Speaker is chosen.

Mr. BENNETT: It is provided by statute.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes, it is provided by statute. As my right hon. friend well knows, the Speaker who was in office when he was Prime Minister has not been returned as a member of the House of Commons and, so far as I know, has not been in Ottawa since the general election. Had the Speaker been here, it is quite possible that the privileges of the House, which my right hon. friend says have been so much violated, might have been protected to a greater degree than he says they were. I just point out that fact as a circumstance which hon. members might wish to take into account.

I take no exception whatever to the right hon. leader of the opposition and to my hon. friend from Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Woodsworth) drawing attention, as they have, to something that occurred before parliament itself met. I would, however, ask hon. members at this time, before voting on the election of the Speaker, not to judge the hon. member whom I have nominated by anything that may have taken place before parliament was in session at all and before he became Speaker, but rather to withhold judgment until he is actually in the chair. May I add that if I had not the utmost confidence in what I believe will be the impartiality and fair play of the gentleman whom I have nominated, I would not for one moment think of urging the house to take action immediately. I have, however, no hesitancy in saying that I believe that, once in the chair, Mr. Casgrain will be a worthy successor to those hon. members who have filled the high office of Speaker with great dignity and impartiality.

Mr. BENNETT: Debate is quite permissible on this matter. In 1852 the debate lasted a very long time, and many members spoke; the same thing occurred in 1895. In view of the observations that have been made by the right hon. Prime Minister I am content that this motion should be carried on division. I thank the right hon. gentleman for the assurance he has given, that notwithstanding the fact that the house is not organized he feels certain that minorities may look for reasonable protection and impartial administration of the rules, written and unwritten, that govern the conduct and decorum of this chamber. That, however, has nothing to do with the breach of the privileges of the house which certainly must be considered by a committee in due course and which I will see is brought to the attention of the house. When the question is put I am content that it should be carried on division, in view of the statement which the right hon. gentleman has, if I may say so, quite properly made to this chamber.

The Clerk of the House declared the motion carried in the affirmative, on division, and Hon. Pierre-François Casgrain, member for the electoral district of Charlevoix-Saguenay, duly elected to the chair of the house.

Hon. Mr. Casgrain was conducted from his seat in the house to the Speaker's chair by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and Hon. Ernest Lapointe.

Mr. SPEAKER-ELECT said: Ladies and gentlemen of the House of Commons, it is with a real sense of gratitude that I accept, in all humility, the bestowal of this high honour. Yet, gratitude is here tinged with anxiety. So many distinguished gentlemen have graced this chair that I would falter before the prospect of succeeding them were I not, while truly conscious of my own unworthiness, given assurance by my knowledge of the genuinely fair and considerate attitude of my honourable colleagues in this house. Strengthened, therefore, by your enlightened advice and counsel; guided by the wise decisions of my eminent predecessors I dare hope to preside over the proceedings of this august assembly with impartiality and justice, to uphold British parliamentary traditions, to be, in truth, your worthy spokesman.

Long years of service in parliament have enriched my life with many precious and lasting friendships. I fully trust the future will bring the same pleasant experience with those

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welcome ones who, to-day for the first time, have crossed the threshold of this chamber.

I thank you most sincerely for this abiding testimonial of esteem and confidence, for the great honour you do me. It will be my unremitting endeavour to prove myself deserving of your trust. Ever mindful of your gracious cooperation, I shall strive always to discharge the duties of the speakership in a manner properly befitting the revered traditions of this exalted office.

Mesdames et messieurs de la Chambre des communes, c'est avec une profonde reconnaissance que j'accepte le haut poste que vous daignez me confier, mais ce n'est pas sans crainte. Tant d'hommes distingués ont occupé ce fauteuil avant moi que j'hésiterais à leur succéder si, conscient de mon peu de mérite, je ne savais que je puis compter sur votre générosité, sur votre droiture, sur votre sympathie. Eclairé de vos avis, aidé de vos sages conseils et guidé par les décisions de mes prédécesseurs, j'ose espérer que je réussirai à diriger avec impartialité et justice les délibérations de cette Chambre, à maintenir les traditions parlementaires britanniques, à vous représenter dignement.

Les nombreuses années que j'ai passées dans cette enceinte m'ont valu de précieuses, de solides amitiés et j'entends bien former avec les nouveaux élus des relations tout aussi amicales.

Je vous remercie bien sincèrement de l'honneur que vous me faites et de la grande marque d'estime et de confiance dont vous me donnez le témoignage. Je tâcherai de m'en rendre digne en remplissant, selon la tradition et avec le haut sentiment de ma responsabilité, les devoirs de ma charge.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I move, seconded by Mr. Lapointe, that the house do now adjourn.

Some hon. MEMBERS: To what time?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The hour is fixed by statute, three o'clock.

Motion agreed to and the house adjourned at 1.50 p.m.

The house met at three o'clock.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

Mr. Speaker read a communication from the Governor General's secretary announcing that His Excellency would proceed to the Senate chamber at 3 p.m. on this day for the purpose of formally opening the session of the Dominion parliament.

A message was delivered by Major A. R. Thompson, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, as follows:

Mr. Speaker, His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this honourable house in the chamber of the honourable the Senate.

Accordingly the house went up to the Senate chamber. Then the Hon. Pierre-François Casgrain, Speaker-elect, said:

May it please Your Excellency,

The House of Commons have elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me. If in the performance of those duties I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the Commons whose servant I am.

The Honourable the Speaker of the Senate, addressing the Honourable the Speaker of the House, then said:

Mr. Speaker, I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to assure you that your words and actions will constantly receive from him the most favourable construction.

Then His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to open parliament by a speech from the throne.

And the house being returned to the Commons chamber:

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to state that the house having attended on His Excellency the Governor General in the Senate chamber, I informed His Excellency that the choice of Speaker, had fallen upon me, and, in your names, and on your behalf, I made the usual claim for your privileges, which His Excellency was pleased to confirm to you.

OATHS OF OFFICE

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 1, respecting the administration of oaths of office.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the house that when the house did attend His Excellency the Governor General this day in the Senate chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a speech

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to both houses of parliament. To prevent mistakes, I have obtained a copy, which is as follows:

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

I meet you under the shadow of the loss which Canada, in common with all parts of the empire, has sustained in the death of our late beloved Sovereign, King George V. The sorrow so universally expressed is but one of the many evidences of the great regard in which his late Majesty was held by all men and nations. In no part of the King's dominions has the sense of national and personal loss been more deeply felt than in Canada. King George's patience and wisdom, his example of courage and devotion to duty, throughout a reign of unparalleled anxieties, will be held in all our memories as a great heritage.

I join with you in extending profound sympathy in their bereavement to King Edward VIII, Her Majesty Queen Mary, and all the members of the Royal Family. Toward the new King there already exists, on the part of the people of Canada, a feeling of personal attachment and affection, occasioned by His Majesty's visits to this country, and the many friendships and wide acquaintances formed during the years he was known to us all as the Prince of Wales. To these sentiments will now be added in increasing measure those of loyalty and devotion.

I am profoundly sensible of the great honour of having been chosen as the King's representative in Canada. I am pleased that my meeting with the members of both houses should be at the beginning of the first session of the eighteenth parliament. It is with the greatest pleasure that I look forward to the associations of the next few years.

The seriousness of the international situation has contributed to the world's anxieties. My ministers are confident that they express the conviction of the people of Canada in adhering to the aims and ideals of the League of Nations, and in seeking, in unison with members of the league as well as with other nations, to support by all appropriate and practical means the maintenance of peace, and the establishment of a world order based on justice and equity.

Unemployment continues to be Canada's most urgent national problem. While there is an increase in the number of persons employed, the number of those on relief shows no abatement.

As a means of dealing with present emergency conditions, you will be asked, with the approval of the governments of all the provinces of Canada, to make provision for the establishment of a representative national commission, which will co-operate with the provinces and municipalities in an endeavour to provide work for the unemployed, and the supervision of unemployment relief. The commission, which will be assisted by a representative advisory committee, will aim at effecting nation-wide co-operative effort toward increasing opportunities of gainful employment.

Transfer of the camps established for the care of single homeless men from the Department of National Defence to the Department of Labour, is in process of being effected. Every effort will be made to close the camps altogether at as early a date as expanding employment opportunities permit.

A royal commission has been appointed to inquire into conditions in the textile industry, as the result of the closing down on January 18 of one of the textile plants in the city of Sherbrooke, thereby occasioning, in midwinter, and at a time of unemployment, great hardship to hundreds of employees and their families. My ministers are of the opinion that industries should recognize an obligation to cooperate in every manner possible in continuing and providing employment, and that labour and consumers have a right to have their voice heard, and influence felt, in the control of industrial policy. Where these ends cannot be effected through voluntary cooperation of all parties to industry, my ministers are of the opinion that there are the strongest of reasons for state intervention.

With a view of safeguarding the interests of consumers a full inquiry will be instituted into representations which continue to be made respecting monopolistic control of the importation and distribution of anthracite coal.

In order to determine the question of their validity, reference has been made to the Supreme Court of Canada of a number of measures enacted at the last session of parliament.

I am happy to be able to inform you that a trade agreement between Canada and the United States of America was concluded on Armistice Day, 1935, and that the trade dispute with Japan, which had seriously affected the trade of both countries, was adjusted before the end of the old year.

The Canada-United States trade agreement will be submitted for your approval. You will also be forthwith advised of the basis on which normal trade relations between Canada and Japan have been restored.

My ministers believe that the Canada-United States agreement will mark a great improvement in Canada's international economic relations; also, that the principles embodied in this agreement, extended and applied with vigour and determination, will contribute to the reversal of the trend toward extreme economic nationalism, which has been undermining standards of living, and embittering relations between countries all over the world.

You will be pleased to know that the policy of the Canadian Wheat Board in selling wheat at competitive prices is bringing satisfactory results.

A conference between the Dominion government and the governments of the provinces of Canada was held at Ottawa during the month of December. Continuing committees have since carried on consideration of the more important subjects discussed.

Among matters arising out of the conference, which will be submitted for your consideration, will be a proposal for amending the British North America Act, 1867, in order to provide for certain financial arrangements between the Dominion and the provinces. A committee of Dominion and provincial representatives, appointed by the Dominion-Provincial Conference, is engaged in the consideration of a method and procedure for effecting constitutional amendments.

It is proposed to restore to parliament its control over taxation and expenditure by ending all measures which have deprived members of the House of Commons of this control, and which have served to invest the executive with unwarranted arbitrary powers.

Every effort will be made to substitute stability for uncertainty in the administration of customs laws.

D25214

Re: Death of King George V.

Introductory.

Last session of last parliament -

congratulations.

A new parliament and a new King.

First session, new parliament, first duty

Expression sorrow King Edward

allegiance and loyalty.

Silver Jubilee tributes -

silver lining to cloud;

kindly words vs eulogies;

consolation King George knew.

Silver light on horison -

passing of sailor King.

Not add expression our grief or repeat.

Appreciative tributes other countries-

U. S. in particular;

International feeling -

noble expression.

 D25215

Personality of King George V.

Impossible to over-estimate what world owes.

What he was as man - what he was as King.

Personality permeated;

Intensely human - simple and natural;

Gentle in disposition;

Liked best things contribute to human hapiness -

home & friends - country side;

Sandringham vs Buckingham Palace and Windsor.

Highly honourable.

Stood for rectitude,

duty - truth - justice.

"Vested with humility" -

"A wise and an understanding heart".

Man thus revealed amid trappings of royalty -

Caused to be so greatly beloved

To live in history - as King;

closer to hearts, etc.

Never was a better King.

D25216

Her Majesty Queen Mary.

King's power and influence for good
due to and enhanced by beneficent
influence of Queen Mary.

Life partnership meant everything to King.
Ever at his side - 42 years - Throne.
Queen comforted in sorrow by
what her life meant to king.
Love of people for King inseparable from
their love for the Queen.
A personal sympathy felt for the Queen
by every Member of H. of C.

D25217

Contributions made to the Period of His Reign by George V.

towards:

(1) The Unity and good-will of all parts of the Empire

Began with life at sea .....

to conferences,

Modest and most intimate expressions -

Broadcasts,

His Majesty's voice

friendliness and tenderness of his nature,

Conscious of nearness of relationships

Conception of Empire - in terms

loyalties of home -

affection of family ties.

(2) The Position and Permanency of Monarchy

Conciliatory manner serious problems

Immediate confidence of Ministers;

Manner upheld constitutional government

for confidence parliaments and people.

Thus monarchy and democracy - allied.

With a less wise wovereign - throne in jeopardy.

Monarchy grew in public confidence and international prestige.

(3) More in way of Spirit of Good-will and Mutual Helpfulness

Wider recognition of common human lot.

Impossible to overestimate value of

Method of maintaining peace and solving economic ills

By example sought to foster.

(4) Promotion of Friendship among all men and Nations

Supreme aim of his life.

What he had witnessed in reign caused to stress human friendships corner stone of British Foreign policy.

Sought to keep aim before his peoples.

Message of thanksgiving

Spring - 1929

Message on Christmas Day.

"A Friend of All - an Enemy of None"

In these words - the life purpose of late King.

Image he sought to impress - as royal effigy on coins.

How succeeded shown by world tributes.

"A friend of All - an Enemy of None"

As such, will be remembered throughout all time.

What comparable epitaph!

Here take leave of him we knew and loved.

Easton to declare allegiance to New King.

King Edward VIII

Reasons why welcome Edward with confidence:

1. Of Royal Family - traditions,

Public Service.

Queen Victoria and Diamond Jubilee -

2 Sovereigns since 35 years ago.

New Parliament reassembled Feb.6,1901

Laurier's words to King Edward VII.

Similar words appropriate re

Edward VIII:

Prince;

Policies;

Reign - a continuation.

2. First Public Utterance, Edward VIII:

declaration to follow in Father's

footsteps

(a) Upholding constitutional govt. ;

(b) Working for happiness and welfare;

(c) Profound sense of duty.

did not need assurances -

along more paths than one has already followed

(a) Knowledge of Empire and its problems;

(b) Number of friends;

(c) No stranger to Government or matters of State;

(d) In relation to foreign countries- Ambassador at large.

3. Interest in social problems and friendship with all Nations.

At heart, conditions of poverty and adversity;
Industrial areas;
housing problem;
slums;
social betterment and social service;

What he saw of war,
Passionate desire for peace.

To interest and power -
Will now add authority and prestige of Throne.

D25223

Cause for Concern in Government, Not King's part but ours.

King has sense of duty.

Will uphold Constitutional Government.

Has uppermost happiness and welfare of all classes.

Terrible as years of King George's reign.

King Edward comes to Throne at most critical and difficult period.

Constitutional Government places responsibility on Sovereign even greater responsibility on His Advisers

Danger of ill-advised word of error in judgment;

King Edward saw this - made plain when proclaimed King.

Conclusion address to Privy Council - "The wisdom of Parliaments"

Security of Crown, of peoples, of human society and civilization.

Join with Sovereign in praying God's guidance.

D 25224

I rise to move the resolutions of which I gave notice yesterday. The text of both resolutions appear upon the Order Paper. I shall propose two Motions, each of which my Right Honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, has kindly consented to second. For the convenience of the House, the Motions will be dealt with as one in the speeches that will be made:

In the last session of the last Parliament, members of all parties in this House of Commons, united in extending to His Majesty King George V, and to Her Majesty the Queen, the congratulations of the House of Commons of Canada upon the celebration by His Majesty of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty's accession to the Throne. A new Parliament has since come into being. A new King is today upon the Throne.

In the first session of this new Parliament, as recently elected members, it is our duty, on behalf of those we represent, as, indeed, it is also our sad privilege to convey to His Majesty King Edward VIII the expression of our profound sorrow at the bereavement His Majesty has

sustained in the death of his beloved father, our late Sovereign, King George V, and to express to His Majesty our own personal allegiance and loyalty. Also to express our heartfelt sympathy to Her Majesty Queen Mary.

In the tributes paid His late Majesty on the occasion of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his reign, there will be found the silver lining to the cloud of the world's sorrow today. It may truly be said of mortals, be their station

high or low, that kindly words to the living are better far than many eulogies of the dead. There must be consolation in the heart of Queen Mary, in the heart of King Edward, as there in in our own hearts, that all that could be said today was said at that time, and said to better effect; and that, long before his earthly life drew to its close, King George knew how greatly he was beloved by all his subjects, and how universally esteemed he was by all men and nations.

At the close of the day, there will often be seen, at the distant horizon of our Canadian skies, that silver light which never was on sea or land, as the sun, in a blaze of glory, sinks to its rest. Such, it seems to me, will be the world's memory of the passing of our sailor King, as he left these shores for others beyond our ken.

I would not venture, in the presence of a sorrow so manifest as that we have witnessed in all parts of the world, to add anything at this time to the expression of our own grief. Nor shall I seek to repeat what was said in this House, and elsewhere throughout the Empire, less than a year ago, and which has found new and deeper meaning in the events of the past few weeks. I shall content myself with expressing on behalf of the Parliament of Canada, in common with other Parliaments of the Empire, our warm appreciation of the tributes paid our late

Sovereign by those in authority and others in foreign countries, making special mention, as having reference to our immediate neighbour, of the many fine tributes paid the memory of King George by the President, the press and the people, of the United States. International feeling has never found nobler expression, nor have foreign nations come at any time into more friendly touch with our own, than in the sincerity and depth of the sympathy they have shown with the nations of the British Commonwealth in their sorrow and loss.

May I say just a word of the personality of King George V, and of Her Majesty Queen Mary, also of what seems to me to have been of greatest significance in His late Majesty's life and reign.

It is impossible, I believe, to over-estimate what we owe, and, indeed, what the world owes to the personality and personal example and endeavours of King George. Had His Majesty been a different type of person, the course of current events in Britain and elsewhere throughout the Empire might also have been vastly different. It was what King George was as a man, that accounts most for what he was as a king. His personality permeated all he said and did, and left its glow upon his words and actions. He was intensely human, simple and natural in his tastes, gentle and loving in disposition. He liked best those

things which contribute most to human happiness - the joys of home, the companionship of friends, the quiet of the country-side. Sandringham meant much more to him than Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle. In private and in public life he was highly honourable. He stood for rectitude. He had a profound sense of duty, and he reverenced truth and justice. Above all, he was "benignly vested with humility"; and he possessed that gift, which God alone can bestow, "a wise and an understanding heart".

It was the man thus revealed amid the trappings of royalty, and unspoiled by the pomp and pageantry of palaces and courts, which caused King George to be so deeply beloved. It was that which, in the words of His Excellency the Governor-General, will cause him to live in history as "a King who came closer than any other Monarch to the hearts of his subjects". I believe it may truly be said that there never was a better King.

Here may I pause to say that, while King George's was a wonderful life, made great through real character, His Majesty was ever the first to acknowledge how much his power and influence for good was due to and enhanced by the beneficent influence of Her Majesty Queen Mary.

The life partnership of the Queen meant everything to the late King. She was ever at his side in sickness and in health.

Together they shared, for forty-two years, the joys and sorrows of married life, and for over a quarter of a century, the great responsibilities of the Throne. By untiring devotion to duty, and self-sacrificing lives, they ever sought to give expression to their love for the people and their desire to serve.

In her great sorrow, the Queen may well be comforted by the knowledge of what, throughout his life and reign, her tender ministrations and loving companionship meant to the late King. There should be comfort, as well, in the thought that the love of the people for the King was inseparable from that of their love for the Queen.

In her sorrow and loss, I think I may honestly say that there is felt, for Her Majesty Queen Mary, by every member of this House, a personal sympathy which it would be impossible to express in words.

Of the contributions made, to the period of his reign, by King George's personality, and His Majesty's personal endeavours, the most apparent was that towards the unity and good-will of all parts of the great Empire over which he reigned.

The contribution began with His Majesty's early life at sea, and his subsequent visits to the outlying Dominions and

India. It was developed, after his accession to the Throne, by the catholicity of His Majesty's interests, and his close identification with the varied activities of the people. It received heightened emphasis in his immediate contacts with members of the defence forces, at the time of the Great War. It was a constant factor at all the great conferences in London.

This contribution found its widest and most intimate expression in the addresses King George made to his subjects at the time of His Majesty's recovery from his severe illness six years ago, and in radio broadcasts delivered from time to time, and, more particularly, on Christmas Day, in the last two years. It was at these times that we all heard for ourselves His Majesty's voice, and were made to feel the friendliness and tenderness of his nature. We gained a new consciousness of the nearness of our relationship to each other, because of our deeply cherished common relationship to him. We felt ourselves drawn together as members of one great family, as he sought to have us share with him the joys and sorrows of his personal life, and as he pictured to us his conception of Empire in terms of the loyalties of home and the affection of family ties.

A second great contribution, a contribution closely allied to the one first mentioned, was that made towards the

position and permanency of monarchy. In the wise and conciliatory manner in which King George dealt with the serious problems which confronted him at the time of his accession, he won the immediate confidence of his Ministers. This, during his reign, he never lost. While Ministers and governments changed, all alike found in him a wise counsellor and friend. By the steadfast way in which, throughout his reign, King George upheld constitutional government, he won the confidence of parliaments and the people. All knew and felt that he would seek to see that government was carried on without fear or favour to any interest or class. Thus it was that under King George, monarchy and democracy were not only reconciled, but that they became allied in an effort to preserve what was best in both.

The events of King George's reign - the political and social unrest, a long war, and a difficult peace - were such that with a less wise and less popular Sovereign, the Throne itself might constantly have been in jeopardy. As it was, notwithstanding far-reaching constitutional and parliamentary changes, and swift and unprecedented change in the organization of human society, the British monarchy grew in public confidence and in international prestige.

There was another equally great contribution made to his day and generation by King George, through his personality and personal endeavours. It was the contribution of more in the way of a spirit of good-will and mutual helpfulness between persons of all ranks and classes: a wider recognition of the common human lot.

Having regard to the troubled and unsettled nature of the times in which he lived, and in which we continue to live - to the changing social order - I believe it is impossible to over-estimate the value of this contribution. King George, himself, saw in it, not only the surest method of maintaining the blessing of peace, but the only means of effectively solving the economic ills which beset us. He hoped that the spirit of mutual helpfulness would grow and spread. By word and by example, he did all in his power to foster and develop it.

There is one more contribution which King George's personality and personal endeavours made to the world of his day of which I should like to speak. It constituted, I believe, the supreme aim of his life. It was the promotion of friendship among all men and all nations. In the quarter of a century during which he reigned, it was given King George to witness more of war, of strife, and unrest than the world had known in any corresponding period of time, or, indeed, at any time. Perhaps this, more than any other reason, caused him to stress so strongly the importance

of human friendships, and to believe that friendly relations with all nations should constitute the corner-stone of British Foreign Policy.

Whatever the cause, it was friendship between the peoples of different countries, and friendly relations between Nations that His Majesty sought most to keep before his own peoples and foreign States. This aim was expressed in deeply impressive words in the message of thanksgiving cabled to all parts of the Empire in the Spring of 1929, when he referred to the sympathy shown him by unknown friends, in many countries, at the time of his illness.

> "I long to believe", His Majesty said, "it is possible that experiences such as mine may soon appear no longer exceptional: when the national anxieties of all peoples of the world shall be felt as a common source of human sympathy and a common claim on human friendship."

Even more impressive, as being a part of the King's last message, were the words we heard expressed with so much feeling as we listened to his voice on Christmas Day. Let me recall those words:

> "In Europe, and in many parts of the world, anxieties surround us. It is good to think that our own family of peoples is at peace with itself and united in one desire to be at peace with other nations - a friend of all, an enemy of none."

D25234

"A friend of all, an enemy of none". In these words we find the life purpose of our late King. It was the image he sought to impress on the nations of the British Commonwealth, as clearly and distinctly as his own royal effigy is stamped upon their coinage. How largely he succeeded in fulfilling the great purpose of his life is apparent in the tributes which have been paid his memory by peoples of all races and climes, and by every nation under the sun.

"A friend of all, an enemy of none". It is, as such, that, throughout all time, King George will be remembered. What comparable epitaph has found its place upon a royal tomb!

Here, we may well take our leave of him whom we knew and loved so well, and with thankful, as well as loyal hearts, hasten to declare our allegiance to our new King.

There are many reasons why we may with confidence welcome the accession of Edward VIII to the Throne of his ancestors.

The new King comes of a Royal Family which has inherited and been true to great traditions of public service. Many of us still vividly recall the passing of Queen Victoria. Four years

before her death she had celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of her accession to the Throne. Most of the generation of that day had known no other Sovereign. It seemed, at that moment, as if the British Throne would never again have so revered and illustrious a Sovereign. That was thirty-five years ago. Since that time, the son and the grandson of Queen Victoria have occupied the Throne, and each has left a memory revered, not by British peoples only, but by all men and nations.

The death of Queen Victoria occurred between the dissolution in Canada of one Parliament and the convening of another. By a rather remarkable coincidence, the first day of the meeting of the new Parliament, after the death of Queen Victoria - Canada's ninth Parliament - was, as has been the first day of this, the eighteenth Parliament, on the 6th of February. Speaking, as I am now speaking to the newly assembled Members of the House of Commons, the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, referring to the new King, also Edward by name, declared that he who was a wise Prince would be a wise King; that the policies which had made the British Empire so gread under his predecessor would also be his policies, and that the reign of King Edward VII would be simply a continuation of the reign of Queen Victoria.

In expressing our feelings toward the new King, I can think of no words more appropriate than words similar to those

used by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reference to Edward VII. He who has been so beloved as a Prince, will, we believe, be beloved in even greater measure as a King. We believe that the policies which have made for unity and friendship under his predecessor, will also be his policies; and that the reign of King Edward VIII will be simply a continuation of the reign of King George V.

In his first public utterance as Sovereign, Edward VIII declared to his Privy Council that he was determined to follow in his father's footsteps in upholding constitutional government, and in working for the happiness and welfare of all classes of his subjects. These words His Majesty repeated in a message to the British House of Commons, written in his own hand, and which contained, as well, a reference to the manner in which King George was ever actuated by a profound sense of duty.

We did not need to be thus assured that it would be King Edward's determination to follow in the way his father had set before him. Along more paths than one he has already followed in his father's footsteps. There is scarcely a part of the British Empire King Edward did not visit during the years he was known to us all as the Prince of Wales. His knowledge of the Empire and its problems is infinitely greater than was that of King George at the time he came to the Throne. His personal friendships with his subjects are vastly more numerous. He is no stranger to government or matters of State. Time and again, before coming to the Throne,

he represented the Crown on ceremonial and other occasions, and in all parts of the world. In relation to foreign countries, we came to look upon him as the Ambassador at large of the British peoples.

There can be no mistaking King Edward's deep interest in social problems, or his desire for friendship with all men and nations. All who have followed King Edward's career know that he has much at heart the condition of those whose struggle is against poverty and adversity. His visits to the industrial areas, his interest in the housing problem, his desire to rid the cities of Britain of their slums, his advocacy of other forms of social betterment and social service, speak for themselves. What he saw of war in France and Flanders; and, even more, what he knows of the legacies it has left, have given him a passionate desire for peace. To the interest and power manifested in these directions as Prince of Wales will now be added the authority and prestige of the Throne.

It is not the new King's part in government, so much as our own, that, it seems to me, calls for concern at this time. That King Edward has a profound sense of duty, and that he will uphold constitutional government, and that at all times he will have uppermost the welfare and happiness of all classes of his

subjects, there is not the least doubt. It must not be forgotten, however, that terrible as were many of the years of King George's reign, King Edward has come to the Throne at what may yet be seen to be the most critical and difficult period in the history of the world.

Constitutional government, while it places great responsibilities upon a Sovereign, places even heavier responsibilities upon his advisers. An ill-advised word, an error in judgment on the part of those in authority, may, in times like the present, precipitate the most appalling of situations.

King Edward himself has foreseen this. He made it plain at the moment he was proclaimed King. Having given his pledge to uphold constitutional government, and to work for the happiness and welfare of all classes of his subjects, His Majesty concluded his address to his Privy Council in the following words: "I place my reliance upon the loyalty and affection of my people throughout the Empire, and upon the wisdom of their Parliaments, to support me in this heavy task, and I pray that God will guid me to perform it."

"The wisdom of their Parliaments!" This is the recognized foundation on which rests, not only the security of the Crown, but the security of the peoples of the British Commonwealth. Who will say that it may not constitute the security of hyman society and civilization?

D 25239

As members of one of the Parliaments of the Empire, well may we join with our new Sovereign in praying that God will guide us in the performance of our task.

D25240

Introductory.

Last session of last parliament -

congratulations. - Silver jubilee

A new parliament and a new King.

First session, new parliament, a first duty

Expression sorrow King Edward

allegiance and loyalty.

Silver Jubilee tributes -

silver lining to cloud;

kindly words vs eulogies;

consolation King George knew.

Silver light on horizon -

passing of sailor King.

Not add expression our grief or repeat.

Appreciative tributes other countries -

U. S. in particular;

International feeling -

noble expression.

 D25241

Personality of King George V.

Impossible to over-estimate what world owes.

What he was as man - what he was as King.

Personality permeated; ——

Intensely human - simple and natural;

Gentle in disposition;

Liked best things contribute to human hapiness -

home - friends - country side;

Sandringham vs Buckingham Palace and Windsor.

Highly honourable.

Stood for rectitude,

duty - truth - justice.

"Vested with humility" -

"A wise and an understanding heart".

Man thus revealed amid trappings of royalty -

Caused to be so greatly beloved

To live in history - as King;

closer to hearts, etc.

Never was a better King.

 D25242

Her Majesty Queen Mary.

King's power and influence for good
due to and enhanced by beneficent
influence of Queen Mary.

Life partnership meant everything to King.
Ever at his side - 42 years - Throne.
Queen comforted in sorrow by
what her life meant to king.
Love of people for King inseparable from
their love for the Queen.
A personal sympathy felt for the Queen
by every Member of H. of C.

 D25243

Contributions made to the Period of His Reign by George V.

towards:

(1) The Unity and good-will of all parts of the Empire

Began with life at sea .....

to conferences,

~~Modest~~ widest and most intimate expressions -

Broadcasts,

His Majesty's voice

friendliness and tenderness of his nature,

Conscious of nearness of relationships

Conception of Empire - in terms

loyalties of home -

affection of family ties.

 D 25244

(2) The Position and Permanency of Monarchy

Conciliatory manner serious problems
Immediate confidence of Ministers;
Manner upheld constitutional government
for confidence parliaments and people.
Thus monarchy and democracy - allied.
With a less wise Sovereign - throne in jeopardy.
Monarchy grew in public confidence and international prestige.

(3) More in way of Spirit of Good-will and Mutual Helpfulness

Wider recognition of common human lot.
Impossible to overestimate value of
Method of maintaining peace and solving economic ills
By example sought to foster.

(4) Promotion of Friendship among all men and Nations

Supreme aim of his life.

What he had witnessed in reign caused to stress human friendships corner stone of British Foreign policy.

Sought to keep aim before his peoples.

Message of thanksgiving

Spring - 1929

Message on Christmas Day.

"A Friend of All - an Enemy of None"

In these words - the life purpose of late King.

Image he sought to impress - as royal effigy on coins.

How succeeded shown by world tributes.

"A friend of All - an Enemy of None"

As such, will be remembered throughout all time.

What comparable epitaph!

Here take leave of him we knew and loved.

Hasten to declare allegiance to New King.

D25247

King Edward VIII

Reasons why welcome Edward with confidence:

1. Of Royal Family - traditions,

   Public Service.

   Queen Victoria and Diamond Jubilee -

   2 Sovereigns since 35 years ago.

   New Parliament reassembled Feb.6,1901

   Laurier's words to King Edward VII.

   Similar words appropriate re

   Edward VIII:

   Prince;

   Policies;

   Reign - a continuation.

2. First Public Utterance, Edward VIII:

   declaration to follow in Father's

   footsteps

   (a) Upholding constitutional govt. ;

   (b) Working for happiness and welfare;

   (c) Profound sense of duty.

did not need assurances -

along more paths than one has already followed

(a) Knowledge of Empire and its problems;

(b) Number of friends;

(c) No stranger to Government or matters of State;

(d) In relation to foreign countries- Ambassador at large.

3. Interest in social problems and friendship with all Nations.

At heart, conditions re poverty and adversity;
Industrial areas;
housing problem;
slums;
social betterment and social service;

What he saw of war,
Passionate desire for peace.

To interest and power -
Will now add authority and prestige of Throne.

Cause for Concern in Government, Not King's part but ours.

King has sense of duty.

Will uphold Constitutional Government.

Has uppermost happiness and welfare of all classes.

Terrible as years of King George's reign.

King Edward comes to Throne at most critical and difficult period.

Constitutional Government places responsibility on Sovereign even greater responsibility on His Advisers

Danger of ill-advised word of error in judgment;

King Edward saw this - made plain when proclaimed King.

Conclusion address to Privy Council - "The wisdom of Parliaments"

Security of Crown, of peoples, of human society and civilization.

Join with Sovereign in praying God's guidance.

Exhibit 1

D25250

Friendly relations corner-stone British Foreign policy.

Sought to keep before own peoples and Foreign States.

This aim was expressed in deeply impressive words in the message of thanksgiving cabled to all parts of the Empire in the Spring of 1929, when he referred to the sympathy shown him by unknown friends in many countries, at the time of his illness.

> "I long to believe", His Majesty said, "It is possible that experiences such as mine may soon appear no longer exceptional: when the national anxieties of all peoples of the world shall be felt as a common source of human sympathy and a common claim on human friendship."

Even more impressive, as being a part of the King's last message, were the words we heard expressed with so much feeling as we listened to his voice on Christmas Day. Let me recall those words:

> "In Europe, and in many parts of the world, anxieties surround us. It is good to think that our own family of peoples is at peace with itself and united in one desire to be at peace with other nations - a friend of all, an enemy of none."

Life purpose of King

Image he sought to impress;

Like Royal effigy on coinage.

Tributes show success.

Will be remembered by words.

What comparable epitaph!

Take leave of King.

Exhibit 2
D25251

Cause of Concern:

Not King's part in Government, but own own.

King Edward's duty Constitutional Government -

Welfare and happiness.

King George's times terrible:

King Edward to Throne - critical and difficult times.

Constitutional Government responsibility on Sovereign and

Advisers.

King Edward foreseen this:

> "I place my reliance upon the loyalty and affection of my people throughout the Empire, and upon the wisdom of their Parliaments, to support me in this heavy task, and I pray that God will guide me to perform it."

Recognise foundation of security of Crown,

Peoples of Commonwealth,

Human Society, and

Civilization.

As one of Parliaments of Empire, may join in prayer God will guide us in performance of task.

D25252

I rise to move the resolutions of which I gave notice yesterday. The text of both resolutions appear upon the Order Paper. I shall propose two Motions, each of which my Right Honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, has kindly consented to second. For the convenience of the House, the Motions will be dealt with as one in the speeches that will be made:

A new Parliament and a new King.

In the last session of the last Parliament, members of all parties in this House of Commons, united in extending to His Majesty King George V, and to Her Majesty the Queen, the congratulations of the House of Commons of Canada upon the celebration by His Majesty of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty's accession to the Throne. A new Parliament has since come into being. A new King is today upon the Throne.

Our duty to convey

In the first session of this new Parliament, as recently elected members, it is our duty, on behalf of those we represent, as, indeed, it is also our sad privilege, to convey to His Majesty King Edward VIII the expression of

our profound sorrow at the bereavement His Majesty has sustained in the death of his beloved father, our late Sovereign King George V, and to express to His Majesty our own personal allegiance and loyalty; Also to express our heartfelt sympathy to Her Majesty Queen Mary.

Silver lining to Cloud of world's sorrow.

In the tributes paid His late Majesty on the occasion of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his reign, there will be found the silver lining to the cloud

of the world's sorrow today. It may truly be said of mortals, be their station high or low, that kind words to the living are better far than many eulogies of the dead. There must be consolation in the heart of Queen Mary, in the heart of King Edward, as there is in our own hearts, that all that could be said today was said at that time and said to better effect; and that, long before his earthly life drew to its close, King George knew how greatly he was beloved by all his subjects, and how universally esteemed he was by all men and nations.

The King's passing.

At the close of the day, there will often be seen, at the distant horizon of our Canadian skies, that silver light which never was on sea or land, as the sun, in a blaze of glory, sinks to its rest. Such, it seems to me, will be the world's memory of the passing of our sailor King, as he left these shores for others beyond our ken.

Expression only of tributes paid by other nations.

I would not venture, in the presence of a sorrow so manifest as that we have witnessed in all parts of the world, to add anything at this time to the expression of our own grief. Nor shall I seek to repeat what was said in this House, and elsewhere throughout the Empire, less than a year ago, and which has found new and deeper meaning in the events of the past few weeks. I shall content myself with expressing on behalf of the

Parliament of Canada, in common with other Parliaments of the Empire, our warm appreciation of the tributes paid our late Sovereign by those in authority and others in foreign countries, making special mention, as having reference to our immediate neighbour, of the many fine tributes paid the memory of King George by the President, the press and the people, of the United States. International feeling has never found nobler expression, nor have foreign nations come at any time into more friendly touch with our own, than in the sincerity and depth of the sympathy they have shown with the nations of the British Commonwealth in their sorrow and loss.

Personality of King George V. Significance of life and reign.

May I say just a word of the personality of King George V, and of what seems to me to have been of greatest significance in his life and reign.

It is impossible, I believe, to overestimate what we owe, and, indeed, what the world owes to the personality and the personal example and endeavours of King George. Had His Majesty been a different type of person, the course of current events in Britain and elsewhere throughout the Empire might also have been vastly different. It was what King George was as a man, that accounts most for what he was as a king. His personality permeated all he said and did, and left its glow upon his words and actions. He was intensely

human, simple and natural in his tastes, gentle and loving in disposition. He liked best those things which contribute most to human happiness - the joys of home, the companionship of friends, the quiet of the country-side. Sandringham meant much more to him than Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle. In private and in public life he was high, honourable. He stood for rectitude. He had a profound sense of duty, and he reverenced truth and justice. Above all, he was "benignly vested with humility"; and he possessed that gift, which God alone can bestow, "a wise and understanding heart".

The man revealed.

It was the man thus revealed amid the trappings of royalty, and unspoiled by the pageantry of palaces ~~and the ceremonial of~~ Courts, which caused King George to be so deeply beloved. It was that which, in the words of His Excellency the Governor General, ~~whom he appointed to be his representative in our Dominion,~~ will cause him to live in history as "a King who came closer than any other Monarch to the hearts of his subjects." I believe it may truly be said that there never was a better King.

Contribution to period of King's reign Unity and good-will of all parts of Empire.

Of the contributions made, to the period of his reign, by King George's personality, and His Majesty's personal endeavours, the most apparent was that towards the unity and good-will of all parts of the great Empire over which he reigned.

4½

D25257

Her Majesty, Queen Mary.

Here may I pause to say that, while King George's was a wonderful life, made great through real character, His Majesty was ever the first to acknowledge how much his power and influence for good was due to and enhanced by the beneficent influence of Her Majesty Queen Mary. The life partnership of the Queen meant everything to the late King. She was ever at his side in sickness and in health. Together they shared, for forty-two years, the joys and sorrows of married life, and for over a quarter of a century, the great responsibilities of the Throne. By untiring devotion to duty, and self-sacrificing lives, they ever sought to give expression to their love for the people and their desire to serve. In her great sorrow, the Queen may well be comforted by the knowledge of what, throughout his life and reign, her tender ministrations and loving companionship meant to the late King. There should be comfort, as well, in the thought that the love of the people for the King was inseparable from that of their love for the Queen.

In her sorrow and loss, I think I may honestly say that there is felt, for Her Majesty Queen Mary, by every member of this House, a personal sympathy which it would be impossible to express in words.

How began

This contribution began with His Majesty's early life at sea, and his subsequent visits to the outlying Dominions and India. It was developed, after his accession to the Throne, by the catholicity of His Majesty's interests, and his close identification with the varied activities of the people. It received heightened emphasis in his immediate contacts with members of the defence forces, at the time of the Great War. It was a constant factor at all the great conferences in London.

Radio addresses.

~~This~~ His contribution found its widest and most intimate expression in the addresses King George made to his subjects at the time of His Majesty's recovery from his severe illness six years ago, and in radio broadcasts delivered from time to time, and, more particularly, on Christmas Day in the last two years. It was at these times that we all heard for ourselves His Majesty's voice, and were made to feel the friendliness and tenderness of his nature. We gained a new consciousness of the nearness of our relationship to each other, because of our deeply cherished common relationship to him. We felt ourselves drawn together as members of one great family, as he sought to have us share with him the joys and sorrows of his personal life, and as he pictured to us his conception of Empire in terms of the loyalties of home and the affection of family ties.

D 25259

Position and permanency of monarchy.

A second great contribution, a contribution closely allied to the one first mentioned, was that made towards the position and permanency of monarchy. In the wise and conciliatory manner in which King George dealt with the serious problems which confronted him at the time of his accession, he won the immediate confidence of his Ministers. This, during his reign, he never lost. While Ministers and governments changed, all alike found in him a wise counsellor and friend. By the steadfast way in which, throughout his reign, King George upheld constitutional government, he won the confidence of parliaments and the people. All knew and felt that he would seek to see that government was carried on without fear or favour to any interest or class. Thus it was that under King George, monarchy and democracy were not only reconciled, but that they became allied in an effort to preserve what was best in both.

The events of King George's reign - the political and social unrest, a long war, and a difficult peace - were such that with a less wise and less popular Soverign the Throne itself might constantly have been in jeopardy. As it was, notwithstanding farreaching constitutional and parliamentary changes, and swift and unprecedented change in the organization of human society, the British monarchy grew in public confidence and in international prestige.

Spirit of good-will and mutual helpfulness.

There was another equally great contribution made to his day and generation by King George, through his personality and personal endeavours. It was the contribution of more in the way of a spirit of good-will and mutual helpfulness between persons of all ranks and classes: a wider recognition of the common human lot.

Having regard to the troubled and unsettled nature of the times in which he lived, and in which we continue to live - to the changing social order - I believe it is impossible to over-estimate the value of this contribution. King George, himself, saw in it, not only the surest method of maintaining the blessing of peace, but the only means of effectively solving the economic ills which beset us. He hoped that the spirit of mutual helpfulness would grow and spread. By word and by example, he did all in his power to foster and develop it.

Promotion of friendship among all men and nations.

There is one more contribution which King George's personality and personal endeavours made to the world of his day of which I should like to speak. It constituted, I believe, the supreme aim of his life. It was the promotion of friendship among all men and all nations. In the quarter of a century during which he reigned, it was given King George to witness more of war, of strife, and unrest than the world had known in any corresponding period of time, or, indeed, at any time. Perhaps this, more than any other reason, caused him to stress

so strongly the importance of human friendships, and to believe that friendly relations with all nations should constitute the corner stone of British Foreign policy.

Whatever the cause, it was friendship between the peoples of different countries, and friendly relations between Nations that His Majesty sought most to keep before his own peoples and foreign States. This aim was expressed in deeply impressive words in the message of thanksgiving cabled to all parts of the Empire in the Spring of 1929, when he referred to the sympathy shown him by unknown friends in many countries, at the time of his illness.

> "I long to believe", His Majesty said, "it is possible that experiences such as mine may soon appear no longer exceptional: when the national anxieties of all peoples of the world shall be felt as a common source of human sympathy and a common claim on human friendship."

Even more impressive, as being a part of the King's last message, were the words we heard expressed with so much feeling as we listened to his voice on Christmas Day. Let me recall those words:

> "In Europe, and in many parts of the world, anxieties surround us. It is good to think that our own family of peoples is at peace with itself and united in one desire to be at peace with other nations - a friend of all, an enemy of none."

A friend of all, an enemy of none.

"A friend of all, an enemy of none". In these words we find the life purpose of our late King. It was the image he sought to impress on the nations of the British Commonwealth, as clearly and distinctly as his own royal effigy is stamped upon their coinage. How largely he succeeded in fulfilling the great purpose of his life is apparent in the tributes which have been paid his memory by peoples of all races and climes, and by every nation under the sun.

An incomparable epitaph.

"A friend of all, an enemy of none". It is, as such, that, throughout all time, King George will be remembered. What comparable epitaph has found its place upon a royal tomb!

King George V - - King Edward VIII

Here, we may well take our leave of him whom we knew and loved so well, and with thankful, as well as loyal hearts, hasten to declare our allegiance to our new King.

King Edward VIII's Accession.

There are many reasons why we may with confidence welcome the accession of Edward VIII to the Throne of his ancestors.

Inherited tradition of public service. Victoria.

The new King comes of a Royal Family which has inherited and been true to great traditions of public service. Many of us still vividly recall the passing of Queen Victoria. Four years before her death she had celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of her accession to the Throne. Most of the generation of that day had known no other Sovereign. It seemed, at that moment, as if the British Throne would never again have so

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revered and illustrious a Sovereign. That was thirty-five years ago. Since that time, the son and the grandson of Queen Victoria have occupied the Throne, and each has left a memory revered, not by British peoples only, but by all men and nations.

Laurier's words re King Edward VII Feb.6,1901.

The death of Queen Victoria occurred between the dissolution in Canada of one Parliament and the convening of another. By a rather remarkable coincidence, the first day of the meeting of the new Parliament, after the death of Queen Victoria - Canada's ninth Parliament - was, as has been the first day of this, the eighteenth Parliament, on the 6th of February. Speaking, as I am now speaking to the newly assembled Members of the House of Commons, the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, referring to the new King, also Edward by name, declared that he who was a wise Prince would be a wise King; that the policies which had made the British Empire so great under his predecessor would also be his policies, and that the reign of King Edward VII would be simply a continuation of the reign of Queen Victoria.

In expressing our feelings toward the new King, I can think of no words more appropriate than words similar to those used by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reference to Edward VII. He who

has been so beloved as a Prince, will, we believe, be beloved in even greater measure as a King. We believe that the policies which have made for unity and friendship under his predecessor, will also be his policies; and that the reign of King Edward VIII will be simply a continuation of the reign of King George V.

King Edward VIII's declaration to follow in father's footsteps.

In his first public utterance as Sovereign, Edward VIII declared to his Privy Council that he was determined to follow in his father's footsteps in upholding constitutional government, and in working for the happiness and welfare of all classes of his subjects. These words His Majesty repeated in a message to the British House of Commons, written in his own hand, and which contained, as well, a reference to the manner in which King George was ever actuated by a profound sense of duty.

Assurance Not Needed - paths already followed.

We did not need to be thus assured that it would be King Edward's determination to follow in the way his father had set before him. Along more paths than one he has already followed in his father's footsteps. There is scarcely a part of the British Empire King Edward did not visit during the years he was known to us all as the Prince of Wales. His knowledge of the Empire and its problems is infinitely greater than that of King George at the time he came to the Throne. His personal friendships with his subjects are vastly more numerous. He is no stranger to government or matters of State. Time and again, before coming to the Throne, he represented the Crown on ceremonial and other occasions, and in

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all parts of the world. In relation to foreign countries, we came to look upon him as the Ambassador at large of the British peoples. There can be no mistaking ~~his~~ King Edward's deep interest in social problems, or his desire for friendship with all men and nations.

Interest in social problems

All who have followed King Edward's career know that he has much at heart the condition of those whose struggle is against poverty and adversity. His visits to the industrial areas, his interest in the housing problem, his desire to rid the cities of Britain of their slums, his advocacy of other forms of social betterment and social service, speak for themselves. What he saw of war in France and Flanders; and, even more, what he knows of the legacies it has left, have given him a passionate desire for peace. To the interest and power manifested in these directions as Prince of Wales will now be added the authority and ~~privilege~~ prestige of the Throne.

Cause of concern, not King's part in government but our own.

It is not the new King's part in government, so much as our own, that, it seems to me, calls for concern at this time. That King Edward has a profound sense of duty, and that he will uphold constitutional government, and that at all times he will have uppermost the welfare and happiness of all classes of his subjects, there is not the least doubt. It must not be forgotten,

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however, that terrible as were many of the years of King George's reign, King Edward has come to the Throne at what may yet be seen to be the most critical and difficult period in the history of the world. Constitutional government, while it places great responsibilities upon a Sovereign, places even heavier responsibilities upon his advisers. An ill-advised word, an error in judgment on the part of those in authority, may, in times like the present, precipitate the most appalling of situations. King Edward himself has foreseen this. He made it plain at the moment he was proclaimed King. Having given his pledge to uphold constitutional government, and to work for the happiness and welfare of all classes of his subjects, ~~he~~ your Majesty concluded his address to his Privy Council in the following words: "I place my reliance upon the loyalty and affection of my people throughout the Empire, and upon the wisdom of their Parliaments, to support me in this heavy task, and I pray that God will guide me to perform it."

"The wisdom of their Parliaments!" This is the recognized foundation on which rests, not only the security of the Crown, but the security of the peoples of the British Commonwealth. Who will say that it may not constitute the security of human society and civilization? As members of one of the Parliaments of the Empire, ~~we~~ our Sovereign we join with our new Sovereign in praying that God will guide us in the performance of our task.

Move that with these words, ~~I beg leave to~~ this House, seconded by ~~the Leader of the Opposition~~ Her Majesty's Government, that it

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Address to His Majesty King Edward VIII

Resolved: That an Humble Address be presented to His Majesty The King in the following words:

To The King's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to express our deep sympathy with Your Majesty in the affliction and loss You have sustained by the death of The Late King, Your Majesty's beloved Father.

Your Majesty's sorrow is shared by the people of this Dominion, whose representatives we are. King George V, by His exemplary life, His fidelity to duty, and His constant endeavour to advance the well-being and happiness of all classes, had greatly endeared Himself to His Canadian subjects. We remember with gratitude His unremitting efforts to secure friendship and peace among the nations of the world. In common with all parts of the Empire, we shall ever deeply cherish His memory.

We welcome Your Majesty's accession to the Throne of Your ancestors. We desire, in so doing, to express our loyalty and devotion. It is our firm conviction that Your

Majesty will ever seek to promote the happiness and to protect the liberties of all Your people. As members of the parliament of Canada, we wish to assure Your Majesty that, in the discharge of these great responsibilities, it is our desire and determination, to the utmost of our strength and wisdom, to uphold and support Your Majesty.

with Copy D25269

Message of Condolence to Her Majesty Queen Mary

RESOLVED:

"That a message of condolence be sent to Her Majesty Queen Mary in the following words:

"Your (~~Gracious~~) Majesty:

We, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, respectfully beg leave to tender to Your Majesty our heartfelt sympathy in your great sorrow and bereavement. We share Your Majesty's grief and loss in the passing of King George, who was greatly beloved by all His subjects.

We pray that, at this time, Your Majesty may be comforted and sustained by the remembrance of what Your loving companionship and tender ministrations meant to the late King throughout His life and reign, and by the sympathy and love that everywhere surrounds Your Majesty in your great sorrow."

(As sent by Mr. Beauchesne)

D25270

On motion of

Seconded by

Resolved: That an Address of sympathy be presented to Her Majesty, the Queen Mother, in the following words:

Your Gracious Majesty:

We, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, ask leave to express to Your Majesty something of the sorrow which is in our hearts as we realize the desolation brought into your life by the passing of your beloved Husband, our late revered Sovereign.

In this Dominion, as everywhere in the Empire, all people will feel that they have lost a personal friend. By his fine simplicity of character, and his single-minded devotion to the true interests of all his subjects, His Majesty occupied a unique place in the hearts of all his people, and we shall ever cherish the memory of a great and good Man.

Your Majesty will find consolation in the thought of the nobility of his life, and in his never ceasing efforts for the public good. The happy unity of the Royal Household, the purity and strength of the private and public life of your beloved Husband and yourself, have touched a deep chord in all hearts, and have given an example to the Empire and the world

which has been of priceless value.

We pray earnestly that the Great Consoler will comfort Your Majesty in these deeply trying hours, and we humbly beg to assure you of our profound sympathy, and to ex press our earnest wish that God's benison may ever rest on you and your Family.

(As sent by Mr. Beauchesne)

D25272

On motion of

Seconded by

Resolved: That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty the King in the following words:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to express our profound and heartfelt sympathy with Your Majesty in the grievous loss you have sustained by the death of our late Sovereign, your illustrious and beloved Father.

Your Majesty's sorrow is shared by all the people of this Dominion, whose representatives we are, and by the whole of your subjects within the Empire. By the rectitude of his life, by the untiring zeal shown in advancing his people's well-being and happiness, our late beloved Sovereign had secured not only the loyal devotion of all his subjects but their deep affection. His memory will be enshrined in our hearts, and the world at large will never forget his earnest, untiring and noble efforts to secure world peace.

It is with feelings equally deep and sincere that we welcome Your Majesty's Accession to the Throne of your ancestors. Wholeheartedly we declare our devoted and loyal attachment to Your Majesty's person. When, as Prince of Wales, Your Majesty

visited this Dominion, your subjects in this country gave strong evidence of their loyalty and affection. Such feelings have been strengthened with the passing years.

We are confident that your people throughout the Empire will give Your Majesty an unswerving and loyal devotion, and we will pray that, in the great tasks with which God has entrusted you, Divine guidance will ever support you in further strengthening the happy ties between yourself and your subjects, and in the work of promoting the true welfare of all those within the Realm.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: The Honourable PIERRE-FRANÇOIS CASGRAIN

FRIDAY, February 7, 1936.

The house met at three o'clock.

DEATH OF KING GEORGE V

MOTION FOR HUMBLE ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII—MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I rise to move the resolutions of which I gave notice yesterday. The text of both resolutions appear upon the order paper. I shall propose two motions, each of which my right hon. friend the leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett) has kindly consented to second. For the convenience of the house the motions will be dealt with as one in the speeches that will be made.

In the last session of the last parliament, members of all parties in this House of Commons united in extending to His Majesty King George V, and to Her Majesty the Queen, the congratulations of the House of Commons of Canada upon the celebration by His Majesty of the silver jubilee of His Majesty's accession to the throne. A new parliament has since come into being. A new king is to-day upon the throne.

In the first session of this new parliament, as recently elected members it is our duty, on behalf of those we represent, as, indeed, it is also our sad privilege, to convey to His Majesty King Edward VIII the expression of our profound sorrow at the bereavement His Majesty has sustained in the death of his beloved father, our late sovereign, King George V, and to express to His Majesty our own personal allegiance and loyalty; also to express our heartfelt sympathy to Her Majesty Queen Mary.

In the tributes paid His late Majesty on the occasion of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his reign, there will be found the silver lining to the cloud of the world's sorrow to-day. It may truly be said of mortals, be their station high or low, that kindly words to the living are better far than many eulogies of the dead. There must be consolation in the heart of Queen Mary, in the heart of King Edward, as there is in our own hearts, that all that could be said to-day was said at that time, and said to better effect, and that, long before his earthly life drew to its close, King George knew how greatly he was beloved by all his subjects, and how universally esteemed he was by all men and nations.

At the close of the day there will often be seen, at the distant horizon in our Canadian skies, that silver light "which never was on sea or land," as the sun, in a blaze of glory, sinks to its rest. Such, it seems to me, will be the world's memory of the passing of our sailor king, as he left these shores for others beyond our ken.

I would not venture, in the presence of a sorrow so manifest as that we have witnessed in all parts of the world, to add anything at this time to the expression of our own grief. Nor shall I seek to repeat what was said in this house, and elsewhere throughout the empire, less than a year ago, and which has found new and deeper meaning in the events of the past few weeks. I shall content myself with expressing on behalf of the Parliament of Canada, in common with other parliaments of the empire, our warm appreciation of the tributes paid our late sovereign by those in authority and others in foreign countries, making special mention, as having reference to our immediate neighbour, of the many fine tributes paid the memory of King George by the president, the press and the people, of the United States. International feeling has never found nobler expression, nor have foreign nations come at any time into more friendly touch with our own, than in the sincerity and depth of the sympathy they have shown with the nations of the British Commonwealth in their sorrow and loss.

May I say just a word of the personality of King George V, and of our sympathy with Her Majesty Queen Mary, also of what seems to me to have been of greatest significance in His late Majesty's life and reign.

It is impossible, I believe, to overestimate what we owe, and indeed, what the world owes to the personality and personal example and endeavours of King George. Had His Majesty been a different type of person, the course of current events in Britain and else-

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where throughout the empire might also have been vastly different. It was what King George was as a man, that accounts most for what he was as a king. His personality pre-meated all he said and did, and left its glow upon his words and actions. He was intensely human, simple and natural in his tastes, gentle and kind in disposition. He liked best those things which contribute most to human happiness—the joys of home, the companionship of friends, the quiet of the countryside. Sandringham meant much more to him than Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle. In private and in public life he was highly honourable. He stood for rectitude. He had a profound sense of duty, and he reverenced truth and justice. Above all, he was "benignly vested with humility"; and he possessed that gift, which God alone can bestow, "a wise and an understanding heart."

There is something which will appeal to all men in the incident narrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to his congregation only a few evenings ago. His Grace told them of a conversation he had had with the late king at the time of the silver jubilee, after its celebrations were over. His Majesty said to the Archbishop, "I cannot understand it all" —referring to the overwhelming outburst of public tributes that he had received—"I cannot understand it all, for after all I am only a very ordinary sort of fellow." There was something even more appealing, profoundly moving, indeed, in the words which we ourselves heard as we listened to the last of the King's messages, the one given by His Majesty from Sandringham on Christmas Day. Referring to the silver jubilee rejoicings and the personal link between himself and the people, which he said he valued more than all else, King George also said: "How can I fail to note in all the rejoicing, not merely respect for the throne, but the warm and generous praise for the man himself who, may God help him, has been placed upon it."

It was the man thus revealed amid the trappings of royalty, and unspoiled by the pomp and pageantry of palaces and courts, which caused King George to be so deeply beloved. It was that which, in the words of His Excellency our new Governor General, will cause him to live in history as "a king who came closer than any other monarch to the hearts of his subjects." I believe it may truly be said that there never was a better king.

Here may I pause to say that, while King George's was a wonderful life, made great through real character, His Majesty was ever the first to acknowledge how much his power and influence for good was due to and enhanced by the beneficent influence of Her Majesty Queen Mary.

The life partnership of the queen meant everything to the late king. She was ever at his side in sickness and in health. Together they shared, for forty-two years, the joys and sorrows of married life, and for over a quarter of a century, the great responsibilities of the throne. By untiring devotion to duty, and self-sacrificing lives, they ever sought to give expression to their love for the people and their desire to serve.

In her great sorrow, the queen may well be comforted by the knowledge of what, throughout his life and reign, her tender ministrations and loving companionship meant to the late king. There should be comfort, as well, in the thought that the love of the people for the king was inseparable from that of their love for the queen.

In her sorrow and loss, I think I may honestly say that there is felt, for Her Majesty Queen Mary, by every member of this house, a personal sympathy which it would be impossible to express in words.

Of the contributions made, to the period of his reign, by King George's personality, and His Majesty's personal endeavours, the most apparent was that towards the unity and good-will of all parts of the great empire over which he reigned.

The contribution began with His Majesty's early life at sea, and his subsequent visits to the outlying dominions and India. It was developed, after his accession to the throne, by the catholicity of His Majesty's interests and his close identification with the varied activities of the people. It received heightened emphasis in his immediate contacts with members of the defence forces, at the time of the Great war. It was a constant factor at all the great conferences in London.

This contribution found its widest and most intimate expression in the addresses King George made to his subjects at the time of His Majesty's recovery from his severe illness six years ago, and as I have already indicated, in radio broadcasts delivered from time to time, and, more particularly, on Christmas Day, in the last two years. It was at these times that we all heard for ourselves His Majesty's voice, and were made to feel the friendliness and tenderness of his nature. We gained a new consciousness of the nearness of our relationship to each other, because of our deeply cherished common relationship to him. We felt ourselves drawn together as members of one great family, as he sought to have us share with him the joys and sorrows of his personal life, and as he pictured to us his conception of empire in terms of the

loyalties of home and the affection of family ties.

A second great contribution, a contribution closely allied to the one first mentioned, was that made towards the position and permanency of monarchy. In the wise and conciliatory manner in which King George dealt with the serious problems which confronted him at the time of his accession, he won the immediate confidence of his ministers. This, during his reign, he never lost. While ministers and governments changed, all alike found in him a wise counsellor and friend. By the steadfast way in which, throughout his reign, King George upheld constitutional government, he won the confidence of parliaments and the people. All knew and felt that he would seek to see that government was carried on without fear or favour to any interest or class. Thus it was that under King George, monarchy and democracy were not only reconciled, but that they became allied in an effort to preserve what was best in both.

The events of King George's reign—the political and social unrest, a long war, and a difficult peace—were such that with a less wise and less popular sovereign, the throne itself might constantly have been in jeopardy. As it was, notwithstanding far-reaching constitutional and parliamentary changes, and swift and unprecedented change in the organization of human society, the British monarchy grew in public confidence and in international prestige.

There was another equally great contribution made to his day and generation by King George, through his personality and personal endeavours. It was the contribution of more in the way of a spirit of good will and mutual helpfulness between persons of all ranks and classes; a wider recognition of the common human lot.

Having regard to the troubled and unsettled nature of the times in which he lived, and in which we continue to live—to the changing social order—I believe it is impossible to overestimate the value of this contribution. King George, himself, saw in it not only the surest method of maintaining the blessing of peace, but the only means of effectively solving the economic ills which beset us. He hoped that the spirit of mutual helpfulness would grow and spread. By word and by example, he did all in his power to foster and develop it.

There is one more contribution which King George's personality and personal endeavours made to the world of his day of which I should like to speak. It constituted, I believe, the supreme aim of his life. It was the promotion of friendship among all men and all nations. In the quarter of a century during which he reigned, it was given King George to witness more of war, of strife, and unrest than the world had known in any corresponding period of time, or, indeed, at any time. Perhaps this, more than any other reason, caused him to stress so strongly the importance of human friendships, and to believe that friendly relations with all nations should constitute the cornerstone of British foreign policy.

Whatever the cause, it was friendship between the peoples of different countries, and friendly relations between nations, that His Majesty sought most to keep before his own peoples and foreign states. This aim was expressed in deeply impressive words in the message of thanksgiving cabled to all parts of the empire in the spring of 1929, when King George referred to the sympathy shown him by unknown friends, in many countries, at the time of his illness.

> "I long to believe," His Majesty said, "it is possible that experiences such as mine may soon appear no longer exceptional: when the national anxieties of all peoples of the world shall be felt as a common source of human sympathy and a common claim on human friendship."

Even more impressive, as being a part of the King's last message, from which I have already quoted, were the words we heard expressed with so much feeling as we listened to his voice on Christmas day. Let me recall those words:—

> In Europe, and in many parts of the world, anxieties surround us. It is good to think that our own family of peoples is at peace with itself and united in one desire to be at peace with other nations—a friend of all, an enemy of none.

"A friend of all, an enemy of none." In these words we find the life purpose of our late king. It was the image he sought to impress on the nations of the British commonwealth, as clearly and distinctly as his own royal effigy is stamped upon their coinage. How largely he succeeded in fulfilling the great purpose of his life is apparent in the tributes which have been paid his memory by peoples of all races and climes, and by every nation under the sun.

"A friend of all, an enemy of none." It is, as such, that, throughout all time, King George will be remembered. What comparable epitaph has found its place upon a royal tomb!

Here we may well take our leave of him whom we knew and loved so well, and with thankful, as well as loyal hearts, hasten to declare our allegiance to our new king.

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There are many reasons why we may with confidence welcome the accession of Edward VIII to the throne of his ancestors. The new king comes of a royal family which has inherited and been true to great traditions of public service. Many of us still vividly recall the passing of Queen Victoria. Four years before her death she had celebrated the diamond jubilee of her accession to the throne. Most of the generation of that day had known no other sovereign. It seemed, at that moment, as if the British throne would never again have so revered and illustrious a sovereign. That was thirty-five years ago. Since that time, the son and the grandson of Queen Victoria have occupied the throne, and each has left a memory revered, not by British peoples only, but by all men and nations.

The death of Queen Victoria occurred between the dissolution in Canada of one parliament and the convening of another. By a rather remarkable coincidence, the first day of the meeting of the new parliament, after the death of Queen Victoria—Canada's ninth parliament—was, as has been the first day of this the eighteenth parliament, on the 6th of February. Speaking, in 1901, as I am now speaking to the newly assembled members of the House of Commons, the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, referring to the new king, also Edward by name, declared that he who was a wise prince would be a wise king; that the policies which had made the British empire so great under his predecessor would also be his policies, and that the reign of King Edward VII would be simply a continuation of the reign of Queen Victoria.

In expressing our feelings toward our new king, I can think of no words more appropriate than words similar to those used by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reference to Edward VII. He who has been so beloved as a prince, will, we believe, be beloved in even greater measure as a king. We believe that the policies which have made for unity and friendship under his predecessor will also be his policies; and that the reign of King Edward VIII will be simply a continuation of the reign of King Georve V.

In his first public utterance as sovereign, Edward VIII declared to his privy council that he was determined to follow in his father's footsteps in upholding constitutional government, and in working for the happiness and welfare of all classes of his subjects. These words His Majesty repeated in a message to the British House of Commons, written in his own hand, and which contained, as well, a reference to the manner in which King George was ever actuated by a profound sense of duty.

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

We did not need to be thus assured that it would be King Edward's determination to follow in the way his father had set before him. Along more paths than one he has already followed in his father's footsteps. There is scarcely a part of the British empire King Edward did not visit during the years he was known to us all as the Prince of Wales. His knowledge of the empire and its problems is infinitely greater than was that of King George at the time he came to the throne. His personal friendships with his subjects are vastly more numerous. He is no stranger to government or matters of state. Time and again he has taken his part as representative of the crown on ceremonial and other occasions, and in all parts of the world. The British peoples in different parts of the world had come to look upon him, in his visits to foreign countries, as their ambassador at large. King Edward VIII comes to the throne to-day with a wide knowledge of his people and their problems.

Nor can there be any mistaking King Edward's deep interest in social problems, or his desire for friendship with all men and nations. All who have followed his career know that he has much at heart the condition of those whose struggle is against poverty and adversity. His visits to the industrial areas, his interest in the housing problem, his desire to rid the cities of Britain of their slums, his advocacy of other forms of social betterment and social service, speak for themselves. What he saw of war in France and Flanders, and, even more, what he knows of the legacies it has left, have given him a passionate desire for peace. To the interest and power manifested in these directions as Prince of Wales will now be added the authority and prestige of the throne.

It is not the new king's part in government, so much as our own, that, it seems to me, calls for concern at this time. That King Edward has a profound sense of duty, and that he will uphold constitutional government, and that at all times he will have uppermost the welfare and happiness of all classes of his subjects, there is not the least doubt. It must not be forgotten, however, that terrible as were many of the years of King George's reign, King Edward has come to the throne at what may yet be seen to be the most critical and difficult period in the history of the world.

Constitutional government, while it places great responsibilities upon a sovereign, places even heavier responsibilities upon his advisers. An ill-advised word, an error in judgment on the part of those in authority, may, in times

like the present, precipitate the most appalling of situations. King Edward himself has foreseen this. He made it plain at the moment he was proclaimed king. Having given his pledge to uphold constitutional government, and to work for the happiness and welfare of all classes of his subjects, His Majesty concluded his address to his privy council in the following words:

I place my reliance upon the loyalty and affection of my people throughout the empire, and upon the wisdom of their parliaments, to support me in this heavy task, and I pray that God will guide me to perform it.

"The wisdom of their parliaments!" This is now the recognized foundation on which rests, not only the security of the crown, but the security of the peoples of the British commonwealth. Who will say that it may not constitute the security of human society and civilization?

As members of one of the parliaments of the empire, well may we join with our new sovereign in praying that God will guide us in the performance of our task.

With these words, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Bennett, that a humble address be presented to His Majesty the King in the following words:

To The King's Most Excellent Majesty:
Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to express our deep sympathy with Your Majesty in the affliction and loss you have sustained by the death of the late King, Your Majesty's beloved Father.

Your Majesty's sorrow is shared by the people of this dominion, whose representatives we are. King George V, by His fidelity to duty, His public service, and His constant endeavour to advance the well-being and happiness of all classes, had greatly endeared Himself to His Canadian subjects. We remember with gratitude His unremitting efforts to secure friendship and peace among the nations of the world. In common with all parts of the empire, we shall ever deeply cherish His memory.

We welcome Your Majesty's accession to the throne of your ancestors. We desire, in so doing, to express to you our loyalty and devotion. It is our firm conviction that Your Majesty will ever seek to promote the happiness and to protect the liberties of all your people. As members of the parliament of Canada, we wish to assure Your Majesty that, in the discharge of these great responsibilities, it is our desire and determination to uphold and support Your Majesty, to the utmost of our authority and wisdom.

I would also move, seconded by Mr. Bennett, that the following message of condolence be sent to Her Majesty Queen Mary:

Your Majesty:

We, the Commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, respectfully beg leave to tender to Your Majesty our heartfelt sympathy in your great sorrow and bereavement. We share Your Majesty's grief and loss in the passing of our late sovereign, King George V, who was greatly beloved by all his subjects.

We pray that, at this time, Your Majesty may be comforted and sustained by the remembrance of what your loving companionship meant to the late King throughout his life and reign; by memories of service shared; and by the sympathy and love that everywhere surrounds Your Majesty in your great sorrow.

Right Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, the observations made by the right hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) represent the heartfelt expression of opinion of this house. He speaks not as the chief of a great party, but as the leader of the House of Commons, and it therefore seems that lengthy observations on my part should be unnecessary. But tradition necessitates my making at least a few observations, thereby on behalf of those who sit with me, and are affiliated with me politically, associating myself with what he has said.

I do not suppose that in the history of our institutions as we have them there has ever been any such manifestation of popular emotion as that which followed the death of His Majesty King George V. In city, town and hamlet and in remote sections of the prairie, men and women regarded the death of King George as a personal sorrow. So far as I have been able to read, never before has it been given to a sovereign to touch the heart and feelings of the people as did King George V. As one observer has said, it is difficult to express the reasons why, but on the other hand it is not difficult to understand the causes.

The late king might well be said to have been the hereditary president of our empire. He was closely in touch with his people. When he succeeded to the throne, having travelled over every part of his vast empire, having circumnavigated the globe before he was heir apparent to the throne and having served in the navy with great distinction, he was acquainted with every part of his vast dominions. When he ascended the throne of his fathers, he asked the people to permit him to follow in his father's footsteps, and he referred to the great anxiety of King Edward VII to ameliorate the conditions of his people. At that time, when our late king had ascended the throne, the duties of the sovereign were defined as safeguarding the treasures of the past and preparing the path of the future. All the glories, all the achievements, all the security of law and order, all the developments of ages—these treasures must be safeguarded. But with changed conditions, with the growth of a new democracy, with the extension of the

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franchise, with the balance of power changed from what it had been, a new path had to be made; that pathway had to be prepared. Such was the obligation of the new sovereign.

I wonder if for a moment one could contemplate what has transpired since then? Shortly after his accession to the throne he had to deal with complex constitutional problems, the like of which no former sovereign had had to consider, although his father had dealt with them in part. Later, and only very shortly after his accession to the throne, the most desolating war of all the ages came upon us. In its aftermath we had a long, long struggle to get back to prosperity. We were faced with the necessity of a readjustment of our conditions, and painful effort to overcome the difficult situation that had been brought about. In all this the king was not only the head of the state but the inspired leader of his people, the wise and sagacious statesman, the man of broad vision who saw beyond the narrow confines of the day and who looked into the long to-morrows. In the industrial centres, in the great and teeming population he laid the foundation of affection and regard which made possible the development, the safeguarding, the securing upon a permanent basis of those institutions of ours as we have them to-day. What an achievement! The safeguarding of the treasures of the past, proving that it was not inconsistent with the maintenance of the great dignity of kingship to maintain the closest touch with the people in the freest democracy of the world. Never have men's liberties been more amply secured, never has freedom been upon a broader base than in the United Kingdom during recent years. This achievement, while it has been in no small measure attributable to the prescience of wise statemen, must always in the last analysis be attributed to the dispassionate attitude of the sovereign, far removed from political parties, free from the partisanship of contending chiefs of parties in the state, and concerned wholly with the happiness, welfare and well-being of his people.

He had his reward, for when King George passed beyond, the throne was never more firmly established, broad based upon the people's will. It had survived the struggles of the war, the internecine strife of parties following upon that great conflict; it had survived the days when the struggle for prosperity was still in the minds of the people and had emerged stronger and more enduring than ever in its whole history. And so when he passed to his reward our late king was sure that he had preserved the treasures of the past and was able to hand on to his successor a priceless legacy, a legacy which cannot be defined in words, a legacy which our own king has himself enriched by his toil, by his vision, and by his appreciation of his responsibilities.

The pathway of the future must be prepared. The Statute of Westminster has secured for the autonomous dominions overseas an equality of status with the motherland herself, an equality in every particular in matters affecting domestic and foreign policies, and all owing allegiance to the same crown and associated together in the commonwealth of nations. So far as we in this parliament are concerned, we may indeed say that constitutionally the pathway of the future has been prepared.

I should like particularly to associate myself with what was said by the right hon. the Prime Minister as to the terrible obligation and responsibility—and I use the word "terrible" advisedly—that rests upon the parliament of this senior dominion of that great overseas empire, a responsibility the contemplation of which is calculated almost to overwhelm one. Sometimes it well might be that a chance word, a wrong attitude of mind, a lack of appreciation and understanding, perhaps a desire to serve an immediate purpose, political or otherwise, might involve considerations of the greatest moment not to Canada alone but to every part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and thus affect the welfare and peace and happiness of the whole world.

The predominant aim of the late king, as he himself has said, was to maintain constitutional government in all its strength and power. Many a time his advisers have not been slack in telling us that we have had a closer appreciation and understanding of advice given to sovereign, and of action taken by king, than we have ever had in any other age in our history. One cannot but realize that at times there have been acute differences of opinion between the sovereign and his advisers; but never was there a moment when the sovereign, after having considered and discussed these matters with his ministers, did not follow the constitutional course of giving effect to the advice he had received. Frequently he was able to modify the views that were expressed. Frequently he was able by discussion and argument to convince those who were his advisers that other courses than those contemplated should be taken; but always in the end the action taken was the action of his ministers.

His influence we cannot to-day appraise. We should not attempt it; it will be for his-

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tory to determine that. We are too near the picture. But this we do know, that those who had to deal with him in matters of state and those who from time to time had discussions with him of problems affecting the welfare of one-quarter of the world's population were always unanimous in saying that he was a constitutional sovereign. By his wide experience, by his great knowledge of men, through the life of his contact with successive ministries, he had been able to achieve so detached a position and so sound a judgment, such great wisdom and sagacity, that his influence was at times decisive in matters of the gravest importance to every part of the world. That I think was exemplified particularly in the formation of what was known as the National government. The historian of even to-day has told us how great that influence was; but that sound constitutional sovereign was never unmindful of the fact that, although one-quarter of the world's population owed allegiance to his throne, there was a wider world than that over which he reigned, and the constant endeavour of King George was to maintain good relations between Great Britain and indeed the British Empire and every part of the world, so that the influence of this commonwealth of nations might always be for peace and for the happiness of mankind. That in itself was a great ideal. The accomplishment of it obviously is impossible for human minds or human men, but the effort to achieve it was never lacking.

There was a side of the late king which we must not overlook, and that was his influence on the national character and life, not only through his constant appearances with the queen before the public, but in the observations which from time to time he was pleased to make, not only in the Christmas Day broadcasts, but elsewhere. And what finer example for the poorest or the most humble in the country could there be than that of the family life of King George V? He was a respector of all the conventions of life, a religious man in the truest and best sense, tolerant of all, knowing that his subjects belonged to many races and professed many faiths. He kept the Sabbath holy. He maintained that regard for conventions that has made, as we all know it to be true, the home and family the keynote of our greatness; for the greatness of this empire, so far as it is reflected from its centre or from its overseas dominions, lies in the fact that its foundations are set in the homes of the people. No work was done on Sunday, the day of rest. Never was he lacking in religious observance wherever he might be, whether it was in the private chapel in a great palace or in the little church in the parish of Sandringham; whenever his health permitted he was there. The force of his example upon his people and upon the world of good living, of high regard for home and family, I would place as the greatest possible influence that has been exercised by our late king upon the world at large.

There is one word I might say and perhaps I will be forgiven for saying it. The Prime Minister referred to a statement made by the Archbishop of Canterbury. I was privileged to represent this parliament last May, and during the course of conversation the late king used words almost similar to those used by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He said to me that he could not understand why there was manifested such evidences of affectionate regard on the part of the people. He added, "I am a very ordinary man, but I have done my best." Never shall I forget the way in which those words were spoken. Not, "I have done my duty," but "I have done my best." Could anything be finer? Could anything better than that be held up to the youth of this or any other country? Vicissitudes, sorrows, the death of mother, sister, son, illness nigh unto death—all these things had crowded into that busy life—but he had done his best. Perhaps that thought was in the minds of his people when they showed such affection, affection as has never been shown to a mortal king so far as we have record. It was not reverence, nor respect, nor admiration; it was real love and affection; it was the reward for virtue, courage, dignity, toil, self sacrifice, for in the words of Kipling, never asking a man to do other than what he himself would do. Was prohibition to be enacted, was the use of spirits to be denied in the kingdom, the king would also follow that course. Were there restrictions upon food, the king must subject himself to them. No sacrifice did he shrink from that his subjects had to bear. With the life of toil and sacrifice he reached the reward that he spoke of in those beautiful words, not in his last Christmas message but in the Christmas message of 1934, when he said:

> If I may be regarded as in some true sense the head of this great and widespread family, sharing its life and sustained by its affection, this will be a full reward for the long and sometimes anxious labours of my reign of well nigh five and twenty years.

Could anything be finer than that? Five and twenty years of toil and then his reward is sharing the life and being sustained by the affection of his subjects. There we might leave it, but something else was said that no man can forget. It was a great author who once said that of the four sweetest words in our language, "home" and "mother" were two. Of

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the king's devotion to his mother everyone is aware, but who can forget the words that he used on his accession to the throne with respect to his wife? Not "Queen" as we use the word, but this is what he said on that May day when he ascended the throne:

I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for our people's good.

With all the pomp and pageantry surrounding the throne, the late king in ascending it spoke of his "dear wife." For twenty-five years she was his constant partner in joy and sorrow, she shared with him all the joys and all the woes of that great office. At the end, in the ancient hall at Westminster, I heard him utter these words:

I have been blessed in all my work in having beside me my dear wife, of whom you have spoken so kindly.

I happen to know that one of the things that gave His late Majesty the greatest pleasure was the thought that on the day on which that speech with amplifiers and broadcasts was carried to every part of the kingdom, a workman, speaking to a fellow workman, said, "Why, Bill, he is just like you and me. Did you hear him? He spoke with feeling when he spoke of his wife; he felt just the way we do when we speak about ours." I happen to know that gave to His Majesty the greatest joy possible. One of his subjects, humbly illiterate if you will, living a life of relative poverty, recognized the choking accents of his sovereign as he spoke of his dear wife at the close of that memorable address. He said, "I have been blessed in all my work in having beside me my dear wife." What a tribute to home and mother!

Our hearts go out, not to the great queen who has ennobled her high position and filled it with dignity and honour to the pride of all subjects of the king, but to the widowed mother, bereaved of husband, mourning his passing, who has now become the subject of her son. It is in that sense I join with the right hon. gentleman in his moving reference to Her Majesty. It is in that sense that we adopt this address of condolence to her in her great loss.

There remain but a few words to speak of the young man who has succeeded to the throne of his fathers as Edward VIII. He is no stranger to us. Frequently he has visited our country. His democratic attitude toward life, his wide knowledge of men, his clear conception of his obligations and responsibilities, his extraordinarily fine training in all the obligations of kingship enable him to come to

the throne equipped as was his father or, as the Prime Minister has said, perhaps better fitted by travel to discharge the great and onerous duties of his high office. We render him the homage of our grateful hearts. We offer him the tribute of our affection because when he came here in 1919 there was no human, however hardened, no citizen, however old, who could look upon that smile without emotion. It charmed, it fascinated, it commanded the respect and admiration of all.

With the lapse of time, with the growth of knowledge, and with wider understanding, greater wisdom and much greater sagacity, he succeeds to the throne of his fathers, equipped to carry on the work so successfully initiated and carried on by George V. We are his subjects; but we wish him well, not because of his kingly office, not because we owe him allegiance, but because he embodies in his person those attributes which we would have possessed by the head of our state, the head of Canada, speaking, as he does, in the terms of the British North America Act and of the Statute of Westminster, through His Excellency the Governor General, the personal representative of that king.

But there is another side; and depressed as we are, as we contemplate conditions in the world around us, worried as we all are with the thought of grim realities that cannot be cast away with a few words, nor dealt with in rounded sentences—the vast, grim realities of world conditions as they are—we thank God with grateful hearts that He has given us the great king whom we have had and who has passed to his reward, having had three score years and ten of active life, filled with anxiety and sacrificing toil for his people. We thank the Giver of all good and perfect gifts for that great life; we thank Him that His Majesty's Consort the Queen still lives, and that He has given us, in the person of our new king, one who will maintain the high traditions of a great office and will carry forward, as he himself has said, by every means within his power, the policies, the point of view and the ideals of his father who has passed to his great reward.

Here I close, hoping with all hon. members of this house, as all human beings must hope, for brighter and better days, hoping that the wisdom of men, guided by an all-seeing Providence, may so direct their steps and so advise their sovereign, that the dark possibilities to which the Prime Minister has alluded may never become actualities, but that with wisdom, fearing God and loving the king, we may serve our day and generation as our great departed king served his.

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L'hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE (ministre de la Justice): Monsieur l'Orateur, c'est pour moi un grand honneur et un devoir important que d'appuyer la résolution du très honorable premier ministre (M. Mackenzie King) pour exprimer à Sa Majesté le Roi et à la Reine Marie les sentiments de profonde et respectueuse sympathie que la mort du roi George V a fait naître dans les cœurs du peuple canadien.

Durant toute sa vie, autant par sa dignité, sa bienveillance universellement reconnue que par l'accomplissement consciencieux de ses devoirs, par son dévouement à servir les intérêts de l'Empire et son obéissance stricte aux règles et pratiques constitutionnelles, le souverain qui vient de disparaître a mérité la fidélité et l'affection de ses sujets en même temps qu'il a réalisé l'idéal du monarque, ami de la paix et respectueux de la liberté des individus et des nations.

C'est au cours de son règne glorieux et avec sa coopération que le Canada a passé de l'état de colonie à celui de pays libre mais toujours loyal à son roi. C'est pour nous, Canadiens, une raison particulière d'honorer la mémoire de celui qui a ainsi accepté de devenir en quelque sorte plus directement le souverain de notre pays évoluant graduellement et pacifiquement de l'adolescence à la maturité nationale.

A titre de représentant en cette Chambre de la population française, je suis assuré d'être le fidèle interprète des sentiments de mes compatriotes en rendant au roi disparu l'hommage qu'il avait su inspirer à tous, le respect, la loyauté et l'amour que seuls méritent les monarques vraiment dignes, vraiment grands.

Dans la famille des dominions britanniques, George V a magnifiquement incarné le principe d'unité, de durée qui donne aux membres de cette association mondiale l'inspiration et les moyens d'accomplir leur tâche respective et leur commune destinée. En effet, au jugement d'un écrivain français, le roi "représente la nation dans ce qu'elle a de continu, d'immuable, d'éternel".

Si Gœthe avait raison de dire: "Il n'y a de grand que ce qui dure", l'histoire jugera que c'est le règne du roi George V qui a assuré dans le monde la survie des institutions monarchiques constitutionnelles.

Le Parlement s'honore aujourd'hui en accomplissant au nom de chaque citoyen du pays ses devoirs de juste reconnaissance à l'égard de celui qui a si noblement vécu sa vie d'homme et si utilement rempli sa mission de roi.

A Sa Majesté le Roi Edouard VIII, à la Reine Marie, à toute la famille royale si cruellement éprouvée, les Canadiens offrent respectueusement des condoléances d'autant plus sincères qu'ils partagent plus vivement eux-mêmes leur douleur et leur deuil.

Je désire de plus assurer Sa Majesté le Roi que notre loyauté, notre fidélité et notre respect à sa personne, ainsi que notre attachement à toutes les traditions britanniques, seront les mêmes sous son règne que sous celui de son illustre prédécesseur.

Mr. J. H. BLACKMORE (Lethbridge): Mr. Speaker, it has been a great delight to me to hear the expressions of loyal devotion to our king and queen. I should like to add to those expressions just a few words on behalf of the people whom I represent, the loyal social credit people throughout the Dominion of Canada. We rejoice in our king; we rejoice in the British monarchy; we have rejoiced particularly in the good work of King George. I am reminded of the words of Tennyson in his great poem on the "Death of the Duke of Wellington," wherein he speaks of—

> That sober freedom out of which there springs
> Our loyal passion for our temperate kings.

That sober freedom, difficult to define but nevertheless a remarkable characteristic of the race to which we have the privilege to belong, a sober freedom out of which there springs a loyal passion for constitutional monarchy. Starting in the last century, about 1820, there became intensified one of the greatest struggles for the liberty of man in this world's history. It became really manifest in Great Britain when in 1832 the first reform bill was passed. From that time on and throughout that century, culminating in 1917, there was an incessant and tireless struggle of the common man upward to freedom; a struggle to gain representative institutions, responsible government, freedom to vote as he chose through the secret ballot and universal suffrage. And through all that struggle, steadily with the people was the temperate monarchy of Great Britain, particularly through the years of Victoria the Good, when the greatest number of those battles were fought. Through all those years the monarchy of Britain was with the common man, with the people. I am reminded of a little poem which I shall modify slightly; I believe it expresses the thought as I see it:

> As to the bow the cord is,
> So to Britain is the monarchy.
> Though it bends her it obeys her;
> Though it draws her yet it follows.

A most remarkable condition, which I believe has not been known in all this world's history before, but a condition verily true.

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Commencing in 1920, or perhaps a little before, the British people have discovered that they are engaged in another desperate struggle upwards towards freedom. The leaders have recognized that and had recognized it before. They are struggling towards economic liberty equal to the political liberty which they have achieved. In the struggle for economic freedom I believe I see, sir, a British monarchy true to its finest traditions as exemplified in His Majesty King George V, still bending the empire and still leading, yet still obeying and still following. We find His Majesty on June 12, 1933, making a statement in the following words. He was speaking before a great economic conference which but for those words would perhaps have been hopelessly abortive, but as a result of those words had an influence upon mankind. The words were:

> It cannot be beyond the power of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to ensure the material progress of civilization. No diminution in these resources has taken place. On the contrary, discovery, invention and organization have multiplied their possibilities to such an extent that abundance of production has itself created new problems.

I submit, sir, that in those words our beloved monarch, whom we mourn from one corner of this British empire to its remotest bounds, recognized the great struggle which was then commencing and expressed his sympathy with the toiling millions of us who are striving upward towards economic freedom. And I rejoice that our new sovereign, Edward VIII, in whom I feel we are justified in placing such great hope, has already manifested on several occasions similar vision. At one time when he was visiting the mining areas in the north of England, as the king saw the out-of-work miners in their grim homes it caused him to exclaim, "What a ghastly mess it all is! It makes me positively sick. What is the cause of all this? It cannot go on. It is a blot on England." And again at a later time, speaking before the international congress on commercial education in July, 1932, he said; "Our urgent task is to bring consumption and production into proper relationship—not a simple but a quite possible task."

Mr. Speaker, I rejoice in those words. I look forward with confidence, and I pray, with you and the other hon. members here, that God will direct that man in ruling this country and will direct the statesmen who are called to advise him in the various great dominions of the British empire, in such a way that all shall work together under God to bring consumption into harmony with production, and go forward in the great struggle for economic liberty. And may the Lord fulfil the promise made in His behalf by a great hymn writer:

> For I will be with thee thy troubles to bless,
> And sanctify to thee thy deepest distress.

Mr. J. S. WOODSWORTH (Winnipeg North Centre): Mr. Speaker, on this special occasion our party desires to join with others in expressing our respect for the late king and our sympathy with Her Majesty, Queen Mary.

My memory goes back to the death of Queen Victoria. There was then a sense of profound personal loss, coupled with a feeling that the bottom had dropped out of everything. Perhaps it is because I am older in years, too nearly a contemporary of His late Majesty, that I do not experience just those emotions to-day. My own point of view, and I fancy that of many others, has changed. Many years ago, when a young man in England, I was profoundly stirred by the well known lines of Ebenezer Elliott:

> When wilt thou save the people?
> Oh God of mercy! When?
> Not kings and lords, but nations!
> Not thrones and crowns, but men!

This point of view has been too long neglected, but in expressing and emphasizing it perhaps some of us have hardly realized the place which the king has filled in the life of the empire. The king embodies, as it were, in himself the great British tradition. Those who have come under the spell of Westminster Abbey will know what I mean. From the figures of shadowy legend down through a long line of kings, some good, some bad; through victories and defeats; through constitutional changes, by incorporating ideals and institutions of other lands and civilizations, and again by sharply distinguishing our own type from others, this tradition has been built up. Not in disparagement of any other nation or culture, and not as though we had already attained, either were already perfect, we are proud to call ourselves British.

And again the king is a symbol of the unity of the commonwealth. I prefer the word "commonwealth" to the word "empire," because I detest the older imperialism and all its works. But the voluntary association of a number of politically self governing dominions is a great achievement. Indeed it encourages one to hope for a yet wider unity. Even in Victoria's day the poet laureate dreamed of the parliament of man, the federation of the world. It would be the crowning glory of England if she could give an effective lead in the establishment of world peace.

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Further, the British king as a constitutional monarch represents the adaptation of old forms and institutions to new needs and new functions. "Compromise" in the sense of the sacrifice of principles is a despicable thing, but such compromise as the discovery of a working arrangement through which various points of view are reconciled and some advance made in the difficult art of learning to live together—such compromise is essential to successful democratic government. Herein, perhaps, lies the peculiar genius of the British people. Without too violent a break with the past, the national life has again and again been revolutionized. In various countries monarchies have given place to dictatorships. In England, political democracy has broadened down from precedent to precedent. When I affirm that it must broaden still more I believe that I am in line with the best British tradition.

The king is a symbol, but much more than an inanimate symbol. He is flesh and blood as we are. To-day the empire mourns the passing of a man, a son, a husband, a father. Burns, in making a plea for the common man, declared: "A man's a man for a' that." One might thus plead for those who inherit high office—a man's a man for a' that. As one recalls the court life of an earlier day; as one thinks of the domineering, strutting heads of some modern nations, one cannot but be thankful for certain qualities exhibited in the personal and official life of our late king.

King Edward comes to the throne in days of strain and stress at home and abroad. He, and all of us, face an uncertain future. I should like to think that the sympathy expressed by the king, when the Prince of Wales, at the time of the miners' strike, to which reference was made by the last speaker, will characterize not only the new king but also his advisers in Great Britain and throughout the empire.

The proclamation "The king is dead. Long live the king!" is of little importance unless we set ourselves with determination to bring in the better day.

> Ring out false pride in place and blood,
> The civic slander and the spite;
> Ring in the love of truth and right,
> Ring in the common love of good.
>
> Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
> Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
> Ring out the thousand wars of old,
> Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Mrs. MARTHA LOUISE BLACK (Yukon): Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that I would be derelict in my duty to the women of my beloved constituency in the north and to the women of Canada generally if I did not join my small voice to the voices of the right hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) and my right hon. leader (Mr. Bennett). Her Majesty the Queen has set the women of Canada an example of devotion to home life, devotion to family and devotion to the business that comes up every day by which we must all profit, and I should like to be allowed to join in this tribute of regret and sympathy to that beautiful woman.

Motions agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MACKENZIE KING moved the adjournment of the house. He said:

There is no necessity of any ancillary motions, since I understand identical resolutions were adopted in the senate to-day. As this concludes the order of business for this afternoon I now move the adjournment of the house.

Mr. BENNETT: Perhaps before the house adjourns the right hon. gentleman would indicate whether or not it would be possible to lay on the table a report of the dominion-provincial conference. I think perhaps we should have some official record before the debate proceeds on Monday. I recall the right hon. gentleman asking me the same question in happier days—

Mr. LAPOINTE: And what was the answer?

Mr. BENNETT: The answer was that we did our business without keeping any minutes and disposed of it very promptly, with a unanimity that could have been hardly expected in view of the fact that the provinces were not all of one political faith.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I recall quite well asking my right hon. friend if he would table a report of the dominion-provincial conferences held during his day, and his reply that he had no report to table. I am happy to say that my reply to him will not be the same. I shall be pleased to lay on the table of the house on Monday the report of the dominion-provincial conference, which I think will bring satisfaction to all members of the house including even my right hon. friend. If he would like a copy before Monday, I shall be glad to see that one is sent to his office.

Mr. BENNETT: I should greatly appreciate it.

Motion agreed to and the house adjourned at 4.35 p.m.

Wrongly printed

D25285

Nos. 1-2

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OTTAWA, CANADA

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

AND

ORDERS OF THE DAY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

1936

O 1-2—1

D 25286

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees.

Motions.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

1936

D 25287

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE:—Government Notices of Motions; Government Orders; Public Bills and Orders; Questions; Notices of Motions.

From Eight o'clock P.M.:—Private and Public Bills for the first hour, the former having precedence.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

1936

February 6—The following Resolution:—Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty the King expressing deep sympathy with His Majesty in his bereavement and the sorrow felt by this House at the death of His Majesty King George V; and also the loyalty and devotion of the Members of this House to His Majesty King Edward VIII.—*The Prime Minister.*

February 6—The following Resolution:—Resolved,—That a message of condolence be sent Her Majesty Queen Mary expressing to her Majesty the heartfelt sympathy of this House with Her Majesty in her great sorrow and bereavement.—*The Prime Minister.*

OTTAWA: Printed by J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1936.

It is a cause of sadness D25288 almost
first words uttered in this new
Parliament of Canada. should be
an expression of sorrow and
grief occasioned by the death
of our late beloved King. George V
of most happy memory —
After a reign of a Quarter Century
during the most trying period
in the world's history and
having attained the allotted
span of life. His Majesty
peacefully passed into his
rest on the 20th day of
January last — Canada. with her
sister Dominions mourns
truly the loss of the Good
King - her people's heads
have been bowed in ~~deep~~ grief.
as real as it was universal.
From Early ages. it has been
a custom to pronounce
Eulogies upon the death
of Great Personages - It must
always be a matter of
happiness that King George
in the latter days of his life
heard the words of love

And witnessed the manifestations
of affection which were D25289
spontaneous tribute paid
His Majesty from every
corner of the Empire (and
from other nations) during
the Silver Jubilee ~~of last year.~~
The memories of that event
are still so clear in our minds
that it needs no words of ours
mine to recall them. It is
sufficient to say that at no
previous time in history
had there been such an
outpouring of loyalty & love
granted to any Sovereign
while from all hearts &
lips went up the sincere
and earnest prayer 'God
Save the King' —
None of us who ~~listened to~~
heard them will forget the
deep emotion we felt as we
listened to the touching
words, uttered by His Majesty
over the Radio, as he thanked
his "dear people" for their
fidelity and affection

many of us. I believe, fell D85290
human strength was ebbing
and that not many more
times might we hear the
beloved voice - The message
to the Empire on Christmas
morning accentuated this fear
and in a measure prepared
us for the end - But when it
came it found us overwhelmed
by our loss and overcome by
our grief. as children mourn
the loss of a loving parent.
Such indeed was the King
to his Subjects and to-day
while lamenting the death
of a Great King - how great
we can hardly realize - Soon
more do we mourn for a
good man who cared for
our sorrows & shared our
joys Soon as a wise father.
His Majesty has left to
his own family and to his
greater family the legacy
of a kingly nature and
of fidelity to his Stewardship
which should be to all
a priceless legacy

King George came to the throne in 1910 — For four short years only, did he enjoy the peace he so earnestly desired ~~and~~ from 1914 until the very close of his life, he carried the heavy burden caused by war and the sufferings of his subjects arising from it. Unable to prevent he witnessed the crashing of old foundations the crumbling of old faiths & traditions. The old order changing & untried depths opening up before his eyes. In other countries he beheld crowns & thrones vanish. Governments give place to dictatorships & revolutions rear their cruel traits across palace & cottage alike. But thro' all these trying years. Britains throne. Britain crown & Britains King remained steadfast & unmoved — Ray. more. Each succeeding year with its chaotic surprises served only to make more secure that crown & more beloved that sovereign

D25291

D25292

One may ask to what is this
owing — I believe I am right
in saying that above Everything
else it is the character of
our Monarch — In him and
in his life partner the beloved
Queen Mary did we find
the crystallizing of those
virtues which we all hold
dear — the steadfast faith
the courageous heart the
love of home & children
and reverence for all that
is noble & good & beautiful.
Religion in its truest form
was the very foundation
of life & conduct — The path
never swerved — always it
led straight to the light.
and so he earned the
trust and the respect & the
affection of all —
What it meant in these
crises to have such a
ruler is something that
can never be reckoned —
A Constitutional Monarch
A Gracious Sovereign. A
Great & Good Man — We may
truly say in Shakespeare words

"England ne'er lost a king of so much worth" — D25293

It is befitting that we pause to honor his memory and to emulate his devotion to duty and his singleness of heart.

New king — young — great burden — bespeak sympathy & loyalty.

loneliness & isolation of high places

"What infinite heartsease kings must neglect That private men enjoy"

Continue the loyalty & love shown to his father

Difficulties of Governments & rulers

Unison necessary —

Min. Vaughan File

Collateral - Liberal Organization Women.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER D25294

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King:

The Advisory Committee of the National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada is meeting in the House of Commons from 2 to 4.30 this afternoon. You have said you would attend some time between 2 and 4.30, if you are able to leave the House of Commons.

The meeting is in Room 497, the Liberal Reading Room, which is next your office, Room 401.

Mrs. Horsey will act as Chairman of the meeting. Mrs. Norman Rogers is to be elected Chairman of the Committee for next year.

Attached are some notes if you wish to say a few words, which will be greatly appreciated by the officers.

Ottawa, March 24, 1936.

E.C.

D25295

March 24th, 1936.

Annual Meeting, Advisory Committee

National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada.

Understand Committee composed of wives and daughters of Liberal Members and Senators;

Recall pleasure of meeting with Committee in previous years.

Many new members of Committee - just as many new members of House of Commons;

Extend word of welcome to Capital;

Hope years in Ottawa will be happy as well as profitable;

One of rewards of public life are the associations and friendships formed in advancing common interests of great cause.

Women and Politics:

Public affairs affect lives of individuals, irrespective of sex;

Problems of today increasingly social problems, affecting home life and family;

Need for emphasis on social service rather than individual gain;

Men more directly interested in struggle for existence;

Need for belief personality greater than property;

Life more important than wealth;

Women more concerned with life, men with property;

Women should raise standards of public life;

Women's emphasis on character;

Women in politics should raise standards of political organization;

Women's emphasis on principles and policies - not on patronage.

Dangers of participation by women in politics:

Neglect of home -

Ought to be very reverse;

Women's interest in politics arises from her interest in home;

Mimicking faults of men in politics;

Stressing social side of political activities.

None of these, of course, apply in any degree to Federation. They are, however, possible tendencies which the Committee does well to keep in mind.

Liberalism and Women:

Liberalism has special appeal to women -

Ideals of service and liberty on which Liberalism based;

Objectives of Liberalism in our day:

Wider measure of social security and freedom at home;

" " " international security and peace abroad.

" WOMEN "

Lib. - Liberal Fed. - Women.

D25297

March 24th, 1936.

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Woman's emphasis on character;

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EAP/MGR

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
41	154	Chronological Files	Sept.-Dec. 1934	D 23865 - D 24123	
41	155	Chronological Files	Jan.-July 1935	D 24124 - D 24479	
42	156	Chronological Files	Aug. 1935	D 24480 - D 24636	
42	157	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24637 - D 24738	
42	158	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24739 - D 24862	
43	159	Chronological Files	Sept. 1935	D 24863 - D 24943	
43	160	Chronological Files (Error in numbering, 161-169 skipped)	Oct. 1935	D 24944 - D 25065	
43	170	Chronological Files	Oct. 1935	D 25066 - D 25172	
43	171	Chronological Files	Jan.-Mar. 1936	D 25173 - D 25298	
44	172	Chronological Files	Apr.-June 1936	D 25299 - D 25655	
44	173	Chronological Files	July-Sept. 1936	D 25656 - D 25729	

KING, William Lyon Mackenzie: Speeches Series

MG 26, J 5, Volume 44, pages D 25299 - D 26031

Coll - Liberal organization - young liberals.
Final Notes

D25299

20th Century Liberal Association
Second National Meeting
Banquet - May 29,1936

1. **Two Memorable Occasions.**

Politics - Liberalism.

Results elections.

Thanks to 20th Century.

2. **A Political Party and Its Work related to youth.**

Unemployment - War

affect all classes.

World problems - beyond one country.

Human " - " government.

Moral issues.

Progress or confusion.

Way out - right principles and policies.

Instrument - a political party.

D25300

3. A Political Party no Greater than People Who Compose it.

Emphasis on individual

and individual church.

Norton - talisman

last words = first words.

(1) Wrong teachings - two contrary laws,

undermining influence.

V.O.N.

(2) Wrong theories -

individual and State.

4. Advantages of a Political Party:

(1) Bring all classes together.

(2) Vision, knowledge and experience.

(3) Instrument to formulate policies with action.

D25301

5. Liberal Party in Action.

1933 - 1935 - Since.

Legacy left by Conservatives.

Time necessary.

(1) Before Parliament - get House in order.

(2) Since Parliament met.

(3) What remains.

6. International Affairs.

Mr. Bennett at London.

League of Nations.

Force vs. removal of causes.

Legations - goodwill.

Guide to Future -

Prove all things.

Hold fast that which is good.

Coll - Liberal Organizations - young liberals.

D25302

Outline for Twentieth Century Speech - (30 minutes)

1. Word of greeting;

2. Result of Elections;

3. Share of Twentieth Century Clubs in achieving victory;

4. Significance of Twentieth Century Clubs;

5. The Twentieth Century (less parts re "Great War" and "Parallel with post-Napoleonic period")

6. Liberalism and Changing Order;
   (condense this section)

7. Liberalism in Canada today -

   1. Restoration of Responsible Government;
   2. Reversal of Economic Nationalism;
   3. Unemployment - (omit part re Conservative record).

I suggest that the main theme of the speech be the basic features of true Liberalism which are also common to Youth (provided Youth is not prevented by dictatorship, from expressing the idealism which normally is a characteristic of Youth). These common principles are (1) love of freedom in all relations of life, both for the sake of the development of human personality and the solution of social problems, and (2) a generosity of outlook which believes in the essential goodness of human nature and expresses itself in a faith in mankind. The effort of the administration to deal with the great problems of the day can readily be reviewed in the light of this philosophy. The restoration of responsible Government, the reversal of the trend of economic nationalism and the frank handling of the unemployment problem, all reveal that the Government has been actuated in these all important matters by a desire to extend the bounds of freedom and to trust, rather than fear, the people of its own, and other lands.

May 26

D25303

TOPICS FOR

DINNER, SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION, TWENTIETH CENTURY LIBERAL ASSOCIATIONS.

May 29th, 1936.

Word of Greeting -

Welcome to Capital - on behalf of colleagues and self;

Thanks for invitation -

proud of my own association with movement from its inception;

Second National Convention -

appropriate time to review past efforts and chart course for future.

Result of Elections -

Rejection of appeals based on discontent and panaceas;

" " restriction and dictatorship in all forms;

Endorsation of Liberal Principles and Policies,

Overwhelming Mandate to apply them to problems of day.

Share of Twentieth Century Clubs in Achieving Victory -

Undeterred by results in 1930 -

immediately began work for next elections;

Important part in formation of National Liberal Federation in 1931;

co-operation in Federation since;

Vitalising and steadying influence in depression years;

Contributed in no small measure to result of recent campaign -

enlisted enthusiasm and idealism of youth;

nation-wide, efficient organization;

Victory made possible only by co-operation of all members of Party -

men, women, young people.

D25304

Significance of Twentieth Century Clubs -

Movement enjoys independence and confidence of Party as whole -

no domination by elders;

full and free co-operation with Party as a whole;

Recognition of right of youth to share in formation of policies, as well as their effects;

Youth well represented in present Cabinet -

one of youngest in our history;

Evidence of breadth of vital Liberalism -

embraces youth and years;

" men and women;

" all Classes, Sections, Races, Creeds;

Equality of young women with men in Twentieth Century Clubs -

bespeaks increasing co-operation of men and women in public life as years go by;

Youth and Liberalism have a common philosophy -

belief in freedom - freedom vs. restriction;

faith in mankind - good-will vs. hate;

- both the great need of world today.

- where youth has lost its love of freedom, it has been dragooned and regimented as in European countries where dictatorships have come into being - startling difference between youth movements in free, and in authoritarian states.

The Twentieth Century -

Era of unparalleled change and unrest;

Growth of Education -

Schools, press, radio, etc., increased knowledge of all classes;

With popularization of knowledge have come desire and ambition, and struggle to attain them -

D25305

for greater political rights -

youth and women movements;

for greater material prosperity -

Labour's struggle for higher standards;

for racial recognition -

awakening of so-called backward peoples;

Growth of Science -

Radio, airship, etc., bringing nations closer together;

Machines solving problem of production;

Perfecting of means of destruction.

Social Science lags behind physical sciences -

man has not learned to control machines he creates;

greatest of all sciences - living together -

remains to be mastered;

Task of Government = to control science for benefit of mankind.

Task of Society - to use with wisdom the unassimilated and dangerous knowledge and power gained in recent years.

Great War -

Intensified movements and problems in existence before;

Resurrected old and created new ones;

Organized hate of war left legacy of suspicion and ill-will;

Resurgence of extreme national feeling;

Starvation of peoples led to desire for self-sufficiency;

Dependence upon leadership of individuals in war led to reliance upon leaders vs. people, since war;

Failure to achieve basis of lasting peace, led to political insecurity -

D25306

Attempt to collect reparations and war debts contributed to dislocation of world trade;

In combination, these produced -

Economic nationalism;)
Dictatorship;) in turn = Great depression 1929 - 1935.
Armament.)

Parallel with post-Napoleonic period -

War, and fears left by war, resulted in restriction of political liberty and trade;

Period of reaction and tyranny;

" " economic privation;

Re-assertion of liberty -

Reform Bill;

Repeal Corn Laws;

Period of wider freedom and greater prosperity, which characterised latter 19th Century;

Believe similar sequel will flow from present difficulties if similar re-assertion of liberty occurs

D25307

Liberalism and Changing Order -

Liberalism a philosophy most suited to changing conditions -

its principles constant;

its methods vary with the times;

Mission of Liberalism not exhausted -

not a static creed - a vital, expanding, growing one;

Liberalism an attitude of mind -

an outlook - love of freedom,

hatred of arbitrary power;

a generosity of mind - readiness to uphold rights of others -

minorities;

conviction good of each depends on good of all;

belief in Golden Rule -

faith in fellow men,

in fundamental goodness of man.

Objectives of Liberalism -

enlarge bounds of human freedom;

supremacy of general vs. particular -

mankind above race, class, creed, special interest;

supremacy of personality vs. property;

co-operation vs. discord -

industrial and international peace.

D25308

What to be Preserved in Old Order ? - (Defensive side of Liberalism)

preserve freedom already won -

e.g.

Political Freedom -
- Right to vote;
- Justice - equality before law;
- Freedom of person,
- " " Press,
- " " speech

Religious "

Social " - Freedom of association,
labour's right to bargain.

National " - Free Parliament,
National sovereignty;

preserve foundation stones already laid -

free political institutions -

Parliamentary Government;

responsible executive;

protection of minorities;

other institutions equally indispensable -

Church;
education;
family;
} free of political interference.

economic system -

retain its productive capacity.

preserve British genius for Government -

change by evolution prevents revolutions;
capacity of British institutions to adapt themselves to change;
self-critical nature of British peoples -
arises out of freedom.

D25309

What to be Sought in New Order ? (Constructive side of Liberalism)

to advance into a larger freedom:

(a) Economic Freedom or Security -

control and direct the economic machine;

solve the problem of distribution;

provide -
Employment in working years;
security for age;

increase leisure and opportunities for fuller life:
democratic control of industrial policy.

(b) International Freedom or Security -

replace hate with trust;

" fear with security;

" war with peace

extend the reign of law to community of nations

- not to be accomplished easily;

difficulties of today.

Liberalism in Canada Today -

Liberal Government seeking to restore Liberal tradition;

" " " " apply Liberal methods to problems of day;

faith in collective mind;

faith in people;

faith in freedom.

Restoration of Responsible Government -

end of dictatorial powers - peace, order, good Government;
blank cheque;

Railways - control restored to House of Commons;

L25310

Banking and Currency - control restored to H. of C.,

Parliament again a forum, not a stamp.

Reversal of Economic Nationalism -

U.S. Agreement;

Settlement with Japan;

Budget Reductions.

Unemployment -

Youth especially affected by Unemployment;

Restored problem to Parliament;

Revealed problem fully to people;

Appointment of Commission;

Solution to be sought in nation-wide co-operative effort;

The Prospect Ahead -

Response of people to frankness of Government in placing problems fully before them;

Steadiness of Government has inspired confidence in business;

Policies have already reflected improvement in trade, business, etc.; (Statistics re ?)

Difficult tasks ahead but hopeful future;

Opportunity of youth to share in present-day tasks of Liberalism -

have contribution to make as well as benefits to derive;

cause of Youth and of Humanity one.

D25311

Re Conferences

Trend to Conference method -

great labour, socialist, scientific and other conferences had become a feature of pre-war years;

habit has grown since war -

international conferences;

conferences on all subjects - Government and non-Government conferences;

conference method -

study, investigation, conciliation, publicity;

free association for advancement of common aims;

great hope for progress by discussion is force;

opposite of dictatorial trend;

in spite of ridicule in recent years, conference a most useful institution;

international conferences of non-official bodies great buttress of good relations;

Youth conferences -

reference Canadian Youth Congress;

feature of post-war period has been the "class consciousness" of youth;

no inherent antagonism between youth and age - benefits to youth inseparable from benefits to mankind as whole;

youth conferences evidence of a roused consciousness of youth -

fortunately in Canada, youth realizes -

need of co-operation with Maturity;

" " combining Venture of Youth with

Wisdom of Years.

D25312

re Unemployment

Government took office at time of unprecedented difficulty and danger -

Problems of trade, finance, external affairs;

additional problem - unemployment -

made greater by way handled in past five years;

stands in way of national reconstruction.

Effect on youth -

has dislocated almost every aspect of national life;

particularly severe on young men and women -

many in late 20's have never worked -

losing desire to work;

demoralising effect -

ambition;

morals - marvel fibre of youth has withstood so well;

older people have resources, physical or spiritual, on which to fall back.

Conservative Record -

destruction of trade, from which employment flows;

effort to conceal the facts;

no concerted scheme -

hit and miss methods;

one plan one month, different, the next;

no national long-range planning.

no co-ordination of effort -

Minister of Labour left to do everything;

Suggestion of Commission made by Opposition, and turned down every year;

no attempt to obtain continuous co-operation of bodies interested;

vast expenditures -

encouraged municipalities and provinces to build public works;

no supervision or audit -

overlapping, waste;
blank cheque - unnamed amounts led to colossal expenditures;
federal expenditures, Sept. 1930 - Nov. 1,1935 = 192,000,000;
estimate of total federal, provincial and municipal expenditures = $503,000,000;

loans and guarantees also;

contributed to serious financial position of country.

dictatorship -

used emergency as pretext to take extraordinary powers;

led to inefficiency and ill-will.

Liberal Attitude -

Unemployment Canada's most urgent national problem;

trade and industrial revival necessary to employment -

long-range policies;

facts should be fully revealed and problem seen in true perspective;

problem should be dealt with by a National Employment Commission -

to co-operate with provinces, municipalities, private organisations;

to achieve nation-wide co-operative effort to supervise relief and obtain employment.

D25314

Liberal Record re Unemployment since October 23rd, 1935.-

Trade - (Long-Range policies)

Immediately set about rescuing Canada's trade;

U.S. Agreement, signed 23 days after taking office;

Settlement with Japan, effected 2 months, 3 days, after taking office;

Budget Reductions on Tariff;

Preparation for other negotiations.

Dominion-Provincial Conference -

Provinces approved creation of Commission;

Government increased grant to aid municipalities.

Legislation 1936 Session - (Immediate Measures) :

1. **Special Supplementary Estimates** - (fiscal years 1936-37)

provides funds -

a. to be granted provinces for direct relief; ($26,000,000)

b. to be spent by Dominion in projects to create employment; ($59,000,000)

2. **Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936:**

a. gives Government power -

(i) to execute works and undertakings out of moneys appropriated by Parliament;

(ii) to enter into Agreements with provinces and other bodies to make payments out of moneys appropriated by Parliament;

b. abolishes dictatorial features of previous Acts -

(i) no "blank cheque", or "Peace, order and good government";

(ii) Agreements must be approved by H. of C.

3. National Employment Commission Act:

provides Government with special body to assist it in expending funds and discharging powers obtained from two above Acts;

powers and duties of Commission -

recommend schemes and plans to Government;

" conditions re grants, and methods for proper audit, etc.;

supervise funds and perform administrative duties assigned;

Government not transferring its responsibilities to Commission-

Commission to advise and recommend -

Government to decide policy;

Commission to administer specific tasks entrusted by Government;

a special body created to help deal with unprecedented situation.

co-operative and co-ordinating effort -

problem too great for one Government -

secure co-operationg of Dominion, Provincial and municipal Governments;

problem too great for Governments, combined -

secure co-operation of private organizations and people as a whole;

will seek to enlist intelligent enthusiasm of all partners in society -

men and women,

young and old,

all sections, classes, etc.

D25316

Inter-relation of Government's measures -

A Trilogy -

3 Acts an integral part of comprehensive programme -

must be read together;

1st provides funds;

2nd " authority and means for this expenditure;

3rd " Government with adequate assistance in expending funds and in dealing with whole problem.

Lost Opportunities of past five years -

expenditures only;

no records kept, or figures available;

no technique or procedure established;

increase of unemployment and relief;

no co-related plan of public improvement or national development;

depletion of national spirit, as well as exchequer.

Hope for Future -

recognise problem would have existed throughout past five years regardless of method of dealing with it;

believe if applied five years ago many mistakes avoided and problem would not have grown to gigantic proportions;

Liberal trade policies and sanity in administration, leading to revival, fundamental to employment;

advantages of Liberal immediate measures -

public and Parliament to be in full possession of facts - publicity;

financial commitments to be limited and controlled by Parliament - check on expenditure;

D 25317

funds to be expended by provinces and with adequate safeguards and supervision;

projects on which funds to be spent to be determined by careful investigation;

emphasis not on spending only - but on re-absorbing into industrial activity;-

concentration of all resources of the nation on its most urgent problem;

believe will result in -

growing volume of employment in industry;

lessening need for state-aided employment;

decreasing relief rolls ;

lower taxation -

improved financial position;

restored fibre of the people;

something to show for effort and expenditure -

works which will be part of a rational and useful plan of national growth;

increased knowledge of and skill in dealing with social problems of all kind.

EAP/MGR

D25318

Suggested by Mr. Lambert:

(1) Stress importance of Twentieth Century organizations taking an increasingly mature part in the affairs of organization, and co-operating with other bodies affiliated with the National Liberal Federation to make the whole national organization of Liberalism a success.

(2) The problem of youth is also the problem of age - self conscious antagonism of youth towards age, futile and dangerous.

D25319

Two Memorable Occasions:

March 1930 - Politics - Election Sept.

June 1933 - Liberalism - " 1935.

Result of Elections.

Thanks to 20th Century Liberal Ass'n.

A political party and its work

in relation to problems of youth:

bewildering maze

baffling nature of

unemployment,

war.

D25320

Recognises

Problems of all classes.

World problems -

beyond scope of any one country.

Human problems -

beyond scope of government;

moral issues, as concerns

(1) individual,

(2) the State.

Choice between progress and confusion.

Only way out - application of right principles and policies.

Instrument to this end - a political party.

A political party no greater than the people who compose it.

Right political action based on right personal conduct.

Norton - last wish = first thought.

D25321

Necessity to Combat Evil Tendencies -

undermining influences.

Necessity to Combat Wrong Theories of the State -

individual or the State.

Over all nations is humanity.

State = asspciation to promote common good.

D25322

Advantages of a Political Party as means to this end:

(1) Brings together all conditions and classes;

recognizes the common good;

reconciles differences of opinion and interest.

(2) Brings vision, experience and knowledge to bear on problems.

Youth Congress - Royal Society - Political Science Association, Historical Association -

all make contribution;

the idea that wins in the end;

test the value of ideas.

(3) An Effective Instrument to translate ideas and theories into practical action:

by: (1) formulation of policies + platform;

(2) education and opinion;

(3) control government.

D25323

Illustrated:

The Liberal Party in Action.

Platform of 1933.

Election of 1935.

Formation of Liberal Government.

Record of Government:

Legacy left by Conservatives;

element of Time.

(1) Before Parliament met -

get House in order.

(2) Since Parliament met.

(3) What remains for present session.

D25324

International Affairs.

Mr. Bennett at London.

Economic imperialism for
economic nationalism.
International understanding and
co-operation.

Impossible to separate present from future.

A guide to the future:

Prove all things -
hold fast to that which is good.

King Speeches 1936 - Twentieth Century Lit Assn. May 26th

D25325

Mss. by Mr. King, May, 1936.

A Political Party and its Work

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

and, more particularly, members of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association:

This evening's gathering brings to my mind two memorable occasions with which it is associated.

Two Previous Occasions:

The first is the banquet which was held in this city and in this hall in the month of March, 1930. That was the inaugural banquet of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association. The other was a somewhat similar gathering. It was the luncheon held also in this city, and in this hotel, in the month of June, 1933, on the occasion of the First National Meeting of the Association. On both occasions you were so kind as to invite me to be your guest; and so unkind as to ask me to make a speech. I say, "so unkind as to ask me to make a speech", for the reason that, however welcome and pleasant public speaking may be at certain times, and upon certain occasions, when parliament is in session, or has just prorogued, it is not always an easy matter to turn from the debates on concrete measures, which have been absorbing one's attention

in the House of Commons, to a discussion of politics on more general and abstract lines, before a distinguished gathering such as this, to say nothing of an even more critical audience concealed behind the mysteries of the radio. Notwithstanding the obvious difficulties, I shall seek to link what I have to say to you tonight with what, as I am able still to recall it, I sought to say to you, on the occasions mentioned.

At the inaugural banquet of 1930, I chose as my theme, "The Meaning and Scope of Politics". It seemed to me that as young people you were then embarking upon an adventure more meaningful and vaster in scope than any of you could well conceive. I sought to have you realize that the word "politics" owed its derivation to the great word "polis" which means, a city; that as such there was a close relationship between politics and citizenship; that citizenship had grown with the years from having its association with the affairs of a single city and state to association, in the case of Canada, with the affairs of the Dominion, the British Empire, and the world, each, in its turn, a combination of many states. I also sought to have you see that the essence of citizenship in any true meaning of the term was service, and that he was the best politician, as well as the best

citizen, who best served his city, his country, and his fellow-men, regardless of nationality, race or creed. This is a conception of politics which was never in greater need of emphasis than it is today.

The inaugural banquet of this Association was held as I have mentioned, in the month of March, 1930. The general elections came in the month of September of that year. The six intervening months had been filled with high hopes, and the most strenuous endeavours. So sure were we all of the worth and justice of our cause that it seemed to us, at the time, that once again we were sure to win. Then, instead of victory, came defeat, followed by great disappointment, not a little sorrow in the breasts of some, and disillusionment. The meaning and scope of politics hadcome to be known in ways you had not wholly anticipated.

When, therefore, the first National Meeting of the Association was held in 1933, it seemed to me that whatrwas required most in the way of emphasis was not so much the meaning and scope of politics, as the meaning and scope of that particular form of service to one's community, whether it be of the city, the state, the Empire or the world, which is designated by the word Liberalism, and which, for the time being, seemed to have suffered eclipse.

D 25328

I sought to have you see that Liberalism was something more than a political platform which might or might not meet with the approval of the electors in a general election; that Liberalism was a living vital force, which no opposing force could serve to defeat or destroy, and which could cease to exist only as it destroyed itself. In other words, that Liberalism ceased to exist only as the love of freedom, and the desire to share its blessings with others, perished in the breasts of men.

I sought to have you see that the tenets of Liberalism could never be expressed in the form of a dogmatic creed, - that in its essence it was a love of liberty, a hatred of arbitrary power, which found its expression in an attitude of mind, a way of looking at things; a point of view, in relation to the facts of life with which, at any moment, it might be faced; an outlook, based upon the profound conviction that whether related to individuals, to classes, to communities, to states or to Empire, the well-being of each would come, sooner or later, to be seen to depend upon the well-being of all; that in very truth, no individual and no nation liveth unto itself; but that we are all members one of another.

D25329

What I sought above all else to do was to revive your faith, to cause you to believe in the cause as greater than any forces which, seemingly, had triumphed over it, and to cause you to believe in yourselves as an all-important and powerful element in the Liberal party. In other words, to have faith in both Liberalism and the Liberal party.

The General Elections of 1930.

Last year, after a long, long wait, there came, in the month of October, the general elections of 1935, and the return of the Liberal party to power. Both the cause and the party triumphed, and triumphed as never before in the history of any political party in Canada. The Conservative party was swept out of office, and its membership in the House of Commons reduced from 137 in the previous parliament to 39 in the present House of Commons. The other parties by which the Liberal party was opposed, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, embracing what there was of the old Labour and Farmers' parties, the so-called newly organized Reconstruction party, and the leaderless National Government party, independents of other shades and persuasions, all went down before the onrushing tide of Liberalism, like so many nine pins hurled into a heap. The Liberal party was returned to

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power with a membership of 178, or a majority over all other parties combined of 111, something unprecedented, not only in the history of Liberalism in Canada, but in the history of any political party in this Dominion.

Contribution of Twentieth Century Association to Liberal Victory.

This is the first opportunity I have had since that great event to express in person to members of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association,not only my own thanks,but the thanks of the party as a whole for the all-important contribution made by the Association to that great victory. As I shall seek to show in a moment, there are many factors which contribute to the success of a political party, and it is always a little difficult, if not impossible, to assess the relative value of several contributions made. I do not hesitate to say, however, that no single constituent element of the whole party organization contributed more effectively to the result achieved at the polls on October the 15th last, than the Twentieth Century Liberal Association, by its continuous and persistent efforts at organization and political education, over the years of its existence, with its clubs in the several provinces, and its membership extending across this Dominion from coast to coast. I wish, therefore, before all else, to avail myself of this

opportunity, as the Leader of the Liberal party, and on behalf of all its members, to thank the young people of this Association for ibs part in achieving the Liberal victory of October last, a part which will always have its association with that victory, and the full fruits of which will only be revealed with time.

And that brings me to what I wish to speak of more particularly tonight, namely, a political party and its work. You will observe that the topic is not far removed from those on which I have addressed you on the two previous occasions to which I have alluded. The first I referred to as the Meaning and Scope of Politics; the second was the Meaning and Scope of Liberalism. Perhaps the meaning and scope of a political party would be an even more appropriate designation of what I wish most to bring to your thought and attention tonight. The necessary emphasis of essential points will happily be found by reference to experiences still fresh in the minds of all, and in which all present have more or less participated.

D 25332

Youth and Present Day Problems.

I have chosen the particular theme I have for this evening's remarks because of the fact that more than ordinary emphasis is being placed at the present time, and rightly so, upon the so-called problems of youth, and because the Twentieth Century Liberal Association was formed, above all else, to afford a medium through which youth might have an effective voice in dealing with its problems in the realm of politics.

It is little wonder than youth feels the need for some special consideration of its position in our day. The problems with which the young people of today are faced appear to be more appalling than those which have faced the youth of any previous generation. Let me make mention of one or two. There is, first and foremost, the spectre of unemployment. How is youth to find its opportunity in employment in a world which, during the last few years, has been exhibiting more in the way of unemployment than has been know at any previous time? Secondly, there is the spectre of war. With our problems what they are today, as the result of war, youth may well ask the question whether the future holds for its generation only the prospect of further mechanized carnage on a scale unparalleled in history, with an aftermath of problems infinitely worse than those with which their fathers had been faced.

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Is it any wonder that many of the younger generation find themselves in a maze of bewilderment bordering almost upon despair, and that, if youth can be referred to as a class, something of a youth class consciousness is manifesting itself in our own country as well as in other countries of the world?

The supreme problem of youth is to find a sure path through this maze of bewilderment of the present, which is so foreboding in many of its aspects, into a future which will afford more in the way of opportunity of self-development and of certainty of livelihood to human beings of all classes, races and creeds than has hitherto been known. I wish it were possible for me, or for any man, to show to the youth of our day a sure path from the existing uncertainties of the present to the hope for greater certainties of the future.

As I speak to you, I recall the words of an address which I was privileged to hear when pursuing post-graduate studies at Harvard University. It was by a very distinguished scholar, the late Charles Elliot Norton, who, at the time, was Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard University, and who was the successor of the poet Longfellow in that position. Professor Norton was the literary executor of Thomas Belisle, of Ruskin, and of Lowell. He spoke, therefore, out of a heart which was full of love for mankind, and out of a knowledge and experience which was both wide and deep. It was his last lecture to the

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The Function of a Political Party - to find the Path from Uncertainty to Greater Certainty.

That is not possible. On the other hand, I hold that there is no more obvious or positive or important function of a political party than to aid in the discovery of just such a path - a path which will lead from present day uncertainties to greater certainty in the future as respects all that affects the daily existence of the great majority of human lives. I claim, too, that toward the realization of this aim no more effective instrument can be found than a political party which is founded upon right principles which promotes sound policies, and which is well and widely organized.

Please notice that I have been careful not to say "to discover such a path" - but have said "to aid in the discovery of such a path". No single agency is capable of fulfilling so great a task.

A political party is related to Government, as it is carried on in the State. It is not the State itself, much less is it the Church, or the University, or any other of many institutions which might be named. It is, however, a means whereby each and all of these may be brought into such effective relation with each other that each may make a substantial and essential contribution to the well-being of the whole.

D25335

The Aim of Government - The Greatest Happiness.

Thdo not wish to go into a philosophical discussion tonight of the basis or aim of Government; nor as to what constitutes happiness. It will, perhaps, suffice to bring out the distinction I have in mind if I say that I suppose all political parties will agree that the greatest happiness is the end of human action, and that Government exists, as Bentham said, to promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Where political parties begin to part company is with respect to the principles and policies, which, practically applied, will best serve to bring about that greatest happiness which we all desire.

I intend to say a word before I close about Liberal principles and policies,and as to why I believe that the principles and policies of the Liberal party will serve this end better than those of other parties. Before doing so, however, may I stress immediately a factor,which in the constitution of a political party is even more important than its principles and policies, and that is the character of the men and women who compose it. I should like to stress, above all else, the part that the individual plays in the success of a political party, as it essays the role ~~of finding and~~ of aiding in the discovery of the path which will lead to the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

D25336

students of that great University. He ended it, as nearly as I can recall, with some such words as these:

> "Young men, you are going out into a world which holds lightly many of the things that you have been taught to reverence here. Let not the dust of the world obscure your vision."

He then went on to say:

> "I wish I could give to each one of you the word which would be as a talisman through life, and the word which would serve to protect you from the perils that may beset your path. Unhappily, no such talisman exists, no such word is to be found. I can but repeat some of the threadbare maxims: 'Love beauty, and find in the fulfilment of duty the law of life'."

That was one of them. Another was the oracular words which appear over the doorway of the temple at Delphi: "Know thyself".

Professor Norton then went on to describe the closing moments of the life of the gallant Sir Walter Scott. He told of how, calling his son-in-law Lockhart to his side, and taking Lockhart's hand in his, he said; looking out to the banks of the Tweed as it murmured through the meadows beyond: "Be a good man, Lockhart; that alone will ~~effect~~you when you come to lie here".

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"Be a good man", said Professor Norton, turning to the students, who were numbered many hundreds before him at the time, "that is my last, my best wish to each of you".

I should like to make these thoughts, not the last, but the first, in speaking to you tonight of a political party and its work. I mean the emphasis that first, last, and all the time must be placed upon the individual and individual character. A political party, no matter whatt its professions, its policies, or its platforms may be, which does not find the source of its strength in the character of the men and women who compose it, will never disclose any sure path to progress.

I believe that one of the greatest perils of our day is the manner in which the present day world is being taught, in many quarters of the globe, to ignore those fundamentals of character, such as honesty, industry, and virtue, in any and all its forms, which succeeding generations of men have been taught to reverence,and to worship at the shrines of some new and unknown gods. In many quarters there is not only deliberate but organized effort to destroy both faith and morals. This cannot happen in any quarter of the globe without having a threatening and baneful effect upon the whole. It is the undermining of human society in the most effective of all ways, namely, that of destroying the integrity of the individual members of which society itself is composed.

D25338

In speaking of a political party and its work, let me place, first and foremost, the emphasis there must always be upon the individual, upon the sacredness of human personality, and the value of individual life. This both as the source of a party's strength and as the objective of all its endeavours. It is something for which there is no possible substitute.

In having emphasized the importance to be attached to individual character and effort in a political party and its work, may I now speak of the emphasis to be placed on knowledge and experience in all that pertains to its affairs. Here, again, I wish to relate what I have to say more particularly to young people of the so-called youth movement. In some countries, where the latter has assumed an aggressiveness, which, fortunately, it has never had in our own, there has developed a sort of cleavage, if not actual antagonism, between youth and years, whereby the former has become increasingly assertive, and the latter increasingly set at naught. A development of this kind is on all fours with another kind of cleavage and antagonism, namely, that which finds its expression in he struggle of class against class, or creed against creed, or race against race. Any tendency of the kind would serve only to disrupt, and not to strengthen, a political party. In the long run, it would prove of little, if any service to youth itself.

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Sooner or later, youth, like all others, has to learn in the school of experience. Ignorance has never been found a substitute for knowledge; indeed, it is the absence of all such. When it comes to politics, and especially world politics, the value placed on experience and knowledge cannot be too high. It is in the combination of vision and wisdom that the surest path to progress is to be found. For that combination a political party is an ideal vehicle.

I should like to illustrate what I have in mind by what has taken placed in this capital of Canada within the past week. We have had meeting, almost simultaneously, the Congress of Youth, and the Royal Society of Canada. We also have had meeting in this city the Canadian Political Science Association and the Canadian Historical Association.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER D 25340

Mr. King's Speech at 2nd National Convention - 20th Century Liberal Association, Ottawa, May 29, 1936.

PUBLICATION Ottawa Citizen DATE May 30/36

No Foothold In CanadaAllowed Sinister Moves

Premier King Says Govt. As Far as Possible Will Combat Forces That Try Destroy Sacred Things.

One Thousand Young Liberals at Banquet

Prime Minister Discusses Liberalism and Problems Of Youth Today.

Sinister influences in Europe which seek to promote atheism and materialism and to undermine and destroy things formerly held sacred must not be allowed to gain a foothold in Canada, Prime Minister Mackenzie King told a great audience last night at the Chateau.

"So far as it is in the power of the government to do so Canada will be kept sacred from such endeavors," he declared.

Gravity of Tendencies

Gratification that Opposition Leader R. B. Bennett had stressed the gravity of some present-day tendencies in his recent speech was voiced by the Liberal leader. Not so much in Canada, but in some other countries there was a tendency to treat lightly those things which should never be disregarded.

The influence of home, of Church, of religious training and thought were held too lightly. In some countries of Europe there was a deliberate organized movement on foot to destroy the very foundations of human society.

Russia, he was informed in a recent letter, was calling a "convention of the Godless" during which it was planned to put on the radio broadcasts aimed at destruction of many of the sacred things of life.

The postage was to bear sacrilegious propaganda. Mr. King gave notice that such a movement would find short shrift in Canada.

1,000 Persons Present

The Prime Minister was speaking at the banquet in connection with the second national convention of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada. It was his first address outside the House of Commons since his election last fall and in honor of the occasion a great gathering turned out to welcome him. There was a gathering of approximately 1,000 persons, young Liberals from all parts of Canada here to attend the two-day convention which closes today, cabinet ministers, senators, members of Parliament, members of the Ontario cabinet and legislature, officials of many Liberal organizations in Ottawa and district as well as many private citizens.

Cordial greetings to the young Liberals and warmest greetings and assurance of support to Mr. King were expressed in a telegram sent by Premier M. F. Hepburn and read by the chairman, R. A. MacDougall, of Woodstock, retiring president of the men's branch of the association. Mr. MacDougall introduced the newly elected presidents of the men's and women's branches, Dr. O. N. McDougall, of Neepawa, Man. and Miss Olive Wilson of Rockcliffe. Miss Wilson presented the retiring president of the women's branch, Miss Odette Lapointe, with a wrist watch as a token of appreciation of her services.

Loyalty and Confidence

"No one ever is happier than I am in the loyalty and confidence the young Liberals have in you, Mr. King," declared Miss Lapointe in introducing the Prime Minister. "We trust you; we know you are a true Liberal. You have devoted your life to studying social problems. If you need moral support in dealing with reactionaries, I would like you to remember the young Liberals are behind you."

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Congratulates Presidents

Mr. King began his address by thanking, on behalf of the Liberal party, Miss Lapointe and R. A. MacDougall, retiring presidents of the association and congratulating Miss Wilson and Dr. McDougall the newly elected presidents. He then recalled that he had spoken at two previous Twentieth Century gatherings in Ottawa, the first in March, 1930 when the organization was founded, and the second in June, 1933, at the time of its first national convention. In his talk, he would seek to link together a few thoughts he had expressed on the previous occasions he addressed the young Liberals.

One Who Serves Best

At the first meeting he had spoken on the meaning and scope of politics. "You were starting out on a great adventure and I tried to have you appreciate the magnitude of the great problems confronting you." He referred to the explanation he had given of politics and said the best politician, in the truest sense, is the one who best serves his city, his country and the world. The thing in politics is best which is right in itself, he added.

Liberalism, its meaning and scope was the topic of his address at the second gathering, Mr. King added. There had been a general election between the first and second address in which the Liberal party had met defeat. In this address, he said, he put emphasis on policy rather than politics. The cause, he said, is greater than any platform. Liberalism is greater than any set policy that could be put in as a political platform. Liberalism, he said, was a living vital force, "that can be destroyed only when you destroy love of freedom in the human breast." So far as nations are concerned, none may live to themselves, as the good of all is bound in the common good. Liberalism broadens the bounds of freedom and liberty, seeks to preserve and secure, instead of submerge, individual liberty to the liberty of all, the Prime Minister said.

The General Interest

Liberalism seeks, wherever there is conflict of class and general interest to seek the general interest. "I cannot emphasize too much this aspect of Liberalism," Mr. King said. Looking around the world one finds the position caused by failure to seek the general interest. There have been pitted class against class, race against race, creed against creed, all seeking disruption, rather than the good of all. Liberalism seeks to remove the things that separate classes, races, nations and bring all together in greater unity.

Went Down in a Heap.

Since 1933 there had been another election, a different election, Mr. King said. Speaking to the young Liberals in 1933 he said he sought to restore faith in self, in the party and in Liberalism as a great cause. There was an election last year and both the party and the cause triumphed in a great way, exceeding even greatest expectations. It was not only the greatest Liberal victory but the greatest victory ever won by a political party in Canada. The Conservatives went to the country with 137 members and went back with only 39. In that campaign one party after another opposed the Liberals. Whether Conservative, C.C.F., Social Credit, except for one particular province, Reconstruction, the leaderless National party that one heard of, all candidates of the various parties went down into a heap, like nine pins, before the onslaught of Liberal votes in that campaign. The Liberal party went back to the House of Commons with 178 members, a majority over all of 111.

Perfect Organization.

Declaring it was his first opportunity to say a word for the part taken by the Twentieth Century Association in the campaign, Mr. King said while it was difficult to assess the part played by any one group to the success of the campaign, he felt no single element contributed so much to the overwhelming success of the campaign than the aid of the Twentieth Century Association. The organization was perfect from coast to coast when the election came on and speaking on behalf of the whole Liberal party, he said they contributed their part in the most memorable political victory in the history of Canada and put their heart in it to make it such.

Problems of Youth.

He had spoken of the work of the political party and now he would speak especially of the problems of youth and bring out at the outset the reason why youth has a problem the like of which has never been faced before. After five years of unemployment, there were today 500,000 unemployed and 1,000,000 on relief. Young men and women look with concern to the future. A second problem was the great specter of war. What is happening in Europe, in Asia? If war should come, it would be on a scale unparalleled in history; it would be mechanical carnage on a scale the world has never known, the Prime Minister said.

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Youth must be anxious of the future and must have its voice. "The problem is yours and equally the problem of every man and woman in society," Mr. King said. There is not a single individual who would not suffer as a result of a great conflict if it should come. Parents, he said, are more anxious as to what will come than is youth because youth can't see the future as age sees the past. Those who have got on in years realize what it means to the present generation to be faced with a problem such as it is faced with.

World Problems

There was a feeling on the part of many that these problems can be settled quickly and particularly by the government at any particular time. The problems are greater problems because they are world problems and as such lie beyond the control of any country. That is what makes them great problems. Any person who thought a nation could solve the problems within itself was like an ostrich hiding its head in the sand, Mr. King said. The problem was a human problem and as such was greater than could be solved by any government. All agencies have in some way to be brought together to help the nations and human beings in their work together. It lies beyond the scope of any country because of the world and human questions. There was no single solution, only whatever was done, the actions must be founded on right principles and right policies. "I believe in the long run that right will triumph over might," Mr. King added.

No agency was better calculated to bring people out of the uncertainty of the past into the certainty of the future than a political party founded on the right principles and seeking to carry them out in the right way. Mr. King referred to the final lecture given by Prof. Charles Ellicott Norton, at Harvard, in which Prof. Norton said he wished he could give his students a talisman to guide them through life. He could not, but he did tell his students that young people should think reverently of many things of which the world thinks lightly. Let not the dust of the world obscure your vision, he had said.

Individual Counts Most

Remember that while a political party is a great agency for effecting human needs, no party is greater than the men and women making it up, Mr. King said. The individual counts most in the Liberal party; the party places stress on the individual. The individual is a being endowed with a personality, mental and spiritual powers and aspirations. The work of the Liberal party is to enable the individual to develop not only his physical well-being but to free his mind and spirit as well.

It gave him great pleasure to join with Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett in what the Opposition Leader said at London the other day; that "there is a danger of treating lightly those things we have been taught to reverence, those things that relate to human character, influence of home, church, religious training and thought. These things are being held too lightly."

"Convention of Godless"

In some countries of Europe there was a deliberate organized attempt to destroy the very foundations of human society. He had been informed that in Russia plans were made to hold a "convention of the godless" at which it was planned to broadcast on the radio such things as would destroy faith.

Plans also were prepared to place sacrilegious pictures on postage stamps. Mr. King said he was asked if he couldn't prevent the radio broadcasts and letters bearing these stamps from coming into Canada.

"Canada will be kept sacred against any sort of an endeavor of that kind," Mr. King declared. "There is that danger found in Europe, seeking to promote atheism, to foster materialism, foster race hatred. We must set our faces against it, struggle against it and do what we can to save human society. The Prime Minister then read from a newspaper clipping, giving words attributed to Canon Berry in the Old Country, who said the commandment of dictators was that "you shall love the sovereign state and hate your neighbors over the border."

The attitude that the state exists to serve the individual was brought out of British democracy. What are the doctrines of Europe, Italy, Germany, Russia? he asked. The view is that the individual exists to serve the state and that the individual owes obedience to the state, which means whoever is dictator. All freedom ends, freedom of the press, of expression, of public meeting, of parliament. Parliamentary authority is taken away and dictatorship is substituted.

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Insidious Ways.

Whenever anyone comes across a party that says the state is bigger than the individual, Mr. King advised that it be not permitted to exist. He spoke of the dangerous insidious ways these ideas come from other lands, lands where there never has been true freedom. "Whenever you see these mistaken views of human conditions and life, destroy them so they cannot take any place in our land," Mr. King said.

The political party in its truest sense, is the best way to find the way from uncertainty to certainty, as it brings together all classes, races, creeds, religions and helps foster in a country the truest possible democracy that can be found. Solutions to problems will be found, not in isolation, but together with other individuals. A political party, he added, could bring to the solution of problems all that can be found in knowledge and experience. Mr. King mentioned the several gatherings held in Ottawa within the past week or two and said he was sure no one would hand over the government to any one of these organizations. But in a political party all these groups find expression and their contribution to society, through co-operation, could be brought out. This makes for enlightened reform, Mr. King added.

Most Effective Means.

The political party was the most effective means of translating into legislation the views of all in the party. He mentioned the 14 points of the Liberal platform, which the young Liberals had helped draw up, and said with the election last year, that platform had become the Speech from the Throne.

While he was in agreement with Opposition Leader Bennett in respect to certain tendencies of the time, he must "part company" with him on the question of military defence, said Mr. King.

Military Preparation.

"I think he is striking a jingoistic note," he said in reference to that part of Mr. Bennett's London speech dealing with military preparation. The way to deal with militaristic nations "is not by supporting a cause which we condemn." It would not solve the problem of Canada to become militaristic herself. The effective and wise way was for Canada to seek means of promoting understanding between herself and other nations. Canada must promote understanding and remove causes of difference.

The Liberal party when in power had sent ministers to France, the United States and Japan. At that time the cry had gone up that an effort was being made to "cut the painter" which bound Canada to the Empire. But now with relations never better in the Empire, Canada was on the best terms with the three nations to which overtures had been made.

In concluding Mr. King said: "Do not abandon too quickly the great principles and policies that have worked out a solution in the past. Do not abandon faith. Keep strong and all help. Character in the individual will mean strength in the nation." He then quoted from St. Paul speaking to the Thessalonians, "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good."

R. J. Myers, Chatham, expressed thanks to the Prime Minister.

D25344

Mss. by Mr. King,
May, 1936.

A Political Party and its Work

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

and, more particularly, members of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association:

This evening's gathering brings to my mind the memorable occasions with which it is associated.

Two Previous Occasions:

The first is the banquet which was held in this city and in this hall in the month of March, 1930. That was the inaugural banquet of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association. The other was a somewhat similar gathering. It was the luncheon held also in this city, and in this hotel, in the month of June, 1933, on the occasion of the First National Meeting of the Association. On both occasions you were so kind as to invite me to be your guest; and so unkind as to ask me to make a speech. I say, "so unkind as to ask me to make a speech", for the reason that, however welcome and pleasant public speaking may be at certain times, and upon certain occasions, when parliament is in session, or has just prorogued, it is not always an easy matter to turn from the debates on concrete measures, which have been absorbing one's attention

in the House of Commons, to a discussion of politics on more general and abstract lines, before a distinguished gathering such as this, to say nothing of an even more critical audience concealed behind the mysteries of the radio. Notwithstanding the obvious difficulties, I shall seek to link what I have to say to you tonight with what, as I am able still to recall it, I sought to say to you, on the occasions mentioned.

At the inaugural banquet of 1930, I chose as my theme, "The Meaning and Scope of Politics". It seemed to me that as young people you were then embarking upon an adventure more meaningful and vaster in scope than any of you could well conceive. I sought to have you realize that the word "politics" owed its derivation to the great word "polis" which means, a city; that as such there was a close relationship between politics and citizenship; that citizenship had grown with the years from having its association with the affairs of a single city and state to association, in the case of Canada, with the affairs of the Dominion, the British Empire, and the world, each, in its turn, a combination of many states. I also sought to have you see that the essence of citizenship in any true meaning of the term was service, and that he was the best politician, as well as the best

citizen, who best served his city, his country, and his fellow-men, regardless of nationality, race or creed. This is a conception of politics which was never in greater need of emphasis than it is today.

The inaugural banquet of this Association was held as I have mentioned, in the month of March, 1930. The general elections came in the month of September of that year. The six intervening months had been filled with high hopes, and the most strenuous endeavours. So sure were we all of the worth and justice of our cause that it seemed to us, at the time, that once again we were sure to win. Then, instead of victory, came defeat, followed by great disappointment, not a little sorrow in the breasts of some, and disillusionment. The meaning and scope of politics hadcome to be known in ways you had not wholly anticipated.

When, therefore, the first National Meeting of the Association was held in 1933, it seemed to me that whatwas required most in the way of emphasis was not so much the meaning and scope of politics, as the meaning and scope of that particular form of service to one's community, whether it be of the city, the state, the Empire or the world, which is designated by the word Liberalism, and which, for the time being, seemed to have suffered eclipse.

I sought to have you see that Liberalism was something more than a political platform which might or might not meet with the approval of the electors in a general election; that Liberalism was a living vital force, which no opposing force could serve to defeat or destroy, and which could cease to exist only as it destroyed itself. In other words, that Liberalism ceased to exist only as the love of freedom, and the desire to share its blessings with others, perished in the breasts of men.

I sought to have you see that the tenets of Liberalism could never be expressed in the form of a dogmatic creed, - that in its essence it was a love of liberty, a hatred of arbitrary power, which found its expression in an attitude of mind, a way of looking at things; a point of view, in relation to the facts of life with which, at any moment, it might be faced; an outlook, based upon the profound conviction that whether related to individuals, to classes, to communities, to states or to Empire, the well-being of each would come, sooner or later, to be seen to depend upon the well-being of all; that in very truth, no individual and no nation liveth unto itself; but that we are all members one of another.

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What I sought above all else to do was to revive your faith, to cause you to believe in the cause as greater than any forces which, seemingly, had triumphed over it, and to cause you to believe in yourselves as an all-important and powerful element in the Liberal party. In other words, to have faith in both Liberalism and the Liberal party.

The General Elections of 1930.

Last year, after a long, long wait, there came, in the month of October, the general elections of 1935, and the return of the Liberal party to power. Both the cause and the party triumphed, and triumphed as never before in the history of any political party in Canada. The Conservative party was swept out of office, and its membership in the House of Commons reduced from 137 in the previous parliament to 39 in the present House of Commons. The other parties by which the Liberal party was opposed, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, embracing what there was of the old Labour and Farmers' parties, the so-called newly organized Reconstruction party, and the leaderless National Government party, independents of other shades and persuasions, all went down before the onsushing tide of Liberalism, like so many nine pins hurled into a heap. The Liberal party was returned to

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power with a membership of 178, or a majority over all other parties combined of 111, something unprecedented, not only in the history of Liberalism in Canada, but in the history of any political party in this Dominion.

Contribution of Twentieth Century Association to Liberal Victory.

This is the first opportunity I have had since that great event to express in person to members of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association,not only my own thanks,but the thanks of the party as a whole for the all-important contribution made by the Association to that great victory. As I shall seek to show in a moment, there are many factors which contribute to the success of a political party, and it is always a little difficult, if not impossible, to assess the relative value of several contributions made. I do not hesitate to say, however, that no single constituent element of the whole party organization contributed more effectively to the result achieved at the polls on October the 15th last, than the Twentieth Century Liberal Association, by its continuous and persistent efforts at organization and political education, over the years of its existence, with its clubs in the several provinces, and its membership extending across this Dominion from coast to coast. I wish, therefore, before all else, to avail myself of this

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opportunity, as the Leader of the Liberal party, and on behalf of all its members, to thank the young people of this Association for the part in achieving the Liberal victory of October last, a part which will always have its association with that victory, and the full fruits of which will only be revealed with time.

And that brings me to what I wish to speak of more particularly tonight, namely, a political party and its work. You will observe that the topic is not far removed from those on which I have addressed you on the two previous occasions to which I have alluded. The first I referred to as the Meaning and Scope of Politics; the second was the Meaning and Scope of Liberalism. Perhaps the meaning and scope of a political party would be an even more appropriate designation of what I wish most to bring to your thought and attention tonight. The necessary emphasis of essential points will happily be found by reference to experiences still fresh in the minds of all, and in which all present have more or less participated.

D25351

Youth and Present Day Problems.

I have chosen the particular theme I have for this evening's remarks because of the fact that more than ordinary emphasis is being placed at the present time, and rightly so, upon the so-called problems of youth, and because the Twentieth Century Liberal Association was formed, above all else, to afford a medium through which youth might have an effective voice in dealing with its problems in the realm of politics.

It is little wonder than youth feels the need for some special consideration of its position in our day. The problems with which the young people of today are faced appear to be more appalling than those which have faced the youth of any previous generation. Let me make mention of one or two. There is, first and foremost, the spectre of unemployment. How is youth to find its opportunity in employment in a world which, during the last few years, has been exhibiting more in the way of unemployment than has been know at any previous time? Secondly, there is the spectre of war. With our problems what they are today, as the result of war, youth may well ask the question whether the future holds for its generation only the prospect of further mechanized carnage on a scale unparalleled in history, with an aftermath of problems infinitely worse than those with which their fathers had been faced.

Is it any wonder that many of the younger generation find themselves in a maze of bewilderment bordering almost upon despair, and that, if youth can be referred to as a class, something of a youth class consciousness is manifesting itself in our own country as well as in other countries of the world?

The supreme problem of youth is to find a sure path through this maze of bewilderment of the present, which is so foreboding in many of its aspects, into a future which will afford more in the way of opportunity of self-development and of certainty of livelihood to human beings of all classes, races and creeds than has hitherto been known. I wish it were possible for me, or for any man, to show to the youth of our day a sure path from the existing uncertainties of the present to the hope for greater certainties of the future.

As I speak to you, I recall the words of an address which I was privileged to hear when pursuing post-graduate studies at Harvard University. It was by a very distinguished scholar, the late Charles Elliot Norton, who, at the time, was Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard University, and who was the successor of the poet Longfellow in that position. Professor Norton was the literary executor of Thomas Belisle, of Ruskin, and of Lowell. He spoke, therefore, out of a heart which was full of love for mankind, and out of a knowledge and experience which was both wide and deep. It was his last lecture to the

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The Function of a Political Party - to find the Path from Uncertainty to Greater Certainty.

That is not possible. On the other hand, I hold that there is no more obvious or positive or important function of a political party than to aid in the discovery of just such a path - a path which will lead from present day uncertainties to greater certainty in the future as respects all that affects the daily existence of the great majority of human lives. I claim, too, that toward the realization of this aim no more effective instrument can be found than a political party which is founded upon right principles which promotes sound policies, and which is well and widely organized.

Please notice that I have been careful not to say "to discover such a path" - but have said "to aid in the discovery of such a path". No single agency is capable of fulfilling so great a task.

A political party is related to Government, as it is carried on in the State. It is not the State itself, much less is it the Church, or the University, or any other of many institutions which might be named. It is, however, a means whereby each and all of these may be brought into such effective relation with each other that each may make a substantial and essential contribution to the well-being of the whole.

D 25354

The Aim of Government - The Greatest Happiness.

Thdo not wish to go into a philosophical discussion tonight of the basis or aim of Government; nor as to what constitutes happiness. It will, perhaps, suffice to bring out the distinction I have in mind if I say that I suppose all political parties will agree that the greatest happiness is the end of human action, and that Government exists, as Bentham said, to promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Where political parties begin to part company is with respect to the principles and policies, which, practically applied, will best serve to bring about that greatest happiness which we all desire.

I intend to say a word before I close about Liberal principles and policies,and as to why I believe that the principles and policies of the Liberal party will serve this end better than those of other parties. Before doing so, however, may I stress immediately a factor,which in the constitution of a political party is even more important than its principles and policies, and that is the character of the men and women who compose it. I should like to stress, above all else, the part that the individual plays in the success of a political party, as it essays the role ~~of finding and~~ of aiding in the discovery of the path which will lead to the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

D25355

students of that great University. He ended it, as nearly as I can recall, with some such words as these:

> "Young men, you are going out into a world which holds lightly many of the things that you have been taught to reverence here. Let not the dust of the world obscure your vision."

He then went on to say:

> "I wish I could give to each one of you the word which would be as a talisman through life, and the word which would serve to protect you from the perils that may beset your path. Unhappily, no such talisman exists, no such word is to be found. I can but repeat some of the threadbare maxims: 'Love beauty, and find in the fulfilment of duty the law of life'."

That was one of them. Another was the oracular words which appear over the doorway of the temple at Delphi: "Know thyself". Professor Norton then went on to describe the closing moments of the life of the gallant Sir Walter Scott. He told of how, calling his son-in-law Lockhart to his side, and taking Lockhart's hand in his, he said; looking out to the banks of the Tweed as it murmured through the meadows beyond: "Be a good man, Lockhart; that alone will ~~effect~~ you when you come to lie here".

D25356

"Be a good man", said Professor Norton, turning to the students, who were numbered many hundreds before him at the time, "that is my last, my best wish to each of you".

I should like to make these thoughts, not the last, but the first, in speaking to you tonight of a political party and its work. I mean the emphasis that first, last, and all the time must be placed upon the individual and individual character. A political party, no matter whatt its professions, its policies, or its platforms may be, which does not find the source of its strength in the character of the men and women who compose it, will never disclose any sure path to progress.

I believe that one of the greatest perils of our day is the manner in which the present day world is being taught, in many quarters of the globe, to ignore those fundamentals of character, such as honesty, industry, and virtue, in any and all its forms, which succeeding generations of men have been taught to reverence,and to worship at the shrines of some new and unknown gods. In many quarters there is not only deliberate but organized effort to destroy both faith and morals. This cannot happen in any quarter of the globe without having a threatening and baneful effect upon the whole. It is the undermining of human society in the most effective of all ways, namely, that of destroying the integrity of the individual members of which society itself is composed.

D25357

In speaking of a political party and its work, let me place, first and foremost, the emphasis there must always be upon the individual, upon the sacredness of human personality, and the value of individual life. This both as the source of a party's strength and as the objective of all its endeavours. It is something for which there is no possible substitute.

In having emphasized the importance to be attached to individual character and effort in a political party and its work, may I now speak of the emphasis to be placed on knowledge and experience in all that pertains to its affairs. Here, again, I wish to relate what I have to say more particularly to young people of the so-called youth movement. In some countries, where the latter has assumed an aggressiveness, which, fortunately, it has never had in our own, there has developed a sort of cleavage, if not actual antagonism, between youth and years, whereby the former has become increasingly assertive, and the latter increasingly set at naught. A development of this kind is on all fours with another kind of cleavage and antagonism, namely, that which finds its expression in he struggle of class against class, or creed against creed, or race against race. Any tendency of the kind would serve only to disrupt, and not to strengthen, a political party. In the long run, it would prove of little, if any service to youth itself.

D25358

Sooner or later, youth, like all others, has to learn in the school of experience. Ignorance has never been found a substitute for knowledge; indeed, it is the absence of all such. When it comes to politics, and especially world politics, the value placed on experience and knowledge cannot be too high. It is in the combination of vision and wisdom that the surest path to progress is to be found. For that combination a politcal party is an ideal vehicle.

I should like to illustrate what I have in mind by what has taken placed in this capital of Canada within the past week. We have had meeting, almost simultaneously, the Congress of Youth, and the Royal Society of Canada. We also have had meeting in this city the Canadian Political Science Association and the Canadian Historical Association.

Notes by Mr. King, May, 1936.

D25359

Box Liberalism
Notes 02

A Political Party and Its Work

The desirability and necessity, in times of uncertainty, confusion and change, of finding some path through the maze of world events which will be one of right direction and progress.

As to furnishing a guide:

(1) Personal action.

(2) Political action.

The former the basis of the latter.

This being forgotten in our day.

Reference to Professor Norton's last lecture at Harvard.

Reference to Walter Scott's last hours.

Right conduct the basis of right political conduct.

That which is right in itself begets politics.

The Christian view of life the soundest.

Necessity in determining political action -

to set one's face against all tendencies which tend to destroy conceptions of life.

Direct conflict with materialism.

Direct conflict with the doctrine of might making for right.

Both these forces very real ones in our day,

confronting not only individuals, but civilizations.

Necessity of defending individual life and liberty, even with life itself.

More ways than one to destroy individual liberty and initiative.

The two opposing forces:

love and death;

peave, work and health.

Forces contending within individual lives, within a nation,

and between civilizations.

The appalling contrast between Europe and America.

Contrast between British peoples and some of those of other countries.

Necessity of keeping intact civilizations based on

peace, work and health, and civilizations seeking

to enforce love and death.

Here we pass from individual action to collective action.

The latter of no value without the former.

In collective action, the meaning and significance of a

political party.

Government of the individual a matter of ethics and religion.

Government of individuals collectively a political matter.

Relation of the individual and Government.

Aim of Government:

Bentham's maxim "The greatest good to the greatest number".

Aim of all political parties.

How best to bring about?

Only method that of political parties

to apply principles and policies.

The Basic Principles of Liberalism:

Subordination of particular to general interests.

The meaning of laissez-faire and state interference.

A Liberal programme.

The course necessary to enforce it.

Parliament and opinion.

Importance of public speaking and the press.

The Liberal programme of 1933.

The General Election of 1935.

The legislation of the present session.

Liberalism's defensive and constructive side.

The demoralising effect of the five years of Conservative rule

due to destruction of control by Parliament over expenditures:

blank cheque,

legislation by Executive Council of peace, order and good government.

Changed mentality of electorate, provinces and municipalities.

Effort of Liberalism to restore right attitude.

Industry based on individual enterprise and initiative.

Enlargement of sphere of control.

Different measures legislative programme:

(1) Reduction in cost of government -

consolidation of portfolios, etc.

(2) Meeting expenses of government:

eliminating waste,

increasing taxes,

balancing budget.

Three stages.

Problem of Employment.

Problem of Trade.

Appropriations.

Legislation for agreements, etc.

Nation-wide co-operative effort.

Special field for young people.

D25363

Trade:

United States agreement.

Japanese treaty.

Trade with other countries.

Basic industries.

Banking policy.

Railway policy.

Relations with Provinces -

Dominion-Provincial Conference;

individual conferences.

Handicap

due to time at which office was assumed;

length of time in office;

magnitude of problems with which Administration faced;

complexion of House of Commons;

European situation,

etc.

May 29

D25364

Problems of Youth

- **Problems of all classes**

Problems - World problems:

As such, not in control of single state.

Human problems:

As such, not in control of any government.

Largely world problems - not economic.

Wrong conduct - good and evil,

law of blood and death.

Wrong theory of State.

Combat dictatorship - whether Fascism,

Naziism, or

Communism.

Hold to democracy, - with emphasis on

individual and human personality.

A Political Party best instrument to dealwith:

Brings together all classes;

Brings experience and knowledge;

Permits politics to be formulated which are

acceptable to all;

Permits organization which enables policies to be put

into effect,

Work of education, in and out of parliament

between elections,

Effective action at time of elections.

Illustrated by record of Liberal Party:

1933: Statement of Liberal party in H. of C. - how prepared;
National Liberal Federation and
Parliamentary Organization.
Work of education.
General election - effective organization;
Action of Government since election;
Legacy on coming into office -
The greatest handicap of all time.
God rid of tendencies towards dictatorship.
Defensive side, - (restore democratic government).

Before Parliament Met:

Began to put policies into effect.

Set House in Order: (Stock Taking)

Reduced cost of Government;

Finances - got rid of camouflage;
got rid of restrictions;

Social Problems - Refer new deal to courts;
institute inquiries.

Relations with Provinces (Conference) -
Amendments to B.N.A. Act.

Trade - With U.S.
" Japan.

D25366

When Parliament met:

Speech from Throne;

Continue re Trade;

Unemployment -

Monies for Relief;

Agreements with Provinces;

National Employment Commission (personnel of)

Tariff reductions - (Budget) - (Now in effect)

What Remains:

Bank Act;

Railway Legislation;

International Relations

Confronted with European crisis -

War with Italy;

Obligations re sanctions;

Maintain a proper perspective re Europe.

Re: League of Nations -

Not putting faith in paper.

Members jump to extreme of putting faith in armaments,

and from economic nationalism to economic imperialism.

Put faith in international understanding and co-operation.

Canada a nation - accept all obligations.

Relations with U.S.;
France;
Japan.

Not unfriendly with any other country.

D 25367

Spoken as I have - Have begun a great venture -

Youth to maturty - tp years;

making not your present, but your future, the all-important.

No need to despair.

A great instrument at hand.

A great example to point to.

Prove all things -

hold fast to that which is good.

D25368

Liberalism in Canada will, in the very near future, enter upon the final phase of a struggle which it has waged continuously throughout the past five years -- a struggle against an autocratic and arbitrary administration, against a stealthy alienation of the authority of parliament and of the people, and against policies which have destroyed our trade, impoverished the national exchequer, crippled our railways and business, and rendered impotent all efforts to deal with the pressing problem of unemployment. To Canadians generally the forthcoming election will afford an opportunity to join in a far-reaching campaign, the outcome of which will influence for years to come the economic and social life of our people.

To the women voters of Canada the impending election has a special significance. The years of depression have removed the problems of Government from the customary realms of political discussion and have brought them to the very firesides of our homes. They have shown all too realistically the relationship between policies of governments and the prosperity and happiness, or the want and misery, of men, women and children in all parts

D25369

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of the nation. Policies of trade and theories of government have been shown in the past few years to have an immediate relationship with the education, health and general social well-being of our citizens. Never before, since the attainment of woman suffrage, has the Canadian electorate been confronted with issues so intimately connected with family life and the welfare of the home.

In these circumstances, an emphatic nationwide expression of opinion upon the questions of the day may well be expected from the women voters of Canada. Such an expression will be welcome to the Liberal party, for its principles and policies are based upon the belief that government succeeds or fails as it makes possible a fuller life for the individual. In all that pertains to human life, Liberalism regards personality as more sacred than property. It seeks above all else the furtherance of social justice and the promotion of the common good.

Liberalism in Canada looks today as never before to the women in its ranks to see that the issues of the campaign, particularly as they relate to the great social problems of the present time, are fully set forth, and that no stone is left

unturned to ensure a record vote on the part of the women of Canada. The exercise of the ballot is an obligation of citizenship, and to none should it appeal more than to those who have the responsibility of nurturing and training the future citizens of the land. Liberal-minded women in all parts of Canada have an unparalleled opportunity, between now and the day of polling, to share by their efforts in the selection of the parliament in which they are to be represented, and in the determination of the policies under which their affairs are to be administered in the years that lie immediately ahead.

Coll - Liberal organization 1936 D25372 3 Youth Congress.

Outline for Twentieth Century Speech - (30 minutes)

1. Word of greeting;

2. Result of Elections;

3. Share of Twentieth Century Clubs in achieving victory;

4. Significance of Twentieth Century Clubs;

5. The Twentieth Century (less parts re "Great War" and "Parallel with post-Napoleonic period")

6. Liberalism and Changing Order;
   (condense this section)

7. Liberalism in Canada today -

   1. Restoration of Responsible Government;
   2. Reversal of Economic Nationalism;
   3. Unemployment - (omit part re Conservative record).

I suggest that the main theme of the speech be the basic features of true Liberalism which are also common to Youth (provided Youth is not prevented by dictatorship, from expressing the idealism which normally is a characteristic of Youth). These common principles are (1) love of freedom in all relations of life, both for the sake of the development of human personality and the solution of social problems, and (2) a generosity of outlook which believes in the essential goodness of human nature and expresses itself in a faith in mankind. The effort of the administration to deal with the great problems of the day can readily be reviewed in the light of this philosophy. The restoration of responsible Government, the reversal of the trend of economic nationalism and the frank handling of the unemployment problem, all reveal that the Government has been actuated in these all important matters by a desire to extend the bounds of freedom and to trust, rather than fear, the people of its own, and other lands.

D25373

TOPICS FOR

DINNER, SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION, TWENTIETH CENTURY LIBERAL ASSOCIATIONS.

May 29th, 1936.

1. **Word of Greeting -**

Welcome to Capital - on behalf of colleagues and self;

Thanks for invitation -

proud of my own association with movement from its inception;

Second National Convention -

appropriate time to review past efforts and chart course for future.

2. **Result of Elections -**

Rejection of appeals based on discontent and panaceas;

" " restriction and dictatorship in all forms;

Endorsation of Liberal Principles and Policies,

Overwhelming Mandate to apply them to problems of day.

3. **Share of Twentieth Century Clubs in Achieving Victory -**

Undeterred by results in 1930 -

immediately began work for next elections;

Important part in formation of National Liberal Federation in 1931;

co-operation in Federation since;

Vitalising and steadying influence in depression years;

Contributed in no small measure to result of recent campaign -

enlisted enthusiasm and idealism of youth;

nation-wide, efficient organization;

Victory made possible only by co-operation of all members of Party -

men, women, young people.

D25374

Significance of Twentieth Century Clubs -

Movement enjoys independence and confidence of Party as whole -

no domination by elders;

full and free co-operation with Party as a whole;

Recognition of right of youth to share in formation of policies, as well as their effects;

Youth well represented in present Cabinet -

one of youngest in our history;

Evidence of breadth of vital Liberalism -

embraces youth and years;

" men and women;

" all Classes, Sections, Races, Creeds;

Equality of young women with men in Twentieth Century Clubs -

bespeaks increasing co-operation of men and women in public life as years go by;

Youth and Liberalism have a common philosophy -

belief in freedom - freedom vs. restrictions;

faith in mankind - good-will vs. hate;

- both the great need of world today.

- where youth has lost its love of freedom, it has been dragooned and regimented as in European countries where dictatorships have come into being - startling difference between youth movements in free, and in authoritarian states.

The Twentieth Century -

Era of unparalleled change and unrest;

Growth of Education -

Schools, press, radio, etc., increased knowledge of all classes;

With popularization of knowledge have come desire and ambition, and struggle to attain them -

for greater political rights -

youth and women movements;

for greater material prosperity -

Labour's struggle for higher standards;

for racial recognition -

awakening of so-called backward peoples;

Growth of Science -

Radio, airship, etc., bringing nations closer together;

Machines solving problem of productions;

Perfecting of means of destruction.

Social Science lags behind physical sciences -

man has not learned to control machines he creates;

greatest of all sciences - living together -

remains to be mastered;

Task of Government = to control science for benefit of mankind.

Task of Society - to use with wisdom the unassimilated and dangerous knowledge and power gained in recent years.

Great War -

Intensified movements and problems in existence before;

Resurrected old and created new ones;

Organised hate of war left legacy of suspicion and ill-will;

Resurgence of extreme national feeling;

Starvation of peoples led to desire for self-sufficiency;

Dependence upon leadership of individuals in war led to reliance upon leaders vs. people, since war;

Failure to achieve basis of lasting peace, led to political insecurity -

D25376

Attempt to collect reparations and war debts contributed to dislocation of world trade;

In combination, these produced -

Economic nationalism;
Dictatorship;
Armament.

} in turn = Great depression 1929 - 1935.

Parallel with post-Napoleonic period -

War, and fears left by war, resulted in restriction of political liberty and trade;

Period of reaction and tyranny;

" " economic privations;

Re-assertion of liberty -

Reform Bill;

Repeal Corn Laws;

Period of wider freedom and greater prosperity, which characterized latter 19th Century;

Believe similar sequel will flow from present difficulties if similar re-assertion of liberty occurs

D25377

Liberalism and Changing Order -

Liberalism a philosophy most suited to changing conditions -

its principles constant;

its methods vary with the times;

Mission of Liberalism not exhausted -

not a static creed - a vital, expanding, growing one;

Liberalism an attitude of mind -

an outlook - love of freedom,

hatred of arbitrary power;

a generosity of mind - readiness to uphold rights of others -

minorities;

conviction good of each depends on good of all;

belief in Golden Rule -

faith in fellow men,

in fundamental goodness of man.

Objectives of Liberalism -

enlarge bounds of human freedom;

supremacy of general vs. particular -

mankind above race, class, creed, special interest;

supremacy of personality vs. property;

co-operation vs. discord -

industrial and international peace.

D25378

What to be Preserved in Old Order ? - (Defensive side of Liberalism)

preserve freedom already won -

e.g. Political Freedom -
- Right to vote;
- Justice - equality before law;
- Freedom of person,
- " " Press,
- " " speech

Religious "

Social " - Freedom of association,
labour's right to bargain.

National " - Free Parliament,
National sovereignty;

preserve foundation stones already laid -

free political institutions -

Parliamentary Government;

responsible executive;

protection of minorities;

other institutions equally indispensable -

Church;
education;
family;
} free of political interference.

economic system -

retain its productive capacity.

preserve British genius for Government -

change by evolution prevents revolution;
capacity of British institutions to adapt themselves to change;
self-critical nature of British peoples - arises out of freedom.

What to be Sought in New Order ? (Constructive side of Liberalism)

to advance into a larger freedom:

(a) Economic Freedom or Security -

control and direct the economic machine;

solve the problem of distribution;

provide -
Employment in working years;
security for age; against sickness;

increase leisure and opportunities for fuller life;
democratic control of industrial policy.

(b) International Freedom or Security -

replace hate with trust;

" fear with security;

" war with peace

extend the reign of law to community of nations

- not to be accomplished easily;

difficulties of today.

Liberalism in Canada Today -

Liberal Government seeking to restore Liberal tradition;

" " " " apply Liberal methods to problems of day;

faith in collective mind;

faith in people;

faith in freedom.

Restoration of Responsible Government -

end of dictatorial powers - peace, order, good Government;
blank cheque;

Railways - control restored to House of Commons;

D25380

Banking and Currency - control restored to H. of C.,

Parliament again a forum, not a stamp.

Reversal of Economic Nationalism -

U.S. Agreement;

Settlement with Japan;

Budget Reductions.

Unemployment -

Youth especially affected by Unemployment;

Restored problem to Parliament;

Revealed problem fully to people;

Appointment of Commission;

Solution to be sought in nation-wide co-operative effort;

The Prospect Ahead -

Response of people to frankness of Government in placing problems fully before them;

Steadiness of Government has inspired confidence in business;

Policies have already reflected improvement in trade, business, etc.; (Statistics re ?)

Difficult tasks ahead but hopeful future;

Opportunity of youth to share in present-day tasks of Liberalism -

have contribution to make as well as benefits to derive;

cause of Youth and of Humanity one.

D25381

Re Conferences

Trend to Conference method -

great labour, socialist, scientific and other conferences had become a feature of pre-war years;

habit has grown since war -

international conferences;

conferences on all subjects - Government and non-Government conferences;

conference method -

study, investigation, conciliation, publicity;

free association for advancement of common aims;

great hope for progress by discussion vs. force;

opposite of dictatorial trend;

in spite of ridicule in recent years, conference a most useful institution;

international conferences of non-official bodies great buttress of good relations;

Youth conferences -

reference Canadian Youth Congress;

feature of post-war period has been the "class consciousness" of youth;

no inherent antagonism between youth and age - benefits to youth inseparable from benefits to mankind as whole;

youth conferences evidence of a roused consciousness of youth -

fortunately in Canada, youth realizes -

need of co-operation with Maturity;

" " combining Venture of Youth with

Wisdom of Years.

D25382

re Unemployment

Government took office at time of unprecedented difficulty and danger -

Problems of trade, finance, external affairs;

additional problem - unemployment -

made greater by way handled in past five years;

stands in way of national reconstruction.

Effect on youth -

has dislocated almost every aspect of national life;

particularly severe on young men and women -

many in late 20's have never worked -

losing desire to work;

demoralising effect -

ambition;

morals - marvel fibre of youth has withstood so well;

older people have resources, physical or spiritual, on which to fall back.

Conservative Record -

destruction of trade, from which employment flows;

effort to conceal the facts;

no concerted scheme -

hit and miss methods;

one plan one month, different, the next;

no national long-range planning.

no co-ordination of effort -

Minister of Labour left to do everything;

Suggestion of Commission made by Opposition, and turned down every year;

no attempt to obtain continuous co-operation of bodies interested:

vast expenditures -

encouraged municipalities and provinces to build public works;

no supervision or audit -

overlapping, waste;
blank cheque - unnamed amounts led to colossal expenditures;
federal expenditures, Sept. 1930 - Nov. 1,1935 = 192,000,000;
estimate of total federal, provincial and municipal expenditures = $503,000,000 Sept. 1930 - Oct. 1935.

loans and guarantees also;

contributed to serious financial position of country.

dictatorship -

used emergency as pretext to take extraordinary powers;

led to inefficiency and ill-will.

Liberal Attitude -

Unemployment Canada's most urgent national problem;

trade and industrial revival necessary to employment -

long-range policies;

facts should be fully revealed and problem seen in true perspective;

problem should be dealt with by a National Employment Commission -

to co-operate with provinces, municipalities, private organizations;

to achieve nation-wide co-operative effort to supervise relief and obtain employment.

D25384

Liberal Record re Unemployment since October 23rd, 1935.-

Trade - (Long-Range policies)

immediately set about rescuing Canada's trade;

U.S. Agreement, signed 23 days after taking office;

Settlement with Japan, effected 2 months, 3 days, after taking office;

Budget Reductions on Tariff;

Preparation for other negotiations.

Dominion-Provincial Conference -

Provinces approved creation of Commission;

Government increased grant to aid municipalities.

Legislation 1936 Session - (Immediate Measures):

1. **Special Supplementary Estimates** - (fiscal year 1936-37)

provides funds -

a. to be granted provinces for direct relief; ($26,000,000)

b. to be spent by Dominion in projects to create employment; ($59,000,000)

2. **Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936:**

a. gives Government power -

(i) to execute works and undertakings out of moneys appropriated by Parliament;

(ii) to enter into Agreements with provinces and other bodies to make payments out of moneys appropriated by Parliament;

b. abolishes dictatorial features of previous Acts -

(i) no "blank cheque", or "Peace, order and good government";

(ii) Agreements must be approved by H. of C.

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3. National Employment Commission Act:

provides Government with special body to assist it in expending funds and discharging powers obtained from two above Acts;

powers and duties of Commission -

recommend schemes and plans to Government;

" conditions re grants, and methods for proper audit, etc.;

supervise funds and perform administrative duties assigned;

Government not transferring its responsibilities to Commission-

Commission to advise and recommend -

Government to decide policy;

Commission to administer specific tasks entrusted by Government;

a special body created to help deal with unprecedented situation.

co-operative and co-ordinating effort -

problem too great for one Government -

secure co-operationg of Dominion, Provincial and municipal Governments;

problem too great for Governments, combined -

secure co-operation of private organizations and people as a whole;

will seek to enlist intelligent enthusiasm of all partners in society -

men and women,

young and old,

all sections, classes, etc.

D25386

Inter-relation of Government's measures -

A Trilogy -

3 Acts an integral part of comprehensive programme -

must be read together;

1st provides funds;

2nd " authority and means for this expenditure;

3rd " Government with adequate assistance in expending funds and in dealing with whole problem.

Lost Opportunities of past five years -

expenditures only;

no records kept, or figures available;

no technique or procedure established;

increase of unemployment and relief;

no co-related plan of public improvement or national development;

depletion of national spirit, as well as exchequer.

Hope for Future -

recognise problem would have existed throughout past five years regardless of method of dealing with it;

believe if applied five years ago many mistakes avoided and problem would not have grown to gigantic proportions;

Liberal trade policies and sanity in administration, leading to revival, fundamental to employment;

advantages of Liberal immediate measures -

public and Parliament to be in full possession of facts - publicity;

financial commitments to be limited and controlled by Parliament - check on expenditure;

funds to be expended by provinces and with adequate safeguards and supervision;

projects on which funds to be spent to be determined by careful investigation;

emphasis not on spending only - but on re-absorbing into industrial activity;-

concentration of all resources of the nation on its most urgent problem;

believe will result in -

growing volume of employment in industry;

lessening need for state-aided employment;

decreasing relief rolls ;

lower taxation -

improved financial position;

restored fibre of the people;

something to show for effort and expenditure -

works which will be part of a rational and useful plan of national growth;

increased knowledge of and skill in dealing with social problems of all kind.

EAP/MGR

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Suggested by Mr. Lambert:

(1) Stress importance of Twentieth Century organisations taking an increasingly mature part in the affairs of organisation, and co-operating with other bodies affiliated with the National Liberal Federation to make the whole national organization of Liberalism a success.

(2) The problem of youth is also the problem of age - self conscious antagonism of youth towards age, futile and dangerous.

Lib - Liberal Organization - Young Liberals.

Miscellaneous Notes prepared
by Mr. King for use at 2nd
National Meeting 20th Century
Liberal Association, Ottawa,
May 29, 1936.

D25389

Two Memorable Occasions:

1. Inaugural Banquet 20th Century Liberal Association - March 1930.
2. First National Meeting - June 1930.

Invitation to speak.

1. (a) Meaning and Scope of Politics.

Citizenship and service -

emphasis upon world citizenship

over all nations is humanity.

(b) The Elections of September, 1930.

Disillusionment re meaning of politics, etc.

2. (a) Meaning and Scope of Liberalism.

Cause greater than any platform.

A vital force - freedom and liberty.

Preserve and promote.

Defensive side - hold to what has been won of freedom.

Constructive side - Advance into new realms.

End attained by political freedom,
personal "
religious "
constitutional "
national and economic freedom.

// Subordinating particular and special interests to general.

Emphasis upon individual - human life - humanity.

Above race or creed or class.

Attacks upon race.
" " religion.
" " classes and society.

Sought to renew your faith

D 25390

2. (b) The Elections of 1935.

~~Sought to revive your faith~~.

(c) Thanks to 20th Century members for contribution.

D 25391

(2)

Problems of Youth

= Problems of all classes

Problems - World problems:

As such, not in control of single state.

Human problems:

As such, not in control of any government.

Largely ~~world~~ moral problems - not economic.

Wrong conduct - good and evil,

law of blood and death.

Wrong theory of State.

Combat dictatorship - whether Fascism,

Naziism, or

Communism.

Hold to democracy, - with emphasis on

individual and human personality.

Necessity of defending individual life and liberty, even with life itself.

More ways than one to destroy individual liberty and initiative.

The two opposing forces:

~~love~~ blood and death;

peace, work and health.

Forces contending within individual lives, within a nation,

and between civilizations.

The appalling contrast between Europe and America.

Contrast between British peoples and some of those of other countries.

Necessity of keeping intact civilizations based on

peace, work and health, and civilizations seeking

to enforce ~~love~~ blood and death.

Here we pass from individual action to collective action.

3

D 25393

A Political Party and Its Work

The desirability and necessity, in times of uncertainty, confusion and change, of finding some path through the maze of world events which will be one of right direction and progress.

As to furnishing a guide:

(1) Personal action.

(2) Political action.

The former the basis of the latter.

This being forgotten in our day.

Reference to Professor Norton's last lecture at Harvard.

Reference to Walter Scott's last hours.

Right conduct the basis of right political conduct.

That which is right in itself begets politics.

The Christian view of life the soundest.

Necessity in determining political action -

to set one's face against all tendencies which tend to destroy conceptions of life.

Direct conflict with materialism.

Direct conflict with the doctrine of might making for right.

Both these forces very real ones in our day,

confronting not only individuals, but civilizations.

A Political Party best instrument to deal with:

D25394

(4)

Brings together all classes;

Brings experience and knowledge;

Permits politics to be formulated which are acceptable to all;

Permits organization which enables policies to be put into effect,

Work of education, in and out of parliament between elections,

Effective action at time of elections.

D 25395

(5)

Illustrated by record of Liberal Party:

1933: Statement of Liberal party in H. of C. - how prepared;

National Liberal Federation and

Parliamentary Organization.

Work of education.

General election - effective organization;

Action of Government since election;

Legacy on coming into office -

The greatest handicap of all time.

God rid of tendencies towards dictatorship.

Defensive side, - (restore democratic government).

Before Parliament Met:

Began to put policies into effect.

Set House in Order: (Stock Taking)

Reduced cost of Government;

Finances - got rid of camouflage;

got rid of restrictions;

Social Problems - Refer new deal to courts;

institute inquiries.

Relations with Provinces (Conference) -

Amendments to B.N.A. Act.

Trade - With U.S.

" Japan.

When Parliament met:

Speech from Throne;

Continue re Trade;

Unemployment -
Monies for Relief;
Agreements with Provinces;
National Employment Commission (personnel of)

Tariff reductions - (Budget) - (Now in effect)

What Remains:

Bank Act;

Railway Legislation;

International Relations

Confronted with European crisis -
War with Italy;
Obligations re sanctions;
Maintain a proper perspective re Europe.

Re: League of Nations -

Not putting faith in paper.

Members jump to extreme of putting faith in armaments,
and from economic nationalism to economic imperialism.

Put faith in international understanding and co-operation.

Canada a nation - accept all obligations.

Relations with U.S.;
France;
Japan.

Not unfriendly with any other country.

D25397

Spoken as I have - Have begun a great venture -

Youth to maturity - to years;

making not your present, but your future, the all-important.

No need to despair.

A great instrument at hand.

A great example to point to.

Prove all things -

hold fast that which is good.

D 25398

A Political Party and its Work. (Meaning and Scope of a Political Party)

Special Relation to Youth and its Problems.

Outgrowth of world politics and of class, race and religious antagonism.

Youth's problems - to be shown the right direction,
a way through a bewildering maze;
one of finding a sure path to progress
from uncertainty to certainty
in all that relates to human existence.
(not peculiar to youth)

Parents concern for their children.

The two spectres: (1) Unemployment,
(2) War.
(not peculiar to youth -
threatens all civilization).

This the function of a political party.

No more effective instrument than a political party
founded upon right principles,
promotes sound policies,
well and widely organized.

No "talisman" as a solution.

No party greater than those who compose its membership.

Nothing so important as character.
a greater necessity than ever, because of teachings in our times.

Keeping this in mind

Political party best of all instruments because:

(1) brings together men and women of all classes and races and creeds, and this avoids worst feature of today - to set class against class, etc., etc.;

(2) experience and knowledge to bear;

(3) enables policies to be formulated and fought for in most effective manner.

A Political Party best instrument to further purposes of youth - progress.

1. Brings together all classes.
2. Brings experience and knowledge.
3. Principles and policies.

Brings results.

Handicaps of delay.

(1) Fourteen point programme.

(2) ?

(3) Acts of Parliament and

What Liberal Party has done:

restored responsible government:

(1) Ended one-man government.

(2) " blank cheque.

(3) " peace, order and good government.

(4) Effected economies in government (size of Cabinet.

(5) Brought provinces and Dominion into conference.

(6) Ended disputes with other countries which had cut off trade.

(7) " arbitrary and ? regulations.

(8) Trade agreement with United States -

(tried since Confederation).

(9) Dealt with problem of unemployment

by provision of money by Act of Parliament,

by legislation,

by National Employment Commission,
by nation-wide co-operative effort.

Budget -

Put financial situation squarely before people.

Aiming at balanced budget.

Secured entry Canadian goods into United States.

Reduced tariff

by substitution of intermediate tariff for general.

Reduced duties on agricultural implements 25 to 7½.

Mr. Bennett raised.

Banking legislation.

Railway legislation.

International Affairs -

lived up to obligations under League of Nations.

Mr. Bennett at London.

Agree as to not placing trust in writing.

" " " Canada as nation.

Part company when place confidence in imperialism and armaments.

Liberal Method.

Promote understanding and international co-operation.

e.g. Legations at United States, France, Japan.

Questions settled as they arise.

Where danger from U.S.?

Spoken as I have to those on threshold of political careers - that you may remember this all your life. Facts, not ~~dreams~~ Hunches.

Aim of Government:

Bentham's maxim "The greatest ~~good to~~ happiness of the greatest number".

Aim of all political parties.

How best to bring about?

Only method that of political parties

to apply principles and policies.

The Basic Principles of Liberalism:

Subordination of particular to general interests.

The meaning of laissez-faire and state interference.

A Liberal programme.

The course necessary to enforce it.

Parliament and opinion.

Importance of public speaking and the press.

The Liberal programme of 1933.

The General Election of 1935.

The legislation of the present session.

Liberalism's defensive and constructive side.

The demoralizing effect of the five years of Conservative rule

due to destruction of control by Parliament over expenditures:

blank cheque,

legislation by Executive Council of peace, order and good government.

Coll - Liberal Organization - Young Liberals.

Twentieth Century Liberal Association
Second National Meeting
Banquet - May 29th, 1936

Partial manuscript prepared by Mr. King but not used as manuscript.

D 25403

A Political Party and its Work

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

and, more particularly, members of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association:

This evening's gathering brings to my mind two memorable occasions with which it is associated.

Two Previous Occasions:

The first is the banquet which was held in this city and in this hall in the month of March, 1930. That was the inaugural banquet of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association. The other was a somewhat similar gathering. It was the luncheon held also in this city, and in this hotel, in the month of June, 1933, on the occasion of the First National Meeting of the Association. On both occasions you were so kind as to invite me to be your guest; and so unkind as to ask me to make a speech. I say, "so unkind as to ask me to make a speech", for the reason that, however welcome and pleasant public speaking may be at certain times, and upon certain occasions, when parliament is in session, or has just prorogued, it is not always an easy matter to turn from the debates on concrete measures, which have been absorbing one's attention

in the House of Commons, to a discussion of politics on more general and abstract lines, before a distinguished gathering such as this, to say nothing of a ~~more~~ more critical audience concealed behind the mysteries of the radio. Notwithstanding the obvious difficulties, I shall seek to link what I have to say to you tonight with what, as I am able still to recall it, I sought to say to you, on the occasions mentioned.

The Meaning and Scope of Politics

At the inaugural banquet of 1930, I chose as my theme, "The Meaning and Scope of Politics". It seemed to me that as young people you were then embarking upon an adventure more meaningful and vaster in scope than any of you could well conceive. I ~~sought to have you realize~~ pointed out that the word "politics" owed its derivation to the ~~great~~ Greek word "polis" which means, a city; and sought to show you realize that as such there was a close relationship between politics and citizenship; ~~that~~ endeavoured to show wherein citizenship ~~had grown~~ with the ~~years~~ centuries from having its association with the affairs of a single city and state had come to have an intimate ~~to~~ association, in the case of Canada, with the affairs of the Dominion, the British Empire, and the world, each, in its turn, a combination of many states. I also sought to have you see that the essence of citizenship in any true meaning of the term was service, and that he was the best politician, as well as the best

citizen, who best served his city, his country, and his fellow-men, regardless of nationality, race or creed. This is a conception of politics which was never in greater need of emphasis than it is today.

The General Elections of 1930

The inaugural banquet of this Association was held as I have mentioned, in the month of March, 1930. The general elections came in the month of September of that year. The six intervening months had been filled with high hopes, and the most strenuous endeavours. So sure were we all of the worth and justice of our cause that it seemed to us, at the time, that once again we were sure to win. Then, instead of victory, came defeat, followed by great disappointment, not a little sorrow in the breasts of some, and much disillusionment. The meaning and scope of politics had come to be known in ways you had not wholly anticipated!

The meaning and scope of Liberalism

When, therefore, the first National Meeting of the Association was held in 1933, it seemed to me that what was required most in the way of emphasis was not so much the meaning and scope of politics, as the meaning and scope of that particular form of service to one's community, whether it be of the city, the state, the Empire, or the world, which is designated by the word Liberalism, and which, for the time being, seemed to have suffered eclipse.

I sought to have you see that Liberalism was something more than a political platform, which might or might not meet with the approval of the electors in a general election; that Liberalism was a living vital force, which no opposing force could serve to defeat or destroy, and which could cease to exist only as it destroyed itself. In other words, that Liberalism ceased to exist only as the love of freedom, and the desire to share its blessings with others, perished in the breasts of men.

I sought to have you see that the tenets of Liberalism could never be expressed in the form of a dogmatic creed, - that in its essence it was a love of liberty, a hatred of arbitrary power, which found its expression in an attitude of mind, a way of looking at things; a point of view, in relation to the facts of life with which, at any moment, it might be faced; an outlook, based upon the profound conviction that whether related to individuals, to classes, to communities, to states or to Empire, the well-being of each would come, sooner or later, to be seen to depend upon the well-being of all; that in very truth, no individual and no nation liveth unto itself; but that we are all members one of another.

Schroeder (pension) & pensions and pensions
defensive and constructive policies
opposed to ends by
a subordination of the particular
interest to the general.

emphasis upon human life & human personality
freedom of individual - individual
& enterprise

What I sought above all else to do was to revive your faith, to cause you to believe in the cause as greater than any forces which, seemingly, had triumphed over it, and to cause you to believe in yourselves as an all-important and powerful element in the Liberal party. In other words, to have faith in both Liberalism and the Liberal party.

The General Elections of 1930.

Last year, after a long, long wait, there came, in the month of October, the general elections of 1935, and the return of the Liberal party to power. Both the cause and the party triumphed, and triumphed as never before in the history of any political party in Canada. The Conservative party was swept out of office, and its membership in the House of Commons reduced from 137 in the previous parliament to 39 in the present House of Commons. The other parties by which the Liberal party was opposed, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, embracing what there was of the old Labour and Farmers' parties, the so-called newly organized Reconstruction party, and the leaderless National Government party, independents of other shades and persuasions, all went down before the onrushing tide of Liberalism, like so many nine pins hurled into a heap. The Liberal party was returned to

D 25408

power with a membership of 178, or a majority over all other parties combined of 111, something unprecedented, not only in the history of Liberalism in Canada, but in the history of any political party in this Dominion.

Contribution of Twentieth Century Association to Liberal Victory.

This is the first opportunity I have had since that great event to express in person to members of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association, not only my own thanks, but the thanks of the party as a whole for the all-important contribution made by the Association to that great victory. As I shall seek to show in a moment, there are many factors which contribute to the success of a political party, and it is always a little difficult, if not impossible, to assess the relative value of the several contributions made. I do not hesitate to say, however, that no single constituent element of the whole party organization contributed more effectively to the result achieved at the polls on October the 15th last, than the Twentieth Century Liberal Association, by its continuous and persistent efforts at organization and political education, over the years of its existence, by its clubs in the several provinces, and its membership extending across this Dominion from coast to coast. I wish, therefore, before all else, to avail myself of this

D25409

opportunity, as the Leader of the Liberal party, and on behalf of all its members, to thank the young people of this Association for its part in achieving the Liberal victory of October last, a part which will always have its association with that victory, ~~and~~ the full fruits of which will only be revealed with time.

a political party and its work — for a few minutes

And that brings me to what I wish to speak of more particularly tonight, namely, a political party and its work. You will observe that the topic is not far removed from those on which I have addressed you on the two previous occasions to which I have alluded. The first I referred to as the Meaning and Scope of Politics; the second was the Meaning and Scope of Liberalism. Perhaps the meaning and scope of a political party would be an even more appropriate designation of what I wish most to bring to your thought and attention tonight. The necessary emphasis of essential points will happily be found by reference to experiences still fresh in the minds of all, and in which all present have more or less participated.

D 25410
~~25408~~

Youth and Present Day Problems.

I have chosen the particular theme I have for this evening's remarks because of the fact that more than ordinary emphasis is being placed at the present time, and rightly so, upon the so-called problems of youth, and because the Twentieth Century Liberal Association was formed, above all else, to afford a medium through which youth might have an effective voice in dealing with its problems in the realm of politics.

It is little wonder than youth feels the need for some special consideration of its position in our day. The problems with which the young people of today are faced appear to be more appalling than those which have faced the youth of any previous generation. Let me make mention of ~~one or~~ two. There is, first and foremost, the spectre of unemployment. How is youth to find its opportunity in employment in a world which, during the last few years, has been exhibiting more in the way of unemployment than has been know at any previous time? Secondly, there is the spectre of war. With our problems what they are today, as the result of war, ~~his~~ youth, ~~of today~~ may well ask the question whether the future holds for ~~its~~ ~~theirs~~ generation only the prospect of further mechanized carnage on a scale unparalleled in history, with an aftermath of problems infinitely worse than those with which their fathers had been faced.

D 25411

Is it any wonder that many of the younger generation find themselves in a maze of bewilderment bordering almost upon despair, and that, if youth can be referred to as a class, something of a youth class consciousness is manifesting itself in our own country as well as in other countries of the world?

The ~~supreme~~ problem of youth is if at all possible to find a sure path through this maze of bewilderment of the present, which is so foreboding in many of its aspects, into a future which will afford ~~more than the way of~~ opportunity of self-development and ~~of~~ certainty of livelihood to human beings of all classes, races and creeds ~~than has hitherto been known~~. [I wish it were possible for me, or for any man, to show to the youth of our day a sure path from the existing uncertainties of the present to ~~the hope for greater~~ certainties of the future. ~~The unfortunate~~ ~~war~~ ~~character~~ ~~on human happiness~~

As I speak to you, I recall the words of an address which I was privileged to hear when pursuing post-graduate studies at Harvard University. It was by a very distinguished scholar, the late Charles Elliot Norton, who, at the time, was Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard University, and who was the successor of the poet Longfellow in that position. Professor Norton was the literary executor of Thomas ~~Beliele~~ Carlyle, of Ruskin, and of Lowell. He spoke, therefore, out of a heart which was full of love for mankind, and out of a knowledge and experiemce which was both wide and deep. It was his last lecture to the

9½ pp

The Function of a Political Party - to find the Path from Uncertainty to Greater Certainty.

That is not possible. On the other hand, I hold that there is no more obvious or positive, or important function of a political party, than to aid in the discovery of just such a path - a path which will lead from present day uncertainties to greater certainty in the future, as respects all that affects the daily existence of the great majority of human lives. I claim, too, that toward the realization of this aim no more effective instrument than a political party which is founded upon right principles, which promotes sound policies, and which is well and widely organized.

Please notice that I have been careful not to say "to discover such a path" - but have said "to aid in the discovery of such a path". No single agency is capable of fulfilling so great a task.

A political party is related to Government, as it is carried on in the State. It is not the State itself, much less is it the Church, or the University, or any other of many institutions which might be named. It is, however, a means whereby each and all of these may be brought into such effective relation with each other that each may make a substantial and essential contribution to the well-being of the whole.

D25413

9r/3

The Aim of Government - The Greatest Happiness.

I do not wish to go into a philosophical discussion tonight of the basis or aim of Government; nor as to what constitutes happiness. It will, perhaps, suffice to bring out the distinction I have in mind if I say that I suppose all political parties will agree that the greatest happiness is the end of human action, and that Government exists, as Bentham said, to promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Where political parties begin to part company is with respect to the principles and policies, which, practically applied, will best serve to bring about that greatest happiness which we all desire.

I intend to say a word before I close about Liberal principles and policies,and as to why I believe that the principles and policies of the Liberal party will serve this end better than those of other parties. Before doing so, however, may I stress immediately a factor,which in the constitution of a political party is even more important than its principles and policies, and that is the character of the men and women who compose it. I should like to stress, above all else, the part that the individual plays in the success of a political party, as it essays the role ~~of finding and~~ of aiding in the discovery of the path which will lead to the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

students of that great University. He ended it, as nearly as I can recall, with some such words as these:

> "Young men, you are going out into a world which holds lightly many of the things that you have been taught to reverence here. Let not the dust of the world obscure your vision."

He then went on to say:

> "I wish I could give to each one of you the word which would be as a talisman through life, and the word which would serve to protect you from the perils that may beset your path. Unhappily, no such talisman exists, no such word is to be found. I can but repeat some of the threadbare maxims: 'Love beauty, and find in the fulfilment of duty the law of life'. Another was the oracular words which appear over the doorway of the temple at Delphi: "Know thyself".

Professor Norton then went on to describe the closing moments of the life of the gallant Sir Walter Scott. He told of how, calling his son-in-law Lockhart to his side, and taking Lockhart's hand in his, looking out the banks of the Tweed as it murmured through the meadows beyond, "Be a good man, Lockhart; that alone will comfort you when you come to lie here".

"Be a good man", said Professor Norton, turning to the students, who were numbered many hundreds before him at the time, "that is my last, my best wish to each of you".

I should like to make these thoughts, not the last, but the first, in speaking to you tonight of a political party and its work. I mean the emphasis that first, last, and all the time must be placed upon the individual and individual character. A political party, no matter what its professions, its policies, or its platforms may be, which does not find the source of its strength in the character of the men and women who compose it, will never disclose any sure path to progress.

I believe that one of the greatest perils of our day is the manner in which the present day world is being taught, in many quarters of the globe, to ignore those fundamentals of character, such as honesty, industry, and virtue, in any and all its forms, which succeeding generations of men have been taught to reverence, and to worship at the shrines of some new and unknown gods. In many quarters there is not only deliberate but organized effort to destroy both faith and morals. This cannot happen in any quarter of the globe without having a threatening and baneful effect upon the whole. It is the undermining of human society in the most effective of all ways, namely, that of destroying the integrity of the individual members of which society itself is composed.

In speaking of a political party and its work, ~~let~~ ~~me place, first and foremost,~~ the emphasis ~~there~~ must always be upon the individual, upon the sacredness of human personality, and the value of individual life; this, both as the source of a party's strength, and as the objective of all its endeavours. It is something for which there is no possible substitute.

In having emphasized the importance to be attached to individual character and effort in a political party and its work, may I now speak of the emphasis to be placed on knowledge and experience in all that pertains to its affairs. Here, again, I wish to relate what I have to say more particularly to young people ~~of~~ and the so-called youth movement. In some countries, where the latter has assumed an aggressiveness, which, fortunately, it has never had in our own, there has developed a sort of cleavage, if not actual antagonism, between youth and years, whereby the former has become increasingly assertive, and the latter increasingly set at naught. A development of this kind is on all fours with another kind of cleavage and antagonism, namely, that which finds its expression in the struggle of class against class, or creed against creed, or race against race. Any tendency of the kind ~~would~~ serves only to disrupt, and not to strengthen, a political party. In the long run, it ~~would~~ can prove of little, if any service to youth itself.

Sooner or later, youth, like all others, has to learn in the school of experience. Ignorance has never been found a substitute for knowledge; indeed, it is the absence of all such. When it comes to politics, and especially world politics, the value placed on experience and knowledge cannot be too high. It is in the combination of vision and wisdom that the surest path to progress is to be found. For that combination a politcal party is an ideal vehicle.

I should like to illustrate what I have in mind by what has taken placed in this capital of Canada within the past week. We have had meeting, almost simultaneously, the Congress of Youth, and the Royal Society of Canada. We also have had meeting in this city the Canadian Political Science Association and the Canadian Historical Association.

Canada Congress
Royal Soc'y
—
Historical Soc'y
—
Political Science Association
—
League of Nations Soc'y
—

Lib - Liberal Org D25418 1926 Liberals.

Second National Meeting, Twentieth Century Liberal Association.

The Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada came into being at an inaugural assembly held in Ottawa, at the Chateau Laurier, on March 19th, 1930, at which the Prime Minister delivered the principal address. In addition to lending his name and encouragement to this event, the Prime Minister took an active interest in the steps leading up to the calling of the assembly, and since the institution of the Association, has been its Honourary Chairman and has enlisted for its activities, the sympathy and support of the Party as a whole.

The Association was divided into a men's branch and a women's branch. In the months immediately following, Provincial Associations and local Clubs were organized and the Association took an active part in the campaign of 1930.

Following the election of that year the Executive met and took steps, not only to continue the organization but to expand its work.

On June 2nd and 3rd, 1933, there was held in Ottawa, the First National Convention of the organization which, in addition to electing officers and taking steps looking to a fuller participation in the forthcoming elections, gave study to, and passed resolutions upon many of the problems of the day. The principal address delivered at the Convention was made by Mr. Mackenzie King.

In the Provincial elections which preceded it, and in the campaign of 1935, the Twentieth Century Clubs took a very important part, contributing not a little to the successful outcome of October last.

D25419
2.

The Organization has grown until at the present time it has over 600 Clubs and an individual membership running into the thousands (as to the latter, however, no figures are available). The name "Twentieth Century" has not been applied uniformly, there being many "Young Liberal Clubs and Associations","Laurier Liberal Clubs", "Mackenzie King Clubs", etc., affiliated with the Twentieth Century movement. Officers must be thirty years or under and every effort is being made to see that membership is limited to people of thirty, or under.

Miss Lapointe has been Chairman of the Women's Branch since its inception, and Mr. Macdougall of the Men's Branch since June, 1933. I understand from Miss Doherty that both are planning to retire this year. It is expected there will be between five and six hundred delegates attending the First National Meeting, next week. There will be representatives from every Province.

The Banquet on May 29th, will be broadcast over Stations CKAC Montreal, CRCO Ottawa, CFRB Toronto, from 9 to 10 p.m. The tentative programme is:

7.15 p.m. Banquet; (Joint Chairman, Mr. R. A. Macdougall and Miss Lapointe),

Toast to the King;

Chairman's Address and introduction of new Presidents of Men's and Women's Branches;

Introduction of Prime Minister by Miss Lapointe;

Address of Prime Minister.

Vote of thanks to Prime Minister by Mr. R. J. Myers of Chatham.

May, 1936.

Coll - Liberal Organization - young Liberals.

D 25420

THE APPEAL OF LIBERALISM TO YOUTH

When we use the word 'Youth' we do not limit it to that part of the community under the arbitrarily fixed age limit of say twenty-five or thirty years. When we speak of Youth we generally have in mind more the qualities which are associated with the feelings and ideals of young men and women. It is more an attitude of mind than an artificial division of people into the aged and the young. It is an attitude of mind in which freshness of outlook, willingness to take necessary risks, combine with a generosity of feeling towards mankind and a belief that life is essentially good and capable of infinite betterment. This attitude is not confined to youth. We are, however, surprised when we fail to find it in Youth.

Likewise, Liberalism is more than a mere political creed. It is really a way of life. Its aim is to increase human happiness, and its methods the extension of freedom and the subjection of the particular to the general interest. It is based upon a trust as opposed to a fear of the common people. It springs from a belief in mankind and a faith that man is capable of applying his freedom to worth while things. It depends upon the cooperation of the members of the State, not the coercion of the many by the few. It is the Golden Rule applied to political action.

Mss. by E.A.P., May, 1936.

D25421

Similar as they are in outlook and philosophy, Liberalism and Youth in Canada today have also in common their great immediate objectives. If Youth has new worlds to conquer, so has Liberalism. If Youth would be forever pushing forward the frontier of human life, Liberalism likewise has new ground to occupy. Within the past week, many of the Youth Organizations of Canada have been meeting in Ottawa. From their deliberations it would appear that Youth in Canada is seeking today the attainment of an economic order in which there will be work and security for all, and in which the productiveness of nature will minister freely and fully to the needs of man and in which the harnessed energies of the Universe will be so directed as to release him from the drudgeries of toil and secure for him increased leisure to make possible a fuller and more abundant life. It seeks the end of war and the substitution of law and cooperation for fear and force as the binding element between nations. There could be no clearer definition of the aims of Liberalism.

In the attainment of these objectives, Youth will find sufficient to absorb all its energies and all its idealism. How shall these energies and this idealism be directed? Will it be coordinated with the effort of others actuated by like motives? Will it be concentrated on the gaining of common objectives or will it be dissipated in isolated effort and in vain attempt to win through at one and the same time to every goal.

D25422

Liberalism in Canada offers to youth a medium through which its efforts can most effectively be directed to the attainment of the great aims held in common, a political party with an unbroken century-old history of its own arising out of the struggle for political freedom in Canada a hundred years ago; traditions with the Liberalism of Britain reaching back into the dim beginnings of our history; wisdom and experience born out of the administration of government and the actual conduct of public affairs; a breadth of view and a toleration of differences of opinion as great as those which characterize youth itself; an unparalled record of achievement in the past and a set of guiding principles and policies for the future, which have been endorsed by the people as a whole; a political organization in which Youth has been encouraged to speak its mind and a Cabinet in which Youth shares with maturity the responsibility of government, - these are the assets which the Liberal Party possesses and these it offers to young men and women who will work with it in furthering great aims shared in common and who will bring to its service their vision, their courage and their hope.

End.

Coll - Liberal organization - Young Liberals

Notes by [illegible] May /36.

D25423

Two Memorable Occasions:

March 1930 - Politics - Election Sept.

June 1933 - Liberalism - " 1935.

Result of Elections.

Thanks to 20th Century Liberal Ass'n.

A political party and its work

in relation to problems of youth:

bewildering maze

baffling nature of

unemployment,

war.

Recognise:

Problems of all classes.

World problems -

beyond scope of any one country.

Human problems -

beyond scope of government;

moral issues, as concerns

(1) individual,

(2) the State.

Choice between progress and confusion.

Only way out - application of right principles and policies.

Instrument to this end - a political party.

A political party no greater than the people who compose it.

Right political action based on right personal conduct.

Norton - last wish = first thought.

Necessity to Combat Evil Tendencies -

undermining influences.

Necessity to Combat Wrong Theories of the State -

individual or the State.

Over all nations is humanity.

State = asspciation to promote common good.

D5426

Advantages of a Political Party as means to this end:

(1) Brings together all conditions and classes;

recognizes the common good;

reconciles differences of opinion and interest.

(2) Brings vision, experience and knowledge to bear on problems.

Youth Congress - Royal Society - Political Science Association, Historical Association -

all make contribution;

the idea that wins in the end;

test the value of ideas.

(3) An Effective Instrument to translate ideas and theories into practical action:

by: (1) formulation of policies & platform;

(2) education and opinion;

(3) control government.

D 25427

Illustrated:

The Liberal Party in Action.

Platform of 1933.

Election of 1935.

Formation of Liberal Government.

Record of Government:

Legacy left by Conservatives;

element of Time.

(1) Before Parliament met -

get House in order.

(2) Since Parliament met.

(3) What remains for present session.

D25428

International Affairs.

Mr. Bennett at London.

Economic imperialism for
economic nationalism.

International understanding and
co-operation.

Impossible to separate present from future.

A guide to the future:

Prove all things -
hold fast to that which is good.

D 25429

Problems of Youth

- Problems of all classes

Problems - World problems:

As such, not in control of single state.

Human problems:

As such, not in control of any government.

Largely world problems - not economic.

Wrong conduct - good and evil,

law of blood and death.

Wrong theory of State.

Combat dictatorship - whether Fascism,

Naziism, or

Communism.

Hold to democracy, - with emphasis on

individual and human personality.

A Political Party best instrument to deal with:

Brings together all classes;

Brings experience and knowledge;

Permits politics to be formulated which are

acceptable to all;

Permits organization which enables policies to be put

into effect,

Work of education, in and out of parliament

between elections,

Effective action at time of elections.

D 25430

Illustrated by record of Liberal Party:

1933: Statement of Liberal party in H. of C. - how prepared;
National Liberal Federation and
Parliamentary Organization.
Work of education.
General election - effective organization;
Action of Government since election;
Legacy on coming into office -
The greatest handicap of all time.
God rid of tendencies towards dictatorship.
Defensive side, - (restore democratic government).

Before Parliament Met:

Began to put policies into effect.

Set House in Order: (Stock Taking)

Reduced cost of Government;

Finances - got rid of camouflage;
got rid of restrictions;

Social Problems - Refer new deal to courts;
institute inquiries.

Relations with Provinces (Conference) -
Amendments to B.N.A. Act.

Trade - With U.S.
" Japan.

D 25431

When Parliament met:

Speech from Throne;

Continue re Trade;

Unemployment -
Monies for Relief;
Agreements with Provinces;
National Employment Commission (personnel of)

Tariff reductions - (Budget) - (Now in effect)

What Remains:

Bank Act;

Railway Legislation;

International Relations

Confronted with European crisis -
War with Italy;
Obligations re sanctions;
Maintain a proper perspective re Europe.

Re: League of Nations -

Not putting faith in paper.

Members jump to extreme of putting faith in armaments,
and from economic nationalism to economic imperialism.

Put faith in international understanding and co-operation.

Canada a nation - accept all obligations.

Relations with U.S.;
France;
Japan.
Not unfriendly with any other country.

4

D25432

Spoken as I have - Have begun a great venture -

Youth to maturty - tp years;

making not your present, but your future, the all-important.

No need to despair.

A great instrument at hand.

A great example to point to.

Prove all things -

hold fast to that which is good.

Coll. - Liberal organization - young liberals 1936

THE APPEAL OF LIBERALISM TO YOUTH

D 25433

When we use the word 'Youth' we do not limit it to that part of the community under the arbitrarily fixed age limit of say twenty-five or thirty years. When we speak of Youth we generally have in mind more the qualities which are associated with the feelings and ideals of young men and women. It is more an attitude of mind than an artificial division of people into the aged and the young. It is an attitude of mind in which freshness of outlook, willingness to take necessary risks, combine with a generosity of feeling towards mankind and a belief that life is essentially good and capable of infinite betterment. This attitude is not confined to youth. We are, however, surprised when we fail to find it in Youth.

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D25435

Liberalism in Canada offers to youth a medium through which its efforts can most effectively be directed ~~through~~ the attainment of the great aims held in common ~~x~~ a political party with an unbroken century-old history of its own arising out of the struggle for political freedom in Canada a hundred years ago; traditions with the Liberalism of Britain reaching back into the dim beginnings of our history; ~~in~~ wisdom and experience born out of the administration of government and the actual conduct of public affairs; a breadth of view and a toleration of differences of opinion as great as those which characterize youth itself; an unparalled record of achievement in the past and a set of guiding principles and policies for the future, which have been endorsed by the people as a whole; a political organization in which Youth has been encouraged to speak its mind and a Cabinet in which Youth shares with maturity the responsibility of government — these are the assets which the Liberal Party possesses and these it offers to young men and women who will work with it in furthering great aims shared in common and who will bring to its service their vision, their courage and their hope.

End

Mary Hl.

I have said that in certain countries Youth and Age have unfortunately come to occupy conflicting and antagonistic positions and that Youth has developed into something of a sectional or class movement. Happily this is not the case in Canada, or in countries where the democratic conception of Government obtains. The aim of Government should be, of course, to increase the welfare and the happiness of the whole community. Youth, in common with Childhood and Maturity, will benefit from anything which ministers to the well being of mankind as a whole. Liberalism regards the whole as greater than the part and believes that the problem of Youth cannot be separated from the larger problem of mankind. While as a Government we are deeply concerned that a solution be found for the special problems affecting the Youth of the land, and are taking special measures to this end, we do not regard the needs of Youth as antagonistic of those of Age and and believe Youth will be served best by seeking to improve the conditions of the state as a whole.

Nothing of value can come of the effort to drive a wedge between Youth and Years. The very terms themselves are of necessity loose ones and the division in a sense, artificial, and its boundaries ill defined. Youth, after all, is ever on the march of Age. What the young men and women propose for Youth, they will have to be prepared to extend when they themselves pass beyond that category. The attitude they exhibit to Age, they will have to be prepared to accept when they themselves fall within that description. What Youth plants today will bear its fruit tomorrow; that fruit will ripen for its own eating.

Youth will serve its own immediate interest best by making its contribution to the solution of our present day problems in a manner which will enable it the more effectively to meet the responsibilities which inevitably become its own, with the passing of time.

The State cannot really be divided into these sections to which for the sake of convenience we give the labels of Youth and Maturity. The state is an organic whole and as such has its hand upon the past and reaches out into the future. In the words of Burke "it is a partnership of the dead, the living and the unborn". Each generation is linked to that which preceded it and to that which will follow. Youth is but one of the transition stages upon which mankind in its journey, inevitably passes; its needs, and those of humanity are one and the same.

End

Coll - Liberal organization - Young Liberals.

D25438

In the twentieth century man has vastly increased his knowledge of the world in which he lives and of his own physical and mental nature. The twentieth century knows more about the physical universe than has ever been known before. We know today more about the biological nature of the body and about the processes of the human mind. Science which has discovered the facts, and education which has made them the property of mankind, have given us the power, if it were properly directed, to satisfy human needs in a manner which as recently as the turn of the century would have been deemed fantastic - power to provide in abundance, food, clothing, shelter, health, safety and leisure. Science and education have combined to annihilate space and to harness the energies of the universe to do the bidding of the human will and yet the great discoveries and inventions of the century have added comparatively little to the science of Government. The great problem of human association has not been advanced in like measure nearer solution. We have not added in equal degree to our knowledge of how men and women shall live together and use nature to further the needs of humanity. As a matter of fact the growth of science has made many of the problems of society more acute. It has shown us the way to lengthen and preserve life and it has also provided new and more startling ways to destroy it. Indeed the progress of the physical sciences has been so great that it has served to throw into bold relief the need for the social sciences keeping pace with them, if civilization is not to stand in danger of the powers which man has wrested from nature, destroying the institutions which he has created. In one sense the problem of Government and of society in our time is to reduce the disparity between our knowledge of the sciences and our wisdom in their application to human affairs, or in other

D25439

words how to direct, for the furtherance of the common good, the power we have gained over nature through the discoveries of science.

The great war revealed how infinitely more destructive science has made strife between nations. The great depression has revealed how the very interdependence of nations and the increased productive capacity of the economic system have intensified the suffering and want which follow when control of the machine is lost, or misdirected. The unrest, expansion and revolution of recent years have arisen in part from a desire to do something to meet the needs of the situation thus created.

In common with men and women of all stages in life, youth is conscious of the need for adaptation to these changing conditions. There is really no serious dispute as to the need for change. New conditions and a need to adapt the institutions of society to them, is not a condition peculiar to this century. The rate at which new factors have entered into the problem has only accelerated the speed of the process. The question is rather, what in our institutions shall we modify to meet changed and changing conditions and in what manner shall we modify them. Simply that something is old is no ground for destroying it. Progress in Government, as in science, and all else, consists in building upon the achievements of the past. There is nothing to be gained by ignoring the wisdom which has come to us out of the experience of the centuries nor does it follow because past generations have made mistakes, and serious ones, that the present generation is incapable of making them, and of making them in even more grievous directions. The most we can

hope is that we may avoid repeating the errors of the past, where past experience can be a guide to us, and in new fields of unexplored endeavour may not make irreparable ones.

In any discussion of change in our political institution, we would do well to consider certain of the views which have prevailed as to the nature of the State. We must not confuse the State with Government. Government is the medium through which the State functions, and discharges its obligations to the members of the State. Speaking generally there have been three main views of the State which find in our day, expression in three different forms of Government.

One theory regards the State as a natural, inevitable and absolute association of men and women, and exalts the State at the expense of the individual. Government in such a State has tended to subordinate the individual and to encroach increasingly upon all his activities. In an exaggerated form this theory has produced the concept of the totalitarian State which lies at the basis of present day Fascism, both in Italy and in Germany.

Another conception has viewed the State as an institution whereby one class has suppressed another and more particularly where the property owning classes have exploited the workers. As such it is claimed the State should be destroyed and replaced by a classless society. Russian in which this doctrine more especially flourished, witnessed an attempt to translate it into action. The result was simply the substitution of one form of oppression for another.- the substitution of a dictatorship of the proletariat, or workers, for the dictatorship of the capitalist classes.

The third theory looks upon the State as a devise which man has deliberately created in order to attain certain definite and desired ends - freedom, justice and security. In this view the State is simply an artificial association of human beings to promote their common good. The State is subordinate to the individual and the well being of the individual is the aim of the State. Under this theory Government is restricted to the discharge of the special functions assigned to it. Such has been the philosophy underlying the great historic democracies of the Anglo-Saxon peoples and of France.

Briefly these are the three main political faiths contending in the Western world for survival today - Fascism, Communism, and democracy. While differing in origin and philosophy, Fascism and Communism regard the State as a supreme, all-absorbing entity in which the individual is as nothing and have developed in dictatorship a common type of Government. Dictatorship requires the complete submission of the individual to the will of a group, or of a single individual. Under dictatorship, human life loses its meaning and personality its sacredness. The people are allowed little or no voice in matters of Government, even those most vitally concerning their very lives. Upon the sole determination of the leader, masses of men are arbitrarily assigned to labour or internment camps, placed in mines or factories, marched off to the field of battle, or transported as colonists to distant lands. Freedom and security in its myriad forms for which men have struggled over the century, perishes under this rule -

freedom of person, of property and of worship, the right to vote, to be tried by one's peers, freedom of speech, of association, of the press - all these are ruthlessly destroyed. These very conditions which have made for the growth of science and of education and for the advancement of art and literature, and which have served to increase the productiveness of the economic order, are in the authoritarian state replaced by regimentation of action and by uniformity and stagnation of thought.

The circumstances which have lead to the establishment of post-war dictatorships in Europe, have of course been different in different states. One circumstance, however, is common to them all - they have been established upon the ruins of autocratic or feeble Governments and in lands steeped in the philosophy and chronicled with centuries of arbitrary Government. In those nations where the tradition has prevailed that the State is created to serve the individual, the democratic form of Government has prevailed and the inroads of dictatorship have been resisted by a vigilant people. As we enter upon a further era of apparently unceasing change we will do well to bear in mind that behind our political institutions lie centuries of democratic tradition. Our institutions are peculiarly the product of the struggle of British peoples for freedom. What changes we much effect should be made in the light of our history and should take their inspiration from British rather than alien sources.

D.25443

While seeking to advance into new territory we must not lose any of the ground won in thepast. Freedom in all its aspects must be resolutely retained - political, religious, social and national freedom; our free political institutions - an executive responsible to a representative legislature; preservation free from political interference of those great fundamental institutions of society which lie alongside the organs of Government - of Church, family, education; the British capacity for tolerance of minorities and opposing views; the ability which develops only where freedom has long prevailed, to criticise ourselves and our own acts which makes for the suppression of abuses and the elimination of the impostor in public life. All of these are essential if changes in the future are to add to and not detract from the total of human happiness. Retaining these we may achieve a new security and a larger freedom. Without them we will only deceive ourselves and find that what appears to be a new liberty is but a deceptive form of an old tyranny.

The conditions of the war and the period following, have made it necessary for the democratic state to extend its activities beyond the frontier which previously had separated the field of Governmental activities from the area reserved for individual freedom and private enterprise. The dislocation of the economic organization of society with consequent unemployment and the long train of other social ills which follow, have placed upon democratic Governments the heavy task of attaining a greater economic security for their citizens without

increasing unduly the restrictive activities of the State and lessening the bounds of individual freedom.

A greater measure of economic and social security may be sought in many directions. Obviously the first need is to distribute the plenty in existence today and the potential plenty which we are capable of producing. Equally obvious is the need to bring into being minimum standards of subsistence and security which will assure men and women of a reasonably adequate measure of the necessities of life, which will provide against the inevitable burdens which accompany sickness, accident, unemployment and old age, and which will remove in large part the haunting fears which beset men and women that their source of livelihood may be destroyed, or their ability to earn it impaired. It is not to be expected that these needs can be met by the state alone, if free institutions are to be preserved. To secure a control and co-ordination of the forces which are wracking society today and to bring the structure of society into harmony with the scientific and economic conditions of the middle Twentieth Century, will undoubtedly require a greater measure of Government control. That control however will seek not to replace the free activities of the people by the bureaucratic activities of the Government but to lay down the conditions on which private activities may be conducted and to impose restraints and safeguards which will prevent them ~~it~~ from causing harm, ~~rather than good.~~ In the sharing of the control of industrial policy lies perhaps the greatest hope for constructive action. Monopoly of control in industry must gradually be replaced by

D.25445

joint control. Capital in its own interests as well as of others, will increasingly see the desirability of sharing with labour the community and with management the right to decide the all important policies which determine the condtions under which labour works, the enterprise serves the state and the degree to which the various parties to industry share in the fruits of their effort. The role of the State will be to share in many of these responsibilities but not to monopolise them. Its task increasingly will be to enlist all the elements of the community in a great co-operative endeavour to solve, by joint action, the problems of society as they arise.

That progress in the direction of a newsocial order based on principles such as these, may be made without abandoning anything of value in the old order, has been the contention of the Liberal Party in Canada. On such a philosophy it appealed to the electorate last October and on such lines it has been working from the day it assumed office. Its record in the few months which have intervened is evidence that this belief is not without foundation and that progress has already been made towards even so large a goal.

(Here deal with Liberal Principles and Policies, showing how they are designed to meet the needs of the present situation and with the extent to which the undertakings of the campaign have been implemented to date.)

Mar/26

toll - liberal organizations ... liberal.

D25446

Notes by Mr. King, May, 1936.

A Political Party and its Work. (Meaning and Scope of a Political Party)

Special Relation to Youth and its Problems.

Outgrowth of world politics and of class, race and religious antagonism.

Youth's problems - to be shown the right direction,

a way through a bewildering maze;

one of finding a sure path to progress

from uncertainty to certainty

in all that relates to human existence.

(not peculiar to youth)

Parents concern for their children.

The two spectres: (1) Unemployment,

(2) War.

(not peculiar to youth -

threatens all civilization).

This the function of a political party.

No more effective instrument than a political party

founded upon right principles,

promotes sound policies,

well and widely organised.

No "talisman" as a solution.

No party greater than those who compose its membership.

Nothing so important as character.

a greater necessity than ever, because of teachings in our times.

Keeping this in mind

Political party best of all instruments because:

(1) brings together men and women of all classes and races and creeds, and this avoids worst feature of today - to set class against class, etc., etc.;

(2) experience and knowledge to bear;

(3) enables policies to be formulated and fought for in most effective manner.

D 25448

A Political Party best instrument to further purposes of youth - progress.

1. Brings together all classes.
2. Brings experience and knowledge.
3. Principles and policies.

Brings results.

Handicaps of delay.

(1) Fourteen point programme.

(2) ?

(3) Acts of Parliament and

What Liberal Party has done:

restored responsible government:

(1) Ended one-man government.

(2) " blank cheque.

(3) " peace, order and good government.

(4) Effected economies in government (size of Cabinet.

(5) Brought provinces and Dominion into conference.

(6) Ended disputes with other countries which had cut off trade.

(7) E " arbitrary and ? regulations.

(8) Trade agreement with United States -

(tried since Confederation).

(9) Dealt with problem of unemployment

by provision of money by Act of Parliament,

by legislation,

by National Employment Commission,
by nation-wide copoperative effort.

Budget -

Put financial situation squarely before people.

Aiming at balanced budget.

Secured entry Canadian goods into United States.

Reduced tariff

by substitution of intermediate tariff for general.

Reduced duties on agricultural implements 25 to 7½.

Mr. Bennett raised.

Banking legislation.

Railway legislation.

International Affairs -

lived up to obligations under League of Nations.

Mr. Bennett at London.

Agree as to not placing trust in writing.

" " " Canada as nation.

Part company when place confidence in imperialism and armaments.

Liberal Method.

Promote understanding and international co-operation.

e.g. Legations at United States, France, Japan.

Questions settled as they arise.

Where danger from U.S.?

Spoken as I have to those on threshold of political careers - that you may remember this all your life. Facts, not dreams.

Coll - Liberal organization - young Liberals
D25450

BUDGET 1936.

On the Taxation side, the Liberal Budget of 1936 constitutes a frank statement to the Canadian people of the serious financial position of the country, together with a courageous effort by moderate and judicious increases in taxation, to reduce and eventually remove, the large deficits of recent years. The Government hopes, by its taxation changes, to make steady and substantial progress towards this objective, while avoiding the imposition of excessive new taxation which would discourage industry and retard possible recovery.

The proposals are a definite step towards implementing the campaign undertaking of a balanced Budget.

On the Tariff side, the Budget, following as it does, the U.S. Agreement, is an immediate and far reaching effort to reduce the cost of production in the primary industries, and the cost of living of the people. There have been very important reductions in the rates of duty on agricultural implements, automobiles and trucks, gasoline, textiles, clothing, machinery, and unenumerated articles of iron and steel.

The Intermediate Tariff on agricultural implements, has been reduced to 7½%. The duty up to January 1st, was 25%. Under the U.S. Agreement it fell to 12½%. It is now 7½%.

The Intermediate rate on gasoline has been reduced from 2½¢ to 1¢.

The Intermediate Tariff on automobiles and trucks has been reduced to 17½% as compared with previous rates varying up to 30%, according to value.

D 2545 | 25451

The British Preference on cotton yarns and cotton fabrics has been drastically reduced by the complete removal of specific duties, and on artificial silk yarns by the removal of specific duties and reduction of ad valorem duties.

Under the British Preference the specific duties have been completely removed from artificial silk fabrics.

Under the British Preference, specific duties have been completely removed on all clothing and apparel made of cotton and artificial silk. This has been accompanied by a material reduction under the Intermediate rate as well.

The British Preferential rate on all kinds of machinery, whether or not made in Canada, has been reduced from 15% to 10%, and if not of a class or kind made in Canada, are duty free.

Printing machinery has been made free under the Intermediate Tariff.

On a most important item of unenumerated articles of iron and steel, our annual imports of which vary from 5 to 15 million dollars a year, reductions under the British Preference have been made from 15% to 10%.

Many items entering into the cost of production of secondary as well as primary industries, and affecting the immediate well being of the people, have been reduced under all tariffs. These include certain materials for use in the production of periodical publications, biological products for the treatment of disease, safety equipment for use in mining, draftsmen and surveyors' tools and instruments, articles imported for the use of the blind, and various

requirements of public hospitals.

Many of these changes should operate to lower the cost of living and thus raise the standard of living of the people in a time of great distress. Others will lower the cost of production, not only in the basic, but in the secondary industries and thus speed the process of national recovery. The reductions will stimulate trade, instead of prohibiting it, with consequent greater revenues to the Public Treasury, and to the Railways.

BAP/MEH

Report of this speech prepared for publication
in Record of Proceedings of the Convention.

D 2545-3

All - Liberal Federation
— Young Liberals.

Speech of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister.

Banquet - Second National Convention

Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada

May 29th, 1936.

Mr. Mackenzie King, who was received with prolonged cheers, thanked Miss Lapointe for her kind words of greeting, and the members of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association for their most cordial reception. He spoke of the earnest and efficient work the retiring officials of the Association had performed, and expressed the belief that the affairs of the Association had passed into competent hands, and that Miss Olive Wilson and Dr. O. M. McDougall would carry on, in an efficient manner, the good work of the past.

Mr. King recalled the fact that he had appeared before the Twentieth Century Liberal Association on two previous occasions. The first was in March, 1930, and the second was at the time of the first National Convention in June, 1933. On each occasion he had been a guest, and on each the Association had been unkind enough to call upon him for a speech.

It was not an easy task, Mr. King said, to combine what he wished to say both to the friends present, and to the possibly not so friendly, but vast audience hidden behind the mystery of the radio. He spoke of how the problems of statecraft were constantly becoming

more and more complex. From the old Greek city state, the scope of politics had grown until today it embraced the affairs of a world-wide community of nations. There were many provinces in Canada, each with problems of its own; there were the several Dominions in the British Empire, and, finally, there were the nations of the world,--all of which have to be taken into consideration by a federal administration in Canada in seeking to deal with the problems of our times.

"Liberalism", Mr. King said, "seeks freedom for the individual: political freedom, religious freedom, social freedom and economic freedom. In various periods, the emphasis has been on different aspects of freedom. The aim, however, is not liberty in any laissez-faire sense, but liberty in the sense of an ever-widening opportunity for a fuller and more abundant life.

"It is the task of Liberalism, when questions arise in which there is conflict between the particular and the general interest of mankind, to ensure the supremacy of the general interest. It is the task of Liberalism, as well, to secure the supremacy of those forces making for unity, an aspect of Liberalism which cannot be emphasized too strongly at a time, such as the present, when powerful forces are everywhere seeking division and disruption in the relations of mankind."

Since the first National Convention of the Twentieth

D25455

Century Liberal Association, the general elections of 1935 had been held. In the elections, both the party and its cause triumphed in a measure beyond the greatest expectations of its most eager and optimistic members. The party was returned to power with a membership in the House of Commons of 178 members, and a majority over all others of 111. While it was always difficult in politics to assess the contributions of different factos making for success, Mr. King did not hesitate to say that no group contributed more to the victory of October last, than the Twentieth Century Liberal Clubs.

The Prime Minister touched upon some of the problems more particularly affecting the young men and women of today. Youth was faced with problems of a magnitude which the young people of other times had never had to consider. There was, first of all, the problem of unemployment. After five years of world depression, we had in Canada over half a million of unemployed, and over a million on relief. There was the situation in Europe, and the possibility of armed conflict on a scale such as the world had never seen before.

"These were among the problems confronting youth", stated Mr. King; "but equally they confronted every member of the human family. There was no home, no individual, that had not suffered

because of the conditions and uncertainties of the past five years.

"There exists to some extent, on the part of youth, a feeling that these problems may be faced and overcome by some swift decisive action. But, unfortunately, the problem of today is in fact a world problem, and lies beyond the ability of any one nation to solve. A nation which thinks that it can settle these questions within its own borders, and without reference to the world at large, is like the ostrich that buries its head in the sand. What, then, is the solution? There is not", the Prime Minister continued, "any one solution. All we can do is to make certain we are basing such action as we take upon right principles, and seek at all times to move in the right direction. No agency is better suited to this end than a political party founded upon true principles, and earnestly seeking to put those principles into practice.

"A political party is the best and perhaps the only agency which can bring together people of all creeds and classes, and thus foster a true democracy. In the ranks of such a party, men and women work out together, and not in isolation, the problems of government and democracy.

"No political party", the Prime Minister went on, "can be greater than the men and women who comprise it. We must place our first emphasis upon character. Liberalism believes in the

sacredness of human personality; it places the individual before all else. It is its task to enable men and women to seek that freedom of spirit and those higher spiritual aspects of life which man is created to enjoy."

One of the dangers of our time is the tendency to regard lightly those things which the past has taught us to reverence, and the failure to realise to the full the value of those forces which have made for progress. Mr. King here referred to various present day destructive forces, mentioning efforts in certain quarters to broadcast to the world a godless propaganda, with the object of destroying the faith of the peoples of the world in beliefs which had sustained them for generations. In this connection, he referred to the use of postage stamps for the conveyance of propaganda of a nature abhorrent to Canadians, and which, as far as it was within its power, the government would do its best to keep out of Canada. The growth of atheism, involving as it does the spread of discontent, of the doctrines of class-hatred and class-struggle, constitute a further dangerous condition confronting society at the present time.

"There is a clear-cut line between the constructive and destructive forces contending in the world for supremacy today. The view as taught and demonstrated by British democracies, is that the state exists to serve the individuals who comprise it. In many

other countries today the opposite view is held, namely, that the individual exists to serve the state, and owes implicit obedience to it,- which in practice means to the dictator of the moment. Whenever a party, or a group of individuals, contend that the state is of more importance than the individuals who compose it, it is time for Liberal minded men and women to take a determined stand against such doctrines, and to oppose to the fullest degree the dictatorship which is their logical development.

"Political organization is most effective when it takes the necessary steps to translate into legislation the considered views of its members. A political party is not an end in itself, it is merely a means to an end; it is an instrument which enables us to put into practice those principles and policies which the majority of those associated with us, and the majority of the people of the country, believe are for the general and the common good.

"Two and a half years before the Liberal party came into power, Liberal Members of Parliament and representatives of Liberal organizations in all parts of the country, met and adopted a statement of principles and policies to meet conditions which Canada was at that time facing. This statement of the party's position on the immediate questions of the day came to be known as the 'Fourteen Points'. On the basis of the Fourteen Points, the party appealed to the people, and has been returned to office. The administration immediately began to apply the policies it had advocated. To such an extent

is the government carrying out its programme, that these Fourteen Points, set forth in 1933, it is not too much to say, become for all practical purposes, the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament in 1936. Never has a political party come into power having made fewer promises than the Liberals during the last campaign. Never has a political party put so many of its principles and policies into practical effect, in so short a time, as has the Liberal party in Canada.

"Since the election, the government has been seeking to put Canada's house in order, and endeavouring to ascertain the true position of the country's finances. The National Employment Commission has been appointed to co-ordinate, in a nation-wide effort, the providing of work and the granting of relief. Within a few weeks of taking office, a far-reaching trade agreement was signed with the United States, and the disastrous trade dispute with Japan brought to a mutually beneficial conclusion. Steps have been taken, in the interests of efficiency and economy, to consolidate several important branches of the public service. The government is now engaged upon the task of removing the evidences of dictatorship as they have developed in the past five years. It has restored the authority of Parliament over matters of expenditure, and has dispensed with the "blank cheque" powers enabling the executive to legislate by orders-in-council. Many other items of the Liberal party's programme, including the restoration of Parliamentary control over

currency and credit, and of the government's authority over the national railways, are before Parliament and will be dealt with before the session is concluded."

The condition of Europe was another of the present day problems to which the Prime Minister referred. He agreed with the view expressed by Mr. Bennett in a recent speech that we are living at a time, when, unfortunately, governments cannot place implicit faith in written convenants, even when they have been solemnly signed by the nations of the world. He did not share the view, however, that Economic Imperialism is the alternative to Economic Nationalism. The problems of the world cannot be solved by seeking to meet force with force. In all its activities the government had been endeavouring, and would so continue, to promote that mutual understanding and good-will, which, if faithfully sought and applied, he believed, would solve many of the problems facing the world today.

Mr. King's closing word was one of counsel to the young men and women in his audience not to abandon those principles which through/out the ages have afforded the surest guide to right conduct alike of individuals and of nations. In the words of St.Paul to the Thessalonians, he exhorted them to "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

Lol - Liberal organization - Young Liberals
Re International Situation p. 5.

D25461

Speech of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister,

Banquet - Second National Convention

Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada

May 29th, 1936.

Repat for Proceedings of Convention.

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Liberal Party
Lib. P. + P.

20th Century Speech
May 29, 1936.
prepared by Mr. Pickering

(6) D25469

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

In this review of the Government's activities, I have, in spite of its length, touched only the high-lights. Reference might be made to the appointment of a commission looking to penitentiary reform, and to the investigation into the closing down of certain plants, indicating the determination of the Government that industry shall recognize its obligations to Labour and to the community. The record of six months' achievement is an amazing one. I doubt if any Parliament in four or five sessions has accomplished as much of a lasting nature as the present Parliament has in one session. Certainly no Administration, within my memory or knowledge, has ever, in so short a time, put so largely into practice the principles and policies which it advocated in Opposition. In Opposition and in the campaign, the Liberal Party refused to be stampeded into an orgy of promises. In power it has shown the most solemn regard for the undertakings it gave the people. In a few short months there have already come evidences that the state of the nation is responding to the application of Liberal principles and policies. As I have pointed out, trade is increasing and the growth of unemployment relief has been arrested. The people have responded to the frankness of the Government in placing its problems fully before them. Faith has begot faith, and confidence has been returned by confidence. Business has settled down to its proper tasks in the knowledge

D25470

that there will be stable and rational government. The steps which have already been taken and the measures which it is proposed to adopt give every ground for belief that Liberalism will once more lead to prosperity, national unity and the happiness of the people, as it did in the days of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and in the days of the previous Liberal Administration.

And yet it is not, in any sense, a partisan appeal that I would make at this moment. As the Liberal Party gained the confidence of the people in the elections, so I believe the Liberal Government has earned the confidence of men and women of all parties, and the confidence, as well, of all classes and of all parts of the land. To the young men and women of Canada I should like to say that, though the path of youth is strewn with many difficulties, one great opportunity remains - that of joining with all others in the community in removing them. Youth has not created the problems of our century, but neither has Age. They are the product of forces and conditions which cannot be ascribed to a group or class any more than to a single individual. Their solution must be sought through the joint effort of us all, remembering that the cause of youth and humanity are one.

L25471

TOPICS FOR

DINNER, SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION, TWENTIETH CENTURY LIBERAL ASSOCIATIONS.

May 29th, 1936.

Word of Greeting -

Welcome to Capital - on behalf of colleagues and self;

Thanks for invitation -

proud of my own association with movement from its inception;

Second National Convention -

appropriate time to review past efforts and chart course for future.

Result of Elections -

Rejection of appeals based on discontent and panaceas;

" " restriction and dictatorship in all forms;

Endorsation of Liberal Principles and Policies,

Overwhelming Mandate to apply them to problems of day.

Share of Twentieth Century Clubs in Achieving Victory -

Undeterred by results in 1930 -

immediately began work for next elections;

Important part in formation of National Liberal Federation in 1931;

co-operation in Federation since;

Vitalizing and steadying influence in depression years;

Contributed in no small measure to result of recent campaign -

enlisted enthusiasm and idealism of youth;

nation-wide, efficient organization;

Victory made possible only by co-operation of all members of Party -

men, women, young people.

D25472

Significance of Twentieth Century Clubs -

Movement enjoys independence and confidence of Party as whole -

no domination by elders;

full and free co-operation with Party as a whole;

Recognition of right of youth to share in formation of policies, as well as their effects;

Youth well represented in present Cabinet -

one of youngest in our history;

Evidence of breadth of vital Liberalism -

embraces youth and years;

" men and women;

" all Classes, Sections, Races, Creeds;

Equality of young women with men in Twentieth Century Clubs -

bespeaks increasing co-operation of men and women in public life as years go by;

Youth and Liberalism have a common philosophy -

belief in freedom - freedom vs. restriction;

faith in mankind - good-will vs. hate;

- both the great need of world today.

- where youth has lost its love of freedom, it has been dragooned and regimented as in European countries where dictatorships have come into being - startling difference between youth movements in free, and in authoritarian states.

The Twentieth Century -

Era of unparalleled change and unrest;

Growth of Education -

Schools, press, radio, etc., increased knowledge of all classes;

With popularization of knowledge have come desire and ambition, and struggle to attain them -

D25473

for greater political rights -

youth and women movements;

for greater material prosperity -

Labour's struggle for higher standards;

for racial recognition -

awakening of so-called backward peoples;

Insert here reference re Conferences →

Growth of Science -

Radio, airship, etc., bringing nations closer together;

Machines solving problem of production;

Perfecting of means of destruction.

Social Science lags behind physical sciences -

man has not learned to control machines he creates;

greatest of all sciences - living together -

remains to be mastered;

Task of Government = to control science for benefit of mankind.

Task of Society - to use with wisdom the unassimilated and dangerous knowledge and power gained in recent years.

Great War -

Intensified movements and problems in existence before;

Resurrected old and created new ones;

Organized hate of war left legacy of suspicion and ill-will;

omit

Resurgence of extreme national feeling;

Starvation of peoples led to desire for self-sufficiency;

Dependence upon leadership of individuals in war led to reliance upon leaders vs. people, since war;

Failure to achieve basis of lasting peace, led to political insecurity -

Attempt to collect reparations and war debts contributed to dislocation of world trade;

In combination, these produced -

Economic nationalism;
Dictatorship;
Armament.

) in turn = Great depression 1929 - 1935.

Parallel with post-Napoleonic period -

War, and fears left by war, resulted in restriction of political liberty and trade;

Period of reaction and tyranny;

" " economic privation;

Re-assertion of liberty -

Reform Bill;

Repeal Corn Laws;

Period of wider freedom and greater prosperity, which characterized latter 19th Century;

Believe similar sequel will flow from present difficulties if similar re-assertion of liberty occurs.

Liberalism and Changing Order -

Liberalism a philosophy most suited to changing conditions -

its principles constant;

its methods vary with the times;

Mission of Liberalism not exhausted -

not a static creed - a vital, expanding, growing one;

Liberalism an attitude of mind -

an outlook - love of freedom,

hatred of arbitrary power;

a generosity of mind - readiness to uphold rights of others -

minorities;

conviction good of each depends on good of all;

belief in Golden Rule -

faith in fellow men,

in fundamental goodness of man.

Objectives of Liberalism -

enlarge bounds of human freedom;

supremacy of general vs. particular -

mankind above race, class, creed, special interest;

supremacy of personality vs. property;

co-operation vs. discord -

industrial and international peace.

What to be Preserved in Old Order ? - (Defensive side of Liberalism)

preserve freedom already won -

e.g. Political Freedom -
- Right to vote;
- Justice - equality before law;
- Freedom of person,
- " " Press,
- " " speech

Religious "

Social " - Freedom of association,
- labour's right to bargain.

National " - Free Parliament,
- National sovereignty;

preserve foundation stones already laid -

free political institutions -

Parliamentary Government;

responsible executive;

protection of minorities;

other institutions equally indispensable -

Church;
education;
family;
free of political interference.

economic system -

retain its productive capacity.

preserve British genius for Government -

change by evolution prevents revolution;
capacity of British institutions to adapt themselves to change;
self-critical nature of British peoples - arises out of freedom.

D 25477

What to be Sought in New Order ? (Constructive side of Liberalism)

to advance into a larger freedom:

(a) Economic Freedom or Security -

control and direct the economic machine;

solve the problem of distribution;

provide -
Employment in working years;
security for age; against sickness &c ;

increase leisure and opportunities for fuller life;
democratic control of industrial policy.

(b) International Freedom or Security -

replace hate with trust;

" fear with security;

" war with peace.

extend the reign of law to community of nations

- not to be accomplished easily;

difficulties of today.

Liberalism in Canada Today -

Liberal Government seeking to restore Liberal tradition;

" " " " apply Liberal methods to problems of day;

faith in collective mind;

faith in people;

faith in freedom.

Restoration of Responsible Government -

end of dictatorial powers - peace, order, good Government;
blank cheque;

Railways - control restored to House of Commons;

Banking and Currency - control restored to H. of C.,

Parliament again a forum, not a stamp.

Reversal of Economic Nationalism -

U.S. Agreement;

Settlement with Japan;

Budget Reductions.

Unemployment -

Youth especially affected by Unemployment;

Restored problem to Parliament;

Revealed problem fully to people;

Appointment of Commission;

Solution to be sought in nation-wide co-operative effort;

see amplification attached

The Prospect Ahead -

Response of people to frankness of Government in placing problems fully before them;

Steadiness of Government has inspired confidence in business;

Policies have already reflected improvement in trade, business, etc.; (Statistics re ?)

Difficult tasks ahead but hopeful future;

Opportunity of youth to share in present-day tasks of Liberalism -

have contribution to make as well as benefits to derive;

cause of Youth and of Humanity one.

D25479

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Notes for Speech, August 8th, 1939

After the opening remarks of thanks to those responsible for the gathering and such personal references to Sir William Mulock and Sir Allan Aylesworth, as well as any other persons (the late Mr. Rinfret, for example), that the Prime Minister may wish to make, he may wish to consider the incorporation of some of the following ideas which have been worked out in rough note form by Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Pickersgill.

D25480

Notes for Speech, August 8th

Since the purpose of this gathering is to recognize
the twentieth anniversary of leadership, it
is fitting that some account be given of
leadership;
this can be done with the feeling of talking to
members of a family, and can therefore be
more personal in tone than would be appropri-
ate on another occasion.
Twenty years ago, I dedicated myself to the task of
leadership in the sense in which I conceived
leadership of a democratic political party;
at that time, I was a young man with the enthusi-
asms and the ideals associated with early
manhood;
no doubt I was still lacking in experience and
in the wisdom which only comes from practical
experience of affairs;
I can perhaps be pardoned for saying that even
then I had had exceptional opportunities to
fit myself for the task entrusted to me by
the Party;
I had, for many years, enjoyed the rare privilege

D25481

o of sharing the confidence of Sir Wilfrid;

I had had the benefit of his incomparable guidance and the opportunity frequently of discussing with him not merely the problems of the day, but the underlying political problems which are inseparable from the government of Canada;

still earlier, I had been taken under the wing of Sir William Mulock, and had, I trust, learned to share something of his passion for public service;

both my academic training and the traditions of my family had pointed in the direction of public life;

when Sir William offered me the post of Deputy Minister of Labour, he gave me an incomparable opportunity of working with, and studying at first hand, problems of government which were then new and not much studied, but which, in recent years, have assumed paramount importance;

Sir Wilfrid's offer of a portfolio enabled me to continue my special interest in this field,

while, at the same time, gaining in the Cabinet a wider experience of the whole field of governmental activity.

I have referred at some length to this personal record because I feel that it illustrates a truth too often overlooked;

we frequently hear the cry that business men are needed in government;

this cry is often uttered by people who forget that government itself is, in one sense, our biggest business, and that the best training for government, as for other business, is to be found in practising that business itself;

business men themselves would be the first to admit the need for specialized training in their own lines of business, and so it is with government;

one sometimes wonders if the clamour for business leadership arises from ignorance, or from a deliberate attempt to break down the whole scheme of democratic government;

one hesitates to suggest this, but it is significant that the demand for business leadership

has generally preceded the complete collapse of democratic government in other countries;

it begins with a persistent, unbridled vilification of existing institutions and of public men; a vociferous demand for the abolition of parties and party government; appeals for the concentration of power in fewer and fewer hands (e.g., national government); and finally the rise of dictatorships;

I am confident that the people of Canada will not respond to this sort of appeal directed against their dearly-won freedom.

My presence in Toronto brings to mind the part played by my grandfather in that great struggle for freedom;

I have, at times, been charged with looking backward too much, but I make no apology for drawing lessons from the past or inspiration from the part Mackenzie played in the great struggle for democratic government - a struggle which never ends;

in those days, it was a direct battle against entrenched interests;

today, it is rather an indirect struggle against

specious interests and would-be seekers after special privilege, camouflaged behind empty but often attractive catch words.

All my life, both before and since I was entrusted with the leadership of the Liberal party, I think I may boast that I have never failed in my allegiance to our democratic institutions;

the criticisms of our opponents are largely based on this fact;

if the charges against the present and preceding Liberal administrations are examined carefully and critically, it will generally be discovered that the basis of the criticism is the failure of the government to aid this or that - to please some special interest;

it is criticism of which every Liberal can be justly proud;

it is, in effect, tribute to the fact that the Liberal party has stood for the interests of Canadians generally, and has kept faith with the people of Canada.

The Liberal party is still the party of leadership
and vision;
successful leadership, however, involves keeping
in close touch with the rank and file of
the party, and with the people at large;
it is not a matter of rushing blindly ahead and,
in doing so, of losing the battle against
the forces of reaction and inaction;
democratic government is "government by consent",
and leaders who are true to the people
must carry the judgment of the people with
them;
the record of the Liberal party is a record of
continuous achievement;
what Liberal governments have achieved has stood
the test of time, because it has been
neither premature nor immature;
today we find a host of self-appointed leaders
with vague theories or mere catch words;
often the goal promised by these leaders is
attractive, but they fail to explain either
how the goal is to be reached, or what is
to be destroyed in reaching it;
that is not to say that they are all insincere,

but sincerity without sanity and reason
may be the most dangerous quality in public
life;

the Liberal party is a middle-of-the-road party;

and today, as never before, the middle of the
road is the safest place to walk - not for
the party only, but for the people generally;

these are troubled times in all lands, and in
troubled times there are bound to be times
and seasons when progress is slow, when gains
previously made must be consolidated, and,
to reverse a time-honoured saying, when
defence is the best form of attack;

these are days when all true Liberals must be
defenders of democracy; true to its principles,
ready to trust the people, and determined to
appeal only to the best that is in them;

it must be a matter of great satisfaction that
Canada has been free from many of the
difficulties unfortunately besetting other
countries, but we must take heed not to
bring on ourselves similar troubles;

(if considered advisable, detailed reference

might be made, at this stage, to foreign affairs and to the folly of those who, from time to time, make demands which could only be satisfied by plunging us into war);

at every turn in the domestic and foreign field, we encounter the catch phrases of the unthinking;

it will require more than catch phrases to persuade the people of Canada to turn elsewhere for leadership;

in Canada the Liberal tradition has been consistently maintained, and it is more necessary today than ever before;

The Liberal party is neither of the left nor of the right;

it is the party of all the people who desire orderly progress, who put human values above property values;

its record, not simply for a year but for generations, has been unequalled by any political party in Canada;

the present Liberal administration has been called by its opponents a "do-nothing government";

let these opponents compare its record, item by

item, with the record of any previous administration, and they will discover a list of accomplishments unsurpassed in any previous decade;

the Liberal party does not offer, and will not, offer panaceas and cure-alls;

Liberals realize we still have problems to solve and that we will always have problems to solve;

they will go on attacking these problems soberly, conscientiously, and in the light of reason and common sense.

I am confident that the record of the administration will commend itself to the good judgment of the people of Canada when the time comes for the verdict to be rendered.

Info for information

Dictated by the Prime Minister,
2 xi 46

D 5489

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Suggested topics for Speech at Toronto (December, 1946) on

A TRUE PERSPECTIVE

1) A true perspective of contemporary events

people should not be swept away by talk that these times are worse than others;

wider knowledge along the way;

some encouragement in the fact that the world is getting closer together.

2) Questions excercising the public mi d from time to time:

unemployment at one time

possibility of war at another time

3) What we must now aim at in a bigger way than ever before is an expanded view of our foreign policy

accompanying this must be a new vision of national unity - a vision laeger than that of any single province, without diminishing the value of the provinces but rather enhancing their proper position.

Dictatorships
Notes, memos, etc re FILE → E.A. PICKERING

Democracy ✓
Dictatorships ✓
State Control ✓
Parl. Sessions ✓
Social Security ✓
Liberal Party - Clubs ✓
W.L.M.K's 4th address ✓

MAY 29, 1936

D25490

Notes prepared by Mr. Pickering for Mr. King for use at 2nd National Meeting 20th Century Liberal Association, Ottawa, May 29, 1936, re Dictatorship - forms of government, and effort to attain larger measures of social security.

In the twentieth century, man has vastly increased his knowledge of the world in which he lives and of his own physical and mental nature. The twentieth century knows more about the physical universe than has ever been known before. We know today more about the biological nature of the body and about the processes of the human mind. Science which has discovered the facts, and education which has made them the property of mankind, have given us the power, if it were properly directed, to satisfy human needs in a manner which as recently as the turn of the century would have been deemed fantastic - power to provide in abundance, food, clothing, shelter, health, safety and leisure. Science and education have combined to annihilate space and to harness the energies of the universe to do the bidding of the human will, and yet the great discoveries and inventions of the century have added comparatively little to the science of Government. The great problem of human association has not been advanced in like measure nearer solution. We have not added in equal degree to our knowledge of how men and women shall live together and use nature to further the needs of humanity. As a matter of fact the growth of science has made many of the problems of society more acute. It has shown us the way to lengthen and preserve life and it has also provided new and more startling ways to destroy it. Indeed the progress of the physical sciences has been so great that it has served to throw into bold relief the need for the social sciences keeping pace with them, if civilization is not to stand in danger of the powers which man has wrested from nature, destroying the institutions which he has created. In one sense the problem of Government and of society in our time is to reduce the disparity between our knowledge of the sciences and our wisdom in their application to human affairs, or in other

words how to direct, for the furtherance of the common good, the power we have gained over nature through the discoveries of science.

The great war revealed how infinitely more destructive science has made strife between nations. The great depression has revealed how the very interdependence of nations and the increased productive capacity of the economic system have intensified the suffering and want which follow when control of the machine is lost, or misdirected. The unrest, expansion and revolution of recent years have arisen in part from a desire to do something to meet the needs of the situation thus created.

In common with men and women of all stages in life, youth is conscious of the need for adaptation to these changing conditions. There is really no serious dispute as to the need for change. New conditions and a need to adapt the institutions of society to them, is not a condition peculiar to this century. The rate at which new factors have entered into the problem has only accelerated the speed of the process. The question is rather, what in our institutions shall we modify to meet changed and changing conditions and in what manner shall we modify them. Simply that something is old is no ground for destroying it. Progress in Government, as in science, and all else, consists in building upon the achievements of the past. There is nothing to be gained by ignoring the wisdom which has come to us out of the experience of the centuries nor does it follow because past generations have made mistakes, and serious ones, that the present generation is incapable of making them, and of making them in even more grievous directions. The most we can

hope is that we may avoid repeating the errors of the past, where past experience can be a guide to us, and in new fields of unexplored endeavour may not make irreparable ones.

In any discussion of change in our political institution, we would do well to consider certain of the views which have prevailed as to the nature of the State. We must not confuse the State with Government. Government is the medium through which the State functions, and discharges its obligations to the members of the State. Speaking generally there have been three main views of the State which find in our day, expression in three different forms of Government.

One theory regards the State as a natural, inevitable and absolute association of men and women, and exalts the State at the expense of the individual. Government in such a State has tended to subordinate the individual and to encroach increasingly upon all his activities. In an exaggerated form this theory has produced the concept of the totalitarian State which lies at the basis of present day Fascism, both in Italy and in Germany.

Another conception has viewed the State as an institution whereby one class has ~~surpassed~~ oppressed another and more particularly where the property owning classes have exploited the workers. As such, it is claimed the State should be destroyed and replaced by a classless society. Russia, in which this doctrine more especially flourished, witnessed an attempt to translate it into action. The result was simply the substitution of one form of ~~expression~~ oppression for another - the substitution of a dictatorship of the proletariat, or workers, for the dictatorship of the capitalist classes.

The third theory looks upon the State as a device which man has deliberately created in order to attain certain definite and desired ends - freedom, justice and security. In this view the State is simply an artificial association of human beings to promote their common good. The State is subordinate to the individual and the well being of the individual is the aim of the State. Under this theory Government is restricted to the discharge of the special functions assigned to it. Such has been the philosophy underlying the great historic democracies of the Anglo-Saxon peoples and of France.

Briefly these are the three main political faiths contending in the Western world for survival today - Fascism, Communism, and Democracy. While differing in origin and philosophy, Fascism and Communism regard the State as a supreme, all-absorbing entity in which the individual is as nothing and have developed in dictatorship a common type of Government. Dictatorship requires the complete submission of the individual to the will of a group, or of a single individual. Under dictatorship, human life loses its meaning and personality its sacredness. The people are allowed little or no voice in matters of Government, even those most vitally concerning their very lives. Upon the sole determination of the leader, masses of men are arbitrarily assigned to labour or internment camps, placed in mines or factories, marched off to the field of battle, or transported as colonists to distant lands. Freedom and security in its myriad forms for which men have struggled over the century, perishes under this rule -

freedom of person, of property and of worship, the right to vote, to be tried by one's peers, freedom of speech, of association, of the press - all these are ruthlessly destroyed. These very conditions which have made for the growth of science and of education and for the advancement of art and literature, and which have served to increase the productiveness of the economic order, are in the authoritarian state replaced by regimentation of action and by uniformity and stagnation of thought.

The circumstances which have lead to the establishment of post-war dictatorships in Europe, have of course been different in different states. One circumstance, however, is common to them all - they have been established upon the ruins of autocratic or feeble Governments and in lands steeped in the philosophy and chronicled with centuries of arbitrary Government. In those nations where the tradition has prevailed that the State is created to serve the individual, the democratic form of Government has prevailed and the inroads of dictatorship have been resisted by a vigilant people. As we enter upon a further era of apparently unceasing change we will do well to bear in mind that behind our political institutions lie centuries of democratic tradition. Our institutions are peculiarly the product of the struggle of British peoples for freedom. What changes we mush effect should be made in the light of our history and should take their inspiration from British rather than alien sources.

While seeking to advance into new territory we must not lose any of the ground won in thepast. Freedom in all its aspects must be resolutely retained - political, religious, social and national freedom; our free political institutions - an executive responsible to a representative legislature; preservation free from political interference of those great fundamental institutions of society which lie alongside the organs of Government - of Church, family, education; the British capacity for tolerance of minorities and opposing views; the ability which develops only where freedom has long prevailed, to criticise ourselves and our own acts which makes for the suppression of abuses and the elimination of the impostor in public life. All of these are essential if changes in the future are to add to and not detract from the total of human happiness. Retaining these we may achieve a new security and a larger freedom. Without them we will only deceive ourselves and find that what appears to be a new liberty is but a deceptive form of an old tyranny.

The conditions of the war and the period following, have made it necessary for the democratic state to extend its activities beyond the frontier which previously had separated the field of Governmental activities from the area reserved for individual freedom and private enterprise. The dislocation of the economic organization of society with consequent unemployment and the long train of other social ills which follow, have placed upon democratic Governments the heavy task of attaining a greater economic security for their citizens without

increasing unduly the restrictive activities of the State and lessening the bounds of individual freedom.

A greater measure of economic and social security may be sought in many directions. Obviously the first need is to distribute the plenty in existence today and the potential plenty which we are capable of producing. Equally obvious is the need to bring into being minimum standards of subsistence and security which will assure men and women of a reasonably adequate measure of the necessities of life, which will provide against the inevitable burdens which accompany sickness, accident, unemployment and old age, and which will remove in large part the haunting fears which beset men and women that their source of livelihood may be destroyed, or their ability to earn it impaired. It is not to be expected that these needs can be met by the state alone, if free institutions are to be preserved. To secure a control and co-ordination of the forces which are wrecking society today and to bring the structure of society into harmony with the scientific and economic conditions of the middle Twentieth Century, will undoubtedly require a greater measure of Government control. That control however will seek not to replace the free activities of the people by the bureaucratic activities of the Government but to lay down the conditions on which private activities may be conducted and to impose restraints and safeguards which will prevent them ~~it~~ from causing harm, rather than good. In the sharing of the control of industrial policy lies perhaps the greatest hope for constructive action. Monopoly of control in industry must gradually be replaced by

joint control. Capital in its own interests as well as of others, will increasingly see the desirability of sharing with labour the community and with management the right to decide the all important policies which determine the condtions under which labour works, the enterprise serves the state and the degree to which the various parties to industry share in the fruits of their effort. The role of the State will be to share in many of these responsibilities but not to monopolize them. Its task increasingly will be to enlist all the elements of the community in a great co-operative endeavour to solve, by joint action, the problems of society as they arise.

That progress in the direction of a newsocial order based on principles such as these, may be made without abandoning anything of value in the old order, has been the contention of the Liberal Party in Canada. On such a philosophy it appealed to the electorate last October and on such lines it has been working from the day it assumed office. Its record in the few months which have intervened is evidence that this belief is not without foundation and that progress has already been made towards even so large a goal.

(Here deal with Liberal Principles and Policies, showing how they are designed to meet the needs of the present situation and with the extent to which the undertakings of the campaign have been implemented to date.)

E A PICKERING

Liberal Party
Liberal records

FILE → E A PICKERING

Prepared by Mr. Pickering for use
in connection with 2nd National Meeting
20th Century Liberal Association,
Ottawa, May 29, 1936.

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT RECORD

D25498

Lib. Party - Prog. + Policies

Mr. Kay 42 Admin.

DICTATORSHIP (1)

during which the late Conservative Govt. was in office

The years ~~of depression have~~ witnessed ~~in Canada, as elsewhere,~~ a bold and ~~consistent~~ unwavering effort to take from Parliament the control and authority which had been ~~secured,~~ won only ~~with~~ after centuries of struggle. Beginning with the special session and continuing until the close of its ~~period~~ term of office, the Bennett Government sought ~~and to a large extent succeeded, in~~ to clothe itself with arbitrary and autocratic powers. It succeeded in depriving Parliament of its control over public expenditure, over legislation, over the national currency and credit, over the publicly-owned railways, and over foreign trade itself. It took from Parliament and gave to self-interested economic groups, power to make legislation having the force of Law, and to create monopolies, fines and penalties. It restored the granting of titles in defiance of a resolution of the House of Commons, and it defied the known will and the wish of the people by ~~an unjustifiable~~ clinging to office to within the very week when, by the efflux of time itself, Parliament would have been dissolved.

Parl. - Lessons of
Liberal Party - Early

~~Throughout,~~ the Liberal Party opposed this aggression on every front and denounced the tendency to dictatorship wherever it manifested itself. It insisted that British Parliamentary practice and procedure lay at the basis of all our liberties and must, at all costs, be preserved. The restoration of responsible government and the re-assertion of personal liberty were the very battle-cries of Liberalism in Canada ~~in recent years~~. They ~~have been~~ were among the first objectives of the Liberal administration when it took office.

The "blank cheque" feature of the Relief legislation was one of the most notorious features of this legislative power. Parliament was compelled to surrender to the Government, unlimited power to make expenditures by Order-in-Council. Its control over expenditures, and consequently over taxation, was effectively destroyed. Almost two hundred million dollars were expended under this power in the last five years. In accordance with its undertaking, this clause of the Relief legislation was allowed to expire on March 31st.

Equally notorious was the "Peace, Order and Good Government" clause, enacted in the name of a national emergency, to meet the needs of labour. This power effectively destroyed Parliament's right to legislate, and made possible legislation by the executive, rather than the legislature. By means of this clause the Government made guarantees to railways and corporations, which at the time it relinquished power, amounted to almost two hundred million dollars. This provision was likewise allowed to lapse on March 31st.

The Bank of Canada was created by the previous administration and placed beyond the control of Parliament. The present Government has introduced legislation which will give to the administration a predominant share in the ownership and control of the Bank, thus restoring to Parliament and the people, ultimate control of the national currency and credit, so vital and all-important to any ordered scheme of national recovery. The Canadian National Railways

were placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, deliberately removed from the control of the House of Commons. At the present session, this administration has asked Parliament to replace the Board of Trustees, with a Board of Directors responsible to the Government of the day.

By amendments to the Customs and Tariff Acts, the executive was given power arbitrarily to impose duties which in practice, strangled the trade of Canada. By legislation alleged to promote the marketing of national products, the executive was empowered to prohibit imports and exports. The Liberal Government has done away with the so-called arbitrary valuations, and with respect to the Marketing Act, has taken the first necessary step of ascertaining from the Courts if the Law itself is valid.

The Government has implemented its undertakings to the Canadian people by refraining at this session from recommending to His Majesty, the granting of titles upon Canadian citizens.

Under the pretext of the economic crisis, serious encroachments were made upon the rights of the individual. Standing, as always, for freedom of speech and freedom of association, the Liberal Opposition advocated the repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code. At the present session legislation has been introduced to remove this obnoxious and unnecessary restraint from our statute books.

Believing that responsible Government can only be attained through a truly representative Parliament, the Government has set up

D25501

a special committee to investigate and to make recommendations upon various proposals for electoral reform and for the periodical re-distribution of the constituencies upon a judicial, rather than a partisan basis.

Not content with regaining the ground lost in the past five years, the Government has endeavoured to restore the spirit of responsible Government by taking the people into its confidence and by regarding Parliament, - not as a rubber stamp, but as the great deliberative assembly it really is, ~~and~~ in which the voice of the people should be heard on all the great problems affecting its welfare. ~~In a few short months surprising progress has been made towards restoring the spirit,~~ as well as the practice, of democratic Government.

Concentration in Executive hands.

Had the previous administration merely taken unto itself the extraordinary powers it did, the situation would have been serious enough. But ~~in the main~~ these powers were exercised, ~~largely by~~ not so much by the Cabinet as a whole, as by the Prime minister of the day who dominated it. The authority of the Cabinet ~~was~~ concentrated ~~are~~ too exclusively in a single man. As a consequence, dictatorial powers of unprecedented scope came to be vested in the head of the Administration; and Canada came perilously close to one - man govt.

D 25502

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT RECORD

UNEMPLOYMENT

Liberalism has regarded the removal of dictatorship in every form as a necessary condition to dealing with any of the great problems of our day. Of these ~~questions~~ it has insisted that unemployment ~~was~~ is Canada's most urgent national problem and has placed its proposals to deal with it, at the very head of its programme.

The greatest barrier to social security is the spectre of unemployment. Talk of raising the standard of living and of increasing the economic and social security of the masses of people is idle and futile so long as colossal unemployment stands in the way of national reconstruction. The existence of a half a million unemployed persons of working years, in a country of ten millions, has dislocated almost every phase of our national life. It has brought untold privation and suffering. It has made serious inroads upon the spirit, as well as the Exchequer of the nation. It has had a demoralising effect upon ambition and the fibre of the people. While unemployment has touched the lives of men and women of all ages, it has had a peculiarly devastating effect upon our youth. At a period in life when ambition calls for work and effort, unemployment has denied the opportunity for useful activity to the youth of our land. In speaking to a great gathering, representative of so many of the young men and women of Canada, I should like to say that the knowledge of this fact has been ever present to the minds of my colleagues and myself as we have sought to deal with this question. The years enable older men and women to set by stores of material or spiritual

D25503

~~resources which stand them in good stead in periods of trial and~~ distress. Youth must meet the perplexing conditions of the day without the advantage of such a background. It is indeed a tribute to the steadiness of our young people in all parts of the land that they have come through these recent years with morale unbroken, and ~~faith in Canada's future unimpaired.~~

~~As a Government~~ In opposition we have insisted that the solution of unemployment ~~must~~ should be sought in two directions: In immediate measures which ~~will~~ would meet the existing emergency of hundreds of thousands unemployed, and in long-range policies which ~~will~~ would restore trade and revive industry, the only means of recreating employment on a permanent basis.

At the ~~present~~ recent session, the Government ~~has~~ submitted three proposals ~~which~~ which may be described as belonging to the first class of "immediate" measures, ~~measures which follow. In the first category~~ The Special Supplementary Estimates have provided funds to the extent of twenty-~~three~~ six million dollars to be granted the Provinces for direct relief, and to the extent of ~~sixty~~ fifty-nine million dollars to be spent by the Dominion for projects to create employment. The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act ~~clothes~~ gave the Government with power to carry out the various works and undertakings for which Parliament had provided the money, and to enter into agreements with the Provinces and with other bodies with respect to schemes and to increase employment.

The passage of the third of the measures, ~~to which I have referred,~~ the Unemployment and Assistance Act, enabled the Government to appoint, on May 14th, the National Employment Commission. ~~The personnel of the Commission is an indication of the appointment of Mr. C. H. Purvis as Chairman.~~

The building programme of the Govt. for which provision was made in this way has made possible the employment of large nos. of men during the summer & fall months since continues to do so throughout the winter.

check figures

The govt. were fortunate enough to secure the services as Chairman of Hon. Cyr. Dennis.

D25504

of the importance which the Government attaches to ~~this institution~~ it, and a guarantee of the seriousness with which this body will undertake its heavy duties. ~~At~~ every meeting of Parliament, from the Special Session of 1930 on, the Liberal Party beseeched the Government of the day to bring into being a national representative commission to assist it, and to co-operate with the Provinces, municipalities and private organizations in a nation-wide co-operative effort to supervise relief and provide employment. As often as it was made, this suggestion was turned down, on the score that the Provinces would not agree to the creation of such a body. One of the first steps the present administration took was the summoning of a Dominion-Provincial Conference at which, among other things, the Provinces not only endorsed, but actually asked the Dominion Government to set up a National Employment Commission.

In the Commission the Government has provided itself with a special body to assist it in ~~expending the funds provided in the Special Supplementary~~ dealing with this all-important problem. Estimates and in discharging the powers derived from its Relief Legislation. The Commission is to recommend to the Government, schemes and plans for providing work for the unemployed. It will also be asked to recommend the conditions which should be attached to grants to the Provinces for Relief purposes and the safeguards ~~nature~~ which should be adopted to obtain a proper audit of their expenditure. It will supervise the expenditure of public monies and perform such

D 25505

ather administrative duties as the Government may from time to time assign to it. It should be pointed out that the Government is not transferring its responsibilities to the Commission. The Commission will advise and recommend, but the Government and Parliament will continue to decide on matters of policy. In a word the Commission is a special body created to assist the Government in dealing with an unprecedented situation. Above all, it will seek to effect co-operation between all bodies interested in the unemployment problem and to co-ordinate all efforts to deal with it. The problem of unemployment has become too great, for one Government to hope to cope with it. The co-operation of Dominion, Provincial and municipal Governments must be attained through a central organization which will enjoy the confidence of all. The problem indeed is too great for even the combined efforts of all the Governments. It is more essential today, than ever before, to secure the co-operation of labour, employers, charitable, social and other private organizations. The Commission will seek to enlist the support of all the partners of society, of men and women, of young and old, of all sections and all classes. The problem transcends in its magnitude anything we have known in Canada before. It will require the patient and persistent effort of all the resources of the nation to deal with it. It is the belief of the administration that the National Employment Commission, co-operating with agencies of Government and with private organizations, is the best medium through which that effort of all can be co-ordinated and directed towards the desired end.

Just about a year ago unrest in the relief camps administered by the Department of National Defence reached alarming proportions and led to disturbances in many parts of the Dominion. The Liberal Party took the position that control of the camps should be removed from the Department of National Defence and that the camps, in fact, should be closed down as soon as circumstances would permit. During the course of the present session, the Government announced its intention to provide for the absorption into useful remunerative employment of the men in the camps, and to close them, if possible, by July 1st. To date some six thousand men have, as the result of the administration's efforts, been placed in railway employment. Many are voluntarily leaving the camps, many others have voluntarily quitted the camps. The Government is able to look forward to an early fulfilment of this undertaking.

Among the long-range measures advocated by the Liberal Party, is an adequate system of unemployment insurance. Seasonal and technological unemployment are inseparable from the modern conduct of industry. Provision against this must be made by well established scheme. As an essential step, the Government referred the Unemployment Insurance Legislation of the last session, to the Courts for judicial determination. If it is found that the Federal Parliament has not power to legislate on this subject, the Government will seek, through co-operative action with the Provinces, to make possible the creation of an adequate scheme of unemployment insurance.

Underlying all efforts to reduce unemployment there must be fiscal policies which will restore trade to healthy proportions. Commerce will revive industry and create traffic for the railways. As I shall presently show, the Government has addressed itself to this aspect of the problem with unmistakeable vigour. While it is too early to expect either the long-range policies or the immediate measures of the Government to bear fruit in great degree, there is already ample evidence of an encouraging improvement which can fairly be attributed, in substantial part, to the efforts of the administration.

Relief rolls have at long last begun to show a decrease rather than an increase of those receiving direct state assistance. For each of the four months of the present year the total number of persons on direct relief has shown a decline as against the corresponding months of last year. The Bureau of Statistics' index of employment for each of the first four months of the present year has stood at almost the average height of the calendar year 1926 and shown a substantial increase over the figures for the corresponding months of 1935. The number of persons employed in firms of fifteen or more employees, reveal this year, to date, a substantial improvement over the first four months of 1935.

As opposed to the secrecy which prevailed in the past, Parliament and the people have been, and will continue to be, in full possession of all the facts which can be obtained. Financial commitments. Control by Parliament of financial commitments on relief

account ~~have~~ has replaced a reckless system in which there was no adequate check on expenditure. Public monies will, in the future, be expended with proper supervision and with ample safeguards. The projects on which funds are to be spent will be determined only after the most careful investigation, and will be designed to fit into rational and long term schemes of national development. The emphasis will no longer be exclusively on spending and on relief. It will be placed, as well, on schemes for the absorbing of unemployed into industrial occupations.

The measures which ~~have been~~ adopted at the present session, the methods which ~~will~~ now obtain in our efforts to deal with unemployment, the success which has accompanied the application of Liberal policies in matters of trade, give solid ground for real hope for the future. They justify a belief that, with patient and constant endeavour, the volume of employment ~~and industry~~ will grow, leaving the consequence of major inflationary action the need for ~~state-aided employment and for~~ state relief will steadily decrease. Only as unemployment diminishes can we claim to be moving in the direction of that larger measure of social security which it is the aim of Liberalism to achieve. For the present the ingenuity and the resources of the nation must be concentrated on the solution of this fundamental problem.

4

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT RECORD

Prepared by Mr. Pickering
for use in connection with
2nd National Meeting, 20th
Century Liberal Association,
Ottawa, May 29, 1956.

D25509

TRADE

I have said that the return of employment depends upon the growth of trade. It is equally true that the ~~distribution of the~~ plenty the world ~~can~~ is now able to produce ~~create and actually has stored in great surplus,~~ can be distributed only through the medium of trade. The doctrine of economic nationalism, the view that a nation can live onto itself, has served in recent years to destroy trade, to banish employment, and to prevent the distribution of the abundance of nature to serve the needs of man. The Liberal Party has maintained that trade is the lifeblood of a nation, and that the destruction of commerce and the presence of depression are one and the same thing. The economic history of the world stands to prove the assertion that, when trade has been restricted from any motive whatsoever, prosperity has declined, and that, when trade has been freed, prosperity has been restored. Liberalism stands for freedom in all phases of human activity. In none does it stand for freedom more resolutely than in matters of trade. ~~As a Party we have~~ In opposition, we opposed the doctrine of economic nationalism ~~because it leads~~ on the ground that it inevitably (must lead) to ill-will among the nations and to disaster for the country that practised it. ~~Perhaps no country in the world could so ill afford, as~~ Canada, ~~the extreme~~ against measures adopted by the late Government to strangle trade, ~~against all these measures~~ we never ceased to protest.

(a+b)

The Liberal Party undertook to promote trade with all nations and to negotiate trade agreements with any countries ready to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis. Within twenty-three days after taking

a far-reaching agreement in which the furtherance of mutual interests has replaced narrow commercial rivalries, which has stood as the first great signpost away from trade destruction to trade recovery.

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Since Conservative Party

succeeded when ~~Parties~~ fought. With last a Conservative Government failed, & office, the Government signed with the ~~Government of the~~ United States, ~~an~~ an Agreement which ~~stands~~ stood as the first great signpost away from trade destruction to trade recovery. The Agreement ~~has been~~ went into effect since on the first of the year.

How mutually beneficial the Agreement has proved, in the short time it has been in operation, figures available to date, clearly show: In the nine months of the present year ending in Sept. Our exports to the United States increased from ~~104~~ millions in the first four months of last year, to ~~112~~ 282 millions in the first four months of the present year, or an increase of ~~8%~~ as compared with the same period of last year ~~in the first four months of the operation of the new Agreement.~~ Our exports of agricultural products in this period reveal pronounced gains. The export of horses increased from $200,000 to $1,000,000; cattle from $2,300,000 to $3,600,000; cheese from $20,000 to $400,000; maple sugar from $50,000 to $500,000; soft wood lumber from $1,600,000 to $3,200,000; hardwood lumber from $145,000 to $307,000, wood pulp from $6,700,000 to $8,000,000; newsprint paper from $20,000,000 to $24,000,000.

Replace

Import figures are available for only the first three months of this year but they indicate an increase in Canada's imports from the United States from $78,000,000 in the first quarter of 1935 to ~~$85,000,000 in the first~~ three months of 1936, or an increase of 6%.

Total trade with the U.S. in the same period stood at $48,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over last year. In this period of the present year our trade with the U.S. has been greater than in any year since 1930.

D25511

In the month of August, last trade with Japan was $ 2,200,000. as compared with 1,200,000 last August, an increase of 83%.

When the Government took office, a serious trade dispute with Japan had served to reduce our commerce with that nation to almost negligible proportions. Within two months ~~of the day it took office~~ we succeeded in reaching a settlement of the difficulties with Japan. ~~The beneficial effects of this correction in our trade relations with Japan have now become established.~~ As a result, not only has trade regained the volume which existed before the dispute began, but it has appreciably increased over the corresponding figures for last year. In the first four months of this year, exports to Japan amounted to $5,500,000, as compared with $5,200,000 in the same months of the previous year. That this settlement has not served to turn Canada into a dumping ground for Japanese competition is revealed in the fact that the figures available indicate that our imports from Japan for the first three months of this year stand at $900,000, as against $900,000 in the same months of last year.

The unwarranted extra taxes on imports, such as the exchange and dumping duties imposed by the former Administration, had served almost as effectively as high tariffs to destroy our international trade. The Government has made substantial progress towards carrying out its undertaking to substitute stability for uncertainty in the administration of Customs laws. All of the so-called "arbitrary valuations" under Section 43 of the Customs Act have been removed, except those relating to fruits and

D25512

vegetables, refined sugar and rubber footwear. Provision has been made for the right of appeal to the Tariff Board with respect to any valuations which may be made under Section 43, and a definition of "class or kind made in Canada" has been provided.

The trade arrangements with the United States and Japan and the removal of these special taxes on imports are reflected in the remarkable increase in Canada's total trade with all countries for the first three months of the present year, an increase from 271 millions in 1935 to 320 millions in 1936, an increase of 49 millions or 18%. The necessity of securing a favourable balance of trade was the pretext on which the Conservative Government sought to destroy the import trade of Canada. The Liberal contention has been that it was total volume of trade that mattered, and that a favourable balance of trade was without significance unless secured by an increase, rather than a decrease, in total trade. It is significant that, comparing the first three months of 1936 with the first three of 1935, our favourable balance (domestic exports less imports for consumption) has increased from $27,000,000 to $50,000,000, an increase of 100%.

It was a Liberal Government which instituted the British preference. It remained for a Conservative Government

to grant preferences by raising rather than by lowering duties. The Liberal Party opposed the Ottawa Agreements because they reversed the traditional policy of British preference, and embodied the doctrine of economic nationalism as between Canada and other Empire countries, and of economic imperialism as between the British Empire and the rest of the world. They raised tariffs at a time when the world looked for an example in the opposite direction. They served to restrict rather than increase trade as a whole. The Liberal Party indicated that, if returned to power, it would seek to revise the Ottawa Agreements in a manner which would remove barriers to trade and the ill will and economic warfare to which they gave rise.

The Agreement with the United Kingdom is subject to review in 1937. It is the desire of the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom to revise the Agreement at that time. The Canadian Government has accepted the invitation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to send to London this Summer a delegation to engage in preliminary study. The delegation will be comprised of ~~one or two~~ two Ministers of the Crown and certain officers of the public service.

As an earnest of the attitude which it will adopt in the forthcoming discussions, the Government embodied in its budget

6a → proposals many sweeping increases in the British preference. The British preferential rate on cotton yarns and cotton fabrics has been drastically reduced by the complete removal of specific duties, and on artificial silk yarns by the removal of specific duties and reduction of ad valorem duties. Under the British preference the specific duties have been completely removed from artificial silk fabrics; and specific duties have been completely removed on all clothing and apparel made of cotton and artificial silk. The British preferential rate on all kinds of machinery, whether or not made in Canada, has been reduced from 15% to 10%, and if not of a class or kind made in Canada, duty free. ~~On a most important item of unenumerated articles of iron and steel, our annual imports of which vary from 5 to 15 million dollars a year, reductions under the British Preference have been made from 15% to 10%.~~

These and many other important reductions were made by the Canadian Government ~~has made first,~~ because it believed them to be in the interest of Canadian consumers, and ~~secondly,~~ because it ~~felt~~ essential that an atmosphere of confidence and goodwill be created before ~~the time comes to sit about the conference table.~~ ~~as in the case of the budget proposals made by the Liberal Govt. before the election of 1930 and the Imperial Conference of that year.~~

D25515

so today the action of Canada has been widely acclaimed in Britain. The general reception accorded the budget provisions by the British press has been most favourable. There is an almost unanimous disposition to consider them as a most encouraging factor in the future development of trade between the two countries.

The gradual reduction in the extravagant and unparalleled duties imposed by the previous Administration is an essential not only to the growth of our foreign trade, but to the development of the great primary industries upon which Canadian prosperity depends, and to the lowering of the cost of living for the people as a whole. In both these respects the first budget of the new Government has brought sorely-needed relief to Canadian industry and to the Canadian people.

In addition to the reductions already mentioned, the budget provides for very important decreases in the rates of duty on agricultural implements, automobiles and trucks, gasoline, machinery and unenumerated articles of iron and steel. The intermediate tariff on agricultural implements was reduced to 7½%. Before January 1st, the effective rate was 25%. Under the U. S. Agreement it fell to 12½%. It is now 7½%. The intermediate rate on gasoline was reduced from 2½¢ to 1¢. The intermediate tariff on automobiles and trucks was reduced to

D25516

17½%, as compared with previous rates varying up to 30% according to value. Printing machinery ~~has been made~~ were free under the intermediate tariff. Many items entering into the cost of production of secondary as well as primary industries, and affecting the immediate well-being of the people, ~~have been~~ were reduced under all tariffs. These include certain materials for use in the production of periodical publications, biological products for the treatment of disease, safety equipment for use in mining, draftsmen and surveyors' tools and instruments, articles imported for the use of the blind, and various requirements of public hospitals.

9 x from 1.7. These changes will operate to lower the cost of living and thus raise the standard of living of the people in a time of privation and distress. They will lower the cost of production, not only in the basic, but in the secondary industries, and thus speed the process of national recovery. The reductions will stimulate trade, instead of prohibiting it, with consequent greater revenues to the public treasury and to the railways.

The budget reductions, combined with the lower rates under the United States Agreement, have made available, at vastly lower cost, machinery and articles used in production in the great mining, lumbering, fishing and agricultural industries. In its efforts to revive the most severely depressed of our basic industries, namely, agriculture, the Government has applied in

D23517

Prepared by W. J. Pickering for use in connection with 2nd National Meeting 20th Century Liberal Association, Ottawa, May 29,1936.

(4)

LIBRRAL GOVERNMENT RECORD

FINANCE

Believing that a well ordered system of national finances is another essential condition of to economic recovery and of social reform., the Liberal Party has undertaken to reduce lower the cost of government, to reduce the public debt, and to reduce the burden of taxation. Obviously all these objectives cannot be realized at once. The first step in the opening of the first session is to balance the budget. In his statement to the country, the Minister of Finance took Parliament & the people into his confidence and frankly revealed to them the final extent of the our serious financial position. The unprecedented peace-time expenditures of recent years, many of them unauthorized by Parliament, loans to provinces and corporations, also in large part unauthorized by Parliament, revenues diminished as a result of trade restriction, and unprofitable railway operations arising out of destructive trade policies, have had all combined to produce staggering deficits and increases in the national debt. Instead of seeking, as in the past, to camouflage the facts, the Government has revealed them fully to the people. It has courageously faced the necessity of imposing substantial but moderate increases in taxation in order to reduce and eventually remove the deficits of recent years. The Government hopes, by as the result of the budget taxation changes embodied in the budget, to make steady progress towards this objective, while avoiding the imposition of excessive new taxation which would discourage industry and retard recovery,

D25518

Towards the declared objective of reducing the cost of government, ~~it has taken a first~~ step in reorganising certain branches of the public service. The Cabinet itself was reduced from ~~eighteen~~ twenty-one to sixteen members. ~~Legislation is at present before the House to provide for centralizing under one Board~~ The administration of ~~all~~ the national harbours of Canada ~~Resolutions stand upon the Order Paper asking Parliament to provide for the amalgamation of~~ The Departments of Railways and Canals and of Marine ~~into a~~ Department of Transport, ~~and of~~ The Departments of Interior, Indian Affairs, Immigration and Colonization into a ~~single~~ Department of Mines, ~~Colonization and Resources.~~ To provide for a more efficient ~~broadcasting~~ service, the C.B.C. has been ~~created~~

As a result of the depression, the problem of the financial relations between the Dominion and the Provinces has reached a critical stage. Only by guarantees and loans from the Dominion Government has the credit of the four western provinces been maintained in recent years. To such an extent has this been the case that, at the end of the last fiscal year, the net amount of loans to the Provinces, under the various Relief Acts, stood at the colossal figure of $117,000,000. This, obviously, cannot continue without serious danger of impairing the credit of the Dominion itself.

To deal with this situation, among others, the Government

held a conference with the Provincial Governments in December of last year. As a result of these discussions, the Dominion undertook to initiate an amendment to the British North America Act which would enlarge the field of provincial taxation and enable the Federal Government to obtain the pledge of their subsidies in return for a guarantee of provincial debts. An address to the King in these terms has passed the House of Commons and is now before the Senate. If and when these powers are secured, the Dominion will introduce legislation to provide for the establishment of a National Finance Council and for Loan Councils for such provinces as wish to avail themselves of a Dominion guarantee. This represents only a beginning of an attempt to bring some order out of the chaos into which the financial relations of the Provinces and the Dominion have fallen. These proposals may not, in themselves, achieve a complete solution, but they reveal a determination to set the financial house of Confederation in order. The Liberal Party is a staunch believer in co-operation. Most of the great problems in Canada today can only be solved by co-operation between the Provinces and the Dominion. Confederation was born out of co-operation. It must meet the great obstacles that cross its path today in co-operative effort. The agreement with Ontario,

D 25520

whereby the Federal Government collects the provincial income tax at the same time it collects its own, is an accomplishment of the co-operative spirit, which it is hoped will increasingly bear fruit as the months go on.

Social & Jud. Reform Memo

D25521

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT RECORD

Social Reform

On November 5th, less than two weeks from the day it took office, the Liberal Government, ~~took the step it stated~~ as it had said it would ~~be taken, and~~ asked the Supreme Court to declare whether or not the so-called "social reform" legislation of ~~last~~ the previous session was valid. In other words, it asked the Court for an opinion as to whether the Federal Parliament or the Provincial Legislatures had power to pass laws dealing with social insurance, minimum wages, hours of work, and the regulation of business. ~~The Court, thus far, has not brought down its decision.~~ The Government felt it desirable to find out if it had ~~the power~~ the necessary authority, before setting up costly machinery, to administer laws of questionable validity. ~~If~~ The opinion of the Supreme Court have been of such a binding judicial ~~decision~~ determination should uphold the Federal power to ~~deal with questions of social reform~~ legislate on the subject matter, in question, the administration will see to it that, as rapidly as the improving conditions of the country permit, sound measures are instituted to effect minimum standards of subsistence and security which will assure men and women of the necessities of life, provide, for those unable to provide themselves, against the inevitable burdens which accompany sickness, accident, unemployment and old age.

If, on the other hand, it should be found that power [illegible] nature as to make it advisable to secure the views of the P. C. Reef.

in these matters rests with the Provinces, or is divided between the Provinces and the Dominion, every effort will be made, if necessary through amendment to the British North America Act, to reach an agreement as to the respective responsibility for the social services in a manner which will promote the welfare of Canada as a whole. Indeed, the first step has already been taken. The Dominion-Provincial Conference agreed that amendments to the British North America Act are imperative, and agreed further that Canada should have power to amend her own constitution. Since the Conference, a committee of experts has been at work devising a method whereby constitutional amendments can be obtained. When this task is completed, it is hoped that the Dominion and all the Provinces will be agreed upon the formula to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament. Canada would then have a clearly defined procedure for amending her own constitution. We have refused to take the easier course simply to make clear that, while the Government has been concentrating upon the great urgent questions of trade and unemployment, it has not neglected to take the first steps necessary to the solution of the more complex problems of constitutional and social reform. As, however, it was stated in the campaign, lasting reform cannot come without economic recovery. The structure of social reform cannot be reared on any but the firmest foundations.

Prepared by Mr. Pickering for use in connection with 2nd National Meeting, 20th Century Liberal Association, Ottawa, May 29, 1936.

D25523

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

In this review of the Government's activities, I have, in spite of its length, touched only the high-lights. Reference might be made to the appointment of a commission looking to penitentiary reform, and to the investigation into the closing down of certain plants, indicating the determination of the Government that industry shall recognize its obligations to Labour and to the community. The record of six months' achievement is an amazing one. I doubt if any Parliament in four or five sessions has accomplished as much of a lasting nature as the present Parliament has in one session. Certainly no Administration, within my memory or knowledge, has ever, in so short a time, put into practice the principles and policies which so largely it advocated in Opposition. In Opposition and in the campaign, the Liberal Party refused to be stampeded into an orgy of promises. In power it has shown the most solemn regard for the undertakings it gave the people. In a few short months there have already come evidences that the state of the nation is responding to the application of Liberal principles and policies. As I have pointed out, trade is increasing and the growth of unemployment relief has been arrested. The people have responded to the frankness of the Government in placing its problems fully before them. Faith has begot faith, and confidence has been returned by confidence. Business has settled down to its proper tasks in the knowledge

D 25524

that there will be stable and rational government. The steps which have already been taken and the measures which it is proposed to adopt give every ground for belief that Liberalism will once more lead to prosperity, national unity and the happiness of the people, as it did in the days of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and in the days of the previous Liberal Administration.

And yet it is not, in any sense, a partisan appeal that I would make at this moment. As the Liberal Party gained the confidence of the people in the elections, so I believe the Liberal Government has earned the confidence of men and women of all parties, and the confidence, as well, of all classes and of all parts of the land. To the young men and women of Canada I should like to say that, though the path of youth is strewn with many difficulties, one great opportunity remains - that of joining with all others in the community in removing them. Youth has not created the problems of our century, but neither has Age. They are the product of forces and conditions which cannot be ascribed to a group or class any more than to a single individual. Their solution must be sought through the joint effort of us all, remembering that the cause of youth and humanity are one.

Lib. Party
20th Century
L. Assn.
Liberal Govt. Record

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Prepared by Mr. Pickering
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2nd National Meeting 20th
Century Liberal Association,
Ottawa, May 29, 1936.

D25525

A CONSERVATIVE LEGACY.

When the Liberal Government took office on October 23, it inherited a legacy of problems unprecedented in Canadian History. It found half a million persons unemployed, and a million on relief, Federal relief expenditures totalling $200,000,000 for the five years previous; public debt increased by over half a billion dollars in five years; trade cut in half; the great railway systems crippled; four of the provinces dependent upon the Federal Treasury; the farming industry in a state of oppression and distress; vast surpluses of wheat unsold. Moreover, it found unrest and the spirit of insurrection abroad in the land, and an attitude of antagonism towards the institutions of government. In the light of this inheritance, I should like to review with you the way in which the incoming administration began to apply the principles and policies it had advocated.

"Dictatorship" General Notes. Themes.

E. A. PICKERING

20th Century Speech
May 29, 1936.
prepared by Mr. Pickering

D 25526

(1)

State Control
Dictatorships
Democracy
Past - Sessions of
M.K. in Opposition 1930-35
Liberal Party - Clubs
Mr. K. & the admin.

Preliminary comments and ideas

1&2

DICTATORSHIP &c.

The years of depression have witnessed in Canada, as elsewhere, a bold and consistent effort to take from Parliament the control and authority which had been secured, only with centuries of struggle. Beginning with the special session and continuing until the close of its period of office, the Bennett Government sought and to a large extent succeeded, in clothing itself with arbitrary and autocratic powers. It succeeded in depriving Parliament of its control (1) over public expenditure, (2) over legislation, (3) over the national currency and credit, (4) over the publicly owned railways and (5) over foreign trade itself. It took from Parliament and gave to self interested economic groups, power to make legislation having the force of Law, create monopolies, fines and penalties. It restored the granting of titles in defiance of a resolution of the House of Commons, and it defied the known will and the wish of the people by an unjustifiable clinging to office to within the very week when, by the efflux of time itself, Parliament would have been dissolved.

Throughout, the Liberal Party opposed this aggression on every front and denounced the tendency to dictatorship wherever it manifested itself. It insisted that British Parliamentary practice and procedure lay at the basis of all our liberties and must, at all costs, be preserved. The restoration of responsible Government and the re-assertion of personal liberty ~~were~~ have been the very battle-cries of Liberalism in Canada in recent years. They have been among the first objectives of the Liberal administration.

The "blank cheque" feature of the Relief legislation was notorious. Parliament was compelled to surrender to the Government, unlimited power to make expenditures by Order-in-Council. Its control over expenditures, and consequently over taxation, was effectively destroyed. Almost two hundred million dollars were expended under this power, in the last five years. In accordance with ~~its~~ the Government's undertaking, this clause of the Relief legislation was allowed to expire on March 31st.

Equally notorious was the "Peace, Order and Good Government" clause, enacted in the name of a national emergency, to meet the needs of labour. This power effectively destroyed Parliament's right to legislate and made possible legislation by the executive, rather than the legislature. By means of this clause the Government made guarantees to railways and to corporations, which at the time it relinquished power, amounted to almost two hundred million dollars. This provision was likewise allowed to lapse on March 31st.

The Bank of Canada was created by the previous administration, and placed beyond the control of Parliament. The present Government has introduced legislation which will give to the administration a predominant share in the ownership and control of the Bank, thus restoring to Parliament and the people, ultimate control of the national currency and credit, so vital and all important to any ordered scheme of national recovery. The Canadian National Railways

D25528

were placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, also deliberately removed from the control of the House of Commons. At the present session, the administration has asked Parliament to replace the Board of Trustees with a Board of Directors which will be responsible to the Government of the day.

By amendments to the Customs and Tariff Acts, the executive was given power arbitrarily to impose duties which in practice, strangled the trade of Canada. Under legislation alleged to promote the marketing of national products, the executive was empowered to prohibit imports and exports. The Liberal Government has done away with most of the so-called arbitrary valuations, and with respect to the Marketing Act, has taken the first necessary step of ascertaining from the Courts if the Law itself is valid.

The Government has implemented its undertaking to the Canadian people by refraining at the new year, from recommending to His Majesty, the granting of titles upon Canadian citizens.

Under the pretext of the economic crisis, serious encroachments were made upon the rights of the individual. Standing, as always, for freedom of speech and freedom of association, the Liberal Opposition advocated the repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code. At the present session legislation ~~has~~ will be introduced to remove this obnoxious and unnecessary restraint from our statute books.

Believing that responsible Government can only be attained through a truly representative Parliament, the Government has set up

D25529

a special committee to investigate and to make recommendations upon various proposals for electoral reform and for the periodical re-distribution of the constituences upon a judicial, rather than a partisan basis.

Not content with regaining the ground lost in the past five years, the Government has endeavoured to restore the spirit of responsible Government by taking the people into its confidence and by regarding Parliament, - not as a rubber stamp, but as the great deliberative assembly it really is, ~~and~~ in which the voice of the people should be heard on all the great problems affecting its welfare. In a few short months surprising progress has been made towards restoring the spirit, as well as the practice, of democratic Government.

Inside memos, notes, etc. (E. A. PICKERING TO W. L. M. K.)

Liberal Heart Beats (3)

MAY 29, 1936
20th Century Speech
My [illegible]
prepared by Mr. Pickering

D 25530

(1)

TRADE

I have said that the return of employment depends upon the growth of trade. It is equally true that the distribution of the plenty the world can now create and actually has stored in great surplus, can be distributed only through the medium of trade. The doctrine of economic nationalism, the view that a nation can live onto itself, has served in recent years to destroy trade, to banish employment, and to prevent the distribution of the abundance of nature to serve the needs of man. The Liberal Party has maintained that trade is the lifeblood of a nation and that the destruction of commerce and the presence of depression are one and the same thing. The economic history of the world stands to prove the assertion that when trade has been restricted from any motive whatsoever, prosperity has declined, and that when trade has been freed, prosperity has been restored. Liberalism stands for freedom in all phases of human activity. In none does it stand for freedom more resolutely than in matters of trade. As a Party we have opposed the doctrine of economic nationalism because it leads inevitably to ill-will among the nations and to disaster for the country that practises it. Perhaps no country in the world could so ill afford, as Canada, the extreme measures adopted by the late Government to strangle trade. Against all these measures we never ceased to protest.

The Liberal Party undertook to promote trade with all nations and to negotiate trade agreements with any countries ready to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis. Within twenty-three days after taking

D25531

office the Government signed with the Government of the United States, an Agreement which stands as the first great signpost away from trade destruction to trade recovery.

How mutually beneficial the Agreement has proved in the short time it has been in operation, figures available to date, clearly show:

Our exports to the United States increased from 104 millions in the first four months of last year, to 112 millions in the first four months of the present year, or an increase of 8% in the first four months of the operation of the new Agreement. Our exports of agricultural products in this period reveal pronounced gains. The export of horses increased from $200,000 to $1,000,000; cattle from $2,300,000 to $3,600,000; cheese from $20,000 to $400,000; maple sugar from $50,000 to $500,000; soft wood lumber from $1,600,000 to $3,200,000; hardwood lumber from $145,000 to $307,000; wood pulp from $6,700,000 to $8,000,000; newsprint paper from $20,000,000 to $24,000,000.

Import figures are available for only the first three months of this year but they indicate an increase in Canada's imports from the United States from $78,000,000 in the first quarter of 1935 to $85,000,000 in the first three months of 1936, or an increase of 6%.

D 25532

When the Government took office, a serious trade dispute with Japan had served to reduce our commerce with that nation to almost negligible proportions. Within two months of the day it took office we succeeded in reaching a settlement of the difficulties with Japan. The beneficial effects of this correction in our trade relations with Japan have now become established. Not only has trade regained the volume which existed before the dispute began, but it has appreciably increased over the corresponding figures for last year. In the four months of this year, exports to Japan amounted to $5,500,000, as compared with $5,200,000 in the same months of the previous year. That this settlement has not served to turn Canada into a dumping ground for Japanese competition is revealed in the fact that the figures available indicate that our imports from Japan for the first three months of this year stand at $800,000, as against $900,000 in the same months of last year.

The unwarranted extra taxes on imports, such as the exchange and dumping duties imposed by the former Administration, served almost as effectively as high tariffs to destroy our international trade. The Government has made substantial progress towards carrying out its undertaking to substitute stability for uncertainty in the administration of Customs laws. All of the so-called "arbitrary valuations" under Section 43 of the Customs Act have been removed, except those relating to fruits and

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vegetables, refined sugar and rubber footwear. Provision has been made for the right of appeal to the Tariff Board with respect to any valuations which may be made under Section 43, and a definition of "class or kind made in Canada" has been provided.

The trade arrangements with the United States and Japan and the removal of these special taxes on imports are reflected in the remarkable increase in Canada's total trade with all countries for the first three months of the present year, an increase from 271 millions in 1935 to 320 millions in 1936, an increase of 49 millions or 18%. The necessity of securing a favourable balance of trade was the pretext on which the Conservative Government sought to destroy the import trade of Canada. The Liberal contention has been that it was total volume of trade that mattered, and that a favourable balance of trade was without significance unless secured by an increase, rather than a decrease, in total trade. It is significant that, comparing the first three months of 1936 with the first three of 1935, our favourable balance (domestic exports less imports for consumption) has increased from $27,000,000 to $50,000,000, an increase of 100%.

It was a Liberal Government which instituted the British preference. It remained for a Conservative Government

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to grant preferences by raising rather than by lowering duties. The Liberal Party opposed the Ottawa Agreements because they reversed the traditional policy of British preference, and embodying the doctrine of economic nationalism as between Canada and other Empire countries, and of economic imperialism as between the British Empire and the rest of the world. They raised tariffs at a time when the world looked for an example in the opposite direction. They served to restrict rather than increase trade as a whole. The Liberal Party indicated that, if returned to power, it would seek to revise the Ottawa Agreements in a manner which would remove barriers to trade and the ill-will and economic warfare to which they gave rise.

The Agreement with the United Kingdom is subject to review in 1937. It is the desire of the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom to revise the Agreement at that time. The Canadian Government has accepted the invitation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to send to London this Summer a delegation to engage in preliminary study. The delegation will be comprised of ~~one or two~~ Ministers of the Crown and certain officers of the public service.

As an earnest of the attitude which it will adopt in the forthcoming discussions, the Government embodied in its budget

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proposals many sweeping increases in the British preference. The British preference on cotton yarns and cotton fabrics has been ~~drastically reduced~~ greatly increased by the complete removal of specific duties, and on artificial silk yarns by the removal of specific duties and reduction of ad valorem duties. Under the British preference the specific duties have been completely removed from artificial silk fabrics; and specific duties have been completely removed on all clothing and apparel made of cotton and artificial silk. The British preferential rate on all kinds of machinery, whether or not made in Canada, has been reduced from 15% to 10%, and if not of a class or kind made in Canada, duty free. On a most important item of unenumerated articles of iron and steel, our annual imports of which vary from 5 to 15 million dollars a year, reductions under the British Preference have been made from 15% to 10%.

These and many other important reductions the Canadian Government has made - first, because it believes them to be in the interest of Canadian consumers, and secondly, because it is essential that an atmosphere of confidence and goodwill be created before the time comes to sit about the conference table. As in the case of the budget proposals made by the Liberal Govt. before the election of 1930 and the Imperial Conference of that year,

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so today the action of Canada has been widely acclaimed in Britain. The general reception accorded the budget provisions by the British press has been most favourable. There is an almost unanimous disposition to consider them as a most encouraging factor in the future development of trade between the two countries.

The reduction in the extravagant and unparalleled duties imposed by the previous Administration is essential not only to the growth of our foreign trade, but to the development of the great primary industries upon which Canadian prosperity depends, and to the lowering of the cost of living for the people as a whole. In both these respects the first budget of the new Government has brought sorely needed relief to Canadian industry and to the Canadian people.

In addition to the reductions already mentioned, there have been very important decreases in the rates of duty on agricultural implements, automobiles and trucks, gasoline, machinery and unenumerated articles of iron and steel. The intermediate tariff on agricultural implements has been reduced to 7½%. Before January 1st, the effective rate was 25%. Under the U. S. Agreement it fell to 12½%. It is now 7½%. The intermediate rate on gasoline has been reduced from 2¼¢ to 1¢. The intermediate tariff on automobiles and trucks has been reduced to

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17½%, as compared with previous rates varying up to 30% according to value. Printing machinery has been made free under the intermediate tariff. Many items entering into the cost of production of secondary as well as primary industries, and affecting the immediate well-being of the people, have been reduced under all tariffs. These include certain materials for use in the production of periodical publications, biological products for the treatment of disease, safety equipment for use in mining, draftsmen and surveyors' tools and instruments, articles imported for the use of the blind, and various requirements of public hospitals.

These changes will operate to lower the cost of living and thus raise the standard of living of the people in a time of privation and distress. They will lower the cost of production, not only in the basic, but in the secondary industries, and thus speed the process of national recovery. The reductions will stimulate trade, instead of prohibiting it, with consequent greater revenues to the public treasury and to the railways.

The budget reductions, combined with the lower rates under the United States Agreement, have made available, at vastly lower cost, machinery and articles used in production in the great mining, lumbering, fishing and agricultural industries. In its efforts to revive the most severely depressed of our basic industries, namely, agriculture, the Government has applied in

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another direction the Liberal doctrine of liberation as opposed to restriction. Through the new Wheat Board, it has encouraged the sale of wheat at competitive prices, rather than withholding it from the markets of the world. This was another of the undertakings given the people in the recent campaign. Its implementation has been attended with conspicuous success. Canadian wheat is again moving into the markets of the world, and our surplus stocks are diminishing. By the middle of May, Canada has sold ten million bushels more wheat this crop year than in the entire crop year 1934-35 (crop year is Aug. 1st to July 31st). At the middle of this month, our visible supply of wheat was thirty-two million bushels lower than last year. The wheat policy of the present Government is bringing relief to the community which needed it most, the farmers of Western Canada, and bringing it in a way which is costing the public treasury no money and which will provide the purchasing power upon which the railways and the manufacturing industries alike depend.

Finance. Gen. Liberal Book Record

E A Pickering 6 dft.

Liberal Govt. Record 2558 (9)

20th Century Speech
May 29, 1936.
prepared by
Mr. Pickering

(3)

FINANCE

A well ordered system of national finances is another condition of economic recovery and of social reform. The Liberal Party has undertaken to reduce the cost of Government, to reduce the public debt, and to reduce the burden of taxation. Obviously all these objectives cannot be realized at once. The first step is to balance the budget. In his statement to the country, the Minister of Finance took the people into his confidence and frankly revealed to them our serious financial position. The unprecedented peace-time expenditures of recent years, many of them unauthorized by Parliament, loans to provinces and corporations, also in large part unauthorized by Parliament, revenues diminished as a result of trade restriction, and unprofitable railway operations arising out of destructive trade policies, have all combined to produce staggering deficits and increases in the national debt. Instead of seeking, as in the past, to camouflage the facts, the Government has revealed them fully to the people. It has courageously faced the necessity of imposing substantial but moderate increases in taxation to reduce and eventually remove the deficits of recent years. The Government hopes, by the budget taxation changes, to make steady progress towards this objective, while avoiding the imposition of excessive new taxation which would discourage industry and retard recovery.

Towards its declared objective of reducing the cost of government, it has taken a first step in reorganizing certain branches of the public service. The Cabinet itself was reduced from eighteen to sixteen members. Legislation is at present before the House to provide for centralizing under one Board the administration of all the national harbours of Canada. Resolutions stand upon the Order Paper asking Parliament to provide for the amalgamation of the Departments of Railways and Canals and of Marine into a Department of Transport; and of the Departments of Interior, Indian Affairs, Immigration and Colonization into a single Department of Mines, Resources and Colonization ~~and Resources.~~

As a result of the depression, the problem of the financial relations between the Dominion and the Provinces has reached a critical stage. Only by guarantees and loans from the Dominion Government has the credit of the four western provinces been maintained in recent years. To such an extent has this been the case that, at the end of the last fiscal year, the net amount of loans to the Provinces, under the various Relief Acts, stood at the colossal figure of $117,000,000. This, obviously, cannot continue without serious danger of impairing the credit of the Dominion itself.

To deal with this situation, among others, the Government

held a conference with the Provincial Governments in December of last year. As a result of these discussions, the Dominion undertook to initiate an amendment to the British North America Act which would enlarge the field of provincial taxation and enable the Federal Government to obtain the pledge of their subsidies in return for a guarantee of provincial debts. An address to the King in these terms has passed the House of Commons and is now before the Senate. If and when these powers are secured, the Dominion will introduce legislation to provide for the establishment of a National Finance Council and for Loan Councils for such provinces as wish to avail themselves of a Dominion guarantee. This represents only a beginning of an attempt to bring some order out of the chaos into which the financial relations of the Provinces and the Dominion have fallen. These proposals may not, in themselves, achieve a complete solution, but they reveal a determination to set the financial house of Confederation in order. The Liberal Party is a staunch believer in co-operation. Most of the great problems in Canada today can only be solved by co-operation between the Provinces and the Dominion. Confederation was born out of co-operation. It must meet the great obstacles that cross its path today in co-operative effort. The agreement with Ontario,

whereby the Federal Government collects the provincial income tax at the same time it collects its own, is an accomplishment of the co-operative spirit, which it is hoped will increasingly bear fruit as the months go on.

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may change but not principles. Liberalism continues to rely upon those principles which have inspired and sustained its efforts throughout the centuries -- the promotion of the common good and of goodwill among men.

Liberalism in Canada has invited and has received in abundant measure the confidence of Youth. It will continue to welcome its co-operation in the furtherance of those aims and ideals which Youth and Liberalism so completely share.

Dominion Experimental Farm

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Opening of William Saunders Building
and Macoun Memorial Gardens
Central Experimental Farm
June 6, 1936

I Nature of Ceremonies.

(1) **Dedication of memorials to two distinguished public servants:**

Dr. William Saunders,

Dr. William T. Macoun.

(2) **Erection of two mile stones on path of progress in field of national endeavour:**

New Administrative Building.

Memorial Garden.

100th anniversary of Dr. Saunders' birthday.

50th " " establishment of Farm.

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II Appropriateness of work of two men being commemorated at same time.

(1) Had worked together - in life,
and in death not to be parted.

(2) Work of similar character -
with mature.

(3) Possessed similar characters -
both lovers of the beautiful,
lovers of knowledge.

(4) Public service.

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III Appropriateness of the Memorials themselves.

Distinguishing mark of greatness.

Man's life - an inspiration to others.

Man's work - to live after him.

Test of worth can be indefinitely prolonged.

Carries with it note of immortality.

A real memorial -

Inscription on tomb of

Sir Christopher Wren -

"Si Monumentum requiris

circumspice".

(If you would see his monument, look around)

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The Particular Symbol:

(1) **The Sun Dial** -

symbol of right relations and of a right order:

Man and Nature,

Man and the Creator,

Man and his fellows.

A right attitude will solve all problems.

(2) **The Administrative Building** -

Symbol of science directed to constructive ends.

Problem of our day whether forces of construction or destruction shall triumph.

Pasteur vs. Napoleon.

In Canada science directed to constructive ends:

No maxim or Zeppelin

But Banting - Saunders.

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Preserving our National Inheritance.

Nature's beauty

and Nature's bounty.

The Two Symbols:

Sun Dial

and Administrative Building.

Link love of beauty with love of knowledge -

Shelley.

Beauty is truth -

truth beauty.

Declare Gardens and Administrative Building open.

Coll – Ethiopian Crisis
re League
D25549

The Italo-Ethiopian Conflict

AND

the League of Nations

STATEMENT OF CANADA'S POSITION

BY THE

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING
Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs

HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, JUNE 18, 1936

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1936

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The Italo-Ethiopian Conflict
AND
the League of Nations

STATEMENT OF CANADA'S POSITION

BY THE

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING
Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs

HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, JUNE 18, 1936*

IT has been contended that the government has not made clear its policy on the important problems, immediate and future, which have been raised by the outbreak and progress of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. It is true that the government has declined to make a statement at some critical stages when a statement would be premature, and would complicate rather than advance a solution. I believe it will be generally conceded that the course of events in Europe has more than justified the government's attitude.

It is undoubtedly essential that in parliament and outside of it there should be full and responsible discussion of the vital questions of Canada's relations to other states. There has not been sufficient discussion in the past. That has been due to our slow emergence from the colonial attitude of mind; our relative immunity from any serious danger of war on our own account; the real difficulties inherent in our preoccupation with the tremendous, absorbing and paramount tasks of achieving economic development and national unity, which with us take the place of the preoccupation with the fear of attack and the dreams of glory which beset older and more crowded countries;

* *Reprinted from Debates of House of Commons, June 18, 1936.*

and the unparalleled complexity of our position as a member of the League, a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and one of the nations of the American continent.

The situation is changing. Informed and serious consideration of Canada's external relations is being given by the press and by organized groups of citizens throughout the country. There is a much more realistic appreciation of our position than prevailed thirty years, even ten years ago. I cannot say that there has been a crystallization of opinion in any final or clear-cut form, but there is an increasing realization of the complexity of the problem and of the special Canadian factors involved.

Policy of Government Set Forth in October Statement

So far as the general policy of the government in the present conflict is concerned, it has been made clear from the beginning. That policy was set forth definitely in the statement issued on October 29, within a week after the present administration assumed office. It is a policy by which we have abided and a policy to which we still adhere.

That statement set forth, first, the attitude which the government proposed to take on the immediate question of the application of sanctions to Italy, and second, the line of approach to the wider question of the aims and methods of the League of Nations. May I deal with each of these two questions in turn?

First, as to the immediate question. It was stated that while reserving consideration of the feasibility and desirability of making the League's central purpose the guarantee of the territorial status quo and the reliance upon force for the maintenance of peace—

—in the present instance, when an earnest effort is being made with wide support to test the feasibility of preventing or at least terminating war by the use of economic sanctions, and when there is no room for doubt as to where the responsibility rests for the outbreak of war, and having regard also to the position taken by Canada at the recent assembly, the Canadian government is prepared to cooperate fully in the endeavour.

It was further added that steps would be taken to secure the effective application of the economic sanctions proposed by the coordination committee, and that the Canadian government did not recognize any commitment binding Canada to apply military sanctions and that no such commitment could be made without the prior approval of the Canadian parliament.

Adoption of Economic Sanctions

I think that was a definite and clear statement of policy. How far has that policy been carried out?

First, "the effective application of the economic sanctions recommended by the co-ordination committee," representing all the members of the League which had concurred in finding Italy the aggressor. What were those sanctions? They were:

1. The prohibition of exports of arms and munitions to Italy.

2. The prohibition of the export to Italy of certain key products useful for the prosecution of war and controlled by members of the League, including transport animals, rubber, bauxite, aluminium, iron ore, manganese, chromium, nickel, tungsten, vanadium and tin.

3. The prohibition of all imports from Italy, except gold and silver coin and bullion, goods en route; later, books and newspapers; and later still, goods paid for though not shipped before October 19.

4. The prohibition of loans or credits to Italy.

These were the sanctions, and all the sanctions, which the League committee recommended should be put into effect. All were put into effect by Canada at or before the time agreed upon, November 18. All are still in effect. All have been enforced strictly and effectively.

Strict Enforcement

As some question has been raised as to whether the sanctions are actually being enforced, it may be well to state the facts briefly. Any doubt on that score is based, I think, on mis-

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understanding either as to what the recommendations as to sanctions actually were, or as to the actual facts of their application.

The first recommendation for the prohibition of the export of arms and munitions raised relatively few difficulties for Canada, as we produce these wares only in a very minor degree. There has been no indication of evasion.

The second recommendation, for prohibition of the export of certain key minerals, touched Canada more closely. We are the outstanding producer of nickel, which is one of the most important minerals included in the list, though it does not hold the decisive place which is sometimes attributed to it. Special care was therefore taken to ensure against not only direct but indirect shipment of Canadian nickel, to prevent, in the words of the League committee, "any abnormal increase in the export of prohibited commodities by indirect routes." The Department of National Revenue vigilantly checked direct export. As to indirect export, the fact is that practically all Canadian nickel bought by continental Europe is bought from Great Britain; London is the dominant centre in the metal trade for Europe. In 1935, for example, Canada sent 140,800 hundredweight of fine nickel to the United Kingdom and only 380 hundredweight direct to the continent of Europe. As a party to sanctions, the United Kingdom has of course been equally concerned with Canada in ensuring that no nickel should reach Italy after the export ban went into effect. The other important possible channel is the United States. The position in that regard is simplified by the fact that for some years the International Nickel Company has followed the practice of selling to consumers in the United States for their own use only; no nickel has been sold in the United States for export to other countries. The exports to and from the United States have been carefully followed; some nickel has been and is being exported from the United States to Italy, but the amount is not sufficiently large to constitute an appreciable evasion.

Some misunderstanding has also arisen in this case because of the mistaken notion that all exports were prohibited. This

of course was not the case. There was no reason why wheat or codfish should not be exported, so far as the exporter was concerned. Our general export trade was of course affected by the retaliatory steps taken by Italy which endeavoured to find substitutes at home or to divert purchases to non-sanctionist countries. Aside from direct steps taken by the Italian authorities, the decreased purchasing power resulting from the inability to sell Italian goods abroad of course reduced Italy's power to buy abroad.

The third recommendation, prohibition of imports from Italy, was relatively simple to enforce, which was one of the reasons for its adoption. The recommendation in this respect has been fully and faithfully carried out. Some misunderstanding has arisen from two sources. First, certain exceptions were included in the recommendation, none of great importance, the chief being goods en route at the time the sanctions were applied, and goods paid for but not shipped before October 19, but as rigid care was taken to compel complete proof before goods of either category were admitted, the total was slight. Second, the ordinary statistics of importation give rise to misunderstanding. Our customs returns of imports do not comprise goods entering the country, but comprise goods passing through the customs, and consequently the returns show as "imports" goods which entered the country before sanctions were imposed, but not drawn from customs warehouse until some months later.

The fourth recommendation, the prohibition of loans and credits, like the first, created no special problem for Canada. The cooperation of banks and investment companies was early secured by the Minister of Finance. The recommendation, it may be noted, did not prohibit making payments due for goods or services, or the making of gifts.

In several cases inquiry was made as to the detailed procedure adopted by the United Kingdom and other countries. It cannot be denied that Canada has enforced the sanctions agreed upon as fully and effectively as any other country, and more so than a number of countries which agreed to sanctions "in principle".

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Discussion of Additional Economic Sanctions

As regards the proposals to add coal, iron and steel, and oil to the list of prohibited exports, it is not necessary to make any extended comment. The criticisms of the Canadian government's attitude on these proposals which were voiced in some quarters last December did not survive a clearer appreciation of what the Canadian government's attitude was and of the position taken by other countries. These commodities have not hitherto been included in the prohibited list for two reasons. In the early stages of the conflict, the prohibited exports were confined to articles which were substantially controlled by members of the League and trade in which therefore could not easily be diverted to non-sanctionist countries. When at a later stage their inclusion came up for review, a second consideration came into play, namely, whether their application would or would not lead to war. There is no inherent reason why these commodities should not be embargoed, why nickel or iron ore should be prohibited and steel or oil continue to be shipped. The difficulty arises from the inevitable dilemma which the application of sanctions presents: If moderate, they may fail to deter or halt the aggressor; if extreme, they may drive an aggressor to prefer the gamble of sudden battle to the prospect of slow strangulation. There is no blinking the fact that economic sanctions may lead to war. They mean the application of force. They are not mere commercial measures. They are in intention and reality a means of imposing the will of one nation or group upon another nation or group. In modern times they have always, in different forms, been an important part of the technique of war, from the Berlin decrees to the Trading with the Enemy Acts and the blockades of neutral countries in the great war. Whether they will progress into military measures is not necessarily within the control of the powers that impose them; that may depend on the calculation of advantage and disadvantage made by those against whom the test of will is directed.

In the present conflict, one of these commodities assumed critical importance. In modern military operations, with aviation and mechanized transport playing so decisive a role, a

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continuous supply of oil may be vital. How vital is a question in dispute; the authoritative inquiry made by the League expert committee resulted in the finding that if applied by all countries it would become fully effective in three or three and a half months, but that, if applied only by League members, the effect would be merely to render the purchase of petroleum more difficult and expensive. Whether the enforcement of an oil sanction would, in fact, have led to war is also in dispute; the Italian threats may or may not have been genuine. In any case they were sufficient to cause some great countries to conclude that enforcement of oil sanctions might invoke new wars or at least make impossible a peaceful settlement of the existing war.

During November, the European press was full of assertions that Canada was initiating and urging the imposition of an oil sanction. It became imperative to correct this serious misapprehension. The Canadian government had not urged the step in question. Further, it did not consider that Canada should initiate such a step: Canada had no special power, no special interest in the present conflict which would warrant such a pretentious gesture. It was not upon Canada, but upon countries nearer the conflict that the chief brunt of possible consequences would fall. This was made clear in the statement issued on December 2. This statement, of course, referred to the origin and not to the merits of the proposal. It was explicitly stated that the Canadian government would be prepared to consider, with other members of the League, any proposal for the revision of economic sanctions.

I may add that on two later occasions, in December and in March, when it was expected that the question of oil, coal and steel sanctions would come before the committee of eighteen, the Canadian government instructed its representative to concur in the proposal if generally supported.

Position as to Military Sanctions

As regards military sanctions, the position taken by the government was stated on October 29:

> The Canadian government at the same time desires to make it clear that it does not recognize any commitment binding Canada to adopt military

sanctions, and that no such commitment could be made without the prior approval of the Canadian parliament.

The provision of article 16 of the Covenant on the point is as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case—

That is, in case of a member of the League resorting to war in disregard of its Covenant undertakings—

—to recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

As a matter of fact, the Council has not in the present instance recommended any military action by any member of the League. One member took, not military action, but military and naval precautions, but Great Britain's action in moving the home fleet into the Mediterranean was decided upon before sanctions were applied, and without any request from the Council or members of the League, but as a result of Italy sending large bodies of troops to Libya, and other similar gestures.

In fact, in the discussions between France and Great Britain which took place at the outset, there was no proposal to apply military sanctions, and this attitude was communicated to the Italian government. As the situation does not seem to be fully realized, I may take time to quote the concise statement made by Mr. Laval on December 28, as reported in the London Times; Mr. Laval's frank declaration is of interest further as indicating how decisions at Geneva are determined by the great powers there represented, as is doubtless in great measure inevitable. Mr. Laval declared:

As early as September 10 I had, at Geneva, conversations with Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Eden. Conversations about what? We were certain that our first effort at conciliation had failed and that hostilities would soon begin. We were concerned to know how the mechanism of collective security would be put into action. Without waiting for an official sitting of the Council, in that spirit of close collaboration which must always animate French and British ministers, we discussed and examined the grave situation which would be created for the world by the Italo-Abyssinian war.

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We at once agreed to avoid military sanctions, to adopt no measure of naval blockade, never to consider the closing of the Suez canal, in a word, to reject everything which might lead to war. We then considered what financial or economic sanctions we could adopt. I do not remember that there was any difficulty between us. We held our discussions, as may be imagined, on a basis of equality. We agreed in deciding that financial sanctions and an embargo on arms should first be submitted to a committee which did not yet exist, but which was created with the name of Committee of Coordination, and that other sanctions, such as the refusal to buy and sell, should be examined.

What does article 16 of the Covenant say? "The Council will indicate to the governments concerned what effectives may be necessary to ensure respect for the undertakings of the League." Well, at no time has the Council made such a communication. Never has that text been mentioned, and I even repeat that by common and unanimous agreement we set aside all military sanctions and those which could lead to them.

It should be understood that in this statement Mr. Laval was referring to the initial discussions.

New Situation—Why Has League Failed, Thus Far?

I come now to the present position: A new situation has arisen with the occupation of the Ethiopian capital by Italian forces and the collapse of organized resistance. That event requires us to consider the question, Why has the League failed, thus far?

Early Negotiations Not Under the League

In the first place the preservation of peace and of Ethiopian independence had been seriously jeopardized and compromised before the League took any action. The Ethiopian question in one form or another had been the subject of diplomatic controversy and negotiation between the three neighbouring great powers, France, Britain and Italy, for forty years. Spheres of influence were claimed by each power; and efforts made to harmonize their claims with one another and with the maintenance of Ethiopian political sovereignty. Italy, the latest comer, was particularly concerned. Late in 1934, a border conflict at Wal-Wal brought this special angle of the growing tension between Italy and Ethiopia before the Council of the

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League. After bandying back and forth, Mr. Eden's persistence was largely responsible for its settlement, in an arbitral decision declaring neither party guilty. But the fundamental difficulty remained unsolved. It was not discussed by the three powers, Italy, France and Britain, when they met at Stresa in April, 1935. A few months previously France had agreed to recognize Italy's predominant right to economic expansion in Ethiopia, as Britain had done in 1926, but Mr. Laval contended that in neither case was there the slightest countenance for forced aggression. In spite of earnest efforts on the part of the British and French representatives in the summer of 1935, Italy persisted in its insistence upon a settlement by force of arms. The main issue did not come before the Council until August, and even then its consideration was passed back and forth between the three powers and the League.

The three-power conversations failed. In September the League Assembly found the Ethiopian question deposited on its doorstep. By that time there were 250,000 Italian troops in East Africa, the Italian authorities had publicly committed themselves to military action, and the League's essential task of preventing war had become almost impossible. The suggestions for settlement offered by the Committee of Five were rejected by Italy, and on October 2 war broke out.

General Unwillingness to Risk War

In the second place, the policy adopted after war had broken out has thus far proved inadequate to bring the war to an end or to save Ethiopia. That policy, in brief, was to abstain from military sanctions and to apply a number of economic sanctions, in the hope that the cumulative effect of mild economic pressure by the League, hard fighting by Ethiopia, and heavy rains in Ethiopia would eventually compel the aggressor to desist. The rains were delayed; the resistance of Ethiopian troops and Ethiopian geography proved less adequate than the military experts had forecast. The courage and determination of the emperor and the individual bravery of his men were hampered by tribal dissension, by lack of modern equipment, particularly

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in the air, and by the decision of the army leaders to risk large scale battles rather than fall back on waiting tactics and guerilla warfare. The undoubted organizing and engineering skill shown by the Italian forces, their ruthless bombing from the air, and finally their recourse to the horrors of poison gas in violation of their pledged word, enabled them to break up organized Ethiopian resistance much more rapidly than had been anticipated.

In the meantime economic sanctions have undoubtedly been hampering Italy's war effort, restricting supplies and weakening her financial position. Possibly if Ethiopian resistance had been prolonged, the existing sanctions would have been adequate to turn the scale, whether toward peace in Africa or toward war in Europe, who can say? but they were not adequate under the actual circumstances. General agreement for more stringent and strangling economic sanctions has not been secured; military sanctions have not been proposed. It is now apparent this policy was not calculated to halt a strong and determined aggressor. As Mr. J. A. Spender puts it:

> If we strip the case of Italy and the League of the terminology in which it is commonly involved, is it not a very simple one? One resolute man who does not hesitate to make war has been matched against two opponents, one of whom said that he would not make war alone and the other of whom let it be known that he would not make war at all. What other conclusion could there have been to this method of proceeding than that which we have witnessed?

It is only fair to say that the reason was not fear of Italy, but fear of war, and war on a European scale, apprehension that the strain of economic insecurity, the reckless urgings of ambition or revenge, the tense and neurotic relations between state after state and its neighbours, the mounting armaments, would lead to a sudden flare of war in Europe if the spark fell from Africa. It may be that there was nothing in the European situation in December or in May that might not have been anticipated by statesmen close to the European scene when the existing sanctions policy was determined last September and October, but closer approach undoubtedly make the prospect more vivid and more deterring, particularly when the German government forced the Rhineland conflict upon the stage. In

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brief, collective bluffing cannot bring collective security, and under present conditions most countries have shown they are not prepared to make firm commitments beyond the range of their immediate interest.

Arguments For and Against Further Sanctions

What next? The question arises whether sanctions should be increased, continued at their present level, or discontinued. It is a question upon which there is wide divergence of opinion.

Those who urge they should be continued and increased, as for example by closing League ports and the Suez canal to Italian ships until such time as Italy agrees to make peace on terms consistent with her Covenant pledges, contend in the first place, that the issue at stake is a great one, the preservation of the League and the system of collective security; and that if Italy is allowed to flout the League and annex Ethiopia, every aggressive great power will be encouraged to do likewise, every small state will be exposed to danger and unrest, and every people driven to fall back on armament and military alliances; and in the second place, that the risk is small, that Italy has been weakened by the financial strain, that the Ethiopian forces may reform and carry on guerilla warfare for years, and, in short, that there is still time to call the Italian bluff, and that it is safer to call it to-day than be faced with a more serious struggle with the aggressor of to-morrow.

Those who urge that sanctions should speedily be brought to an end, reply that the League is not at stake but a mistaken conception of League policy, and in any case article XVI was designed to save the victim rather than to punish the aggressor; that it would be the height of folly to risk an imminent war to-day in order to avert a hypothetical one to-morrow; that with the collapse of the Ethiopian government and Ethiopian armies, there is now no foundation on which to rebuild, no fulcrum on which to rest the lever; that the Italian economic condition is far from hopeless and her people united and flushed by success, and that with the Far East in motion, Palestine aflame, Austria torn by internal conflict and external propa-

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ganda, Germany watchfully waiting, France distracted by internal difficulties, only doctrinaires would urge risking war to save a formula.

In a recent debate at Westminster the opposing views were clearly set forth. Mr. Dalton, for the Labour party . . .

. . . impressed upon the government the view of the members of the opposition that there was no justification whatever for the removal of the sanctions imposed on Italy by the League of Nations practically unanimously. The conscience of democracy in this and other nations would not accept that view. There was a strong case even now for increasing the sanctions by including oil and other commodities in the list. The economic and financial situation of Italy was not enviable. It was all very well for people in the capital to cheer a distant victory, but there was the matter of months to come, and we should look ahead and vindicate the already shaken policy of the collective system.

The other view was most forcibly expressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain, a former Foreign Secretary:

In the early days of this struggle I said that for myself I had counted the cost and that I was prepared to go to all lengths with other powers, even to the use of military force . . . But the circumstances have wholly and profoundly changed since then. What was the purpose of sanctions? Not in this case to attempt to prevent aggression, but to prevent aggression succeeding. They failed. They were to bring the war to an end and to stop bloodshed. They failed to bring the war to an end. It has been brought to an end by military means, by the conquest and complete subjugation of Abyssinia and the flight of the emperor. To ask at this moment, or to propose at this moment, to continue sanctions is a policy of equal danger and futility. I want to ask those who press this policy on the government, have they reckoned the cost and are they prepared for the price they will have to pay?

Decision of British Government To-day

No indication was given at that time of the position of the government. To-day the British government has stated its position. As I came into the house this afternoon the Canadian Press were kind enough to hand me dispatches which have come setting forth particulars of the debate which has taken place in the British House of Commons to-day. It would be of interest, I think, for me at this moment to quote one or two paragraphs

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which appear in the press dispatches and which will doubtless find their way into the evening papers.

London, June 18.—Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons to-day Great Britain would take the lead at Geneva for removing the League of Nations' sanctions against Italy. Mr. Eden said: "His Majesty's government, after mature consideration on advice which I, as foreign secretary, thought it my duty to give, has come to the conclusion there is no longer any utility in continuing these measures as a means of pressure on Italy."

Mr. Eden recited the occasions upon which Great Britain had previously taken the lead in attempting to settle the Italo-Ethiopian war, and said that, since the League seemed to be perplexed, the British government considered it to be its duty to take the lead again.

"No doubt it would be quite as easy for us not to do so and to follow somebody else," said Mr. Eden, "but I don't believe that is the right attitude for this country to take."

He declared: "We have to admit that the purpose for which sanctions were imposed has not been realized."

He added, he considered the situation in Ethiopia one "which nothing but military action from outside the country could possibly reverse".

Then Mr. Eden demanded: "Is there any country, is there any section of opinion in this country, which is prepared to take such military action?"

"If the League means to enforce an Ethiopian peace which the League can rightly approve, then the League must take action of the kind which must inevitably lead to war in the Mediterranean—and no man can say such a war can be confined to the Mediterranean."

"I have no reason to think the League favours such a departure or such action, and no reason to suppose this country, on which the greatest burden of such a war must fall, desires it either."

"The government," said Mr. Eden, "is actively studying the question of League reorganization but," he added, "it was felt wiser to leave the matter until the September League Assembly."

That statement of the British position came in, as I have indicated, this afternoon. The new government of France has not yet had an opportunity of making its position known to the public.

Position of Canadian Government

I have summarized the conflicting points of view. The Assembly which is to meet at Geneva the end of this month will be called upon to consider the extension or the removal of sanctions. It is desirable, in view of the fact that this session

of parliament will shortly come to an end, that the position which the Canadian government propose to take should be stated now.

May I say, Mr. Chairman, in presenting this statement that the position which our government proposes to take is one which was determined in the cabinet some little time ago. It was a decision arrived at before we had any information as to what the British action would be in this matter. Our position was taken in the light of all circumstances as we were able to ascertain them, and with particular regard to Canada's position.

It is urged in some quarters that sanctions should be applied until the principle of collective security is vindicated and Italy agrees to make peace on a basis consistent with her Covenant pledges. That could only mean applying sanctions until the aggressor is forced to withdraw and the independence of Ethiopia is restored. How could that end be achieved? It is clear that sanctions of the present order would not be adequate to attain it, now that Ethiopian resistance has practically collapsed. No half-way policy is possible at this stage. Six months or a year of continued ineffective economic pressure would be worse than useless. The end could be achieved only if the members of the League would definitely undertake to resort to whatever measure of compulsion, including war, would be found necessary to secure a speedy and certain compliance. Is there any likelihood that under the circumstances that exist to-day, alike in Europe and in Ethiopia, any appreciable number of the effective members of the League would give such commitments? It is clear there is not. Is there any certainty if they did, that their objective would not soon be lost sight of in the very serious disturbances that might arise from other quarters? Entertaining this view, we do not consider that we would be warranted either in committing Canada to such a course, or in urging those members of the League upon whom the main burden and risk would fall, to undertake it, if they were not themselves convinced of its necessity. We believe there is no practical alternative for Canada at the approaching Assembly of the League but to support the raising of sanctions, and our delegates will be instructed accordingly.

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Future of the League—Canadian Attitude

I come now to the concluding part of what I have to say, and which has relation particularly to the future of the League. Many of the members of this house have probably read an interesting speech delivered by Mr. Baldwin on the future of the League a week or so after the debate to which I have referred. The burden of his address was the value of the underlying ideals of the League, the experimental character of article XVI and the policy of sanctions, the necessity of re-examining that experiment in the light of experience and considering whether any changes were required in the Covenant, whether automatic sanctions are practicable, and whether it will be possible to give the League the universality of membership its founders assumed.

That brings me to the question of our own attitude to the League in the future. It is not a subject upon which anyone can dogmatize. There are many points of view which may be taken to-day, and new factors, new experience, may require us in the years to come to revise the opinions of to-day. But it is a question which events have forced us to consider.

Here, again, may I say that the view of the government, in general terms, was expressed in our statement of October 29, and that experience since that time has not shown any reason for substantial alteration of that view.

In brief, it was then indicated that the government regarded the League as an essential instrument for peace; that there had been differences of opinion among League members from the beginning as to the means whereby peace could be secured; and that successive Canadian governments, without any appreciable public dissent, had opposed the view of Geneva as "an international war office", with the emphasis upon punishment rather than prevention. The statement concluded:

> It is also to be understood that the government's course in approving economic sanctions in this instance is not to be regarded as necessarily establishing a precedent for future action. In the future, as in the past, the government will be prepared to participate in the consideration of the most effective means of advancing the aims of the League through the

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adjustment of specific controversies, the lessening of the rivalries based upon exaggerated economic nationalism, the renewal of the effort to stem the rising tide of competitive armament, and such other policies as are appropriate for a country in the geographic and economic position of the Dominion, and as will ensure unity and common consent in Canada as well as the advancement of peace abroad.

An Interdependent World

May I develop that view somewhat further? In the first place, we do not believe that isolation from interest in world affairs is possible for Canada. The world to-day is an interdependent world. No happening of any magnitude abroad is without its repercussions on our fortunes and our future. Canada, it is true, unlike many less fortunate countries, is not exposed to direct and imminent danger of attack and conquest by any country. We are fortunate both in our neighbours and in our lack of neighbours. It may be that this fortunate position is not due to any special virtue on our part, that it is an accident of geography and of history, but one has only to be in any European country a day to realize how relatively fortunate a position it is, and what folly it would be to throw it away. It is equally true, I should add, that if some countries have too much history, we have too much geography; we have the problems of rapid development of half a continent, the burden of building railways and roads to connect the far-flung provinces, the task of maintaining government over vast areas and unity among sections thousands of miles apart, problems from which many older, developed, concentrated countries are relatively exempt. We have a real interest in the peace and prosperity of the world. Our climate and resources, our whole railway and economic structure, have made international trade essential for us, at least for many years to come. A great war abroad and, in lesser measure, the preparations for war, the rattling of the sword and the darkening of the sky with planes, may disturb our trade, endanger democracy, strain our relations with other lands.

Our Concern in External Affairs

We are concerned in external affairs, in the events beyond our border, and cannot cut ourselves off from contact with them.

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External affairs, for Canada, mean in overwhelming degree, our relations with the other members of the British commonwealth, particularly the United Kingdom, and with the United States. With other countries our commercial relations are increasing, and with France we have also an historic tie. This is surely obvious, but it is necessary to emphasize the obvious when men speak as if it were only in and through the League of Nations that we can take our part in international affairs. The League has a distinct place of its own, a long range importance, but our direct relations with Britain and the United States and other countries are of daily and vital import. We have made some progress in providing the machinery, the instruments, for carrying on these direct contacts. It is half a century since Sir John Macdonald established the High Commissionership in London. It is just over a quarter century since Sir Wilfrid Laurier established the Department of External Affairs. The recent establishment of legations abroad and the receiving of legations here is now an accepted Canadian policy. Day to day experience makes it clear how impossible it would be to deal with our increasing and more urgent relations with other countries without these agencies of direct and immediate contact, these channels of responsible and friendly intercourse. When circumstances permit I trust it will be possible to carry further this proved experiment in the establishment of legations, and to widen the exchange of representatives with members of the British commonwealth.

The League of Nations a Necessity

But apart from these agencies of contact with individual countries, these means of dealing with specific issues of direct concern, there is a need for a more general organization, an international clearing house, an agency for collective discussion and collective settlement of the problems the nations have in common. We have such an organization to-day in the League of Nations. As someone has said, the League is the one great thing that came out of the war. If it did not exist, or if it went out of existence, it would be necessary to recreate it. The world is linked together materially and we have to devise political

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means to keep pace with the closer contacts and the more rapid changes of the new age. I may repeat that "the Canadian government regards the League as an indispensable agency for organizing and strengthening the forces of good will in the world, and for effecting the essential adjustment of conflicting national aims".

What are the objects of the League of Nations? They are best set forth in the preamble of the Covenant itself:

> In order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security.
>
> by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,
>
> by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,
>
> by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments,
>
> and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another.

Opposing Views as to League Policy

There is, however, room for difference of opinion and need for discussion as to the means by which these ideals of the League may most effectively be advanced under actual conditions in the world, and as to what means are practicable and appropriate for Canada to adopt. Adherence to the League and to the promotion of security by collective action does not necessarily mean a commitment to the use of force, economic or military. There have been two opposing views as to the course the League should adopt. One view, which may be called the continental view, the contention of a number of European countries facing states from which they have acquired territory, has been consistently, from 1919 to 1935, that the members of the League should commit themselves to definite and automatic use of force against an aggressor, or at least a European aggressor. The provisions of Article XVI, the proposals for an international or inter-allied military force, the proposals for an Anglo-American-French treaty to guard the Rhine, the draft treaty of mutual assistance of 1923, the Geneva Protocol of 1924, the long discussions during the disarmament

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conferences, with the cry "security before disarmament", the proposal in 1935 that sanctions should be applied against a country which without having recourse to war had violated a treaty endangering the peace of Europe, these are only some of the expressions of that view.

The other view laid emphasis upon prevention rather than punishment, urged the peaceful remedy of grievances rather than making war upon a country resorting to war, questioned the readiness of European countries to give as well as to receive aid. It was on the whole the view of the countries of the British commonwealth and the Scandinavian states. It found expression in the assembly resolutions of 1921, watering down article XVI, in the movement for the revision of article X, in the opposition to the Protocol of Geneva, in the contention that mutual disarmament was the best means of giving security, in the movement for conciliation and arbitration. It is well expressed in the reply of the British government in rejecting the Geneva Protocol proposals in 1925:

> The fresh emphasis laid upon sanctions, the new occasions discovered for their employment, the elaboration of military procedure, insensibly suggest the idea that the vital business of the League is not so much to promote friendly cooperation and reasoned harmony in the management of international affairs, as to preserve peace by organizing war, and—it may be—war on the largest scale . . .
>
> And it certainly seems to His Majesty's government that anything which fosters the idea that the main business of the League is with war rather than with peace is likely to weaken it in its fundamental task of diminishing the causes of war, without making it in every respect a satisfactory instrument for organizing great military operations should the necessity for them be forced upon the world.

Attitude of Successive Canadian Governments

This has unquestionably been the attitude of Canada. I quote from our statement of October 29:

> As regards the means to the advancement of those (League) ends, successive Canadian governments have opposed the view that the League's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace.

The Anglo-American-French treaty of 1920 was so framed as to exclude the Dominions. Canadian public men of both parties opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of Article X. The Canadian government in 1925 rejected the Protocol of Geneva because of "its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war". Canada and the other Dominions did not adhere to the Locarno treaty reinforcing the guarantee of the Rhine border, just as Great Britain at that time refused to guarantee the Vistula. In responding to the invitation of the United States to become a signatory to the Briand-Kellogg pact, the Canadian government, in view of its discussion as to its bearing upon the Covenant of the League, made the following statement in 1928.

I see, Mr. Chairman, that it is six o'clock, but if the committee will allow me I think I may be able to conclude what I have to say in a very short time, and we might resume after recess a little later than usual.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Go on.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I quote from the statement made in 1928 in connection with the Kellogg pact:

> The preeminent value of the League lies in its positive and preventive action. In bringing together periodically the representatives of fifty states, it builds up barriers against war by developing a spirit of conciliation, an acceptance of publicity in international affairs, a habit of cooperation in common ends, and a permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences. It is true that the Covenant also contemplates the application of sanctions in the event of a member state going to war, if in so doing it has broken the pledges of the Covenant to seek a peaceful solution of disputes. Canada has always opposed any interpretation of the Covenant which would involve the application of these sanctions automatically or by the decision of other states. It was on the initiative of Canada that the fourth Assembly, with a single negative vote, accepted the interpretative resolution to which the Secretary of State of the United States recently referred, indicating that it is for the constitutional authorities of each state to determine in what degree it is bound to assure the execution of the obligations of this article by employment of its military forces.*
>
> The question of sanctions has received further consideration by later Assemblies. It is plain that the full realization of the ideal of joint economic or military pressure upon an outlaw power, upon which some of the founders

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of the League set great store, will require either an approach to the universality of the League contemplated when the Covenant was being drawn, or an adjustment of the old rules of neutrality to meet the new conditions of cooperative defence.

In the light of the recent experience of the League and of the discussions in the United States during the past year on neutrality, this last sentence was a fairly good prophecy.

On the other hand, Canada participated in every League movement for extending the range and facilities for peaceful conciliation, such as the General Act for the pacific settlement of international disputes, and the Optional Clause for extending the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court, taking the initiative among the members of the British commonwealth in proposing ratification of the latter measure. Successive Canadian governments supported the cause of disarmament throughout. Perhaps all members of the league should have taken a stronger stand at the fatal hour in 1933 when Germany's proposals for equality of armament were rejected, but it was on the countries which were heavily armed that the difficult responsibility rested, and if the wrong turning was taken, we must admit that hindsight is more common than foresight. We did something to aid the minorities protected by the peace treaties to secure a fair hearing. I do not say we have done enough at Geneva, that we were always as concerned as we might have been, or as strong in our advocacy of good causes as we and others might have been. There are obvious limitations to the amount of pressure a small and distant country, not primarily responsible for what may be the outcome of the League decisions, can apply. But at least, whatever government has been in power, we have, I think, aimed in the right direction.

Peace by Force—Theory and Practice

There is undoubtedly much that is attractive and persuasive in the conception of a world united to prevent by force a breach of the peace by any aggressor. It has been stoutly contended that if all nations would undertake to make war upon an aggressor, and carried out that undertaking, war would never occur. That may well be, but unfortunately it is only a hypothetical

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argument; it bears no relation to the actualities of to-day. It may be that eventually some such rule of law will be established in the international as has been established in the national field, or at least in those countries where law and the free expression of the people's will still prevail. But clearly that time has not yet come, and to pretend that it has is only to make for disillusionment and misdirected effort.

Two conditions are essential to the working of any such plan of universal compulsion. In the first place, there must be an overwhelming preponderance of power, economic and military, in the League as against any possible aggressor or combination of aggressors. Even economic pressure, if it is to be strangling enough to be effective against a strong nation, must be backed by a definite readiness, in the last resort, to have recourse to armed force. That is surely clear. That condition does not now exist. For one thing, the League is not the universal association anticipated by its founders when they dreamed of it imposing peace throughout the world. The United States, Germany, Japan, Brazil, are outside the fold. A League facing the abstention of some and the hostility of others of such powers clearly cannot operate as it might in other circumstances. In the second place, there must be the certainty that the members of this body will be ready to exercise that force when the occasion arises, regardless of where it arises or whether they have any direct interest in the quarrel. That condition again, does not exist. There are a few countries which have evidenced some measure of idealism in their approach to the question, but in most cases action has depended on a calculation of immediate interest. That was shown beyond doubt in the Manchurian and Chaco incidents. The League did not apply military or even economic sanctions in the Manchurian affair; its action was confined to a recommendation not to recognize the state of Manchukuo. In the Chaco war, between Bolivia and Paraguay, it did even less. That was not a minor conflict. It was a long and bloody war, dragging out for nearly three years, costing the lives of a hundred thousand men, bleeding and bankrupting both countries, and leading lately to the establishment of military dictatorships. It involved immensely more

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human suffering than the Ethiopian conflict. Yet the League never even attempted to determine the aggressor; after two years of warfare a League commission made recommendations for a settlement, which were rejected and later still a futile embargo on arms was proposed. It is true the intervention of the League was complicated by local South American jealousies and rivalries, but this was an excuse rather than a reason for non-intervention; if the letter of Article XVI applies anywhere, it certainly applied in the Chaco. In short, these disputes were far from Europe's shores; no direct national interests of other members of the League appeared to be concerned, or none commensurate with the effort and the risk of coercive action. There has been no firm ground any time in the past ten years for anticipating that the League would act otherwise in such cases.

Canadian Position on Commitments

Under such conditions it is clearly impossible for a country like Canada to make binding commitments to use economic force or military force. The League cannot operate as a one-way road. European states cannot throw overboard all obligation to action in Asia or America and expect other members of the League to accept obligations in European disputes. Occasions may arise where military action may become advisable or essential, but so far as Canada is concerned, that would be for the parliament of Canada to decide in the light of all the circumstances at the time. Automatic commitments to action in any and every part of the world have not been and, at the present stage of national development, will not be observed by the members of the League. Automatic commitments in restricted areas where direct interests are involved might be so observed, but such commitments, whatever name they go by, are often hard to distinguish from the old fashioned military alliance.

It is a matter of regret that the League is not now in a position to play the spectacular role of dictating peace to all the world. But admittedly it is not in that position or that mood. To act as if it were is merely to incur failure and recrimination, and to involve the risk of bringing on the very disaster it is the purpose of the League to avert.

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Wide Scope for League Action

But that does not mean that there is not a great part for the League to play. If it cannot become the international war office, neither need it become a mere debating society. It can emphasize the constructive side of its task. It is of great value to have at Geneva a world-wide organization where the machinery for conference and conciliation is always available, not having to be improvised in the midst of a crisis; where representatives of fifty countries meet periodically and come to have some appreciation of the difficulties and the mentality of other lands, and slowly develop the habit of working together on small tasks leading to greater; where, in spite of all the criticisms we often hear as to vaguely worded resolutions and hotel bedroom conversations, the statesmen of great countries are forced to come into the open and defend in public, before a world forum, the policies of their governments. It can press on to its task of disarmament, or at least to the halting of armaments. It can develop and apply the instruments of conciliation and of arbitration in settling specific disputes before they lead to open challenges and entrenched positions.

Economic Grievances

It can provide a forum for the discussion of economic grievances. Much nonsense is talked to-day about the Haves and the Have Nots; the countries who are in trouble as regards raw materials are the countries that have them to sell, rather than those that have to buy. Canada, for example, has great resources, but she also has great burdens; we have incurred huge debts in seeking to stake out and develop and unify this widely scattered heritage; and incidentally, whereas many of the countries which complain of their unjust treatment have evaded the burden of internal debt by inflation and of external debt by repudiation, Canada has paid and continued to pay every obligation within and without the country.

We should inquire earnestly and seriously what can be done by joint action to remove at the root the political unrest, the economic insecurity, that is largely responsible for national rivalry and threats of war. We must of course keep a sense of

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proportion, realize the complexities of the problems of post-war Europe and pre-war Asia, the measure of knowledge, the measure of influence which Canada can bring to bear upon the solution of the racial strifes, the border disputes, the class antagonisms, the economic conflicts of distant continents. But inquire we should into any question, raw materials, population movements, labour conditions, that is felt as a grievance. There is one economic grievance, or rather difficulty, that nearly all share, the difficulty of finding markets, the contention that unless we sell we cannot buy. That is sound, and points to one sound policy all should seek to follow as a means to world appeasement—revival of two-way international trade, an increase in the total movement of goods, not the futile and fatal attempt to equate balances between every two countries, at constantly falling levels of total trade. Civilization will indeed be in jeopardy if governments tinker with symptoms and ignore causes, if we allow and encourage the disruptive forces to grow and confine our efforts to repression or punishment when the damage is done. Repression or construction, force or cooperation, the clash of tariffs and the appeal to force or the solution of the problems that underlie international rivalries—that is the choice before us.

It is a counsel of despair to assume that trade war or military conflict is inevitable, and to assume that all that can be done is to meet force by force. Particularly is it futile to expect that we can sow the seeds of economic nationalism and reap a harvest of peace and prosperity. It is a policy of organized scarcity, of deliberate sacrifice of the standards of living in pursuit of a security which it makes impossible by the antagonisms it creates. It is a policy which injects the state into every transaction between citizens of different countries and makes ordinary business an international struggle. Within the measure of our power, we must pursue the attempt to bring international trade gradually back to a sane basis, to lessen the throttling controls and barriers. If we can do so in any degree, we shall make one of the most direct and constructive contributions we can make to the peace and welfare of our own and other lands.

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The League Not a Failure

We must not despair of the League. The League has failed, but the League is not a failure. Christianity has failed time and again, but Christianity is not a failure. Rome was not built in a day, and imperial ambitions cannot be exorcised in fifteen years. After all, it is a very little while since we in the British empire ourselves completely reformed. In spite of all discouragements, in spite of the failure of premature efforts, the ideal of world peace is not only sound, it is the essential condition of the survival of civilization and human life itself. So far as Canada is concerned, there is no danger to our national unity and our economic recovery so serious as participation in a prolonged war. We must continue to work earnestly toward the ideal of world peace. To that end we must utilize constructively the League of Nations—that indispensable agency which the conscience of mankind fashioned on the morrow of the greatest international disaster of all time, and bequeathed to our own and future generations.

Statement on N. & C.
June 19-1936

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GENEVA

June, 1936.

I. Position of the Government.

It has been contended that the Government has not made clear its policy on the important problems, immediate and future, which have been raised by the outbreak and progress of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

It is true that the Government has declined to make a statement at some critical stages when a statement would be premature and would complicate rather than advance a solution.

It is undoubtedly essential that in Parliament and outside of it, there should be full and responsible discussion of the vital questions of Canada's relations to other states. There has not been sufficient discussion in the past. That has been due to:

(1) our slow emergence from the colonial attitude of mind;

(2) our relative immunity from any serious danger of war on our own account;

(3) the real difficulties inherent in our preoccupation with the tremendous, absorbing and paramount tasks of achieving economic development and national unity, which with us take the place of the preoccupation

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with the fear of attack and the dreams of glory which beset older and more crowded countries; and the unparalleled complexity of our position as a member of the League, a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and one of the nations of the American Continent.

The situation is changing. Informed and serious consideration of Canada's external relations is being given by the press and by organized groups of citizens throughout the country. There is a much more realistic appreciation of our position than prevailed thirty years, even ten years ago. I cannot say there has been a crystallization of opinion in any final or clear cut form, but there is an increasing realization of the complexity of the problem and of the special Canadian factors involved.

So far as the general policy of the Government in the present conflict is concerned, it has been made clear from the beginning. That policy was set forth definitely in the statement issued on October 29, within a week after the present Administration assumed office. It is a policy by which we have abided and a policy to which we still adhere.

That statement set forth, first, the attitude which the Government proposed to take on the immediate question of the application of sanctions to Italy, and second, the line of approach to the wider question of the aims and methods of the League of Nations. May I deal with each of these two questions in turn?

First, as to the immediate question. It was stated that while reserving consideration of the feasibility and desirability of making the League's central purpose the guarantee of the territorial status quo and the reliance upon force for the maintenance of peace,

> "in the present instance, when an earnest effort is being made with wide support to test the feasibility of preventing or at least terminating war by the use of economic sanctions, and when there is no room for doubt as to where the responsibility rests for the outbreak of war, and having regard also to the position taken by Canada at the recent Assembly, the Canadian Government is prepared to co-operate fully in the endeavour."

It was further added that steps would be taken to secure the effective application of the economic sanctions proposed by the Co-ordination Committee, and that the Canadian Government did not recognize any commitment binding Canada to apply military sanctions and that no such commitment could be made without the

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prior approval of the Canadian Parliament.

I think that was a definite and clear statement of policy. How far has that policy been carried out?

First, "the effective application of the economic sanctions recommended by the Co-ordination Committee", representing all the members of the League which had concurred in finding Italy the aggressor. What were those sanctions? They were:

1. The prohibition of exports of arms and munitions to Italy.
2. The prohibition of the export to Italy of certain key products useful for the prosecution of war and controlled by the members of the League, including transport animals, rubber, bauxite, aluminium, iron ore, manganese, chromium, nickel, tungsten, vanadium and tin.
3. The prohibition of all imports from Italy, except gold and silver coin and bullion,
   goods en route,
   (later) books and newspapers,
   (later) goods ~~purchased~~ paid for though not shipped before October 19.
4. The prohibition of loans or credits to Italy.

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recommended should be sent into effect

These were the sanctions, and all the sanctions, ~~recommended~~ which by the League Committee. All were put into effect by Canada at or before the time agreed upon, November 18. All are still in effect. All have been enforced strictly and effectively.

As some question has been raised as to whether the sanctions are actually being enforced, it may be well to state the facts briefly. Any doubt on that score is based, I think, on misunderstanding either as to what the recommendations as to sanctions actually were, or as to the actual facts of their application.

The first recommendation for the prohibition of the export of arms and munitions raised relatively few difficulties for Canada, as we produce these wares only in a very minor degree. There has been no indication of evasion.

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The second recommendation, for prohibition of the ex_port of certain key minerals, touched Canada more closely. We are the outstanding producer of nickel, one of the most important minerals included in the list, though it does not hold the decisive place which is sometimes attributed to it. Special care was therefore taken to ensure against not only direct but indirect shipment of Canadian nickel- to prevent, in the words of the League Committee, "any abnormal increase in the export of prohibited commodities by indirect routes."

The Department of National Revenue vigilantly checked direct export. As to indirect export, the fact is that practically all Canadian nickel bought by Continental Europe is bought from Great Britain; London is the dominant centre in the metal trade for Europe. In 1935, for example, Canada sent 140,800 cwt. of fine nickel to the United Kingdom, and only 380 cwt, direct to the Continent of Europe. As a party to sanctions, the United Kingdom has of course been equally concerned with Canada in ensuring that no nickel should reach Italy after the export ban went into effect. The other important possible channel is the United States. The position in that regard is simplified by the fact that for some years the International Nickel Company

has followed the practice of selling to consumers in the United States for their own use only: no nickel has been sold in the United States for export to other countries. The exports to and from the United States have been carefully followed; some nickel has been and is being exported from the United States to Italy, but the amount is not sufficiently large to constitute a ~~substantial~~ appreciable evasion.

Some misunderstanding has also arisen in this case because of the mistaken notion that all exports were prohibited. This of course was not the case. There was no reason why wheat or codfish should not be exported, so far as the exporter was concerned. Our general export trade was of course affected by the retaliatory steps taken by Italy which endeavoured to find substitutes at home or to divert purchases to non-sanctionist countries. Aside from direct steps taken by the Italian authorities, the decreased purchasing power resulting from the inability to sell Italian goods abroad of course reduced Italy's power to buy abroad.

D25584

The third recommendation, prohibition of imports from Italy, was relatively simple to enforce, which was one of the reasons for its adoption. The recommendation in this respect has been fully and faithfully carried out. Some misunderstanding has arisen from two sources. First, certain exceptions were included in the recommendation, none of great importance, the chief being goods en route at the time the sanctions were applied, and goods paid for but not shipped before October 19; rigid care was taken to compel complete proof before goods of either category were admitted: the total was slight. Second, the ordinary statistics of importation give rise to misunderstanding. Our Customs returns of imports do not comprise goods entering the country, but goods passing through the Customs, and consequently the returns show as "imports" goods which entered the country before sanctions were imposed, but not drawn from Customs warehouse until some months later.

The fourth recommendation, the prohibition of loans and credits, like the first, created no special problem for Canada. The co-operation of banks and investment companies, was early secured by the Minister of Finance. The recommendation, it may be noted, did not prohibit making payments due for goods or services, or the making of gifts.

D25585

In several cases inquiry was made as to the detailed procedure adopted by the United Kingdom and other countries.

It cannot be denied that Canada has enforced the sanctions agreed upon as fully and effectively as any other country, and more so than a number of countries which agreed to sanctions "in principle".

D25586

Proposals for further export sanctions.

As regards the proposals to add coal, iron and steel, and oil to the list of prohibited exports, it is not necessary to make any extended comment. The criticisms of the Canadian Government's attitude on these proposals which were voiced in some quarters last December did not survive a clearer appreciation of what the Canadian Government's attitude was and of the position taken by other countries. These commodities have not been included in the prohibited list for two reasons. In the early stages of the conflict, the prohibited exports were confined to articles which were substantially controlled by members of the League and trade in which therefore could not easily be diverted to non-sanctionist countries. When at a later stage their inclusion came up for review, a second consideration came into play, namely, whether their application would or would not lead to war. There is no inherent reason why these commodities should not be embargoed, why nickel or iron ore should be prohibited and steel or oil continue to be shipped. The difficulty arises from the inevitable dilemma which the application of sanctions presents: if moderate, they may fail to deter or halt the aggressor; if extreme, they may drive an aggressor to prefer the gamble of sudden battle to the prospect of slow strangulation. There is no blinking the fact that

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economic sanctions may lead to war. They mean the application of force. They are not mere commercial measures. They are in intention and reality a means of imposing the will of one nation or group upon another nation or group. In modern times they have always, in different forms, been an important part of the technique of war, from the Berlin decrees to the Trading with the Enemy Acts and the blockades of neutral countries in the Great War. Whether they will progress into military measures is not necessarily within the control of the powers that impose them; that may depend on the calculation of advantage and disadvantage made by those against whom the test of will is directed.

In the present conflict, one of these commodities assumed critical importance. In modern military operations, with aviation and mechanized transport playing so decisive a role, a continuous supply of oil may be vital. How vital is a question in dispute; the authoritative inquiry made by the League Expert Committee resulted in the finding that if applied by all countries, it would become fully effective in three or three and a half months, but that if applied only by League members, the effect would be merely to render the purchase of petroleum more difficult and expensive; ~~in other words, the co-operation of the United States was essential, a co-operation which could not easily be secured, in view of the reaction in United States~~ then

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opinion following the Hoare-Laval episode. Whether the enforcement of an oil sanction would, in fact, have led to war is also in dispute: the Italian threats may have been (or bluff) genuine or may have been bluff. In any case they were sufficient to cause some great countries to conclude that (enforcement of oil sanctions might involve new wars or) if it would not involve new wars, it would at least make impossible a peaceful settlement of the existing war.

During November, the European press were full of assertions that Canada was initiating and urging the imposition of an oil sanction. It became imperative to correct this serious misapprehension. The Canadian Government had not urged the step in question. Further, it did not consider that Canada should initiate such a step: Canada had no special power, no special interest in the present conflict which would warrant such a pretentious gesture. It was not upon Canada, but upon countries nearer the conflict that the chief brunt of possible consequences would fall. This was made clear in the statement issued on December 2. This statement, of course, referred to the origin and not to the merits of the proposal. It was explicitly stated that the Canadian Government would be prepared to consider, with other members of the League, any proposal for the revision of economic sanctions.

D25589

I may add that on two later occasions, in December and in March, when it was expected that the question of oil, coal and steel canctions would come before the Committee of Eighteen, the Canadian Government instructed its representative to concur in the proposal if generally supported.

D25590

5. Military Sanctions.

As regards military sanctions, the position taken by the Government was stated on October 29th:

"The Canadian Government at the same time desires to make it clear that it does not recognize any commitment binding Canada to adopt military sanctions, and that no such commitment could be made without the prior approval of the Canadian parliament".

The provision of Article XVI of the Covenant on the point is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Council in such case (that is, in case of a member of the League resorting to war in disregard of its Covenant undertakings) to recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military naval or air forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the Covenants of the League".

D25591

As a matter of fact, the Council has not in the present instance recommended any military action by any member of the League. One member took, not military action, but military and naval precautions, but Great Britain's action in moving the Home Fleet into the Mediterranean was decided upon before sanctions were applied, and without any request from the Council or members of the League, but as a result of Italy sending large bodies of troops to Libya, and other similar gestures.

In fact in the discussions between France and Great Britain which took place at the outset, there was no proposal to apply military sanctions, and this attitude was communicated to the Italian Government. As the situation does not seem to be fully realized, I may take time to quote the concise statement made by Mr. Laval on December 28, as reported in the London Times; Mr. Laval's frank declaration is of interest further as indicating how decisions at Geneva are determined by the Great Powers there represented, as is doubtless in great measure inevitable.

Mr. Laval declared:

> "As early as September 10 I had, at Geneva, conversations with Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Eden. Conversations about what? We were certain that our first effort at conciliation had failed and that hostilities would soon begin.. We were concerned to know how the mechanism of collective security would be put into action. Without waiting for an official sitting of the Council, in that spirit of close collaboration which must always animate French and

D25592

British Ministers, we discussed and examined the grave situation which would be created for the world by the Italo-Abyssinian war.

"We at once agreed to avoid military sanctions, to adopt no measure of naval blockade, never to consider the closing of the Suez Canal, in a word, to reject everything which might lead to war. We then considered what financial or economic sanctions we could adopt. I do not remember that there was any difficulty between us. We held our discussions, as may be imagined, on a basis of equality. We agreed in deciding that financial sanctions and an embargo on arms should first be submitted to a committee which did not yet exist, but which was created with the name of Committee of Coordination, and that other sanctions such as the refusal to buy and sell should be examined. ~~Only the refusal to buy was followed up. Great Britain declined the other for the simple reason that the refusal to buy from Italy was enough to deprive her of foreign currency.~~

"What does Article XVI of the Covenant say? "The Council will indicate to the Governments concerned what effectives may be necessary to ensure respect for the undertakings of the League." Well, at no time has the Council made such a communication. Never has that text been mentioned, and I even repeat that by common and unanimous agreement we set aside all military sanctions and those which could lead to them."

It should be understood that in this statement Mr. Laval was referring to the initial discussions.

D25593

II. The Present Position:

1. ~~Failure of League to prevent defeat of Ethiopia~~

A new situation has arisen with the occupation of the Ethiopian capital by Italian forces and the collapse of organized resistance. That event requires us to consider the question,

Why has the League failed, thus far?

In the first place, the preservation of peace and of Ethiopian independence had been seriously jeopardized and compromised before the League took any action. The Ethiopian question in one form or another had been the subject of diplomatic controversy and negotiation between the three neighbouring Great Powers, France, Britain and Italy, for forty years. Spheres of influence were claimed by each power; and efforts made to harmonize their claims with one another and with the maintenance of Ethiopian political sovereignty. Italy, the latest comer, was particularly concerned. Late in 1934, a border conflict at Wal-Wal brought this special angle of the growing tension between Italy and Ethiopia before the Council of the

D25594

League. After bandying back and forth, Mr. Eden's persistence was largely responsible for its settlement, in an arbitral decision declaring neither party guilty. But the fundamental difficulty remained unsolved. It was not discussed by the Three Powers, Italy, France and Britain, when they met at Stresa in April, 1935.[X] A few months previously France had agreed to recognize Italy's predominant right to economic expansion in Ethiopia, as Britain had done in 1926, but Mr. Laval contended that in neither case was there the slightest countenance for forced aggression. In spite of earnest efforts on the part of the British and French representatives in the summer of 1935, Italy persisted in its insistence upon a settlement by force of arms. The main issue did not come before the Council until August, and even then its consideration was passed back and forth between the Three Powers and the League.,

The Three Power conversations failed. In September the League Assembly found the Ethiopian question deposited on its doorstep. By that time there was 250,000 Italian troops in East Africa, the Italian authorities had publicly committed themselves to military action, and the League's essential task of <u>preventing</u> war had become almost

impossible. The suggestions for settlement offered by the Committee of Five were rejected by Italy, and on October 2nd war broke out.

In the second place, the policy adopted after war had broken out has thus far proved inadequate to bring the war to an end or to save Ethiopia. That policy in brief was to abstain from military sanctions and to apply a number of economic sanctions in the hope that the cumulative effect of mild economic pressure by the League, hard fighting by Ethiopia and heavy rains ~~Providence~~ would eventually compel the aggressor to desist.

The rains were delayed. The resistance of Ethiopian troops and Ethiopian geography proved less adequate than the military experts had forecast. The courage and determination of the Emperor and the individual bravery of his men were hampered by tribal dissension, by lack of modern equipment, particularly in the air, and by the decision of the army leaders to risk large scale battles rather than fall back on waiting tactics and guerilla warfare. The undoubted organizing and engineering skill showed by the Italian forces, their ruthless bombing from the air, and finally their recourse to the horrors of poison gas in violation of their pledged word, enabled them to break up organized Ethiopian resistance much more rapidly than had been anticipated. ~~Italy has won Addis Ababa and lost much more.~~

D25596

In the meantime economic sanctions have undoubtedly been hampering Italy's war effort, restricting supplies and weakening her financial position. Possibly if Ethiopian resistance had been prolonged, the existing sanctions would have been adequate to turn the scales (whether toward peace in Africa or toward war in Europe), but they were not adequate under the actual circumstances. General agreement for more stringent and strangling economic sanctions has not been secured;military sanctions have not been proposed. It is now apparent this policy was not calculated to halt a strong and determined aggressor. As Mr. J.A. Spender puts it:

> "If we strip the case of Italy and the League of the terminology in which it is commonly involved, is it not a very simple one? One resolute man who does not hesitate to make war has been matched against two opponents, one of whom said that he would not make war alone and the other of whom let it be known that he would not make war at all. What other conclusion could there have been to this method of proceeding than that which we have witnessed?"

It is only fair to say that the reason was not fear of Italy, but fear of war, and war on a European scale, apprehension that the strain of economic insecurity, the

D25597

reckless urgings of ambition or revenge, the tense and neurotic relations between state after state and its neighbours, the mounting armaments, would lead to a sudden flare of war in Europe if the spark fell from Africa. It may be that there was nothing in the European situation in December or in May that might not have been anticipated by statesmen close to the European scene when the existing sanctions policy was determined last September and October, but closer approach undoubtedly made the prospect more vivid and more deterring, particularly when the German Government forced the Rhineland conflict upon the stage. In brief, collective bluffing cannot bring collective security, and under present conditions most countries have shown they are not prepared to make firm commitments beyond the range of their immediate interest.

What next? The question arises whether sanctions should be increased, continued at their present level, or discontinued. It is a question upon which there is wide divergence of opinion.

Those who urge they should be continued and increased, as for example by closing League ports and the Suez Canal to Italian ships until such time as Italy agrees to make peace on terms consistent with her Covenant pledges, contend

in the first place, that the issue at stake

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is a great one, the preservation of the League and the system of collective security; and that if Italy is allowed to flout the League and annex Ethiopia, every aggressive Great Power will be encouraged to do likewise, every small state will be exposed to danger and unrest, and every people driven to fall back on armament and military alliances;

and in the second place, that the risk is small, that Italy has been weakened by the financial strain, that the Ethiopian forces may reform and carry on guerilla warfare for years, and, in short, that there is still time to call the Italian bluff, and that it is safer to call it today than be faced with a more serious struggle with the aggressor of tomorrow.

Those who urge that sanctions should speedily be brought to an end, reply that the League is not at stake but a mistaken conception of League policy, and in any case Article 16 was designed to save the victim rather than to punish the aggressor; that it would be the height of folly to risk an imminent war today in order to avert a hypothetical one tomorrow; that with the collapse of the Ethiopian Government and Ethiopian armies, there is now no foundation on which to rebuild, no fulcrum on which to rest the lever; that the Italian economic

D25599

condition is far from hopeless and her people united and flushed by success,and that with the Far East in motion,Palestine aflame,Austria torn by internal conflict and external propaganda,Germany watchfully waiting,France distracted by internal difficulties, only doctrinaires would urge risking war to save a formula.

In a recent debate at Westminster the opposing views were clearly set forth. Mr.Dalton,for the Labour Party,

> ... impressed upon the Government the view of the members of the Opposition that there was no justification whatever for the removal of the sanctions imposed on Italy by the League of Nations practically unanimously. The conscience of democracy in this and other nations would not accept that view. There was a strong case even now for increasing the sanctions by including oil and other commodities in the list. The economic and financial situation of Italy was not enviable. It was all very well for people in the capital to cheer a distant victory,but there was the matter of months to come,and we should look ahead and indicate the already shaken policy of the collective system.

NU115 XX ON."

ITS FUTURE, HE ADDED, MUST BE URGENTLY CONSIDERED, "BUT WE BELIEVE SUCH CONSIDERATION CAN ONLY BE GIVEN WHEN THE PROBLEM IN CONNECTION WITH THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ARE LIQUIDATED."

THE GOVERNMENT, SAID EDEN, IS ACTIVELY STUDYING THE QUESTION OF LEAGUE REORGANIZATION. BUT, HE ADDED, IT WAS FELT WISER TO LEAVE THE MATTER UNTIL THE SEPTEMBER LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

TURNING TO GERMANY, THE FOREIGN SECRETARY DECLARED COLLABORATION OF THE NAZI REICH WAS INDISPENSABLE FOR PEACE IN EUROPE.

THE LOBBIES XX PICKING UP AS BEFORE.

DS1246PED

FINANCE

NEW YORK, JUNE 18-(AP)-1PM--FOREIGN EXCHANGE STEADY. GREAT BRITAIN DEMAND 5.03, 60-DAY BILLS 5.02; FRANCE 6.58 1/2; ITALY 7.87; BELGIUM 16.91 1/2; GERMANY 40.27; CANADA 99.78 1/8.

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The other view was most forcibly expressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain, a former Foreign Secretary:

> In the early days of this struggle I said that for myself I had counted the cost and that I was prepared to go to all lengths with other Powers, even to the use of military force... But the circumstances have wholly and profoundly changed since then. What was the purpose of sanctions? Not in this case to attempt to prevent aggression, but to prevent aggression succeeding. They failed. They were to bring the war to an end and to stop bloodshed. They failed to bring the war to an end. It has been brought to an end by military means, by the conquest and complete subjugation of Abyssinia and the flight of the Emperor. To ask at this moment, or to propose at this moment, to continue sanctions is a policy of equal danger and futility. I want to ask those who press this policy on the Government, have they reckoned the cost and are they prepared for the price they will have to pay?

No indication was given at that time of the position of the Government. The new Government of France has not yet had an opportunity of making its position known to the public.

Today, I understand, the British Government is stating its position to the Council - (I suppose the existing sections of the Government) under Article 16 of the Covenant.

D25602

I have summarized the conflicting points of view. The Assembly which is to meet at Geneva the end of this month will be called upon to consider the extension or the removal of sanctions. It is desirable, in view of the fact that this session of Parliament will shortly come to an end, that the position which the Canadian Government propose to take should be stated now.

It is urged in some quarters that sanctions should be applied until the principle of collective security is vindicated and Italy agrees to make peace on a basis consistent with her Covenant pledges. That could only mean applying sanctions until the aggressor is forced to withdraw and the independence of Ethiopia is restored. How could that end be achieved? It is clear that sanctions of the present order would not be adequate to attain it, now that Ethiopian resistance has practically collapsed. No half-way policy is possible at this stage. Six months or a year of economic ~~pin-pricks~~ continued ineffective pressure would be worse than useless. The end could be achieved only if the members of the League would definitely undertake to resort to whatever measure of compulsion, including war, would be found necessary to secure speedy and certain compliance. Is there

D25603

any likelihood that under the circumstances that exist today, alike in Europe and in Ethiopia, any appreciable number of the effective members of the League would give such commitments? It is clear there is not. Is there any certainty, if they did, that their objective would not soon be lost sight of in the very serious disturbances that might arise from other quarters? Entertaining this view, we do not consider that we would be warranted either in committing Canada to such a course, or in urging those members of the League upon whom the main burden and risk would fall, to undertake it, if they were not themselves convinced of its necessity. We believe there is no practical alternative for Canada at the approaching Assembly of the League but to support the raising of sanctions, and our delegates will be instructed accordingly.

D25604

The Future of the League

Many of the members of this House have probably read an interesting speech delivered by Mr. Baldwin a week or so after the debate to which I have referred, on the future of the League. The burden of his address was the value of the underlying ideals of the League, the experimental character of Article 16 and the policy of sanctions, the necessity of re-examining that experiment in the light of experience and considering whether any changes were required in the Covenant, whether automatic sanctions are practicable, and whether it will be possible to give the League the universality of membership its founders assumed.

That brings me to the question of our own attitude to the League in the future. It is not a subject upon which anyone can dogmatize. There are many points of view which may be taken today, and new factors, new experience, may require us in the years to come to revise the opinions of today. But it is a question which events have forced us to consider.

Here, again, may I say that the view of the Government, in general terms, was expressed in our statement of October 29th, and that experience since that time has not shown any reason for substantial alteration of that view.

In brief, it was then indicated that the Government regarded the League as an essential instrument for peace; that there had been differences of opinion among League members from the beginning as to the means whereby peace could be

D25605

secured; and that successive Canadian Governments, without any appreciable public dissent, had opposed the view of Geneva as "an international war office", emphasis upon punishment rather than prevention. The statement concluded:

> "It is also to be understood that the Government's course in approving economic sanctions in this instance is not to be regarded as necessarily establishing a precedent for future action. In the future, as in the past, the Government will be prepared to participate in the consideration of the most effective means of advancing the aims of the League through the adjustment of specific controversies, the lessening of the rivalries based upon exaggerated economic nationalism, the renewal of the effort to stem the rising tide of competitive armament, and such other policies as are appropriate for a country in the geographic and economic position of the Dominion, and as will ensure unity and common consent in Canada as well as the advancement of peace abroad."

May I develop that view somewhat further?

In the first place, we do not believe that [redacted] isolation from entanglements in world affairs is possible for Canada. The world today is an interdependent world. No happening of any magnitude abroad is without its repercussions on our fortunes and our future. Canada, it is true, unlike many less fortunate countries, is not exposed to direct and imminent danger of attack and conquest by

D25606

any country. We are fortunate both in our neighbours and in our lack of neighbours. It may be that this fortunate position is not due to any special virtue on our part, that it is an accident of geography and of history, but ~~you have~~ one only to be in any European country a day to realize how relatively fortunate a position it is, and what folly it would be to throw it away. It is equally true, I should add, that if some countries have too much history, we have too much geography; we have the problems of rapid development of half a continent, the burden of building railways and roads to connect the far-flung provinces, the task of maintaining government over vast areas and unity among sections thousands of miles apart, problems from which many older, developed, concentrated countries are relatively exempt. We have a real interest in the peace and prosperity of the world. Our climate and resources, our whole railway and economic structure, have made international trade essential for us, at least for many years to come. A great war abroad and in lesser measure the preparations for war, the rattling of the sword and the darkening of the sky with planes, may disturb our trade, endanger democracy, strain our relations with other lands. We are concerned in external affairs, in the events beyond our border, and cannot cut ourselves off from contact with them.

D 25607

External affairs, for Canada, mean in overwhelming degree, our relations with the other members of the British Commonwealth, particularly the United Kingdom, and with the United States. With other countries our commercial relations are increasing, and with France we have also an historic tie. This is surely obvious, but it is necessary to emphasize the obvious when men speak as if it was only in and through the League of Nations that we can take our part in international affairs. The League has a distinct place of its own, a long range importance, but our direct relations with Britain and the United States and other countries are of daily and vital import. We have made some progress in providing the machinery, the instruments, for carrying on these direct contacts. It is half a century since Sir John Macdonald established the High Commissionership in London. It is just over a quarter century since Sir Wilfrid Laurier established the Department of External Affairs. The recent establishment of Legations abroad and the receiving of Legations here, is now an accepted Canadian policy. Day to day experience makes it clear how impossible it would be to deal with our increasing and more urgent relations with other countries without these agencies of direct and immediate contact, these channels of responsible and friendly intercourse. When circumstances permit, I trust it will be possible to carry further this proved experiment in the establishment of Legations, and to widen the exchange of representatives with members of the British Commonwealth.

D25608

But apart from these agencies of contact with individual countries, these means of dealing with specific issues of direct concern, there is a need for a more general organization, an international clearinghouse, an agency for collective discussion and collective settlement of the problems the nations have in common. We have such an organization today in the League of Nations. As someone has said, the League is the one great thing that came out of the war. If it did not exist, or if it went out of existence, it would be necessary to recreate it. The world is linked together materially and we have to devise political means to keep pace with the closer contacts and the more rapid changes of the new age. I may repeat that "the Canadian Government regards the League as an indispensable agency for organizing and strengthening the forces of good will in the world, and for effecting the essential adjustment of conflicting national aims."

What are the objects of the League of Nations? They are best set forth in the preamble of the Covenant itself:

"In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understand-

D25609

ings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments,

and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another."

There is, however, room for difference of opinion, and need for discussion, as to the means by which these ideals of the League may most effectively be advanced under actual conditions in the world, and as to what means are practicable and appropriate for Canada to adopt. Adherence to the League and to the promotion of security by collective action, does not, ~~as some recent converts imply,~~ necessarily mean a commitment to the use of force, economic or military. There have been two opposing views as to the course the League should adopt.

One ~~thesis~~ view, which may be called the Continental view, the ~~thesis~~ conclusion of a number of European countries facing states from which they have acquired territory, has been consistently from 1919 to 1935, that the members of the League should commit themselves to definite and automatic use of force against an aggressor, or at least a European aggressor. The provisions of Article XVI, the proposals for an international or inter-Allied military force, the proposals for an Anglo-American-French ~~tripartite~~ treaty to guard the Rhine, the draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance of 1923, the Geneva Protocol of 1924, the long discussions during the Disarmament Conferences, with the cry "Security before disarmament", the

D25610

proposal in 1935 that sanctions should be applied against a country which without having recourse to war had violated a treaty endangering the peace of Europe, these are only some of the expressions of that view.

The other view laid emphasis upon prevention rather than punishment, urged the peaceful remedy of grievances rather than making war upon a country resorting to war, questioned the readiness of European countries to give as well as to receive aid. It was on the whole the view of the countries of the British Commonwealth and the Scandinavian states. It found expression in the Assembly Resolutions of 1921,watering down Article XVI,in the movement for the revision of Article X, in the opposition to the Protocol of Geneva,in the contention that mutual disarmament was the best means of giving security, in the movement for conciliation and arbitration. It is well expressed in the reply of the British Government in rejecting the Geneva Protocol proposals in 1925:

> "The fresh emphasis laid upon sanctions, the new occasions discovered for their employment, the elaboration of military procedure,insensibly suggest the idea that the vital business of the League is not so much to promote friendly co-operation and reasoned harmony in the management of international affairs, as to preserve peace by organizing war, and(it may be) war on the largest scale.....

D25611

"And it certainly seems to His Majesty's Government that anything which fosters the idea that the main business of the League is with war, rather than with peace, is likely to weaken it in its fundamental task of diminishing the causes of war, without making it in every respect a satisfactory instrument for organizing great military operations should the necessity for them be forced upon the world".

This has unquestionably been the attitude of Canada. I quote from another statement of October 29:

"As regards the means to the advancement of those (League) ends, successive Canadian governments have opposed the view that the League's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace."

The Anglo-American-French Treaty of 1920 was so framed as to exclude the Dominions. Canadian public men of both parties opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of Article X. The Canadian Government in 1925 rejected the Protocol of Geneva because of "its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war". Canada and the other Dominions did not adhere to the Locarno Treaty reinforcing the guarantee of the Rhine border, just as Great Britain at that time refused to guarantee the Vistula. In responding to the invitation of the United States to become a signatory to the Briand-Kellogg Pact, the Canadian Government, in view of the

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discussion as to its bearing upon the Covenant of the League, in 1928 made the following statement:

"The pre-eminent value of the League lies in its positive and preventive action. In bringing together periodically the representatives of fifty states, it builds up barriers against war by developing a spirit of conciliation, an acceptance of publicity in international affairs, a habit of co-operation in common ends, and a permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences. It is true that the Covenant also contemplates the application of sanctions in the event of a member state going to war, if in so doing it has broken the pledges of the Covenant to seek a peaceful solution of disputes. Canada has always opposed any interpretation of the Covenant which would involve the application of these sanctions automatically or by the decision of other states. It was on the initiative of Canada that the Fourth Assembly, with a single negative vote, accepted the interpretative resolution to which the Secretary of State of the United States recently referred, indicating that it is for the constitutional authorities of each state to determine in what degree it is bound to assure the execution of the obligations of this Article by employment of its military forces.

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> The question of sanctions has received further consideration by later Assemblies. It is plain that the full realization of the ideal of joint economic or military pressure upon an outlaw power, upon which some of the founders of the League set great store, will require either an approach to the universality of the League contemplated when the Covenant was being drawn, or an adjustment of the old rules of neutrality to meet the new conditions of co-operative defence."

In the light of the recent experience of the League and of the discussions in the United States during the past year on neutrality, this last sentence was a fairly good prophecy.

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On the other hand, Canada participated in every League movement for extending the range and facilities for peaceful conciliation, such as the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and the Optional Clause for extending the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court, taking the initiative among the members of the British Commonwealth in proposing ratification of the latter measure. Successive Canadian governments supported the cause of disarmament throughout; ~~I recall how long and patiently the member for Argenteuil served at Geneva at the Disarmament Conferences.~~ Perhaps members of the League all should have taken a stronger stand at the fatal hour in 1933 when Germany's proposals for equality of armament were rejected, but it was on the countries which were heavily armed that the difficult responsibility rested, and if the wrong turning was taken, we must all admit that hindsight is more common than foresight. We did something to aid the minorities protected by the Peace Treaties to secure a fair hearing. I do not say we have done enough at Geneva, that we were always as concerned as we might have been, or as strong in our advocacy of good causes as we and others might have been. There are obvious limitations to the amount of pressure a small and distant country, not primarily responsible for what may be the outcome of League decisions, can apply. But at least, whatever government has been in power, we have, I think, aimed in the right direction.

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There is undoubtedly much that is attractive and persuasive in the conception of a world united to prevent by force a breach of the peace by any aggressor. It has been stoutly contended that if all nations would undertake to make war upon an aggressor, and carried out that undertaking, war would never occur. That may well be, but unfortunately it is only a hypothetical argument; it bears no relation to the actualities of today. It may be that eventually some such rule of law will be established in the international as has been established in the national field, or at least in those countries where law and the free expression of the people's will still prevail. But clearly that time has not yet come, and to pretend that it has is only to make for disillusionment and misdirected effort.

Two conditions are essential to the working of any such plan of universal compulsion. In the first place, there must be an overwhelming preponderance of power, economic and military, in the League as against any possible aggressor or combination of aggressors. Even economic pressure, if it is to be strangling enough to be effective against a strong nation, must be backed by a definite readiness, in the last resort, to have recourse to armed force. That is surely clear. That condition does not now exist. For one thing, the League is not the universal association anticipated by its founders when they dreamed of it imposing peace throughout the world. The United States, Germany, Japan, Brazil, are outside the fold. A League facing the absten-

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tion of some and the hostility of others of such powers clearly cannot operate as it might in other circumstances. In the second place, there must be the certainty that the members of this body will be ready to exercise that force when the occasion arises,regardless of where it arises or whether they have any direct interest in the quarrel. That condition again,does not exist. There are a few countries which have evidenced some measure of idealism in their approach to the question,but in most cases action has depended on a calculation of immediate interest. That was shown beyond doubt in the Manchurian and Chaco incidents. The League did not apply military or even economic sanctions in the Manchurian affair; its action was confined to a recommendation not to recognize the State of Manchukuo. In the Chaco war,between Bolivia and Paraguay, it did even less. That was not a minor conflict. It was a long and bloody war,dragging out for nearly three years,costing the lives of a hundred thousand men,bleeding and bankrupting both countries,and leading lately to the establishment of military dictatorships. It involved immensely more human suffering than the Ethiopian conflict. Yet the League never even attempted to determine the aggressor; after two years of warfare a League Commission made recommendations for a settlement,which were rejected, and later still a futile embargo on arms was proposed. It is true the intervention of the League was complicated by local South American jealousies

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and rivalries, but this was an excuse rather than a reason for non-intervention; if the letter of Article 16 applies anywhere, it certainly applied in the Chaco. In short, these disputes were far from Europe's shores: no direct national interests of other members of the League appeared to be concerned, or none commensurate with the effort and the risk of coercive action. There has been no firm ground any time in the past ten years for anticipating that the League would act otherwise in such cases.

Under such conditions it is clearly impossible for a country like Canada to make binding commitments to use economic force or military force. The League cannot operate as a one-way road. European states cannot throw overboard all obligation to action in Asia or America and expect other members of the League to accept obligations in European disputes. Occasions may arise where military action may become advisable or essential, but so far as Canada is concerned, that would be for the Parliament of Canada to decide in the light of all the circumstances at the time. Automatic commitments to action in any and every part of the world have not been and at the present stage of national development, will not be observed by the members of the League. Automatic commitments in restricted areas where direct interests are involved, might be so observed, but such commitments, whatever name they go by, are often hard to distinguish from the oldfashioned military alliance.

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It is a matter of regret that the League is not now in a position to play the spectacular role of dictating peace to all the world. But admittedly it is not in that position or that mood. To act as if it were is merely to incur failure and recrimination, and to involve the risk of bringing on the very disaster it is the purpose of the League to avert.

But that does not mean that there is not a great part for the League to play. If it cannot become the international war office, neither need it become a mere debating society. It can emphasize the constructive side of its task. It is of great value to have at Geneva a world-wide organization where the machinery for conference and conciliation is always available, not having to be improvised in the midst of a crisis; where representatives of fifty countries meet periodically and come to have some appreciation of the difficulties and the mentality of other lands, and slowly develop the habit of working together on small tasks leading to greater; where, in spite of all the criticisms we often hear as to vaguely worded resolutions and hotel bedroom conversations, the statesmen of great countries are forced to come into the open and defend in public, before a world forum, the policies of their governments.

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It can press on to its task of disarmament, or at least to the halting of armaments. It can develop and apply the instruments of conciliation and of arbitration in settling specific disputes before they lead to open challenges and entrenched positions. It can provide a forum for the discussion of economic grievances. Much nonsense is talked today about the Haves and the Have Nots; the countries who are in trouble as regards raw materials are the countries that have them to sell, rather than those that have to buy. Canada, for example, has great resources, but she also has great burdens; we have incurred huge debts in seeking to stake out and develop and unify this widely scattered heritage; and incidentally, whereas many of the countries which complain of their unjust treatment have evaded the burden of internal debt by inflation and of external debt by repudiation, Canada has paid and continued to pay every obligation within and without the country. We should inquire earnestly and seriously what can be done by joint action to remove at the root the political unrest, the economic insecurity, that is largely responsible for national rivalry and threats of war. We must of course keep a sense of proportion, realize the complexities of the problems of post-war Europe and pre-war Asia, the measure of knowledge, the measure of influence which Canada can bring to bear upon the solution of the racial strifes, the border disputes, the class antagonisms, the economic conflicts

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of distant continents. But inquire we should into any question, raw materials, population movements, labour conditions, that is felt as a grievance. There is one economic grievance, or rather difficulty, that nearly all share, the difficulty of finding markets, the contention that unless we sell we cannot buy. That is sound, and points to one sound policy all should seek to follow as a means to world appeasement - revival of two-way international trade, an increase in the total movement of goods, not the futile and fatal attempt to equate balances between every two countries, at constantly falling levels of total trade. Civilization will indeed be in jeopardy if governments tinker with symptoms and ignore causes, if we allow and encourage the disruptive forces to grow and confine our efforts to repression or punishment when the damage is done. Repression or construction, force or co-operation, the clash of tariffs and the appeal to force or the solution of the problems that underlie international rivalries - that is the choice before us. It i s a counsel of despair to assume that trade war or military conflict is inevitable, and to assume that all that can be done is to meet force by force. Particularly is it futile to expect that we can sow the seeds of

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economic nationalism and reap a harvest of peace and prosperity. It is a policy of organized scarcity, of deliberate sacrifice of the standards of living in pursuit of a security which it makes impossible by the antagonisms it creates. It is a policy which injects the state into every transaction between citizens of different countries and makes ordinary business an international struggle. Within the measure of our power, we must pursue the attempt to bring international trade gradually back to a sane basis, to lessen the throttling controls and barriers. If we can do so in any degree, we shall make one of the most direct and constructive contributions we can make to the peace and welfare of our own and of other lands.

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We must not despair of the League. The League has failed, but the League is not a failure. Christianity has failed time and again, but Christianity is not a failure. Rome was not built in a day, and imperial ambitions cannot be exorcised in fifteen years. After all, it is a very little while since we in the British Empire ourselves completely reformed. In spite of all discouragements, in spite of the failure of premature efforts, the ideal of world peace is not only sound, it is the ~~indispensable~~ essential condition of the survival of civilization and human life itself. So far as Canada is concerned, there is no danger to our national unity and our economic recovery so serious as participation in a prolonged war. We must continue to work earnestly toward the ideal of world peace, ~~and~~ to that end we must utilize constructively the League of Nations - that indispensable agency which the conscience of mankind fashioned ~~and bequeathed to us~~ on the morrow of the greatest international disaster of all time, and bequeathed to our own and future generations.

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1936

Speech of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister,

Banquet - Second National Convention

Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada

May 29th, 1936.

Mr. Mackenzie King, who was received with prolonged cheers, thanked Miss Lapointe for her kind words of greeting, and the members of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association for their most cordial reception. He spoke of the earnest and efficient work the retiring officials of the Association had performed, and expressed the belief that the affairs of the Association had passed into competent hands, and that Miss Olive Wilson and Dr. O. M. McDougall would carry on, in an efficient manner, the good work of the past.

Mr. King recalled the fact that he had appeared before the Twentieth Century Liberal Association on two previous occasions. The first was in March, 1930, and the second was at the time of the first National Convention in June, 1933. On each occasion he had been a guest, and on each the Association had been unkind enough to call upon him for a speech.

It was not an easy task, Mr. King said, to combine what he wished to say both to the friends present, and to the possibly not so friendly, but vast audience hidden behind the mystery of the radio. He spoke of how the problems of statecraft were constantly becoming

more and more complex. From the old Greek city state, the scope of politics had grown until today it embraced the affairs of a world-wide community of nations. There were many provinces in Canada, each with problems of its own; there were the several Dominions in the British Empire, and, finally, there were the nations of the world,-all of which have to be taken into consideration by a federal administration in Canada in seeking to deal with the problems of our times.

"Liberalism", Mr. King said, "seeks freedom for the individual: political freedom, religious freedom, social freedom and economic freedom. In various periods, the emphasis has been on different aspects of freedom. The aim, however, is not liberty in any laissez-faire sense, but liberty in the sense of an ever-widening opportunity for a fuller and more abundant life.

"It is the task of Liberalism, when questions arise in which there is conflict between the particular and the general interest of mankind, to ensure the supremacy of the general interest. It is the task of Liberalism, as well, to secure the supremacy of those forces making for unity, an aspect of Liberalism which cannot be emphasized too strongly at a time, such as the present, when powerful forces are everywhere seeking division and disruption in the relations of mankind."

Since the first National Convention of the Twentieth

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Century Liberal Association, the general elections of 1935 had been held. In the elections, both the party and its cause triumphed in a measure beyond the greatest expectations of its most eager and optimistic members. The party was returned to power with a membership in the House of Commons of 178 members, and a majority over all others of 111. While it was always difficult in politics to assess the contributions of different factos making for success, Mr. King did not hesitate to say that no group contributed more to the victory of October last, than the Twentieth Century Liberal Clubs.

The Prime Minister touched upon some of the problems more particularly affecting the young men and women of today. Youth was faced with problems of a magnitude which the young people of other times had never had to consider. There was, first of all, the problem of unemployment. After five years of world depression, we had in Canada over half a million of unemployed, and over a million on relief. There was the situation in Europe, and the possibility of armed conflict on a scale such as the world had never seen before.

These were among the problems confronting youth , stated Mr. King; but equally they confronted every member of the human family. There was no home, no individual, that had not suffered

because of the conditions and uncertainties of the past five years.

"There exists to some extent, on the part of youth, a feeling that these problems may be faced and overcome by some swift decisive action. But, unfortunately, the problem of today is in fact a world problem, and lies beyond the ability of any one nation to solve. A nation which thinks that it can settle these questions within its own borders, and without reference to the world at large, is like the ostrich that buries its head in the sand. What, then, is the solution? There is not", the Prime Minister continued, "any one solution. All we can do is to make certain we are basing such action as we take upon right principles, and seek at all times to move in the right direction. No agency is better suited to this end than a political party founded upon true principles, and earnestly seeking to put those principles into practice.

"A political party is the best and perhaps the only agency which can bring together people of all creeds and classes, and thus foster a true democracy. In the ranks of such a party, men and women work out together, and not in isolation, the problems of government and democracy.

"No political party", the Prime Minister went on, "can be greater than the men and women who comprise it. We must place our first emphasis upon character. Liberalism believes in the

sacredness of human personality; it places the individual before all else. It is its task to enable men and women to seek that freedom of spirit and those higher spiritual aspects of life which man is created to enjoy."

One of the dangers of our time is the tendency to regard lightly those things which the past has taught us to reverence, and the failure to realize to the full the value of those forces which have made for progress. Mr. King here referred to various present day destructive forces, mentioning efforts in certain quarters to broadcast to the world a godless propaganda, with the object of destroying the faith of the peoples of the world in beliefs which had sustained them for generations. In this connection, he referred to the use of postage stamps for the conveyance of propaganda of a nature abhorrent to Canadians, and which, as far as it was within its power, the government would do its best to keep out of Canada. The growth of atheism, involving as it does the spread of discontent, of the doctrines of class-hatred and class-struggle, constitute a further dangerous condition confronting society at the present time.

"There is a clear-cut line between the constructive and destructive forces contending in the world for supremacy today. The view as taught and demonstrated by British democracies, is that the state exists to serve the individuals who comprise it. In many

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other countries today the opposite view is held, namely, that the individual exists to serve the state, and owes implicit obedience to it,- which in practice means to the dictator of the moment. Whenever a party, or a group of individuals, contend that the state is of more importance than the individuals who compose it, it is time for Liberal-minded men and women to take a determined stand against such doctrines, and to oppose to the fullest degree the dictatorship which is their logical development.

"Political organization is most effective when it takes the necessary steps to translate into legislation the considered views of its members. A political party is not an end in itself, it is merely a means to an end; it is an instrument which enables us to put into practice those principles and policies which the majority of those associated with us, and the majority of the people of the country, believe are for the general and the common good.

"Two and a half years before the Liberal party came into power, Liberal Members of Parliament and representatives of Liberal organizations in all parts of the country, met and adopted a statement of principles and policies to meet conditions which Canada was at that time facing. This statement of the party's position on the immediate questions of the day came to be known as the 'Fourteen Points'. On the basis of the Fourteen Points, the party appealed to the people, and has been returned to office. The administration immediately began to apply the policies it had advocated. To such an extent

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is the government carrying out its programme, that these Fourteen Points, set forth in 1933, it is not too much to say, became for all practical purposes, the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament in 1936. Never has a political party come into power having made fewer promises than the Liberals during the last campaign. Never has a political party put so many of its principles and policies into practical effect, in so short a time, as has the Liberal party in Canada.

"Since the election, the government has been seeking to put Canada's house in order, and endeavouring to ascertain the true position of the country's finances. The National Employment Commission has been appointed to co-ordinate, in a nation-wide effort, the providing of work and the granting of relief. Within a few weeks of taking office, a far-reaching trade agreement was signed with the United States, and the disastrous trade dispute with Japan brought to a mutually beneficial conclusion. Steps have been taken, in the interests of efficiency and economy, to consolidate several important branches of the public service. The government is now engaged upon the task of removing the evidences of dictatorship as they have developed in the past five years. It has restored the authority of Parliament over matters of expenditure, and has dispensed with the "blank cheque" powers enabling the executive to legislate by orders-in-council. Many other items of the Liberal party's programme, including the restoration of Parliamentary control over

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currency and credit, and of the government's authority over the national railways, are before Parliament and will be dealt with before the session is concluded."

The condition of Europe was another of the present day problems to which the Prime Minister referred. He agreed with the view expressed by Mr. Bennett in a recent speech that we are living at a time, when, unfortunately, governments cannot place implicit faith in written convenants, even when they have been solemnly signed by the nations of the world. He did not share the view, however, that Economic Imperialism is the alternative to Economic Nationalism. The problems of the world cannot be solved by seeking to meet force with force. In all its activities the government had been endeavouring, and would so continue, to promote that mutual understanding and good-will, which, if faithfully sought and applied, he believed, would solve many of the problems facing the world today.

Mr. King's closing word was one of counsel to the young men and women in his audience not to abandon those principles which through/out the ages have afforded the surest guide to right conduct alike of individuals and of nations. In the words of St.Paul to the Thessalonians, he exhorted them to "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

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The Italo-Ethiopian Conflict

AND

the League of Nations

STATEMENT OF CANADA'S POSITION

BY THE

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs

HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, JUNE 18, 1936

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1936

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IT has been contended that the government has not made clear its policy on the important problems, immediate and future, which have been raised by the outbreak and progress of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. It is true that the government has declined to make a statement at some critical stages when a statement would be premature, and would complicate rather than advance a solution. I believe it will be generally conceded that the course of events in Europe has more than justified the government's attitude.

It is undoubtedly essential that in parliament and outside of it there should be full and responsible discussion of the vital questions of Canada's relations to other states. There has not been sufficient discussion in the past. That has been due to our slow emergence from the colonial attitude of mind; our relative immunity from any serious danger of war on our own account; the real difficulties inherent in our preoccupation with the tremendous, absorbing and paramount tasks of achieving economic development and national unity, which with us take the place of the preoccupation with the fear of attack and the dreams of glory which beset older and more crowded countries;

* *Reprinted from Debates of House of Commons, June 18, 1936.*

and the unparalleled complexity of our position as a member of the League, a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and one of the nations of the American continent.

The situation is changing. Informed and serious consideration of Canada's external relations is being given by the press and by organized groups of citizens throughout the country. There is a much more realistic appreciation of our position than prevailed thirty years, even ten years ago. I cannot say that there has been a crystallization of opinion in any final or clear-cut form, but there is an increasing realization of the complexity of the problem and of the special Canadian factors involved.

Policy of Government Set Forth in October Statement

So far as the general policy of the government in the present conflict is concerned, it has been made clear from the beginning. That policy was set forth definitely in the statement issued on October 29, within a week after the present administration assumed office. It is a policy by which we have abided and a policy to which we still adhere.

That statement set forth, first, the attitude which the government proposed to take on the immediate question of the application of sanctions to Italy, and second, the line of approach to the wider question of the aims and methods of the League of Nations. May I deal with each of these two questions in turn?

First, as to the immediate question. It was stated that while reserving consideration of the feasibility and desirability of making the League's central purpose the guarantee of the territorial status quo and the reliance upon force for the maintenance of peace—

—in the present instance, when an earnest effort is being made with wide support to test the feasibility of preventing or at least terminating war by the use of economic sanctions, and when there is no room for doubt as to where the responsibility rests for the outbreak of war, and having regard also to the position taken by Canada at the recent assembly, the Canadian government is prepared to cooperate fully in the endeavour.

It was further added that steps would be taken to secure the effective application of the economic sanctions proposed by the coordination committee, and that the Canadian government did not recognize any commitment binding Canada to apply military sanctions and that no such commitment could be made without the prior approval of the Canadian parliament.

Adoption of Economic Sanctions

I think that was a definite and clear statement of policy. How far has that policy been carried out?

First, "the effective application of the economic sanctions recommended by the co-ordination committee," representing all the members of the League which had concurred in finding Italy the aggressor. What were those sanctions? They were:

1. The prohibition of exports of arms and munitions to Italy.

2. The prohibition of the export to Italy of certain key products useful for the prosecution of war and controlled by members of the League, including transport animals, rubber, bauxite, aluminium, iron ore, manganese, chromium, nickel, tungsten, vanadium and tin.

3. The prohibition of all imports from Italy, except gold and silver coin and bullion, goods en route; later, books and newspapers; and later still, goods paid for though not shipped before October 19.

4. The prohibition of loans or credits to Italy.

These were the sanctions, and all the sanctions, which the League committee recommended should be put into effect. All were put into effect by Canada at or before the time agreed upon, November 18. All are still in effect. All have been enforced strictly and effectively.

Strict Enforcement

As some question has been raised as to whether the sanctions are actually being enforced, it may be well to state the facts briefly. Any doubt on that score is based, I think, on mis-

understanding either as to what the recommendations as to sanctions actually were, or as to the actual facts of their application.

The first recommendation for the prohibition of the export of arms and munitions raised relatively few difficulties for Canada, as we produce these wares only in a very minor degree. There has been no indication of evasion.

The second recommendation, for prohibition of the export of certain key minerals, touched Canada more closely. We are the outstanding producer of nickel, which is one of the most important minerals included in the list, though it does not hold the decisive place which is sometimes attributed to it. Special care was therefore taken to ensure against not only direct but indirect shipment of Canadian nickel, to prevent, in the words of the League committee, "any abnormal increase in the export of prohibited commodities by indirect routes." The Department of National Revenue vigilantly checked direct export. As to indirect export, the fact is that practically all Canadian nickel bought by continental Europe is bought from Great Britain; London is the dominant centre in the metal trade for Europe. In 1935, for example, Canada sent 140,800 hundredweight of fine nickel to the United Kingdom and only 380 hundredweight direct to the continent of Europe. As a party to sanctions, the United Kingdom has of course been equally concerned with Canada in ensuring that no nickel should reach Italy after the export ban went into effect. The other important possible channel is the United States. The position in that regard is simplified by the fact that for some years the International Nickel Company has followed the practice of selling to consumers in the United States for their own use only; no nickel has been sold in the United States for export to other countries. The exports to and from the United States have been carefully followed; some nickel has been and is being exported from the United States to Italy, but the amount is not sufficiently large to constitute an appreciable evasion.

Some misunderstanding has also arisen in this case because of the mistaken notion that all exports were prohibited. This

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of course was not the case. There was no reason why wheat or codfish should not be exported, so far as the exporter was concerned. Our general export trade was of course affected by the retaliatory steps taken by Italy which endeavoured to find substitutes at home or to divert purchases to non-sanctionist countries. Aside from direct steps taken by the Italian authorities, the decreased purchasing power resulting from the inability to sell Italian goods abroad of course reduced Italy's power to buy abroad.

The third recommendation, prohibition of imports from Italy, was relatively simple to enforce, which was one of the reasons for its adoption. The recommendation in this respect has been fully and faithfully carried out. Some misunderstanding has arisen from two sources. First, certain exceptions were included in the recommendation, none of great importance, the chief being goods en route at the time the sanctions were applied, and goods paid for but not shipped before October 19, but as rigid care was taken to compel complete proof before goods of either category were admitted, the total was slight. Second, the ordinary statistics of importation give rise to misunderstanding. Our customs returns of imports do not comprise goods entering the country, but comprise goods passing through the customs, and consequently the returns show as "imports" goods which entered the country before sanctions were imposed, but not drawn from customs warehouse until some months later.

The fourth recommendation, the prohibition of loans and credits, like the first, created no special problem for Canada. The cooperation of banks and investment companies was early secured by the Minister of Finance. The recommendation, it may be noted, did not prohibit making payments due for goods or services, or the making of gifts.

In several cases inquiry was made as to the detailed procedure adopted by the United Kingdom and other countries. It cannot be denied that Canada has enforced the sanctions agreed upon as fully and effectively as any other country, and more so than a number of countries which agreed to sanctions "in principle".

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Discussion of Additional Economic Sanctions

As regards the proposals to add coal, iron and steel, and oil to the list of prohibited exports, it is not necessary to make any extended comment. The criticisms of the Canadian government's attitude on these proposals which were voiced in some quarters last December did not survive a clearer appreciation of what the Canadian government's attitude was and of the position taken by other countries. These commodities have not hitherto been included in the prohibited list for two reasons. In the early stages of the conflict, the prohibited exports were confined to articles which were substantially controlled by members of the League and trade in which therefore could not easily be diverted to non-sanctionist countries. When at a later stage their inclusion came up for review, a second consideration came into play, namely, whether their application would or would not lead to war. There is no inherent reason why these commodities should not be embargoed, why nickel or iron ore should be prohibited and steel or oil continue to be shipped. The difficulty arises from the inevitable dilemma which the application of sanctions presents: If moderate, they may fail to deter or halt the aggressor; if extreme, they may drive an aggressor to prefer the gamble of sudden battle to the prospect of slow strangulation. There is no blinking the fact that economic sanctions may lead to war. They mean the application of force. They are not mere commercial measures. They are in intention and reality a means of imposing the will of one nation or group upon another nation or group. In modern times they have always, in different forms, been an important part of the technique of war, from the Berlin decrees to the Trading with the Enemy Acts and the blockades of neutral countries in the great war. Whether they will progress into military measures is not necessarily within the control of the powers that impose them; that may depend on the calculation of advantage and disadvantage made by those against whom the test of will is directed.

In the present conflict, one of these commodities assumed critical importance. In modern military operations, with aviation and mechanized transport playing so decisive a role, a

continuous supply of oil may be vital. How vital is a question in dispute; the authoritative inquiry made by the League expert committee resulted in the finding that if applied by all countries it would become fully effective in three or three and a half months, but that, if applied only by League members, the effect would be merely to render the purchase of petroleum more difficult and expensive. Whether the enforcement of an oil sanction would, in fact, have led to war is also in dispute; the Italian threats may or may not have been genuine. In any case they were sufficient to cause some great countries to conclude that enforcement of oil sanctions might invoke new wars or at least make impossible a peaceful settlement of the existing war.

During November, the European press was full of assertions that Canada was initiating and urging the imposition of an oil sanction. It became imperative to correct this serious misapprehension. The Canadian government had not urged the step in question. Further, it did not consider that Canada should initiate such a step: Canada had no special power, no special interest in the present conflict which would warrant such a pretentious gesture. It was not upon Canada, but upon countries nearer the conflict that the chief brunt of possible consequences would fall. This was made clear in the statement issued on December 2. This statement, of course, referred to the origin and not to the merits of the proposal. It was explicitly stated that the Canadian government would be prepared to consider, with other members of the League, any proposal for the revision of economic sanctions.

I may add that on two later occasions, in December and in March, when it was expected that the question of oil, coal and steel sanctions would come before the committee of eighteen, the Canadian government instructed its representative to concur in the proposal if generally supported.

Position as to Military Sanctions

As regards military sanctions, the position taken by the government was stated on October 29:

> The Canadian government at the same time desires to make it clear that it does not recognize any commitment binding Canada to adopt military

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sanctions, and that no such commitment could be made without the prior approval of the Canadian parliament.

The provision of article 16 of the Covenant on the point is as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case—

That is, in case of a member of the League resorting to war in disregard of its Covenant undertakings—

—to recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

As a matter of fact, the Council has not in the present instance recommended any military action by any member of the League. One member took, not military action, but military and naval precautions, but Great Britain's action in moving the home fleet into the Mediterranean was decided upon before sanctions were applied, and without any request from the Council or members of the League, but as a result of Italy sending large bodies of troops to Libya, and other similar gestures.

In fact, in the discussions between France and Great Britain which took place at the outset, there was no proposal to apply military sanctions, and this attitude was communicated to the Italian government. As the situation does not seem to be fully realized, I may take time to quote the concise statement made by Mr. Laval on December 28, as reported in the London Times; Mr. Laval's frank declaration is of interest further as indicating how decisions at Geneva are determined by the great powers there represented, as is doubtless in great measure inevitable. Mr. Laval declared:

As early as September 10 I had, at Geneva, conversations with Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Eden. Conversations about what? We were certain that our first effort at conciliation had failed and that hostilities would soon begin. We were concerned to know how the mechanism of collective security would be put into action. Without waiting for an official sitting of the Council, in that spirit of close collaboration which must always animate French and British ministers, we discussed and examined the grave situation which would be created for the world by the Italo-Abyssinian war.

We at once agreed to avoid military sanctions, to adopt no measure of naval blockade, never to consider the closing of the Suez canal, in a word, to reject everything which might lead to war. We then considered what financial or economic sanctions we could adopt. I do not remember that there was any difficulty between us. We held our discussions, as may be imagined, on a basis of equality. We agreed in deciding that financial sanctions and an embargo on arms should first be submitted to a committee which did not yet exist, but which was created with the name of Committee of Coordination, and that other sanctions, such as the refusal to buy and sell, should be examined.

What does article 16 of the Covenant say? "The Council will indicate to the governments concerned what effectives may be necessary to ensure respect for the undertakings of the League." Well, at no time has the Council made such a communication. Never has that text been mentioned, and I even repeat that by common and unanimous agreement we set aside all military sanctions and those which could lead to them.

It should be understood that in this statement Mr. Laval was referring to the initial discussions.

New Situation—Why Has League Failed, Thus Far?

I come now to the present position: A new situation has arisen with the occupation of the Ethiopian capital by Italian forces and the collapse of organized resistance. That event requires us to consider the question, Why has the League failed, thus far?

Early Negotiations Not Under the League

In the first place the preservation of peace and of Ethiopian independence had been seriously jeopardized and compromised before the League took any action. The Ethiopian question in one form or another had been the subject of diplomatic controversy and negotiation between the three neighbouring great powers, France, Britain and Italy, for forty years. Spheres of influence were claimed by each power; and efforts made to harmonize their claims with one another and with the maintenance of Ethiopian political sovereignty. Italy, the latest comer, was particularly concerned. Late in 1934, a border conflict at Wal-Wal brought this special angle of the growing tension between Italy and Ethiopia before the Council of the

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League. After bandying back and forth, Mr. Eden's persistence was largely responsible for its settlement, in an arbitral decision declaring neither party guilty. But the fundamental difficulty remained unsolved. It was not discussed by the three powers, Italy, France and Britain, when they met at Stresa in April, 1935. A few months previously France had agreed to recognize Italy's predominant right to economic expansion in Ethiopia, as Britain had done in 1926, but Mr. Laval contended that in neither case was there the slightest countenance for forced aggression. In spite of earnest efforts on the part of the British and French representatives in the summer of 1935, Italy persisted in its insistence upon a settlement by force of arms. The main issue did not come before the Council until August, and even then its consideration was passed back and forth between the three powers and the League.

The three-power conversations failed. In September the League Assembly found the Ethiopian question deposited on its doorstep. By that time there were 250,000 Italian troops in East Africa, the Italian authorities had publicly committed themselves to military action, and the League's essential task of preventing war had become almost impossible. The suggestions for settlement offered by the Committee of Five were rejected by Italy, and on October 2 war broke out.

General Unwillingness to Risk War

In the second place, the policy adopted after war had broken out has thus far proved inadequate to bring the war to an end or to save Ethiopia. That policy, in brief, was to abstain from military sanctions and to apply a number of economic sanctions, in the hope that the cumulative effect of mild economic pressure by the League, hard fighting by Ethiopia, and heavy rains in Ethiopia would eventually compel the aggressor to desist. The rains were delayed; the resistance of Ethiopian troops and Ethiopian geography proved less adequate than the military experts had forecast. The courage and determination of the emperor and the individual bravery of his men were hampered by tribal dissension, by lack of modern equipment, particularly

in the air, and by the decision of the army leaders to risk large scale battles rather than fall back on waiting tactics and guerilla warfare. The undoubted organizing and engineering skill shown by the Italian forces, their ruthless bombing from the air, and finally their recourse to the horrors of poison gas in violation of their pledged word, enabled them to break up organized Ethiopian resistance much more rapidly than had been anticipated.

In the meantime economic sanctions have undoubtedly been hampering Italy's war effort, restricting supplies and weakening her financial position. Possibly if Ethiopian resistance had been prolonged, the existing sanctions would have been adequate to turn the scale, whether toward peace in Africa or toward war in Europe, who can say? but they were not adequate under the actual circumstances. General agreement for more stringent and strangling economic sanctions has not been secured; military sanctions have not been proposed. It is now apparent this policy was not calculated to halt a strong and determined aggressor. As Mr. J. A. Spender puts it:

> If we strip the case of Italy and the League of the terminology in which it is commonly involved, is it not a very simple one? One resolute man who does not hesitate to make war has been matched against two opponents, one of whom said that he would not make war alone and the other of whom let it be known that he would not make war at all. What other conclusion could there have been to this method of proceeding than that which we have witnessed?

It is only fair to say that the reason was not fear of Italy, but fear of war, and war on a European scale, apprehension that the strain of economic insecurity, the reckless urgings of ambition or revenge, the tense and neurotic relations between state after state and its neighbours, the mounting armaments, would lead to a sudden flare of war in Europe if the spark fell from Africa. It may be that there was nothing in the European situation in December or in May that might not have been anticipated by statesmen close to the European scene when the existing sanctions policy was determined last September and October, but closer approach undoubtedly make the prospect more vivid and more deterring, particularly when the German government forced the Rhineland conflict upon the stage. In

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brief, collective bluffing cannot bring collective security, and under present conditions most countries have shown they are not prepared to make firm commitments beyond the range of their immediate interest.

Arguments For and Against Further Sanctions

What next? The question arises whether sanctions should be increased, continued at their present level, or discontinued. It is a question upon which there is wide divergence of opinion.

Those who urge they should be continued and increased, as for example by closing League ports and the Suez canal to Italian ships until such time as Italy agrees to make peace on terms consistent with her Covenant pledges, contend in the first place, that the issue at stake is a great one, the preservation of the League and the system of collective security; and that if Italy is allowed to flout the League and annex Ethiopia, every aggressive great power will be encouraged to do likewise, every small state will be exposed to danger and unrest, and every people driven to fall back on armament and military alliances; and in the second place, that the risk is small, that Italy has been weakened by the financial strain, that the Ethiopian forces may reform and carry on guerilla warfare for years, and, in short, that there is still time to call the Italian bluff, and that it is safer to call it to-day than be faced with a more serious struggle with the aggressor of to-morrow.

Those who urge that sanctions should speedily be brought to an end, reply that the League is not at stake but a mistaken conception of League policy, and in any case article XVI was designed to save the victim rather than to punish the aggressor; that it would be the height of folly to risk an imminent war to-day in order to avert a hypothetical one to-morrow; that with the collapse of the Ethiopian government and Ethiopian armies, there is now no foundation on which to rebuild, no fulcrum on which to rest the lever; that the Italian economic condition is far from hopeless and her people united and flushed by success, and that with the Far East in motion, Palestine aflame, Austria torn by internal conflict and external propaganda, Germany watchfully waiting, France distracted by internal difficulties, only doctrinaires would urge risking war to save a formula.

In a recent debate at Westminster the opposing views were clearly set forth. Mr. Dalton, for the Labour party . . .

> . . . impressed upon the government the view of the members of the opposition that there was no justification whatever for the removal of the sanctions imposed on Italy by the League of Nations practically unanimously. The conscience of democracy in this and other nations would not accept that view. There was a strong case even now for increasing the sanctions by including oil and other commodities in the list. The economic and financial situation of Italy was not enviable. It was all very well for people in the capital to cheer a distant victory, but there was the matter of months to come, and we should look ahead and vindicate the already shaken policy of the collective system.

The other view was most forcibly expressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain, a former Foreign Secretary:

> In the early days of this struggle I said that for myself I had counted the cost and that I was prepared to go to all lengths with other powers, even to the use of military force . . . But the circumstances have wholly and profoundly changed since then. What was the purpose of sanctions? Not in this case to attempt to prevent aggression, but to prevent aggression succeeding. They failed. They were to bring the war to an end and to stop bloodshed. They failed to bring the war to an end. It has been brought to an end by military means, by the conquest and complete subjugation of Abyssinia and the flight of the emperor. To ask at this moment, or to propose at this moment, to continue sanctions is a policy of equal danger and futility. I want to ask those who press this policy on the government, have they reckoned the cost and are they prepared for the price they will have to pay?

Decision of British Government To-day

No indication was given at that time of the position of the government. To-day the British government has stated its position. As I came into the house this afternoon the Canadian Press were kind enough to hand me dispatches which have come setting forth particulars of the debate which has taken place in the British House of Commons to-day. It would be of interest, I think, for me at this moment to quote one or two paragraphs

which appear in the press dispatches and which will doubtless find their way into the evening papers.

London, June 18.—Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons to-day Great Britain would take the lead at Geneva for removing the League of Nations' sanctions against Italy. Mr. Eden said: "His Majesty's government, after mature consideration on advice which I, as foreign secretary, thought it my duty to give, has come to the conclusion there is no longer any utility in continuing these measures as a means of pressure on Italy."

Mr. Eden recited the occasions upon which Great Britain had previously taken the lead in attempting to settle the Italo-Ethiopian war, and said that, since the League seemed to be perplexed, the British government considered it to be its duty to take the lead again.

"No doubt it would be quite as easy for us not to do so and to follow somebody else," said Mr. Eden, "but I don't believe that is the right attitude for this country to take."

He declared: "We have to admit that the purpose for which sanctions were imposed has not been realized."

He added, he considered the situation in Ethiopia one "which nothing but military action from outside the country could possibly reverse".

Then Mr. Eden demanded: "Is there any country, is there any section of opinion in this country, which is prepared to take such military action?"

"If the League means to enforce an Ethiopian peace which the League can rightly approve, then the League must take action of the kind which must inevitably lead to war in the Mediterranean—and no man can say such a war can be confined to the Mediterranean."

"I have no reason to think the League favours such a departure or such action, and no reason to suppose this country, on which the greatest burden of such a war must fall, desires it either."

"The government," said Mr. Eden, "is actively studying the question of League reorganization but," he added, "it was felt wiser to leave the matter until the September League Assembly."

That statement of the British position came in, as I have indicated, this afternoon. The new government of France has not yet had an opportunity of making its position known to the public.

Position of Canadian Government

I have summarized the conflicting points of view. The Assembly which is to meet at Geneva the end of this month will be called upon to consider the extension or the removal of sanctions. It is desirable, in view of the fact that this session

of parliament will shortly come to an end, that the position which the Canadian government propose to take should be stated now.

May I say, Mr. Chairman, in presenting this statement that the position which our government proposes to take is one which was determined in the cabinet some little time ago. It was a decision arrived at before we had any information as to what the British action would be in this matter. Our position was taken in the light of all circumstances as we were able to ascertain them, and with particular regard to Canada's position.

It is urged in some quarters that sanctions should be applied until the principle of collective security is vindicated and Italy agrees to make peace on a basis consistent with her Covenant pledges. That could only mean applying sanctions until the aggressor is forced to withdraw and the independence of Ethiopia is restored. How could that end be achieved? It is clear that sanctions of the present order would not be adequate to attain it, now that Ethiopian resistance has practically collapsed. No half-way policy is possible at this stage. Six months or a year of continued ineffective economic pressure would be worse than useless. The end could be achieved only if the members of the League would definitely undertake to resort to whatever measure of compulsion, including war, would be found necessary to secure a speedy and certain compliance. Is there any likelihood that under the circumstances that exist to-day, alike in Europe and in Ethiopia, any appreciable number of the effective members of the League would give such commitments? It is clear there is not. Is there any certainty if they did, that their objective would not soon be lost sight of in the very serious disturbances that might arise from other quarters? Entertaining this view, we do not consider that we would be warranted either in committing Canada to such a course, or in urging those members of the League upon whom the main burden and risk would fall, to undertake it, if they were not themselves convinced of its necessity. We believe there is no practical alternative for Canada at the approaching Assembly of the League but to support the raising of sanctions, and our delegates will be instructed accordingly.

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I come now to the concluding part of what I have to say, and which has relation particularly to the future of the League. Many of the members of this house have probably read an interesting speech delivered by Mr. Baldwin on the future of the League a week or so after the debate to which I have referred. The burden of his address was the value of the underlying ideals of the League, the experimental character of article XVI and the policy of sanctions, the necessity of re-examining that experiment in the light of experience and considering whether any changes were required in the Covenant, whether automatic sanctions are practicable, and whether it will be possible to give the League the universality of membership its founders assumed.

That brings me to the question of our own attitude to the League in the future. It is not a subject upon which anyone can dogmatize. There are many points of view which may be taken to-day, and new factors, new experience, may require us in the years to come to revise the opinions of to-day. But it is a question which events have forced us to consider.

Here, again, may I say that the view of the government, in general terms, was expressed in our statement of October 29, and that experience since that time has not shown any reason for substantial alteration of that view.

In brief, it was then indicated that the government regarded the League as an essential instrument for peace; that there had been differences of opinion among League members from the beginning as to the means whereby peace could be secured; and that successive Canadian governments, without any appreciable public dissent, had opposed the view of Geneva as "an international war office", with the emphasis upon punishment rather than prevention. The statement concluded:

> It is also to be understood that the government's course in approving economic sanctions in this instance is not to be regarded as necessarily establishing a precedent for future action. In the future, as in the past, the government will be prepared to participate in the consideration of the most effective means of advancing the aims of the League through the

> adjustment of specific controversies, the lessening of the rivalries based upon exaggerated economic nationalism, the renewal of the effort to stem the rising tide of competitive armament, and such other policies as are appropriate for a country in the geographic and economic position of the Dominion, and as will ensure unity and common consent in Canada as well as the advancement of peace abroad.

An Interdependent World

May I develop that view somewhat further? In the first place, we do not believe that isolation from interest in world affairs is possible for Canada. The world to-day is an interdependent world. No happening of any magnitude abroad is without its repercussions on our fortunes and our future. Canada, it is true, unlike many less fortunate countries, is not exposed to direct and imminent danger of attack and conquest by any country. We are fortunate both in our neighbours and in our lack of neighbours. It may be that this fortunate position is not due to any special virtue on our part, that it is an accident of geography and of history, but one has only to be in any European country a day to realize how relatively fortunate a position it is, and what folly it would be to throw it away. It is equally true, I should add, that if some countries have too much history, we have too much geography; we have the problems of rapid development of half a continent, the burden of building railways and roads to connect the far-flung provinces, the task of maintaining government over vast areas and unity among sections thousands of miles apart, problems from which many older, developed, concentrated countries are relatively exempt. We have a real interest in the peace and prosperity of the world. Our climate and resources, our whole railway and economic structure, have made international trade essential for us, at least for many years to come. A great war abroad and, in lesser measure, the preparations for war, the rattling of the sword and the darkening of the sky with planes, may disturb our trade, endanger democracy, strain our relations with other lands.

Our Concern in External Affairs

We are concerned in external affairs, in the events beyond our border, and cannot cut ourselves off from contact with them.

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External affairs, for Canada, mean in overwhelming degree, our relations with the other members of the British commonwealth, particularly the United Kingdom, and with the United States. With other countries our commercial relations are increasing, and with France we have also an historic tie. This is surely obvious, but it is necessary to emphasize the obvious when men speak as if it were only in and through the League of Nations that we can take our part in international affairs. The League has a distinct place of its own, a long range importance, but our direct relations with Britain and the United States and other countries are of daily and vital import. We have made some progress in providing the machinery, the instruments, for carrying on these direct contacts. It is half a century since Sir John Macdonald established the High Commissionership in London. It is just over a quarter century since Sir Wilfrid Laurier established the Department of External Affairs. The recent establishment of legations abroad and the receiving of legations here is now an accepted Canadian policy. Day to day experience makes it clear how impossible it would be to deal with our increasing and more urgent relations with other countries without these agencies of direct and immediate contact, these channels of responsible and friendly intercourse. When circumstances permit I trust it will be possible to carry further this proved experiment in the establishment of legations, and to widen the exchange of representatives with members of the British commonwealth.

The League of Nations a Necessity

But apart from these agencies of contact with individual countries, these means of dealing with specific issues of direct concern, there is a need for a more general organization, an international clearing house, an agency for collective discussion and collective settlement of the problems the nations have in common. We have such an organization to-day in the League of Nations. As someone has said, the League is the one great thing that came out of the war. If it did not exist, or if it went out of existence, it would be necessary to recreate it. The world is linked together materially and we have to devise political

means to keep pace with the closer contacts and the more rapid changes of the new age. I may repeat that "the Canadian government regards the League as an indispensable agency for organizing and strengthening the forces of good will in the world, and for effecting the essential adjustment of conflicting national aims".

What are the objects of the League of Nations? They are best set forth in the preamble of the Covenant itself:

> In order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security.
>
> by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,
>
> by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,
>
> by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments,
>
> and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another.

Opposing Views as to League Policy

There is, however, room for difference of opinion and need for discussion as to the means by which these ideals of the League may most effectively be advanced under actual conditions in the world, and as to what means are practicable and appropriate for Canada to adopt. Adherence to the League and to the promotion of security by collective action does not necessarily mean a commitment to the use of force, economic or military. There have been two opposing views as to the course the League should adopt. One view, which may be called the continental view, the contention of a number of European countries facing states from which they have acquired territory, has been consistently, from 1919 to 1935, that the members of the League should commit themselves to definite and automatic use of force against an aggressor, or at least a European aggressor. The provisions of Article XVI, the proposals for an international or inter-allied military force, the proposals for an Anglo-American-French treaty to guard the Rhine, the draft treaty of mutual assistance of 1923, the Geneva Protocol of 1924, the long discussions during the disarmament

conferences, with the cry "security before disarmament", the proposal in 1935 that sanctions should be applied against a country which without having recourse to war had violated a treaty endangering the peace of Europe, these are only some of the expressions of that view.

The other view laid emphasis upon prevention rather than punishment, urged the peaceful remedy of grievances rather than making war upon a country resorting to war, questioned the readiness of European countries to give as well as to receive aid. It was on the whole the view of the countries of the British commonwealth and the Scandinavian states. It found expression in the assembly resolutions of 1921, watering down article XVI, in the movement for the revision of article X, in the opposition to the Protocol of Geneva, in the contention that mutual disarmament was the best means of giving security, in the movement for conciliation and arbitration. It is well expressed in the reply of the British government in rejecting the Geneva Protocol proposals in 1925:

> The fresh emphasis laid upon sanctions, the new occasions discovered for their employment, the elaboration of military procedure, insensibly suggest the idea that the vital business of the League is not so much to promote friendly cooperation and reasoned harmony in the management of international affairs, as to preserve peace by organizing war, and—it may be—war on the largest scale . . .
>
> And it certainly seems to His Majesty's government that anything which fosters the idea that the main business of the League is with war rather than with peace is likely to weaken it in its fundamental task of diminishing the causes of war, without making it in every respect a satisfactory instrument for organizing great military operations should the necessity for them be forced upon the world.

Attitude of Successive Canadian Governments

This has unquestionably been the attitude of Canada. I quote from our statement of October 29:

> As regards the means to the advancement of those (League) ends, successive Canadian governments have opposed the view that the League's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace.

The Anglo-American-French treaty of 1920 was so framed as to exclude the Dominions. Canadian public men of both parties opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of Article X. The Canadian government in 1925 rejected the Protocol of Geneva because of "its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war". Canada and the other Dominions did not adhere to the Locarno treaty reinforcing the guarantee of the Rhine border, just as Great Britain at that time refused to guarantee the Vistula. In responding to the invitation of the United States to become a signatory to the Briand-Kellogg pact, the Canadian government, in view of its discussion as to its bearing upon the Covenant of the League, made the following statement in 1928.

I see, Mr. Chairman, that it is six o'clock, but if the committee will allow me I think I may be able to conclude what I have to say in a very short time, and we might resume after recess a little later than usual.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Go on.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I quote from the statement made in 1928 in connection with the Kellogg pact:

> The preeminent value of the League lies in its positive and preventive action. In bringing together periodically the representatives of fifty states, it builds up barriers against war by developing a spirit of conciliation, an acceptance of publicity in international affairs, a habit of cooperation in common ends, and a permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences. It is true that the Covenant also contemplates the application of sanctions in the event of a member state going to war, if in so doing it has broken the pledges of the Covenant to seek a peaceful solution of disputes. Canada has always opposed any interpretation of the Covenant which would involve the application of these sanctions automatically or by the decision of other states. It was on the initiative of Canada that the fourth Assembly, with a single negative vote, accepted the interpretative resolution to which the Secretary of State of the United States recently referred, indicating that it is for the constitutional authorities of each state to determine in what degree it is bound to assure the execution of the obligations of this article by employment of its military forces.
>
> The question of sanctions has received further consideration by later Assemblies. It is plain that the full realization of the ideal of joint economic or military pressure upon an outlaw power, upon which some of the founders

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of the League set great store, will require either an approach to the universality of the League contemplated when the Covenant was being drawn, or an adjustment of the old rules of neutrality to meet the new conditions of cooperative defence.

In the light of the recent experience of the League and of the discussions in the United States during the past year on neutrality, this last sentence was a fairly good prophecy.

On the other hand, Canada participated in every League movement for extending the range and facilities for peaceful conciliation, such as the General Act for the pacific settlement of international disputes, and the Optional Clause for extending the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court, taking the initiative among the members of the British commonwealth in proposing ratification of the latter measure. Successive Canadian governments supported the cause of disarmament throughout. Perhaps all members of the league should have taken a stronger stand at the fatal hour in 1933 when Germany's proposals for equality of armament were rejected, but it was on the countries which were heavily armed that the difficult responsibility rested, and if the wrong turning was taken, we must admit that hindsight is more common than foresight. We did something to aid the minorities protected by the peace treaties to secure a fair hearing. I do not say we have done enough at Geneva, that we were always as concerned as we might have been, or as strong in our advocacy of good causes as we and others might have been. There are obvious limitations to the amount of pressure a small and distant country, not primarily responsible for what may be the outcome of the League decisions, can apply. But at least, whatever government has been in power, we have, I think, aimed in the right direction.

Peace by Force—Theory and Practice

There is undoubtedly much that is attractive and persuasive in the conception of a world united to prevent by force a breach of the peace by any aggressor. It has been stoutly contended that if all nations would undertake to make war upon an aggressor, and carried out that undertaking, war would never occur. That may well be, but unfortunately it is only a hypothetical

argument; it bears no relation to the actualities of to-day. It may be that eventually some such rule of law will be established in the international as has been established in the national field, or at least in those countries where law and the free expression of the people's will still prevail. But clearly that time has not yet come, and to pretend that it has is only to make for disillusionment and misdirected effort.

Two conditions are essential to the working of any such plan of universal compulsion. In the first place, there must be an overwhelming preponderance of power, economic and military, in the League as against any possible aggressor or combination of aggressors. Even economic pressure, if it is to be strangling enough to be effective against a strong nation, must be backed by a definite readiness, in the last resort, to have recourse to armed force. That is surely clear. That condition does not now exist. For one thing, the League is not the universal association anticipated by its founders when they dreamed of it imposing peace throughout the world. The United States, Germany, Japan, Brazil, are outside the fold. A League facing the abstention of some and the hostility of others of such powers clearly cannot operate as it might in other circumstances. In the second place, there must be the certainty that the members of this body will be ready to exercise that force when the occasion arises, regardless of where it arises or whether they have any direct interest in the quarrel. That condition again, does not exist. There are a few countries which have evidenced some measure of idealism in their approach to the question, but in most cases action has depended on a calculation of immediate interest. That was shown beyond doubt in the Manchurian and Chaco incidents. The League did not apply military or even economic sanctions in the Manchurian affair; its action was confined to a recommendation not to recognize the state of Manchukuo. In the Chaco war, between Bolivia and Paraguay, it did even less. That was not a minor conflict. It was a long and bloody war, dragging out for nearly three years, costing the lives of a hundred thousand men, bleeding and bankrupting both countries, and leading lately to the establishment of military dictatorships. It involved immensely more

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human suffering than the Ethiopian conflict. Yet the League never even attempted to determine the aggressor; after two years of warfare a League commission made recommendations for a settlement, which were rejected and later still a futile embargo on arms was proposed. It is true the intervention of the League was complicated by local South American jealousies and rivalries, but this was an excuse rather than a reason for non-intervention; if the letter of Article XVI applies anywhere, it certainly applied in the Chaco. In short, these disputes were far from Europe's shores; no direct national interests of other members of the League appeared to be concerned, or none commensurate with the effort and the risk of coercive action. There has been no firm ground any time in the past ten years for anticipating that the League would act otherwise in such cases.

Canadian Position on Commitments

Under such conditions it is clearly impossible for a country like Canada to make binding commitments to use economic force or military force. The League cannot operate as a one-way road. European states cannot throw overboard all obligation to action in Asia or America and expect other members of the League to accept obligations in European disputes. Occasions may arise where military action may become advisable or essential, but so far as Canada is concerned, that would be for the parliament of Canada to decide in the light of all the circumstances at the time. Automatic commitments to action in any and every part of the world have not been and, at the present stage of national development, will not be observed by the members of the League. Automatic commitments in restricted areas where direct interests are involved might be so observed, but such commitments, whatever name they go by, are often hard to distinguish from the old fashioned military alliance.

It is a matter of regret that the League is not now in a position to play the spectacular role of dictating peace to all the world. But admittedly it is not in that position or that mood. To act as if it were is merely to incur failure and recrimination, and to involve the risk of bringing on the very disaster it is the purpose of the League to avert.

Wide Scope for League Action

But that does not mean that there is not a great part for the League to play. If it cannot become the international war office, neither need it become a mere debating society. It can emphasize the constructive side of its task. It is of great value to have at Geneva a world-wide organization where the machinery for conference and conciliation is always available, not having to be improvised in the midst of a crisis; where representatives of fifty countries meet periodically and come to have some appreciation of the difficulties and the mentality of other lands, and slowly develop the habit of working together on small tasks leading to greater; where, in spite of all the criticisms we often hear as to vaguely worded resolutions and hotel bedroom conversations, the statesmen of great countries are forced to come into the open and defend in public, before a world forum, the policies of their governments. It can press on to its task of disarmament, or at least to the halting of armaments. It can develop and apply the instruments of conciliation and of arbitration in settling specific disputes before they lead to open challenges and entrenched positions.

Economic Grievances

It can provide a forum for the discussion of economic grievances. Much nonsense is talked to-day about the Haves and the Have Nots; the countries who are in trouble as regards raw materials are the countries that have them to sell, rather than those that have to buy. Canada, for example, has great resources, but she also has great burdens; we have incurred huge debts in seeking to stake out and develop and unify this widely scattered heritage; and incidentally, whereas many of the countries which complain of their unjust treatment have evaded the burden of internal debt by inflation and of external debt by repudiation, Canada has paid and continued to pay every obligation within and without the country.

We should inquire earnestly and seriously what can be done by joint action to remove at the root the political unrest, the economic insecurity, that is largely responsible for national rivalry and threats of war. We must of course keep a sense of

D D 25630 A-14

proportion, realize the complexities of the problems of post-war Europe and pre-war Asia, the measure of knowledge, the measure of influence which Canada can bring to bear upon the solution of the racial strifes, the border disputes, the class antagonisms, the economic conflicts of distant continents. But inquire we should into any question, raw materials, population movements, labour conditions, that is felt as a grievance. There is one economic grievance, or rather difficulty, that nearly all share, the difficulty of finding markets, the contention that unless we sell we cannot buy. That is sound, and points to one sound policy all should seek to follow as a means to world appeasement—revival of two-way international trade, an increase in the total movement of goods, not the futile and fatal attempt to equate balances between every two countries, at constantly falling levels of total trade. Civilization will indeed be in jeopardy if governments tinker with symptoms and ignore causes, if we allow and encourage the disruptive forces to grow and confine our efforts to repression or punishment when the damage is done. Repression or construction, force or cooperation, the clash of tariffs and the appeal to force or the solution of the problems that underlie international rivalries—that is the choice before us.

It is a counsel of despair to assume that trade war or military conflict is inevitable, and to assume that all that can be done is to meet force by force. Particularly is it futile to expect that we can sow the seeds of economic nationalism and reap a harvest of peace and prosperity. It is a policy of organized scarcity, of deliberate sacrifice of the standards of living in pursuit of a security which it makes impossible by the antagonisms it creates. It is a policy which injects the state into every transaction between citizens of different countries and makes ordinary business an international struggle. Within the measure of our power, we must pursue the attempt to bring international trade gradually back to a sane basis, to lessen the throttling controls and barriers. If we can do so in any degree, we shall make one of the most direct and constructive contributions we can make to the peace and welfare of our own and other lands.

The League Not a Failure

We must not despair of the League. The League has failed, but the League is not a failure. Christianity has failed time and again, but Christianity is not a failure. Rome was not built in a day, and imperial ambitions cannot be exorcised in fifteen years. After all, it is a very little while since we in the British empire ourselves completely reformed. In spite of all discouragements, in spite of the failure of premature efforts, the ideal of world peace is not only sound, it is the essential condition of the survival of civilization and human life itself. So far as Canada is concerned, there is no danger to our national unity and our economic recovery so serious as participation in a prolonged war. We must continue to work earnestly toward the ideal of world peace. To that end we must utilize constructively the League of Nations—that indispensable agency which the conscience of mankind fashioned on the morrow of the greatest international disaster of all time, and bequeathed to our own and future generations.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

D 25631

July 21st, 1936.

For Mr. King:

I have gone through this speech again. The report was an unsatisfactory one as it was all indirect and had no direct quotations. I thought that the best thing to do was to put some of the passages into the direct.

E. A. P.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D25632

MEMORANDUM

for Mr. ~~King~~ Pickering

I attach the version of your speech at the Twentieth Century banquet, which the Committee proposed to include in the proceedings of the Convention.

The report was prepared by Mr. Charles Askwith. I have revised it in pencil.

E.A.P.

July 15, 1936

Would you please have retyped with further revisions if necessary & give it the proper ring & finish

18-3-36

[illegible]

D25633

Speech of Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

Banquet - Second National Convention

Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada

Mr. King, who was received with prolonged cheers, (first) thanked Miss Lapointe for her kind words ~~in respect to himself~~, and the Twentieth Century Liberal Association for their most cordial reception. He spoke of the earnest and efficient work the retiring officials of the ~~Twentieth Century Liberal~~ Association had ~~accomplished~~, and ~~he~~ believed that the affairs of the association had passed into competent hands, and that Miss Olive Wilson and Dr. O. N. McDougall would carry on the good work of the past.

Mr. King recalled the fact that he had appeared before the Twentieth Century Liberal Association on two previous occasions. The first was in March 1930, and the second was on the occasion of the first annual meeting in June 1933. On each occasion he had been a guest, and on each occasion the association had been unkind enough to call upon him for a speech.

It was not an easy task, Mr. King said, to combine what he wished to say to the friends present, and also to the possibly not so friendly, but vast audience hidden behind the mystery of the radio.

~~Mr. King~~ spoke of how the problems of statecraft were constantly becoming more and more complicated. From the old Greek city state, ~~things~~ had grown until today ~~we were~~

D 25634

~~dealing with~~ the affairs of a ~~great~~ world-wide collection of states. There were many provinces in Canada, each with ~~its separate~~ problems of its own; there were ~~many~~ the several Dominions in the ~~vast~~ British Empire; and finally there were ~~many world~~ the world nations, all which have to be taken into consideration in dealing with the problems of our times. ~~today.~~

(To the Greeks, the city state meant and involved service. In those days he was the best citizen who best served the state. Today the majority of questions that arise are such that when they present themselves it is necessary and vital that any action taken should be the right action. The right endeavour must be made whenever opportunity presents itself.)

Mr. King continued

Liberalism, ~~he said~~, always seeks freedom for the individual; political liberty, religious liberty, social liberty, and economic liberty. But it does not seek ~~its end~~ this liberty in any laissez-faire sense. It ~~was~~ is the duty of Liberalism to ~~try and~~ achieve the subordination of ~~any~~ the particular interest to the general interests of mankind. It is the duty of Liberalism, when questions arise in which there ~~are~~ is conflicts between the particular interests and the general interests, to secure the supremacy of ~~victory for~~ the general interests. Today we cannot emphasize too strongly that element in Liberalism. ~~Today~~ At the present time ~~there are~~ powerful forces ~~which are strongly~~ seeking ~~the success~~ supremacy of special ~~particular~~ interests ~~instead of~~ over the general interests of mankind, ~~there is a~~ forces ~~in the world~~ are at work seeking disruption, rather than ~~instead of~~ unity, in ~~connection with~~ relations the ~~affairs~~ of

D25635

mankind. ~~Today~~ It is the duty of Liberalism to ~~remove those~~ lifeat the forces ~~which~~ tend ~~to~~ dividing to ~~separation and lack of unity~~ die.

Since the last national meeting of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association, ~~there had been an election.~~ (The general election of 1935 had been held When the association met in 1933 the members of the Liberal party were endeavouring to restore faith in Liberalism and its principles.) In the elections ~~of last year~~ both the party and its cause triumphed, in a measure beyond the greatest expectations of the most eager and optimistic members of the party. The party came back to the House of Commons with 178 members, ~~having~~ and a majority over all others of 111.

While it was difficult, in politics to assess the contributions of the different ~~groups~~ factors that led to success, Mr. King ~~said he~~ had no hesitation in saying that no group contributed more to the victory of October last, than the Twentieth Century Liberal Clubs.

~~Mr. King said he would~~ The Prime Minister touched upon some of the problems which ~~that~~ particularly affected youth ~~today~~. ~~Today~~ Youth was today faced with problems that the young people of other times never had to consider. First of all, was the problem of unemployment. ~~Today~~ after five years of a world depression, we have in Canada over half a million of unemployed, and ~~considerably~~ over a million on relief. (Little wonder that young people today felt concerned as to the future, when confronted with ~~figures~~ a situation such as ~~these~~ this.)

Another great spectre today was the situation in

D25636

Europe and the possibility of armed conflict on a scale such as the world had never seen before. We are faced with these problems today to a degree that our fathers had never ~~had~~ to face ~~them~~.

These problems are yours, stated Mr. King, as they are equally those of every member of human society. There is no home, no individual, that has not suffered because of the conditions and uncertainties ~~encountered during~~ of the past five years. Youth cannot see the future in the same way that age can see the past; ~~and~~ with the picture of present conditions before them, those who have ~~gone~~ travelled a considerable distance ~~through~~ along the journey of life can see and realize most clearly what it means to the present generation to be faced with the problems that confront them today. ~~So~~ Youth's problem is one that concerns all ages, and all phases of society.

~~Today~~ There is a feeling, to a certain degree, on the part of youth, that these problems may be faced and conquered by some sudden action. But, ~~alas~~ unfortunately, the problem of today is a world problem and lies beyond the ability of any one nation to settle. ~~Any~~ nation which thinks that it can settle these questions within its own borders, and without reference to ~~what is outside~~ the world at large, is like the ostrich that buries its head in the sand. ~~(The problem is essentially a human problem and as such, cannot wholly be solved by any one group or section.)~~

~~Then,~~ What is the solution? There is not, Mr. King

D25637

stated, any one solution. All we can do is to make sure that we are founding such action as we take upon right principles, and seek at all times to progress in the right direction, and to believe that, in the end, right will triumph. ~~And~~ No agency is better ~~fitted~~ suited to ~~bring~~ this ~~about~~ than a political party founded upon ~~correct~~ right principles, and earnestly seeking to ~~carry~~ put those principles into action.

~~The Prime Minister said that~~ No political party, the Prime Minister went on, ~~could~~ be greater than the men and women who founded it, and who comprise it. We must place our main emphasis upon character. It is the individual ~~that~~ who counts ~~the~~ for most ~~in Liberalism,~~ ~~because~~ Liberalism believes in the sacredness of ~~the~~ human personality ~~individual.~~ It is the work of Liberalism to encourage men and women to ~~live their physical existence in a search for~~ seek not freedom of mind, and freedom of spirit, and ~~of~~ those higher spiritual aspects ~~elements~~ of life which men ~~were~~ was created to ~~share~~ enjoy.

One of the dangers of our time is the tendency to regard lightly those things which the past has taught us to reverence, and the failure to realize to the full, the value of those forces which have made for progress in the past. Mr. King here referred to various modern destructive forces, mentioning the efforts of certain Russian interests to broadcast to the world godless ~~and destructive~~ propaganda, with the object of destroying the faith of the people of the ~~nations of the~~ world, in beliefs ~~that~~ which had sustained them for generations. ~~He also referred to certain sacriligious propaganda~~

D25638

~~with the object of destroying the faith of people of the nations of the world, in beliefs that had sustained them for generations.~~ He also referred to the use of postage stamps for the conveyance of ~~certain~~ sacrilegious propaganda ~~that had been proposed, such as the placing upon postage stamps,~~ of a nature abhorrent to Canadians. So far as it was within its power, the government of Canada would do its best to keep such propaganda out of Canada.

~~This indeed involved a third dangerous condition that the world today was facing, namely~~ The growth ~~spread~~ throughout Europe of atheism, involving as it did the spread ~~of~~ discontent, of class hatred, and class struggle, constituted a further dangerous condition confronting Society at the present time.

There was a clear-cut line ~~of principle~~ between the constructive and destructive forces contending for supremacy. The ~~correct doctrine~~ view, as taught and demonstrated by British democracies, was that the state exists to serve the individuals who compose ~~the state~~ it. In Russia, and ~~indeed~~ in ~~a number of~~ other ~~European~~ countries, at the present time, the ~~direct~~ opposite view was held, namely that the individual exists to serve the state, and that the individual owes implicit obedience to the state - which in practice means ~~that is,~~ implicit obedience to the dictator of the moment. Whenever men find a party, or a group ~~number~~ of individuals, arguing that the state is bigger than the individuals who compose it, it was time to take a determined stand against such doctrines ~~propaganda, and~~ to oppose ~~such dictatorship~~ to the fullest degree the dictatorship, which is their logical outgrowth.

D25639

Mr. King again pointed out that a political party was the best, and ~~about~~ the only agency which could bring together people of all creeds and ~~kinds~~ classes, and thus foster the truest ~~kind of~~ democracy. In the ranks of such a party, men and women worked out together, and not in isolation, the problems of government and democracy. There were many able organizations in Canada, a number of which the speaker mentioned, but, would anyone ~~in the country~~ be prepared to trust these societies and associations with the task of forming a truly representative government ~~for the country~~? Political organization was most effective when it took the necessary steps to translate into legislation, the considered views of its members. A political party was not an end in itself, it was merely a means to an end; it was something which enabled us to bring into practice those things which the majority of people associated with us, the majority of the people of the country, believe are for the general and common good.

~~(Mr. King said that since the last time he had the pleasure of addressing the Twentieth Century Liberal Association, the Liberal party had come into power in Canada.)~~

Two ~~or three~~ and a half years before the Liberal party came into power, Liberal members of Parliament and representatives of Liberals, organizations, young and old, east and west, had met and ~~evolved~~ adopted a ~~platform~~ statement of principles & policies, to meet conditions which Canada was now facing. ~~Members of Parliament and Senators met, and when the work was done, and a platform of principles adopted, these were embodied into fourteen points.~~ This statement of the party's position on the immediate questions of the day came to be known as the "Fourteen Points". On the basis of the fourteen

Points, the party had appealed to the people had been returned to office. ~~The~~ administration immediately began to apply the ~~p~~olicies it had advocated. To such an ~~e~~xtent was the government carrying out its programme that

D25640

~~And thus,~~ these fourteen points, ~~evolved~~ set forth in 1933, have become for all practical purposes, the speech from the throne at the opening of ~~the~~ Parliament ~~of~~ in 1936.

Never has a political party ~~succeeding, as the Liberals had recently succeeded, had~~ come into power having made ~~making~~ fewer promises than the Liberals ~~had~~ during the last election campaign. ~~And~~ It was equally true that never had a political party ~~coming into power~~ put so many of its principles and ~~reforms~~ policies into practical effect, in so short a time, as had the Liberal party in Canada. (Applause)

Since the election the government had been ~~working on~~ seeking to ~~the problem of~~ putting Canada's house in order. The government had been endeavouring to ascertain the true position of the country's finances, ~~and to obtain a true picture of this important phase of government.~~ The National Employment ~~Legislation~~ Commission had been appointed to co-ordinate on a nation-wide effort the providing of ~~to increase employment had been introduced~~. In the few months work & the granting of relief since the general election, ~~trade treaties had been inaugurated and already,~~ although the time for observation was not long, the favourable effects of these trade ~~agreements~~ arrangements had already been demonstrated, in a manner that left no room for doubt, on the part of any fair-minded citizen, of their great and ~~ever-~~ growing ~~importance, and of their continuing~~ value to Canada.

The government had also been busy in removing ~~any~~ the tendencies of ~~tendency that had grown into the government of the past five years, towards~~ as they had developed in the past five years, dictatorship. ~~The government~~ had restored the authority of parliament over matters of

Many other items of the Liberal Party's programme, including the restriction of Parliamentary control over Canada's expenditure, the government's authority over the national railways, were before Parliament but would receive consideration before the session concluded. D2564

expenditure. The so-called "blank cheque" legislation, enabling the government to legislate by order in council, had been done away with in its entirety.

The condition of Europe was one other of the problems which confronting the government must face. We were living in a time, when, unfortunately, governments cannot, as in some times past, place implicit faith in written covenants, even when such covenants have been solemnly signed by the nations of the world. He agreed with a part of Right Honourable Mr. Bennett's recent speech in at London, Ontario, but he parted company with Mr. Bennett when he became alarmist in connection with what Canada must do in the way of achieving national defence. In this matter Mr. Bennett strikes such a note not needed at the present time in Canada. Economic Imperialism is not the substitute for economic nationalism. The problems of the world are not to be solved by meeting force with force. National Understanding and international good will, if persisted in, will solve a large number many of the problems facing the world today ~~by force~~.

In all its activities ~~arenas outside of trade~~, the government had been endeavouring to procure foster good-will, in places where such might be lacking, and to overcome force with reason.

~~As one of his closing thoughts~~ Mr. King's closing words was one of counsel to the young men ~~women~~ in his audience ~~who~~ not to abandon those principles which had ~~worked so satisfactorily~~ served so effectively in solving the problems of the past. In the words of St. Paul to the Tessalonians, "Prove all things; he exhorted them to

D25642

hold fast to that which is good."

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

D25643

Ottawa, July 14, 1936.

I attach a draft suggestion for the foreword to the Proceedings of the Second National Convention of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association.

E.A.P.

Please return as indicated & send
OK
29-7-36

D25644

This volume is a record of the proceedings of the Second National Convention of the Twentieth Century Liberal Associations of Canada. As such, it is an important document in the political life of our country. To the general reader it offers an informed and responsible discussion on many of the national problems of the day. To those who believe in Liberal principles and policies it brings a message of inspiration and confidence. Its pages reveal the remarkable growth of the Twentieth Century movement from a group of young men and women, who, six years ago, banded themselves together to further the work of political education among the youth of the land, to a representative, nation-wide organization with a membership of thousands. The Twentieth Century Liberal Associations made a vital contribution to the victory of the Liberal Party at the polls in October last. Today, the voice of the organizations and their influence are felt alike in the councils of the Party and in the administration of the nation's affairs.

The pages of this volume reveal the earnest effort of Youth to achieve a political philosophy which will enable it to cope with the perplexities and contradictions of the times. Like Youth, Liberalism is constantly having to meet new situations and to face changing conditions. Conditions

D 25645

MR. KING'S SPEECH
VISITING CLERGY
June 25/36. Ottawa

D25646

PUBLICATION Ottawa Journal DATE June 26/38

Degree of Success Found in Canada Is Due to Unity

Prime Minister Extends Hearty Welcome to Party of Visiting Presbyterian Clergymen.

A hearty welcome on behalf of the Government and people of Canada was extended by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, to the party of visiting Presbyterian clergymen and their ladies from the Old Country, who were guests of the Government on Thursday at a luncheon in the Experimental Farm.

The Premier was introduced by Rev. William Patterson, Moderator of the Ottawa Presbytery.

"There is nothing I am prouder of than being of Scottish descent and a Presbyterian," Mr. King told the visitors, amidst applause.

Unity in Canada.

The Prime Minister said he attributed what degree of success the Dominion had had to unity. When they considered the vast extent of the country and the differences of nationality and creed, he thought they would be amazed when they reflected on the way in which Canadians dwelt together in unity.

"We hear a good deal about the different sentiments that unite us as an Empire, but I think sometimes, particularly at Imperial conferences in the Old Land, that the thing which keeps us all together is our common political institutions. Behind that common heritage lies a thousand years and more of struggle for freedom and of a determination to preserve freedom, and it is that, I feel, along with other ties, that is keeping us all together."

Mr. King went on to say he considered the chief factors in maintaining the unity of Canada were moderation and tolerance. He thought they would find that in this country there was more moderation between races and classes and creeds, and also more toleration, than in most countries. Combined with those qualities were the opportunities afforded by the Dominion to those dwelling here.

Instance of Unity.

The Premier instanced his own long association with Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, who was a French Canadian and a Roman Catholic, while he himself was of Scottish descent and a Presbyterian, yet there had never been one difference between them as to the ultimate view to be taken on any matter of any importance. Mr. King also spoke of his amicable relationship with Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance.

"We all get along in first rate order," he observed.

Speaking of the friendly relationship between Canada and the United States, he commented on the absence of any fortifications whatsoever on the boundary. There was also the International Joint Commission, a body with representation from both countries, which during the 30 or more years of its existence had amicably settled every question referred to it.

Mr. Patterson said he was glad to say that throughout the years of depressions, Presbyterians in Canada had not closed a single church or withdrawn a single mission from either the home or foreign mission field, nor did they intend to do so.

During the past 10 years the church had spent over $5,000,000 in building new churches for their people. He expressed the hope that the visitors would take back with them to Scotland pleasant memories of all they had seen and enjoyed.

Rev. Dr. Alex. McKinnon, Speanbridge, Inverness-shire, Scotland, in expressing on behalf of the visiting ministers their appreciation and thanks for the hospitality accorded them, said they in Scotland had learned to appreciate Mr Mackenzie King a long time ago when they read his speeches. They regarded him as one of the outstanding statesmen of the British Empire.

Rev. J. F. Marquis, Swindon, England, expressed thanks on behalf of the English, Welsh and Irish members of the party, and in a brief address traced the origin of democracy to the traditions of Puritanism.

Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director of Experimental Farms, outlined the work of the Farms, and joined with previous speakers in welcoming the visitors.

Make Tour of Farm.

Following the luncheon the party was conducted on a tour of the farm. In the evening they were guests at a dinner in Knox Church.

Later a wreath, made by ex-servicemen in Montreal, was placed in the Memorial Chamber of the Peace Tower by members of the visiting party who served as chaplains during the Great War.

At 8 p.m. a carillon concert was given for the visitors on Parliament Hill, the tunes being selected by members of their party.

In the morning the clergymen were conducted over the Parliament Buildings, after which they were taken on a tour of the city, visiting among other places the ore dressing plant.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER D25646

PUBLICATION Ottawa Journal DATE June 26/38

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REPEAT
REPETITION

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D25647

PUBLICATION Montreal Star DATE June 26/36

PREMIER ADDRESSES VISITING PASTORS

OTTAWA, June 26 — (C. P.) — Canada and the United States provide an example in good neighborliness which could well be noted by the countries of Europe and Asia, Premier King yesterday told a visiting party of Presbyterian ministers from Scotland, England and Ireland at a luncheon tendered by the Government.

Declaring he was proud of being a Scottish Presbyterian, Mr. King said the various races and creeds in Canada got along well together by the exercise of moderation and toleration.

PUBLICATION Toronto Globe DATE June 26/36

Proud to be Presbyterian King Tells Clerical Party

Ottawa, June 25.—(CP) — Canada and the United States provide an example in good neighborliness which could well be noted by the countries of Europe and Asia, Prime Minister Mackenzie King told a visiting party of Presbyterian ministers from Scotland, England and Ireland at a luncheon tendered by the Government here to-day.

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PUBLICATION Le Droit DATE June 26/36

L'union entre deux peuples de foi et nationalité différentes est responsable de notre succès

C'est ce que déclare hier le T. H. W.-L. MacKenzie King, premier ministre du Canada, en présence des ministres presbytériens d'Angleterre, qui visitent actuellement le Canada.

L'AMITIE QUI UNIT LE PREMIER MINISTRE A M. LAPOINTE

"L'union entre deux peuples de foi et de nationalité différentes est responsable du succès du Canada," a déclaré hier le T. H. William Lyon Mackenzie King, premier ministre du Canada, à un déjeuner de bienvenu donné à la ferme expérimentale fédérale en l'honneur des ministres presbytériens d'Angleterre qui visitent actuellement notre pays et se trouvaient hier les invités du gouvernement fédéral.

Le premier ministre assura qu'il attribuait la réussite du Canada à son unité. "Si l'on considère, déclara-t-il, l'immense étendue de notre pays, la différence des nationalités et des religions, il y a lieu de se surprendre jusqu'à quel point les Canadiens vivent aujourd'hui ensemble et unis. Nous voulons, continua le premier ministre, que vous notiez comment nous nous entendons également avec nos voisins des Etats-Unis et cette entente devrait servir de leçon à l'Europe aussi bien qu'à l'Asie".

"Sous entendons beaucoup parler des divers sentiments qui nous unissent comme empire, mais je crois quelquefois, particulièrement aux conférences impériales tenues en Angleterre, que les choses qui nous tiennent indéfectiblement unies sont nos communes institutions politiques. Derrière cet héritage commun se placent au delà de mille années d'une lutte constante pour la liberté et d'une détermination absolue de préserver cette liberté. Je crois que ce sont ces luttes et détermination en même temps que d'autres liens, qui nous tiennent unis si solidairement."

MODERATION, TOLERANCE

"Nous avons au Canada, dit M. King, des industries nombreuses et des ressources naturelles très riches, nous y trouvons également un esprit chrétien dont la valeur nous est encore plus chère que toute autre chose. Notre pays se trouve soutenu par des forces spirituelles. Aussi bien que nous attachons beaucoup d'importance à l'unité du Canada et que nous avons atteint de ce côté un certain succès nous pouvons dire aujourd'hui que nous formons de l'Atlantique au Pacifique, une grande famille, dont les membres s'entendent merveilleusement entre eux."

"Si vous avez déjà visité la ville de Québec, vous y avez sans doute vu deux monuments, non pas de Wolfe et de Montcalm—mais de Wolfe et Montcalm, deux grands généraux qui unirent le sang français et le sang anglais sur les plaines d'Abraham. La modération et la tolérance entre les classes et les religions sont deux choses qu'on respecte au Canada. Elles sont les facteurs de l'unité qui nous caractérise.

UN EXEMPLE

Le premier ministre parla alors de sa longue amitié avec l'hon. Ernest Lapointe, ministre de la justice, un Canadien français et un catholique, tandis que lui-même était de descendance écossaise et presbytérienne. Malgré ces différences de foi et de nationalité, M. King assura que jamais il n'y avait eu entre eux de divergence d'opinion quant aux méthodes à suivre dans le cas de choses de quelque importance. "Toutes les races s'entendent à la Chambre des Communes," déclara-t-il en terminant, "et les seuls qui nous causent quelques difficultés," ajouta-t-il, en souriant, "sont les Irlandais."

Visitors

D25650

PUBLICATION Ottawa Citizen DATE June 25/36

Welcome Given Presbyterian Ministers From Old Country

Party Guests at Luncheon When Rev. Robert Good Tells of Growth of National Spirit in Dominion, And Part Presbyterian Church in Canada Continues to Play in the Life of This Country.

"We have radical differences here—cultural and linguistic differences—but Canada is not just a collection of English, French and Middle Europeans, for there is one solvent strong enough to resolve these things and that is a growing national spirit," declared Rev. Robert Good of Erskine Presbyterian church in welcoming to Ottawa a party of Old Country Presbyterian ministers at a luncheon in St. Andrew's church dining hall yesterday afternoon.

Approximately 150 persons attended the luncheon, including 60 visiting ministers, the wives of some of them, and ministers and members of the congregations of Ottawa Presbyterian churches.

Mrs. Harcourt Emra, president of the Women's Guild of St. Andrew's church, was in the chair.

Mrs. Emra voiced regret at the absence, through illness, of Rev. Dr. W. H. Leathem, minister of St. Andrew's, and informed the gathering that Dr. Leathem was well on the road to recovery. This announcement was greeted with applause.

Addresses of Welcome.

The party arrived in Ottawa shortly after noon and was conveyed immediately to St. Andrew's church for the luncheon which was supervised by the Women's Guild. Rev. Mr. Good's address of welcome was followed by brief addresses by J. G. Macphail, senior elder of the church, who also welcomed the visitors. Replies to the welcomes were made by Rev. D. B. Smith, Glasgow, Scotland, and Rev. Alexander Shaw, Glasgow. Both ministers said, since their arrival at Quebec, the party had been overwhelmed with kindness and hospitality. The ladies of the guild were warmly thanked for the repast that greeted the visitors when they arrived at St. Andrew's church.

"We have felt the friendliness of the atmosphere since we landed at Quebec," Mr. Shaw said. "We are here in the interests of our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, and His church. We will return home greatly enriched by spiritual experiences."

After the luncheon the visitors were taken to the Farmer's Rapids plant of the Gatineau Power Company and the Canadian International Paper Company's plant at East Templeton. Today the party will visit the Peace Tower and the Parliament Buildings, the ore dressing plant of the mines branch on Booth street, and at one o'clock will lunch at the Experimental Farm where Premier King will speak. Following the luncheon a tour of the city will be made. In the evening, at 6.45 o'clock a dinner will be held at Knox church. A special carillon concert will be given at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Grew Up In Empire.

In his address of welcome Rev. Robert Good said:

"It is a pleasure for us today to extend a sincere and cordial welcome to our visitors from the Presbyterian churches of the British Isles. We hope that your visit to Canada will be both enjoyable and profitable to you. We feel that the welcome and hospitality of the city of Ottawa will be unsurpassed wherever you go.

"Canada is a great country of lakes, rivers and prairies—and the land of a thoughtful independent people. We have grown up in the Empire, and it is hardly necessary to say that our loyalty to the Mother Land is as great today as ever before. At the same time, there is gradually emerging in Canada a self knowledge and self consciousness. We are attaining our majority—becoming conscious of our own history, our poetry, and our place in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

National Spirit.

"We have racial differences here—cultural and linguistic differences—but Canada is not just a collection of English, French and Middle Europeans . . . for there is one solvent strong enough to resolve these things and that is a growing national spirit. Educated men and experienced travellers visiting our country will, no doubt, observe this fact.

Noble, Heroic Part.

"One of the most romantic chapters in our history is that which tells of the noble and heroic part played by the Christian Church from the very beginning—and we are justly proud of the part that the Presbyterian Church in Canada has had in the building up of this Dominion. That is one of the reasons why we are happy to welcome you here today. He have tried to maintain in Canada just those things that you ministers from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales represent. We have been called upon to make many sacrifices to maintain the continuity of the faith of our fathers . . . and when Presbyterians visit our shores from any part of the world, they will find that the Presbyterian Church in Canada is here to bid them welcome. Our church has not lost its identity . . . it has not become warped and twisted and lost during the cultural, social and religious changes which have taken place and I would suggest that the very fact that we are here to extend a welcome to you today is a testimony to the power and vitality of the conception we have on the Presbyterian churches' duty to God and our fellow men.

Inter-Fellowship Party.

"There are just a few things that you would like to know about us. If you were visiting a relative whom you had never before met in the flesh, there would be certain things you would like to know . . . what sort of person he might be. But of course, before you go on your visit, you must know that he really exists. You have come as a Presbyterian Inter-Fellowship Party—and you know that we exist, that we did not cease to have being in 1925, as some of you may have been told. There are one hundred and eighty thousand members of the Presbyterian Church in Canada . . . nearly eight hundred ministers in 46 presbyteries extending from Halifax to Vancouver.

"We just want you to know that, and while we are proud of our Presbyterian Church, proud of its history in this Dominion, proud of our traditions and our contact with Presbyterianism throughout the world, yet we do not wish to be thought of as a group of die-hards who do not wish to take a seat in the charabanc of Canadian ecclesiastical progress but rather that we are ready to go hand in hand with our sister churches in this Dominion, to work for the Glory of God. At the same time we know that God has used us in the past for the advancement of His Kingdom, and we see no reason why those things that the Presbyterian Church has stood for throughout the years should be lost. Freedom to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience, and under the guidance of the Holy Spirit—that is our stand.

Good To Be Here.

"Will you therefore accept our most cordial Presbyterian welcome? Will you carry back to the Old Land that there is in Canada a Presbyterian Church, and that, like the Word of God, we have stood the test of transition and time; that the members of the Canadian church, though separated by oceans, yet we are one with you in maintaining the inheritance that is ours.

"We trust that your visit will be a most enjoyable one, and that you will think of Canada in these terms—that is was good for you to be here."

D 25651

PUBLICATION Montreal Gazette DATE June 22/36

BRITISH MINISTERS PREACH IN OTTAWA

Main Party to Arrive Wednesday for Two Busy Days in the Capital

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, June 21.—Ottawa Presbyterian congregations today heard messages in their church pulpits from members of a party of British clergymen who are visiting in Canada. At St. Andrew's, Rev. David A. Smith, B.A., of Glasgow, addressed the morning congregation, and in the evening the speaker was Rev. J. R. Aitken, D.D., of Edinburgh.

Knox Church worshippers heard Rev. Robert Caldwell, B.A., of Londonderry, Ireland, in the morning, and in the evening Rev. David Smith preached. Captain Dickinson of Montreal presided at the organ in this church at both services.

At Erskine Church the preacher for the morning service was Rev. W. E. Gladstone-Millar, B.D., of Arbroath, Scotland, and Rev. Robert Caldwell spoke at the evening hour. Closing exercises of the junior and senior Sunday schools were carried out prior to the morning service.

St. Giles heard Rev. John Hastie, M.A., of Lockerbie, Scotland, in the morning, and Rev. Gladstone-Millar in the evening. Sunday School closing exercises also took place at this church in the afternoon.

The visiting ministers are part of a party of 65, including ministers and their wives, who are touring Canada and the United States this summer. The main portion of the group will arrive in Ottawa on Wednesday. They will be entertained at dinner at St. Andrew's on the day of their arrival and on Thursday will visit various points of interest in the district. Dinner will be served on that day at the Dominion Experimental Farm, and the guests will be welcomed by Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King. Supper will be served at Knox Church. On Friday the entire party will leave for Toronto.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D25652

PUBLICATION Ottawa E Citizen DATE June 11/36

Premier To Welcome Visiting Ministers

Presbyterian Clergy m e n From Old Country Coming Here.

On behalf of the government of Canada, Premier King will welcome a party of 60 visiting Presbyterian ministers from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales at a luncheon at the Experimental Farm on June 25. The visitors, numbering 60 and known as the "Presbyterian Inter-Fellowship Party," will visit many places in the Dominion for the purpose of creating a closer fellowship between the Presbyterian Church of Canada and Great Britain.

Six of the party will occupy the pulpits of Presbyterian churches here on June 21 and the remainder will arrive in the morning of June 24. The itinerary while here includes luncheon at the Experimental Farm on June 25th, a visit to the mines branch, the Gatineau Power Company and the Memorial Chamber on the afternoon of the same day. The party will leave for Toronto on June 26th.

Rev. William Brown of Glasgow, Scotland, organizer of the tour, is a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and the Presbyterian College of the same city.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER D25653

PUBLICATION.....Ottawa Journal..... DATE June 29/36 5207

Half Century of Service by C.P.R. Is Marked in Ceremony at Station

Prime Minister King, Mayor Lewis and H. J. Humphrey, in Presence of Crowded Concourse, Recall Notable Part in Canadian History.

To words of praise and commendation from the Prime Minister of Canada and the Mayor of the Capital, and past a smart detail of Royal Canadian Mounted Police in scarlet tunics and stetsons, a gaily decorated Canadian Pacific train, bound from Montreal to Vancouver, steamed out of Union Station shortly before 11 o'clock on Sunday night, to turn back the hands of time half a century.

Appropriate ceremony by the Capital marked the passage of the "Dominion Limited," on the 50th anniversary of the journey of the first Trans-Canada train of the C.P.R., bound for the Pacific coast.

Flags and bunting transformed the concourse and train shed as the locomotive pulling the regular night train over the route pioneered by a "puffing billy" steamed into a great reception by several thousand citizens and a distinguished gathering of state and civic officials.

The locomotive was gaily decorated also, bearing across her boiler-front the legend, "From sea to sea, 1886-1936." The front was also decorated with the Canadian arms, arms of the provinces, flags and bunting.

Prime Minister King, speaking to the great crowd in the concourse as the train steamed in, exactly on schedule, said: "Progress is marked by those things which serve to unite rather than those which tend to divide. In uniting the provinces of Canada, in a material way, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company 50 years ago did Canada a great service, and, in the 50 years since has continued to serve here.

"It is fitting," added the Prime Minister, "that we should, on this Sunday evening, do what our forefathers did 50 years ago at this time and in this place—honor this great enterprise, the C.P.R."

Prime Minister King extended felicitations and congratulations to the C.P.R., for its contribution to general Canadian progress and development over many years. He also referred to the fact that, on this train, was a party of British journalists travelling across Canada. "The British press has played a great part in the interpretation of events for us, and its reputation has been passed on to, and emulated by, the press of Canada," he said. Mr. King personally met all the British journalists on the "Dominion Limited."

Plans had been made in the station for a great crowd on the occasion of the passage of the Limited, on this night of special significance.

Ottawa city police, under Sergeant Stephen Downey, assisted Canadian National, Canadian Pacific and R.C.M.P. police, in patrolling the concourse, where all doors were quickly blocked by the large crowd gathered to honor the railway pioneers.

A platform, with loud-speaker had been set up on the concourse, and addresses began five minutes before the Dominion Limited was due to steam in.

In a special enclosure for invited guests were many members of the Federal Government, members of City Council, representatives of the trade and commerce of the Capital, and, in a large group, retired railwaymen of Ottawa and district.

Significance of Occasion.

H. J. Humphrey, vice-president and General Manager of Eastern Lines, C.P.R., delivered an address on the significance of the occasion, and invited Prime Minister King and Mayor Stanley Lewis to take part in the function.

Mr. Humphrey, reviewing the story of the first trans-Canada railway journey, quoted from the Ottawa Free Press of June 29, 1886: "In view of the vital interests which Canada now possesses in this event, it is needless to say the occasion is one of marked and towering significance to her."

Mr. Humphrey recalled that, 50 years ago, "representatives of the government of the day, of the city, and more than 2,000 Ottawa citizens welcomed the first trans-Canada train at midnight and remained until after 1.30 a.m. to cheer it on its way."

The first trans-Canada train, he recalled, left Montreal on June 28, 1886, and arrived at Port Moody, then the Pacific coast terminus, on July 4. "There is no doubt," he said, "that the completion of the main line from Atlantic to Pacific brought about the physical union of the provinces, and made possible the success of the pact of Confederation of 1867. The first transcontinental train was another step forward, and to the people of 1886, the train constituted a visible token of the fact that Canada was no longer made up of a series of unconnected communities, but was at last bound by bands of steel into a united country."

Greetings by Mayor.

Mayor Lewis expressed Ottawa's pride at participation in the event of 1936, as it had been pleased to join in the celebration of 1886. "This train is symbolic of the human element for progress. We in Ottawa regard railway men as one of the finest classes of citizens." And the Mayor expressed pleasure so many old-time railway men were present to join in the observance of the semi-centennial. "I wish Godspeed to the train which will carry our best wishes to our fellow-Canadians in British Columbia," the Mayor said.

Colonel J. W. Spalding, Deputy Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was among the distinguished gathering at the station as the train came in to the hearty reception, and went out with cheers of the large crowd rising around it. The picked detachment of 16 scarlet-coated "Mounties" on duty for the event, was in charge of Inspector A. T. Belcher, and was supplied by "N" Division, Rockcliffe.

Ceremony at Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 28.—(CP)—The "Dominion Limited" left Windsor station tonight to the roll of drums and the peel of a silver bell. It started toward Vancouver on the route over which the first Canadian passenger train made its way to the Pacific coast half a century ago.

"Ottawa, North Bay, Winnipeg, Regina . . and Vancouver; all aboard." Hundreds of persons crowded the station concourse and heard the station master call the names of these cities, each of them historic in the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It was an impressive ceremony as the bunting-decorated locomotive puffed out of the station. A huge birthday cake with 50 electric candles was cut and as the drums of the Victoria Rifles band rolled the giant drivers of the "Dominion Limited began to turn. The band played God Save the King.

Everyone waved farewell. Then came the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and the "Dominion Limited" was on its way, heading westward on the steel ribbons that stretch to the Pacific coast.

"From Sea to Sea." That was the scroll on the front of the golden anniversary train that commemorated the departure of the first transcontinental train.

"Fifty years ago the first through passenger train left Montreal for the shores of the Pacific ocean," said D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. "That event set the final seal on the Confederation Pact. It made effective the physical and the economic union of Eastern and Western Canada."

Out of the past came memories of that first trans-Canada train. At that train's departure too, men of the Victoria Rifles formed the guard of honor and Windsor Station was hung with flags and bunting.

Message From His Majesty.

Mayor Camillien Houde cut the huge birthday cake with a silver knife. Then to the assembled crowd this message from His Majesty the King was read: "I sincerely thank all those associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their loyal assurances on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of this great railway, which, ever since its inception, has played so notable a part in the development of the Dominion of Canada."

As the "Dominion Limited" left Montreal it was easy to pick out old-time railroad men among crowds that packed station platforms and stood knee deep in grass along the tracks beyond the city limits of the metropolis, heavy gold watch chains gleaming across their waistcoats as they checked the train's time by massive old fashioned watches cupped in grizzled hands.

Old timers standing in the background of the reserved section at the 50th anniversary Canadian Pacific Railway ceremonies at Windsor Station glanced up at the clock overhead, then looked at their watches. Many had seen 40 and 50 years' service.

W. J. Cullinan, office boy in the

PUBLICATION..... DATE.....

old Dalhousie Street Station in Montreal when the first trans-continental train left for Vancouver, stood fingering a watch as big as a turnip as he told of the days when plush first appeared on car seats and "the more plush and curtains you put in a car the better the people liked it."

J. N. Harpes, engineer on fast freights for 30 years and a railroad man for 45 years, pulled out a great gold timepiece. "Had it 38 years," he said with pride. "Bought it myself and had a new movement put in it 20 years ago." Robust and bronzed with wrinkles half an inch deep, he talked of days when running a freight was "a real man's job" and cows wandered at will along the track.

Patrick Malone, a conductor and family friend of the Mont Laurier district since 1890, had another old watch that filled the palm of his hand like half an orange. He recalled the time passenger coaches were heated by stoves and many coaches had wooden seats.

Other old timers stood with tears in their eyes as they listened to speeches congratulating them on their service to the country but glanced keenly at their watches when train-time came around. J. U. Fortier ran the telegraph dispatch back in 1884. Phileas Leduc ran the Laurentian trains through landslides the same year. F. C. Blatherwick worked in the shops on woodwork for the Royal Train and Wilfrid LaFreniere worked on the tinwork in the shops in 1897.

They are all pensioners and retired but their watches are set on train time, not daylight saving, and most of them live on streets near the tracks so they can shake their heads sadly when the toot of the 8.20 is a few seconds late by their old time watches.

PUBLICATION.....Montreal...Gazette..... DATE.....June 29/36.....

VETERANS KEEP TAB ON JUBILEE TRAIN

Time Departure by Watches in Service Nearly 50 Years

RECALL EARLIER DAYS

Men Who Have Watched C.P.R. Grow With Country Proud of Share in Achievement

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Premier King Greets Party

Ottawa, June 28—(CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King had a word for the visiting press tonight as he spoke briefly to a crowd of 2,500 gathered at the Union Station to watch the Canadian Pacific Railway's jubilee train, the Dominion Limited pass on her way from Montreal to Vancouver.

The Prime Minister told a party of 11 British newspaper men, some with their wives, they were visiting this country in a time of dangerous world conditions and that Canada and North America might provide them with an example of racial and national friendships.

He stressed the friendship in Canada of French and English-speaking populations living side by side and the friendship of North America's nations living closely together.

The North American peoples, he said, had substituted reason for force in dealing with one another.

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Early a.m. July 7/31.

The word of Mr. Veniot's death will be received with deep regret in all parts of Canada. His passing has brought to its close a long career associated with the public life of our country. For almost half a century Mr. Veniot gave unsparingly of his energy and ability to public service. At the early age of thirty-one he was elected for the first time to the Legislature of New Brunswick. Before he left its halls, he had come to occupy the highest political post in the gift of his native province. His administrative abilities and experience led subsequently to the transfer of his activities to the wider sphere of national affairs, and for a period of years, as a Minister of the Crown, he presided over one of the largest and most important of the federal departments of government.

Throughout his life, Mr. Veniot was a sincere and ardent Liberal. His courage and conviction won for him the admiration alike of political friend and opponent. Until the very end, he remained one of the most active members of the Party. During the recent Session of Parliament, notwithstanding an illness which had already become apparent, he frequently participated in the debates and on several occasions presided at the caucus of the Government supporters.

From 1926 to 1930, during which time he held the portfolio of Postmaster General, my associations with Mr. Veniot were of the closest character. He was throughout the most diligent and loyal of colleagues. In the years of Opposition which followed he was equally constant in his industry and fidelity. In the present Parliament, though years had deprived him of a place in the new Ministry, he was not less assiduous in all that pertained to the Party's welfare and in helpfulness to myself as its leader. It was these qualities of true worth which so greatly endeared Mr. Veniot to those with whom he was associated in public life. He will be remembered by all who knew him as a man of sterling integrity, a staunch and consistent advocate of the principles in which he believed, and as the most loyal and devoted of friends. In his passing, Mr. Veniot's native province and his country have lost a foremost citizen.

For Mrs. Veniot and the other members of the family, there will be felt the deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

MR. KING'S SPEECH
Laying Corner Stone
of French Legation
Ottawa, July 14/36

D 5658

PUBLICATION Ottawa Citizen DATE July 15/36

Premier Officiates as Corner Stone Laid of New French Legation

Prime Minister Speaks Eloquently of This Ceremony On Site of New Building of France in Ottawa, and Of Pilgrimage to Vimy. Hon. Raymond Brugere, French Minister to Canada, Refers to Many Ties Binding His Country and Dominion.

"We, today, are assembled on a little bit of what is French soil in the heart of Canada. Within a very few days, thousands of our fellow Canadians will be gathered together on a little bit of what is Canadian soil in the heart of France. In these two events, each symbolic on an international scale, Canada speaks to the nations of Europe today. She asks them to behold what a world may become which buries deep the feuds of past generations and forgets forever its enmities of race," Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, said, when presiding over the laying of the corner-stone of the new French legation, yesterday afternoon.

The new building, which will house the chancellery and the residence of the French minister to Canada, will stand on the high cliffs of the Ottawa river, on the old Blackburn property, corner of Sussex and John streets, and will cost in the neighborhood of $400,000.

Representatives of foreign nations, of the Canadian government, of the Catholic Church, and of all classes of society listened to Hon. Raymond Brugere, French minister to Canada, refer to the many ties binding his country to Canada.

The ceremony was held at 4 p.m. in the presence of many distinguished guests and coincided with Bastille Day, the national holiday of France. It was followed by a reception at the minister's residence, Stadacona Hall, Laurier avenue. For the laying of the corner-stone, Prime Minister King used a specially engraved golden trowel presented to him on behalf of the French government by Hon. Raymond Brugere.

Noticed in the large gathering were: Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Norman Armour, United States minister to Canada; Hon. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese minister to Canada, and Mrs. Kato; Ely Eliot Palmer, counsellor of the United States Legation, and Mrs. Palmer; Joseph F. Burt, United States consul, and Mrs. Burt; Col. and Mrs. H. M. Bankhead; Richard W. Byrd and Russell B. Jordan, vice-consuls; Mr. O. B. North; Sir Francis Floud, British high commissioner to Canada, and Lady Floud; A. Coverley-Price; Col. H. Willis O'Connor and Mrs. O'Connor; Mr. Henri Lageneste, secretary of the French Legation, and Mrs. Lageneste; Paul Louis Barron and Mrs. Barron of the French Legation; Itsuo Goto, second secretary, Japanese Legation, and Mrs. Goto; Count Giovanni Revedin, Royal Italian consul; Jan Pawlica, Polish consul-general, and Mrs. Pawlica; Hsiki Chow, Chinese consul-general, and Mrs. Chow; Gabriel de la Campa y Cuffi, Cuban consul-general; A. J. Major, Belgian consul, and Mrs. Major.

Also present were Hon. J. C. Elliott, postmaster-general; Mgr. Andrea Cassulo, Apostolic Delegate; Archbishop J. G. Forbes, Mgr. J. H. Chartrand, Mgr. U. Mozzoni, secretary to the Papal Legation; Rev. Canon J. A. Myrand, E. R. E. Chevrier, K.C., M.P., Hon. Mr. Justice H. A. Fortier and Mrs. Fortier, Controller J. Edward McVeigh, acting mayor; Mayor Alphonse Moussette of Hull and Mrs. Moussette, Lady Borden; Laurent Beaudry, Department of External Affairs; Judge A. Constantineau and Miss O. Constantineau; Senator and Mrs. A. C. Hardy; Col. L. R. LaFleche; Rene Turck, French consul-general, Montreal; Lt.-Col. F. J. G. Garneau, Commander E. G. G. Hastings, R.N., and W. E. Matthews, Federal District Commission.

Of Growing Importance.

Hon. Raymond Brugere, French minister to Canada, in introducing the Prime Minister, said that the erection of the French Legation was first of all an indication of the growing importance of the relations between France and Canada. He expressed the hope that the erection of the legation would be in conformity with the general beautification scheme being carried out in the federal Capital.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D25660

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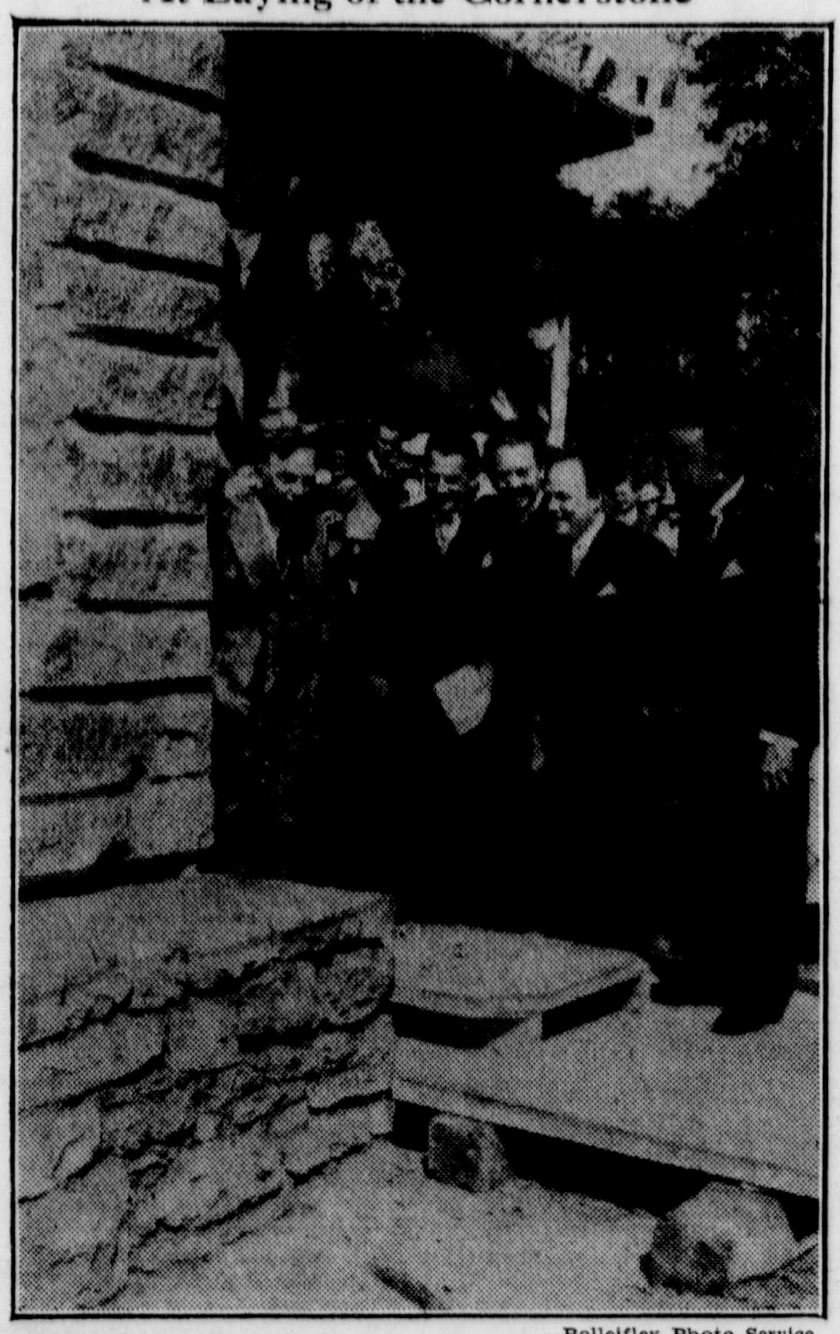

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In his concluding remarks, Mr. Brugere told the Prime Minister that he had been requested to ask him to accept the officially engraved trowel on behalf of the French government.

The Prime Minister.

In his address, Prime Minister King said in part: "I cannot express too warmly to you, Mr. Minister, my appreciation of your kindness in inviting me to assist in the laying of the corner stone of this new home of the French Legation in Canada. It is an expression of that friendship and good-will on the part of France towards Canada of which the legation itself is the very embodiment.

"I should like, on behalf of Canada, to express to you, and through you, to the President and citizens of France, the appreciation of the government and the people of Canada of the very beautiful building which the government of France has decided to erect in the Capital of our country.

"The names of the distinguished persons to whom you have just referred as having been associated in the conception and direction of the ensemble, and in the preparation of the plans, and those of the well known firms to whom the construction of the building and its equipment are being entrusted, is evidence of your determination to give to Canada, not only what is best in design and in quality of material and workmanship, but the highest as well as the latest expression of the genius of France in architecture and other forms of art.

"You have very kindly permitted me to see the plans and the elevations of the new legation, and I can truly say that, when completed, the building and the grounds will constitute an adornment second to none to a city which, because of its natural beauty and many of its architectural features, is already one of the loveliest capitals in the world.

What Canada Owes to France.

"It would be difficult to find a more appropriate location for your new diplomatic home. Situated, as it will be, on this bank of the Ottawa river, looking out upon the Laurentian hills in the old province of Quebec, and standing about midway between Government House and the Houses of Parliament, it will serve permanently to recall much that Canada owes to France.

"It is to France that, besides much else, Canada owes the early discovery and exploration of her vast domain, and the beginnings of settlement and government. It is with pride that we recall that it was on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, on the site of what a little later on became the capital of Old Canada, that the foundation stone of Canada itself was laid by that great French explorer, crusader, soldier and diplomat—Samuel de Champlain.

Milestones in History.

"Today, some 350 years after that memorable event, and under the distinguished direction of a minister from France, whose name we are proud to place at the side of Champlain himself as a true upholder of his country's chivalry and the best of its traditions, the corner-stone of the new home of the Republic of France in Canada is being laid on the bank of the Ottawa in the Capital of the vaster Canada which has since come into being. Those are milestones indeed in the history of nations. Between the two will be found pretty much the whole of the recorded story of Canada and, equally, that of modern France.

REPEAT
REPETITION

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D25665

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"It is delightful to recall that it was along these very waters of the Ottawa that Champlain journeyed as he pursued his explorations into the interior of the continent; that his eyes beheld, as we are able to behold them today, the silvery splendor of the falls of the Rideau and the Chaudiere, and the somber shadows of the Laurentian hills.

In Minds and Hearts.

"We today are assembled on a little bit of what is French soil in the heart of Canada. Within a very few days, thousands of our fellow Canadians will be gathered together, in the distinguished presence of the president of the French Republic, and of His Majesty the King, on a little bit of what is Canadian soil in the heart of France. Look into the minds and hearts of those who are assembled here and into the minds and hearts of those who will soon foregather there, and you will see something greater than any record of development or transition. You will be able to glimpse something of the ways of Providence in the affairs of nations as well as of men.

"In these two events, each symbolic on an international scale, Canada speaks to the nations of Europe today. She asks them to behold what a world may become which buries deep the feuds of past generations and forgets forever its enmities of race. Not in arms against each other, to serve their individual ends, but as comrades in arms to preserve the liberties of mankind, have the descendants of the French and British races of our earlier history found their common purpose alike in the New World and the Old. Comrades they remain today, not in arms, but in prayer, at the graves of their former comrades, they seek today to preserve, not liberty, but peace.

Enduring Friendship.

"It is this comradeship of heart and mind in all that makes for the most enduring friendship that Canada and France seek to perpetuate in their legations in the Old World and in the New, and in their monuments and memorials. It is to this noble purpose that, as Mr. Brugere has just said, France dedicates her new home in Canada today. It is with like purpose that Canada, in a few days, will dedicate the memorial about to be unveiled in France. It is a dedication in which all who are assembled here, and who will be gathered together there, will proudly share.

"With these few words, Mr. Minister, I once more thank you for the honor in having invited me to assist in the ceremony of today; and, for the precious souvenir of the occasion with which you have so generously presented me; and I declare this stone well and truly laid."

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PUBLICATION Ottawa Journal DATE July 15/36

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Prime Minister King Says Canadian Example Speaks to Nations of World—Many Nations Are Represented.

In laying the cornerstone of the beautiful new French Legation, at Sussex and John streets, on Tuesday afternoon, Prime Minister Mackenzie King on behalf of Canada expressed keen appreciation of the act of the French Government in deciding to erect such a beautiful building in the Capital of the Dominion.

All official Ottawa foregathered in the brilliant sunshine for the impressive ceremony which marked the inception of the "House of France in Canada." The purple robes of the clergy mingled with the morning dress of the diplomatic corps and the kaleidoscopic colors of the Summer frocks worn by the ladies.

The tricolor was everywhere in evidence in the spacious Legation grounds overlooking the broad sweep of the Ottawa as the Prime Minister of Canada accompanied by Hon. Raymond Brugere, French Minister, mounted the platform and was handed the trowel.

Address by Mr. King.

Mr. King expressed keen appreciation to Mr. Brugere for inviting him to assist in the laying of the corner stone of the French Legation in Canada.

"To be asked to perform this symbolic act is a high honor, and one which I shall always remember with pride. In what measure the invitation is due to your personal friendship and courtesy, I know full well. I should be lacking, however, in a perception of its real significance, were I not quick to see that, above all, it is an expression of that friendship and goodwill on the part of France towards Canada of which the legation itself is the very embodiment.

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"You, Mr. Minister, and the Government of France, are indeed to be congratulated upon having come into possession of this exceptionally fine site, through the wise choice of your predecessors, the late Mr. Jean Knight, and Mr. Arsene Henry. It has been a pleasure to us all to hear mention of their names this afternoon in association with the new home of the French Legation. We shall always cherish happy memories of their sojourn in Canada.

Discovered by France.

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Hon. Raymond Brugere.

Hon. Raymond Brugere, French Minister to Canada, in introducing the Prime Minister, said that the erection of the French Legation was first of all an indication of the growing importance of the relations between France and Canada. He expressed the hope that the erection of the Legation would be in conformity with the general beautification scheme being carried out in the Federal Capital.

The French Minister emphasized that the establishment of Legations in France and Canada were carried out ten years ago under the regime of the present Prime Minister.

Mr. Brugere expressed his cordial and heartfelt thanks to numerous guests who were present at the laying of the corner stone. He went on to say that their presence was an expression of the affection felt in Canada for France.

He spoke with great satisfaction at the selection of the site which, he said, was due to the foresight of his two predecessors in office, the late Hon. Jean Knight, and Hon. Charles Arsene Henry.

Mr. Brugere remarked that the Government of France had delegated Eugene Elie Beaudoin, one of the most outstanding architects in Paris to design and supervise the plans for the building. "The fact that they selected two Montreal architects, Antoine Monette and Marcel Parizeau, was an indication that the French Government was anxious to insure a Canadian atmosphere as far as the undertaking was concerned".

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Noted in the large gathering were Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Norman Armour, United States Minister to Canada; Hon. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Minister to Canada, and Mrs. Kato; Ely Eliot Palmer, Counsellor of the United States Legation, and Mrs. Palmer; Joseph F. Burt, United States Consul, and Mrs. Burt; Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Bankhead; Richard W. Byrd and Russell B. Jordan, United States Vice-Consuls; O. B. North; Sir Francis Floud, British High Commissioner to Canada, and Lady Floud; A. Coverley-Price; Colonel H. Willis O'Connor and Mrs. O'Connor; Henri de Lageneste, secretary of the French Legation, and Mrs. de Lageneste; Paul Louis Barron and Mrs. Barron, of the French Legation; Itsuo Goto, Second Secretary, Japanese Legation, and Mrs. Goto; Count Giovanni Revedin, Royal Italian Consul; Jan Pawlica, Polish Consul General and Mrs. Pawlica; Hsiki Chow, Chinese Consul General, and Mrs. Chow; Gabriel de la Campa y Cuffi, Cuban Consul General; A. J. Major, Belgian Consul, and Mrs. Major.

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PUBLICATION Ottawa Journal DATE July 15/36

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PUBLICATION Le Droit Ottawa DATE July 15 1936

UNE CÉRÉMONIE BRILLANTE À LA LÉGATION DE FRANCE

LE P. M. KING A POSÉ LA 1re PIERRE

Le chef du gouvernement canadien prononce à cette occasion un éloquent discours.

DISCOURS DE M. BRUGERE

Une assistance d'élite se presse sur l'emplacement du futur hôtel de la légation.

"LA MAISON DE LA FRANCE"

"Nous sommes aujourd'hui réunis sur un petit coin de terre française au cœur même du Canada. Dans quelques jours, des milliers de nos compatriotes canadiens seront réunis ensemble, en la présence distinguée du Président de la République française et de Sa Majesté le roi Edouard VIII, sur un petit coin de terre canadienne au cœur même de la France. Qu'on analyse les sentiments qui trouvent place dans les esprits et les cœurs de ceux qui sont ici présents cet après-midi, que l'on analyse également les sentiments qui étreindront les esprits et les coeurs de ceux qui se réuniront à Vimy dans quelques jours, et on trouvera quelque chose de plus grand qu'une coïndence ordinaire, on sera à même de distinguer l'action de la Providence dans les affaires de la nation aussi bien que dans celles des hommes". Ces paroles le Très Honorable Mackenzie King, premier ministre du Canada les prononçait hier après-midi avant de procéder à la pose de la première pierre du nouvel hôtel de la Légation de France à Ottawa, qui sera comme le disait Son Excellence le Ministre de France au Canada, M. Raymond Brugère, la "Maison de la France sur le sol canadien".

La cérémonie s'est déroulée en présence des plus hautes personnalités du monde diplomatique, religieux, politique et social tant d'Ottawa que de Montréal. Un soleil brûlant était venu éclairer de ses rayons cette manifestation bien française, faite le jour même de la fête nationale de la République, l'anniversaire de la prise de la Bastille.

Les invités très nombreux à leur arrivée aux bureaux de la Légation, rue Sussex, étaient priés d'apposer leur signature à un parchemin spécialement préparé pour la circonstance et qui sera conservé dans les archives de la Légation en souvenir de la cérémonie d'hier. On passait

ensuite aux chantiers de construction où une tribune décorée aux couleurs françaises avait été érigée aux côtés de l'immense bloc de granit qui sera la base du nouvel hôtel.

LES DISCOURS

Dans son discours M. Brugère a insisté sur le fait que la construction de la Légation était une oeuvre vraiment franco-canadienne. Préparé en France et exécuté au Canada par des ouvriers d'Ottawa et de Hull, à l'exception de quelques spécialistes, l'immeuble sera le symbole de l'amitié franco-canadienne qui existe depuis au delà de trois cents années.

Le premier ministre de même que le représentant de la France ont vanté tour à tour le site où s'élèvera l'imposante construction. Ils ont fait la remarque que du haut du promontoire où elle sera égigée l'oeil dominera la riante vallée de l'Outaouais, les collines laurentiennes se profilant à l'horizon, les cascades des chutes Rideau, paysage qu'avait pu admirer il y a plusieurs siècles le grand explorateur Samuel de Champlain.

Sur l'immense bloc de granit que le premier ministre fut appelé à sceller au moyen d'une truelle d'or, spécialement ouvragée à son intention par M. Jean Prouvé, maître ferronnier et M. Décarys, maître graveur, ces mots seront gravés: "M. Albert Lebrun étant Président de la République, M. Raymond Brugère Ministre de France à Ottawa. Le 14 juillet, 1936, cette première pierre a été posée par le Très Honorable Mackenzie King, premier ministre."

L'ASSISTANCE

Au nombre des personnages qui assistaient à la cérémonie de la pose de la première pierre ainsi qu'à la réception qui suivit à la résidence du Ministre de France et Mme Brugère, avenue Laurier-Est on remarquait outre le premier ministre et Son Excellence M. Brugère, Mme Brugère, Mlle Nicole Brugère, MM. Jacques, Alain et Daniel Brugère; Son Excellence Mgr André Cassulo, délégué apostolique au Canada et récemment nommé nonce en Roumanie; Son Excellence Mgr Guillaume Forbes, archevêque d'Ottawa; Mgr J.-H. Chartrand, chancelier du diocèse; Mgr Umberto Mozzoni, secrétaire de Son Excellence Mgr Cassulo; le T. R. P. Joseph Hébert, O.M.I., recteur de l'Université d'Ottawa; le R. P. Donat Poulet, supérieur du scolasticat St-Joseph; le R. P. Pelletier, du Juniorat du Sacré-Coeur; le R. P. Sylvain, O.P.; le R. P. Julien Peghaire, C. S. Sp.; le R. P. Goré et le R. P. Ratier, tous deux Pères du St-Esprit et professeurs au collège St-Alexandre de la Gatineau; la R. Mère Saint-Thomas d'Aquin, supérieure de l'Institut Jeanne d'Arc; le R. Mère Laurent, de la même communauté; le chanoine J.-A. Myrand.

Au nombre des personnalités du monde diplomatique et de la vie publique on remarquait Son Excellence M. Sotomatsu Kato, ministre du Japon et Mme Kato; Son Excellence M. Norman Armour et Mme Armour; l'hon. J.-C. Elliott, ministre des Postes; M. Ely Elliott Palmer, conseiller de la Légation des Etats-Unis et Mme Palmer; M. Joseph-F. Burt, consul des Etats-Unis et Mme Burt; M. Augustin Munoz-Cabrera, consul d'Argentine et Mlle Clara Munoz-Cabrera; le colonel et Mme H.-M. Bankhead; M. Jan Pawlica, consul de Pologne et Mme Pawlica; Sir Francis Floud, haut commissaire de Grande-Bretagne et Lady Floud; le colonel et Mme H.-Willis O'Connor; M. Richard Byrd et Russel Jordan, tous deux vice-consuls des Etats-Unis; M. A. Coverley-Price; M. Henri de Lageneste, secrétaire de la Légation de France et Mme de Lageneste; M. Paul-Louis Barron, secrétaire à la Légation de France et Mme Barron; M. Itsuo Goto, deuxième secrétaire à la Légation du Japon et Mme Goto; le comte Giovanni Revedin, vice-consul d'Italie; M. Hsiki Chow, consul-général de Chine et Mme Chow; M. Gabriel de la Campa, consul général de Cuba; M. A.-J. Major, consul honoraire de Belgique; M. René Turck, consul-général de France à Montréal; M. Henri Bonnafous, consul de France à Québec; l'hon. juge H.-A. Fortier et Mme Fortier, M. J.-O. Patenaude, Imprimeur de Sa Majesté, Mme Patenaude, Mlle Patenaude et M. Roland Patenaude; le commissaire J.-E. McVeigh; S. H. le maire Alphonse Moussette et Mme Moussette; M. E.-R.-E. Chevrier, député d'Ottawa au parlement fédéral; M. Laurent Beaudry, du département des affaires extérieures; le sénateur et Mme A.-C. Hardy; Mlle Béatrice Belcourt; le lt-col. L.-R. Laflèche, sous-ministre du département de la défense nationale et Mme LaFlèche; le lt-colonel [illegible]-J.-G. Garneau; le commodore [illegible]e P. Nelles, de la marine royale, le commandant E.-G.-G. Hastings, de la marine royale, M. W.-E. Matthews, de la commission du district fédéral; S. H. le juge A. Constantineau et

Mlle Constantineau; le comte et la comtesse de Roussy de Salles, de Montréal; le comte Jacques de Broin et la comtesse de Broin, de Montréal; M. Maurice Morisset, trésorier de l'Alliance Française; M. Maurice Ollivier, secrétaire de l'Alliance Française; M. Armand Grenier, secrétaire du comité France-Amérique et Mme Grenier; Mlles Marguerite et Madeleine Charlebois; M. et Mme Hector Allard; M. Léon Mayrand; M. Paul Fontaine; M. Louis Charbonneau; le Dr J.-M. Laframboise, président de la société St-Jean-Baptiste et Mme Laframboise; le Dr J.-C. Woods et Mme Woods; M. et Mme Gustave Brault; M. et Mme Gustave Lanctôt; Mme H.-S. Béland; Mme E.-R. Faribeault, M. Louvigny de Montiny, Mme et Mlle de Montigny; M. Joseph Mackay et Mlle Mackay; le professeur Marcel Tyrol, de l'Université Queen's de Kingston; M. C.-G. Desbarats, ancien sous-ministre de la défense nationale et Mme Desbarats; M. et Mme Lucien Leblanc; M. G.-A. Monette et Mme, de Montréal; M. Antoine Monette, de Montréal, M. Marcel Parizeau, de Montréal; M. Charles Maillard, directeur de l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, de Montréal et Mlle Paule Maillard; Mlles Madeleine Brault et Mariella Brault, de Montréal; M. Gustave Chauvain; le baron et la baronne d'Allemagne; Mlle Juliette Gauthier de la Vérendrye.

M. et Mme Eslien Aucouturier, M. Roger Aucouturier, Mme Héloise Gauthier, Mme Solange Gauthier; M. Georges Gonthier, auditeur-général du Canada; Mme J.-E. Bunel; M. W.-H. Measures; le Dr Séraphin Marion, le major A.-L. Normandin; M. André Vaudoyer, de Montréal; MM. Philippe Beaubien, Armand Collet, Bernard Brault, tous de Montréal et un grand nombre d'autre.

M. RAYMOND BRUGERE

Voici le texte de l'allocution que prononça Son Excellence M. Raymond Brugère:

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

Bien plus qu'une facilité de travail ou qu'un agrément de vie offert à l'heureux titulaire du poste, la construction d'un hôtel diplomatique français à Ottawa constitue, spécialement par la pensée d'avenir qui en a dicté les dimensions, un hommage de mon pays au vôtre. Elle voudrait être aussi une contribution au développement et à l'embellissement de la Capitale fédérale à l'urbanisme de laquelle vous vous intéressez personnellement avec tant d'activité et de bonheur. A ce double point de vue, je me suis cru autorisé à vous demander de poser la première pierre, la pierre angulaire de l'édifice.

Il s'y ajoute une troisième raison et non la moindre. C'est sous votre précédent cabinet, il y aura bientôt dix ans, que le Canada, par l'échange de légations, a dans la communauté britannique affirmé sur le plan international sa situation d'Etat pleinement souverain. De ce fait ne vous revenait-il pas de présider une cérémonie qui aux yeux de la France constitue une nouvelle et plus tangible encore consécration de cet heureux avènement?

Les missions de paix, d'amitié et de fraternelle entr'aide qu'abritera le futur édifice ne pouvaient avoir, Monsieur le Premier Ministre, de plus autorisé ni de plus illustre parrainage et ce parrainage vous nous l'apportez le jour même de la fête de la France. Je vous en exprime notre profonde gratitude.

Excellences, Mesdames, Messieurs,

En vous associant à ce geste et à cette pensée vous en augmentez encore la valeur et la portée. C'est là de votre part un précieux témoignage de vos sentiments à l'égard de la France, sentiment d'amitié pour les uns, de fidélité pour les autres, de dévouement pour ceux de nos compatriotes qui sont parmi vous et à l'adresse desquels vous ne m'en voudrez pas d'avoir, en ce jour du 14 juillet, une pensée particulière de patriotique affection. De même que le nom du Très Honorable Premier Ministre restera gravé sur cette pierre, mon désir serait que les archives de la Légation conservassent la trace de votre présence à la cérémonie d'aujourd'hui. Un parchemin a été préparé spécialement à cette intention: vous me feriez plaisir en y apposant vos signatures.

CE QUE SERA LA LEGATION

Toute entreprise comporte ses risques et ses aléas. La Légation une fois achevée sera-t-elle aussi bien que notre amitié et notre fierté nationale le désirent? Je ne puis vous l'affirmer en toute certitude de pensée mais nous avons mis, vous le reconnaîtrez, bien des chances de notre côté.

Le site d'abord. Votre cité privilégiée abonde en jolis points de vue. Il eut été toutefois difficile de trouver un plus bel emplacement et mieux approprié au double but recherché, celui d'abriter sous un même toit les bureaux de la Légation et la résidence du Ministre. Je sais gré à mes prédécesseurs, M.

KNIGHT et M. Arsène HENRY, d'avoir fait choix de cette ancienne propriété de la famille BLACKBURN face à la province de Québec et à la riante vallée de la Gatineau, au confluent en cascade de la rivière Rideau, parure actuellement cachée que beaucoup de grandes villes vous jalouseraient mais dont je sais bien qu'un jour elle constituera un des points attrayants d'Ottawa.

OEUVRE FRANCO-CANADIENNE

Pour la conception et la construction de l'ensemble, le Directeur Général français des Beaux-Arts, M. Georges HUYSMAN, auprès de qui je n'ai cessé de trouver le plus ouvert des accueils a fait appel au goût de M. BEAUDOIN, Premier grand prix de Rome; les réalisations de ce jeune maitre de l'architecture française moderne font déjà autorité et seraient là pour prouver, s'il en était besoin, que dans le domaine des arts, comme dans bien d'autres, la France d'aujourd'hui, tout en restant elle-même, ne craint pas de sortir des chemins trop longtemps battus. Nous avons tenu à ce que la Légation sous une direction française ait aussi par certains côtés le caractère d'une oeuvre canadienne. Aussi M. BEAUDOUIN a-t-il pris comme adjoints et inspecteurs deux architectes de Montréal, M. MONETTE et M. PARIZEAU, anciens élèves de l'école des Beaux-Arts de Paris dont j'ai déjà pu apprécier la compétence et le dévouement et pour qui — ils ont eu l'amabilité de le dire — cette collaboration fait figure de consécration.

Parmi les entrepreneurs qualifiés qui avaient manifesté le désir — je devrais dire la volonté désintéressée — de travailler à la construction de la Légation, un calcul serré des prix offerts a désigné à notre choix comme adjudicataire de l'entreprise générale la maison COLLET FRERES. Cette maison de grande classe est connue d'un trop grand nombre d'entre vous pour que j'aie à insister sur les garanties offertes par sa signature — Que d'autres noms je voudrais et devrais citer! Celui de M. MONTPETIT pour le chauffage, de M. DALLEMAGNE pour le béton armé, de M. BEAUBIEN pour l'électricité, de M. LEBLANC, architecte à Ottawa à l'expérience technique et locale duquel je sais pouvoir toujours utilement faire appel. Et puis il y aurait à nommer M. LEMAY, l'actif surintendant du chantier et son équipe d'ouvriers recrutés, quelques spécialistes mis à part, à Ottawa et à Hull.

Oeuvre franco-canadienne, la Légation l'est aussi par les matériaux employés. Le granit dont elle sera construite dont ce bloc est un imposant échantillon provient d'une carrière de la province de Québec spécialement rouverte pour nous à l'exploitation.

Je manquerais à un devoir si pour finir je ne vous révélais que la construction de l'hôtel diplomatique est due pour une large part à l'action personnelle de M. P.-E. FLANDIN; elle peut être ainsi considérée comme un prolongement des inoubliables fêtes d'août 1934. C'est dire sous quelles heureuses auspices se bâtit sur le sol canadien la maison de la pose de la première pierre. la délégation française Jacques Cartier s'était ouvert de ce projet au Très Honorable R.-B. BENNETT, alors Premier Ministre, et avait été encouragé par lui dans cette voie.

Il ne me reste plus, Monsieur le Premier Ministre, qu'à vous demander de procéder au geste symbolique de la pose de la première pierre Je vous prie de le faire avec cette truelle spécialement ouvragée à votre intention par M. Jean PROUVE, maitre ferronnier, et M. DECARYS, maitre graveur. Mon Gouvernement vous prie d'accepter cet outil de travail qui est en même temps un objet d'art en témoignage de sa reconnaissante estime et en souvenir de l'amical empressement avec lequel vous avez bien voulu présider à la présente cérémonie.

M. MACKENZIE KING

"Je ne puis trop vous exprimer, M. le ministre, dit le premier ministre au début de son discours, toute l'étendue de ma reconnaissance pour l'insigne honneur que vous me faites en me demandant de procéder à la pose de la pierre angulaire de ce nouvel hôtel de la Légation de France à Ottawa — cet immeuble qui, comme vous l'avez dit, doit abriter sous le même toit les bureaux de la légation et la résidence du Ministre de France et de sa famille.

"Accomplir cet acte symbolique est un très grand honneur, un honneur dont je me souviendrai toujours avec orgueil. Je sais jusqu'à n'avez adressée est due à votre ma'vez adressée est due à votre courtoisie et à votre amitié personnelle. Cependant, je ne comprendrais pas toute sa signification, **si je ne m'aperçevais pas rapidement qu'avant tout, cette invitation est une expression de cette amitié et de cette bonne volonté manifestées par la France à l'égard du Canada et dont la Légation elle-même est la vraie consécration.**

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DES REMERCIEMENTS

"Je veux, au nom du Canada, exprimer à vous-même et par votre intermédiaire au Président et aux citoyens de la France, l'appréciation du gouvernement et de la population du Canada du geste des administrateurs français qui érigent en notre capitale un si bel immeuble.

"Les noms des personnages distingués auquels vous venez tout justement de faire allusion et dont vous avez uni les noms à la conception, à la direction de l'ensemble et à la préparation des plans, ainsi que les noms des maisons auxquelles la construction de l'immeuble a été confiée, est un signe evident que vous êtes décidé à doter notre pays, non seulement d'un immeuble tout à fait conforme aux conceptions les meilleures tant par la qualité des matériaux que par la qualité de l'ouvrage, mais d'un édifice qui sera l'une des expressions les plus récentes du génie de la France dans l'architecture et les autres arts.

"Vous m'avez permis avec bienveillance de voir les plans de la nouvelle légation et je puis affirmer que lorsque cet immeuble sera terminé, il constituera avec ses jardins l'un des endroits les plus charmants de notre ville, déjà célèbre par sa beauté naturelle et par l'architecture de ses édifices qui ont fait d'elle l'une des plus belles capitales du monde entier.

"Vous devez être félicité, M. le ministre, ainsi que le gouvernement français d'avoir acquis ce site exceptionnellement beau. Le sage coup d'oeil de vos précédesseurs, feu M. Jean Knight et M. Arsène Henry, est responsable de ce choix. C'est avec plaisir que nous avons entendu leurs noms associés à l'oeuvre de la nouvelle légation d'Ottawa cet après-midi, car nous nous souviendrons longtemps de leur séjour au milieu de nous.

CE QUE LE CANADA DOIT A LA FRANCE

"Il serait difficile de trouver un emplacement plus adéquat à la construction d'une nouvelle résidence diplomatique. Située sur le rivage de la rivière Outaouais, dominant les collines laurentiennes se profilant au loin dans la vieille province de Québec, et à peu près à mi-chemin entre l'hôtel du gouverneur général et les immeubles parlementaires, la légation nous rappellera continuellement ce que le Canada doit à la France.

"C'est à la France que le Canada, en plus de bien d'autres choses, doit la découverte et l'exploration de son vaste territoire, les premiers établissements de colons ainsi que les premiers pas de son gouvernement. C'est avec fierté que nous nous rappelons que c'est sur la rive gauche du St-Laurent, sur le site qui devint quelques années plus tard la capitale du vieux Canada, que la pierre fondamentale du Canada lui-même fut posée par le grand explorateur, soldat et diplomate français que fut Samuel de Champlain.

"Aujourd'hui, après trois cent trente années et sous la direction distinguée d'un Ministre de France, dont nous sommes heureux d'unir le nom à celui de Champlain lui-même, parce qu'il est un exemple vivant de la vraie chevalerie et des meilleures traditions de son pays, la pierre angulaire de la nouvelle maison de la République Française est posée sur le rivage de l'Outaouais dans la capitale d'un Canada plus vaste. Des dates comme celles ci constituent des étapes dans la vie des nations. Entre ces dates on trouvera presque toute l'histoire de notre pays et également celle de la France moderne.

"C'est avec plaisir qu'on doit se souvenir, que c'est sur les eaux de l'Outaouais que Champlain voyagea, tandis qu'il poursuivait l'exploration intérieure de ce continent; que ses yeux ont dominé, comme les nôtres le font aujourd'hui, la splendeur argentée des chutes Rideau et Chaudière ainsi que les ombres sombres des collines laurentiennes.

"On serait tenté de passer en revue cette époque héroïque du développement du Canada depuis ce jour. Pour ce faire, cependant, il nous faudrait repasser l'histoire entière de notre pays. Une telle tentative demanderait de retourner en arrière de trois cents années pour étudier les relations entre les races française et britannique, et même plus demanderait de faire l'étude du gouvernement pendant cette période qui a vu se succéder plusieurs années de royauté en France tandis que des colonies, aujourd'hui partie du Canada, étaient sous le protectorat de Cromwell et de son commonwealth des îles britanniques. Mais je ne regarderai plus en arrière, pendant les quelques minutes qui me restent je parlerai du présent, ainsi que de son union significative avèc l'avenir.

EVENEMENTS SYMBOLIQUES

"Nous sommes aujourd'hui réunis sur un petit coin de terre française au coeur même du Canada. Dans quelques jours, des milliers de nos compatriotes canadiens seront réunis ensemble, en la présence distinguée du Président de la Répu-

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blique Française et de Sa Très Gracieuse Majesté notre Roi, sur un petit coin de terre canadienne au coeur même de la France. Que l'on analyse les sentiments qui étreignent en ce moment les esprits et les coeurs de ceux qui sont ici présents, que l'on analyse ensuite les sentiments qui étreindront dans quelques jours les esprits et les coeurs de ceux qui se réuniront à Vimy, et vous verrez quelque chose de plus qu'une ordinaire coincidence, vous verrez l'action de la Providence dans les affaires de la nation aussi bien que celles des hommes.

"Par ces deux événements symboliques au point de vue international, le Canada s'adresse aux nations européennes d'aujourd'hui. Il leur demande de comprendre ce que serait un monde formé de nations qui auraient enterré profondément les rivalités d'autrefois, les inimitiés raciales. Ce n'est pas les armes à la main, les uns contre les autres et poursuivant un but personnel, mais en compagnons d'armes travaillant à la préservation des libertés humaines, que les descendants des races française et britannique des premiers jours de notre histoire ont trouvé l'identité de leur but tant dans le nouveau monde que sur le vieux continent. Compagnons, ils le demeurent aujourd'hui non pas compagnons d'armes, mais compagnons dans la prière, car devant les tombes de leurs anciens camarades ils veulent préserver non pas la liberté mais la paix.

"C'est cette camaraderie du coeur et de l'esprit si nécessaire pour la réalisation d'une amitié féconde que le Canada et la France veulent perpétuer par leurs légations dans le nouveau monde, par leurs monuments commémoratifs. C'est à ce noble but que, comme M. Brugère vient de le dire, la France dédie aujourd'hui sa nouvelle maison en terre canadienne. C'est dans une intention identique que le Canada dans quelques jours, dédiera le monument qu'on dévoilera en France. A cette intuition s'uniront tous ceux qui sont venus ici aujourd'hui et tous ceux qui s'en vont là-bas.

"Je vous remercie encore une fois, M. le ministre, de l'honneur que vous m'avez fait en m'invitant à cette cérémonie et armé du précieux souvenir que vous m'avez présenté si généreusement je déclare cette pierre solidement et bien posée."

pour la seconde fois et se dirigeaient vers la plage. Collins, arrivé le premier, se retourna et vit son ami à moitié-chemin disparaissant sous l'eau. Il plongea à son secours, le ramena à la surface, et le tira jusqu'au bord. Il dut pratiquer sur lui la respiration artificielle pendant trois minutes avant de le ranimer.

Menny a certainement vu la mort de près, après avoir enfoncé pour la première fois il fit des efforts désespérés pour se maintenir à la surface et le constable s'aperçut qu'il avait le visage tout changé et essayait de crier au secours. Il le saisit par les épaules, le plaça sur le dos et commença à nager vers la rive. Mais Menny, qui avait sans doute avalé assez d'eau se débattait, alors Collins dut le ramener par les cheveux.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PUBLICATION Winnipeg Free Press DATE July 15 /36

CORNER-STONE OF FRENCH LEGATION AT OTTAWA LAID

Premier King Officiates at Ceremony on France's National Holiday

Ottawa, July 15. (CP)—Premier Mackenzie King laid the corner-stone of the new French legation here Tuesday on Bastille Day, the national holiday of France. It will stand on the high cliffs of the Ottawa river below the research council building and the bureau of statistics.

Reprsentatives of foreign nations looked on when Raymond Brugere, French minister to Canada, referred to the many ties binding his country to Canada.

After alluding to the early settlement and development of Canada by the French, the prime minister continued:

"We are assembled on a little bit of what is French soil in the heart of Canada. Within a very few days, thousands of our fellow-Canadians will be gathered together, in the presence of the president of France, and of His Majesty the King, on a little bit of what is Canadian soil in the heart of France . .

"In those two events, each symbolic on an international scale, Canada speaks to the nations of Europe today. She asks them to behold what a world may become which buries deep the feuds of past generations and forgets forever its enmities of race.

"Not in arms against each other, to serve their individual ends, but as comrades in arms to preserve the liberties of mankind, have the descendents of the French and British races of our earlier history found their common purpose alike in the new world and the old. Comrades they remain today, not in arms, but in prayer, at the graves of their former comrades they seek today to preserve not liberty but peace."

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PUBLICATION Montreal Gazette DATE July 15/36

PREMIER DELIVERS MESSAGE OF PEACE

Stresses Anglo-French Accord in Laying Cornerstone of New French Legation

Ottawa, July 14. — (CP) — Premier Mackenzie King laid the cornerstone of the new French Legation here today on Bastille Day, the national holiday of France. It will stand on the high cliffs of the Ottawa River below the Research Council Building and the Bureau of Statistics.

Representatives of foreign nations looked on when Raymond Brugere, French Minister to Canada, referred to the many ties binding his country to Canada.

After alluding to the early settlement and development of Canada by the French, particularly Samuel de Champlain, the Prime Minister continued: "We are assembled on a little bit of what is French soil in the heart of Canada. Within a very few days, thousands of our fellow-Canadians will be gathered together, in the presence of the President of France, and of His Majesty the King, on a little bit of what is Canadian soil in the heart of France . . .

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L'hôtel de la légation de France à Ottawa

Ce sera un coin de terre française au Canada comme Vimy sera un coin de terre canadienne en France, dit M. Mackenzie King — Cérémonie de la pose de la première pierre du nouvel hôtel de la légation — Symbole de l'amitié franco-canadienne

Ottawa, 15. (D.N.C.) — "Nous sommes aujourd'hui réunis sur un petit coin de terre française au coeur même du Canada. Dans quelques jours, des milliers de nos compatriotes canadiens seront réunis, en la présence distinguée du président de la République française et de Sa Majesté le Roi Edouard VIII, sur un petit coin de terre canadienne au coeur même de la France.

"Qu'on analyse les sentiments de ceux qui sont ici présents cet après-midi, que l'on analyse également les sentiments de ceux qui se réuniront là-bas, et on trouvera quelque chose de plus grand qu'une coïncidence ordinaire, on sera à même de distinguer les vues de la Providence dans les affaires de la nation aussi bien que dans celles des hommes."

Voilà la déclaration que faisait M. Mackenzie King, premier ministre du Canada, hier après-midi, avant de procéder à la pose de la première pierre du nouvel hôtel de la légation de France à Ottawa, qui sera, comme le disait le ministre de France au Canada, M. Raymond Brugère, la "maison de la France sur le sol canadien".

La cérémonie s'est déroulée en présence des plus hautes personnalités du monde diplomatique, religieux, politique et social tant d'Ottawa que de Montréal. Elle coïncidait avec la célébration de la fête nationale de la République, française.

Les invités, très nombreux, étaient priés, à leur arrivée aux bureaux de la légation, rue Sussex, d'apposer leur signature à un parchemin spécialement préparé pour la circonstance. On passait ensuite aux chantiers de construction où une tribune décorée aux couleurs françaises avait été érigée aux côtés de l'immense bloc de granit qui sera la base du nouvel hôtel.

M. Raymond Brugère

Dans son discours, M. Brugère a insisté sur le fait que la construction de la légation était une oeuvre vraiment franco-canadienne. Préparée en France et exécutée au Canada par des ouvriers d'Ottawa et de Hull, à l'exception de quelques spécialistes, l'immeuble sera le symbole de l'amitié franco-canadienne qui existe depuis au-delà de trois cents ans.

Le premier ministre et le représentant de la France, ont vanté tour à tour le site où s'élèvera l'imposante construction. Ils ont souligné le fait que du haut du promontoir où elle sera érigée l'oeil dominera la vallée de l'Outaouais, les collines laurentiennes, les cascades des chûtes Rideau, paysage qu'avait pu admirer il y a plusieurs siècles le grand explorateur Samuel de Champlain.

Truelle d'or ouvragée

Sur l'immense bloc de granit que le premier ministre fut appelé à sceller au moyen d'une truelle d'or, spécialement ouvragée à son intention, ces mots seront gravés: "M. Albert Lebrun, étant président de la république, M. Raymond Brugère, ministre de France à Ottawa, le 14 juillet, 1936, cette première pierre a été posée par le Très Honorable Mackenzie King, premier ministre".

PUBLICATION Ottawa Journal DATE July 15/36

PREMIER LAYS CORNERSTONE NEW LEGATION

Says Canadian Example Speaks to Nations of World Today.

LARGE GATHERING OF OFFICIAL SET

French Minister Emphasizes Importance of Two Nations' Relations.

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Address by Mr. King.

Mr. King expressed keen appreciation to Mr. Brugere for inviting him to assist in the laying of the corner stone of the French Legation in Canada.

"To be asked to perform this symbolic act is a high honor, and one which I shall always remember with pride. In what measure the invitation is due to your personal friendship and courtesy, I know full well. I should be lacking, however, in a perception of its real significance, were I not quick to see that, above all, it is an expression of that friendship and goodwill on the part of France towards Canada of which the legation itself is the very embodiment.

"You have very kindly permitted me to see the plans and the elevations of the new legation, and I can truly say that, when completed, the building and the grounds will constitute an adornment second to none to a city which, because of its natural beauty and many of its architectural features, is already one of the loveliest Capitals in the world.

"You, Mr. Minister, and the Government of France, are indeed to be congratulated upon having come into possession of this exceptionally fine site, through the wise choice of your predecessors, the late Mr. Jean Knight, and Mr. Arsene Henry. It has been a pleasure to us all to hear mention of their names this afternoon in association with the new home of the French Legation. We shall always cherish happy memories of their sojourn in Canada.

Discovered by France.

"It is to France that, beside much else, Canada owes the early discovery and exploration of her vast domain, and the beginnings of settlement and government. It is with pride that we recall that it was on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, on the site of what a little later on became the Capital of Old Canada, that the foundation stone of Canada itself was laid by that great French explorer, crusador, soldier and diplomat—Samuel de Champlain.

"Today, some 350 years after that memorable event, and under the distinguished direction of a Minister from France, whose name we are proud to place at the side of Champlain himself, as a true upholder of his country's chivalry and the best of its traditions, the corner stone of the new home of the Republic of France in Canada is being laid on the bank of the Ottawa in the Capital of the vaster Canada which has since come into being. Those are milestones indeed in the history of nations. Between the two will be found pretty much the whole of the recorded story of Canada, and, equally, that of modern France.

Vimy Pilgrimage.

"We, today, are assembled on a little bit of what is French soil in the heart of Canada. Within a very few days, thousands of our fellow Canadians will be gathered together, in the distinguished presence of the President of the French Republic, and of His Majesty, our King, on a little bit of what is Canadian soil in the heart of France. Look into the minds and hearts of those who are assembled here, and into the minds and hearts of those who will soon foregather there, and you will see something greater than any record of development or transition. You will be able to glimpse something of the ways of Providence in the affairs of nations as well as of men.

"In these two events, each symbolic on an international scale, Canada speaks to the nations of Europe today. She asks them to behold what a world may become which buries deep the feuds of past generations and forgets forever its enmities of race. Not in arms against each other, to serve their individual ends, but as comrades in arms to preserve the liberties of mankind, have the descendants of the French and British races of our earlier history found their common purpose alike in the New World and the Old. Comrades they remain today, not in arms, but in prayer, at the graves of their former comrades, they seek today to preserve, not liberty, but peace.

"It is this comradeship of heart and mind in all that makes for the most enduring friendship that Canada and France seek to perpetuate in their legations in the Old World and in the New, and in their monuments and memorials. It is to this noble purpose that, as Mr. Brugere has just said, France dedicates her new home in Canada today. It is with like purpose that Canada, in a few days, will dedicate the memorial about to be unveiled in France. It is a dedication in which all who are assembled here, and who will be gathered together there, will proudly share."

Hon. Raymond Brugere.

Hon. Raymond Brugere, French Minister to Canada, in introducing the Prime Minister, said that the erection of the French Legation was first of all an indication of the growing importance of the relations between France and Canada. He expressed the hope that the erection of the Legation would be in conformity with the general beautification scheme being carried out in the Federal Capital.

The French Minister emphasized that the establishment of Legations in France and Canada were carried out ten years ago under the regime of the present Prime Minister.

Mr. Brugere expressed his cordial and heartfelt thanks to numerous guests who were present at the laying of the corner stone. He went on to say that their presence was an expression of the affection felt in Canada for France.

He spoke with great satisfaction at the selection of the site which, he said, was due to the foresight of his two predecessors in office, the late Hon. Jean Knight, and Hon. Charles Arsene Henry.

Mr. Brugere remarked that the Government of France had delegated Eugene Elie Beaudoin, one of the most outstanding architects in Paris to design and supervise the plans for the building. "The fact that they selected two Montreal architects, Antoine Monette and Marcel Parizeau, was an indication that the French Government was anxious to insure a Canadian atmosphere as far as the undertaking was concerned".

Mr. Brugere emphasized the erection of the French Legation in Canada was largely due to P. E. Flandin, former Prime Minister of France, who visited the Dominion in 1934, and who submitted plans to the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, then Prime Minister, which were subsequently adopted.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Brugere told the Prime Minister that he had been requested to ask him to accept the officially engraved trowel on behalf of the French Government.

Present for Ceremony.

Noted in the large gathering were Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Norman Armour, United States Minister to Canada; Hon. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Minister to Canada, and Mrs. Kato; Ely Eliot Palmer, Counsellor of the United States Legation, and Mrs. Palmer; Joseph F. Burt, United States Consul, and Mrs. Burt; Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Bankhead; Richard W. Byrd and Russell B. Jordan, United States Vice-Consuls; Mr. and Mrs. O. B. North; Sir Francis Floud, British High Commissioner to Canada, and Lady Floud; A. Coverley-Price; Colonel H. Willis O'Connor and Mrs. O'Connor; Henri de Lageneste, secretary of the French Legation, and Mrs. de Lageneste; Paul Louis Barron and Mrs. Barron, of the French Legation; Itsuo Goto, Second Secretary, Japanese Legation, and Mrs. Goto; Count Giovanni Revedin, Royal Italian Consul; Jan Pawlica, Polish Consul General and Mrs. Pawlica; Hsiki Chow, Chinese Consul General, and Mrs. Chow; Gabriel de la Campa y Cuffi, Cuban Consul General; A. J.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 25679

PUBLICATION Ottawa Journal DATE July 15/36

PREMIER LAYS CORNERSTONE NEW LEGATION

Says Canadian Example Speaks to Nations of World Today.

LARGE GATHERING OF OFFICIAL SET

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Major, Belgian Consul, and Mrs. Major.

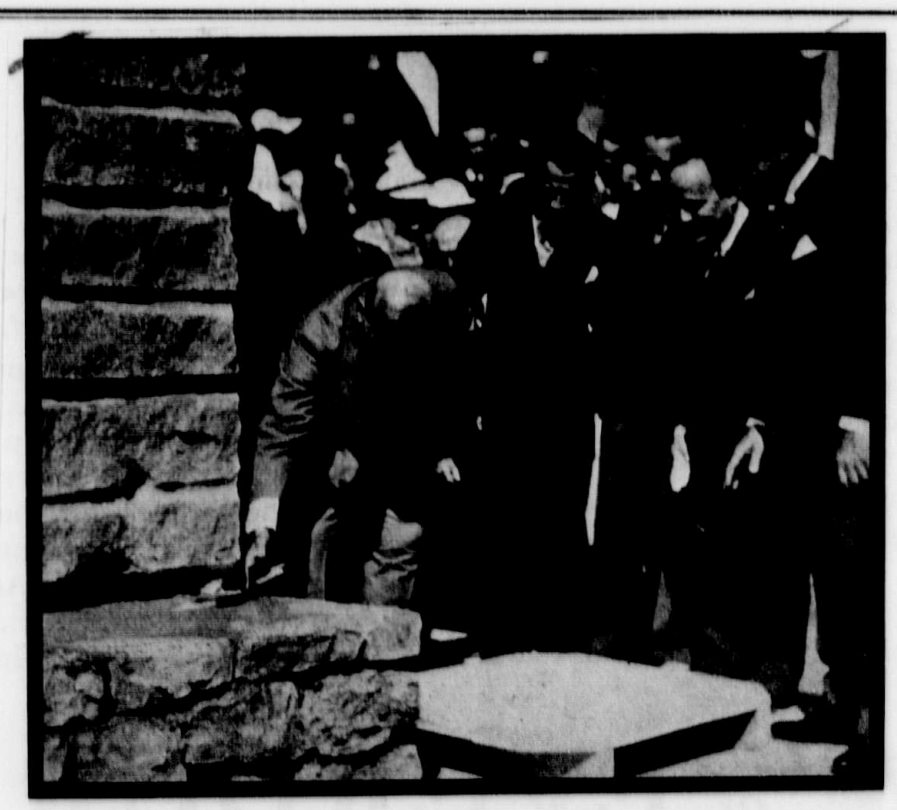
Also present were Hon. J. C. Elliott, Postmaster General; Mgr. Andrea Cassulo, Apostolic Delegate; Archbishop J. G. Forbes, Mgr. J. H. Chartrand, V.G., Very Rev. Canon J. A. Myrand, E. R. E. Chevrier, K.C., M.P., Mr. Justice H. A. Fortier, and Mrs. Fortier; Controller J. Edward McVeigh, acting mayor; Mayor Alphonse Moussette of Hull and Mrs. Moussette; Lady Borden; Laurent Beaudry, Department of External Affairs; Judge A. Constantineau, and Miss O. Constantineau; Senator and Mrs. A. C. Hardy; Colonel L. R. La Fleche, D.S.O.; Rene Turck, French Consul General, Montreal; G. J. Desbarats,

REPEAT
REPETITION

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D25680

PUBLICATION Toronto Saturday Night DATE August 8 1936



PREMIER KING LAYS THE CORNER-STONE of the new French Legation at Ottawa. On his immediate left is Hon. Raymond Brugère, French Minister to Canada.

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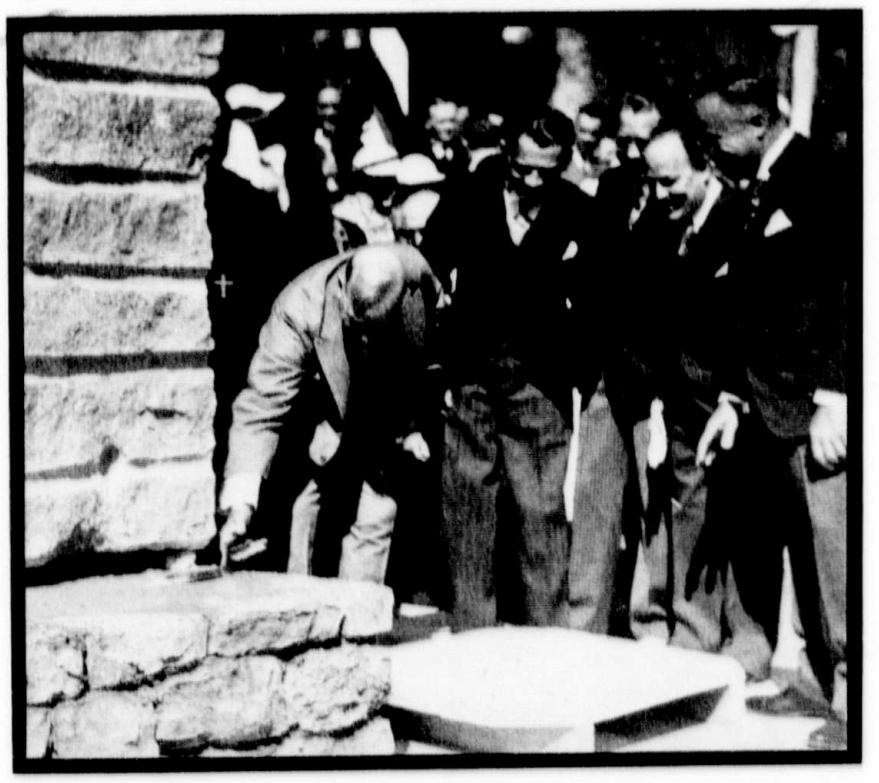

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REPEAT
REPETITION

D 25681

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PUBLICATION Edmonton Bulletin DATE July 31 1936

At New Legation



Premier King officiated at the laying of the cornerstone of the new French legation in Canada which is now being erected in Ottawa. The building will be surrounded on three sides by gardens and will contain a magnificent ballroom and reception room. The new building will cost some $400,000. The cornerstone weighs 35 tons and was quarried in the province of Quebec. Premier King and Hon. Raymond Brugere are shown above at the ceremony.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D 25682

PUBLICATION Windsor Star DATE July 25/36

Tolerance, Harmony A Quebec Plea

Mr. Cardin's Words Are Applauded In Montreal

PREMIER KING recently laid the corner stone of the new French Legation at Ottawa. It was Bastille Day, a great French holiday, and in the presence of representatives of other nations Mr. King spoke in eloquent terms of the cordial relationship subsisting between the Dominion and the French Republic.

TOMORROW'S CEREMONY

He spoke of the Vimy Memorial celebration in which France and Canada are paying tribute to the splendid sacrifice made and the equally splendid victory achieved in a common cause.

Naturally, upon an occasion of this kind, The Montreal Gazette comments, reference was made also to the dominant part which was played by intrepid French explorers in the colonization and development of that early Canada which was New France. If this country is rich in history it is because of the hardy adventurers, the nobles and the devoted missionaries who passed across its stage during the French regime and who have left an indelible impress upon the character and life of the nation which they did so much to create. Today the people of the two races whose friendship was eulogized by Mr. King and whose close co-operation in the interest of peace was stressed by the French Consul-General in the Bastille Day celebration in Montreal are living harmoniously side by side and working together for a common objective, national progress based upon national solidarity.

RUFFLED

There are times when the surface of this harmony is ruffled, but fundamentally it is sound and strong, the Montreal paper continues. It was threatened with disturbance in the course of a recent debate in the House of Commons, the question under discussion being the propriety of issuing bilingual Bank of Canada notes. The Minister of Public Works, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, made a noteworthy contribution to that discussion, a contribution characterized by moderation and unassailable good sense. It might be true, said Mr. Cardin, that the French Canadians were not in a position to ask for these bilingual bank notes as a matter of legal right, but, he said, in all British institutions there has always been something beside the strict interpretation of the law. Usages and customs many times change the cold letter of the law and it is the history of British institutions that the letter of the law has been modified or has been given some life by usage and practices which have developed in parliaments as well as in other institutions of the British Empire. Mr. Cardin argued strongly that his compatriots were entitled to this concession, if it was a concession, on the ground of liberal treatment accorded the English-speaking minority in his own province, and he proceeded: "I had thought that our country was big enough to enable us to think of something else and forget the small differences which have caused us so many difficulties in the past. I had thought that those difficulties had been removed and that there had grown up a better understanding of the points of view and the disposition of the different sections of the country."

SAME THOUGHT

Probably the majority of the members who heard Mr. Cardin had shared the same thought. There is not much room for racial differences nowadays, and there is more reason than ever why citizens of the two main stocks in Canada should work together in perfect understanding to preserve the institutions which have been handed down to them and which they respect and cherish.

"Can we not in this year of grace 1936," asked the Minister, "look upon these problems in the British frame of mind instead of carrying into practice the old forgotten colonial spirit that existed long ago? . . . The gospel of England has never been restriction, it has been the opposite, and it is by that generous interpretation of statutes and treaties that England is able today to maintain its authority over so many countries in the civilized world. There are no races, no creeds, no colors in the British Empire; there are human beings, whose well-being it has been the object of British institutions to further."

PUBLICATION Montreal Witness DATE July 22/36

MR. KING AND BASTILLE DAY

ON the French national holiday,—Bastille Day, the fourteenth of July,—Premier Mackenzie King laid the cornerstone of the new French Legation on the cliffs of Capital Hill overlooking the Ottawa River.

After alluding to the early settlement and development of Canada by the French, particularly Samuel de Champlain, the Prime Minister said: "We are assembled on a little bit of what is French soil in the heart of Canada. Within a very few days, thousands of our fellow-Canadians will be gathered together (on Vimy Ridge in solemn memorial) in the presence of the President of France, and of His Majesty the King, on a little bit of what is Canadian soil in the heart of France . . .

"In those two events, each symbolic on an international scale, Canada speaks to the nations of Europe today. She asks them to behold what a world may become which buries deep the feuds of past generations and forgets forever its enmities of race.

"Not in arms against each other, to serve their individual ends, but as comrades in arms to preserve the liberties of mnakind, have the descendants of the French and British races of our earlier history found their common purpose alike in the new world and the old. Comrades they remain today, not in arms, but in prayer, at the graves of their former comrades they seek today to preserve not liberty, but peace."

The Sister Democracies

HERE is Mr. King at his best; and and when he is at his best he is very good. France and Britain for centuries regarded each other as hereditary enemies. In the great war they stood shoulder to shoulder for the liberties of Europe, and indeed of mankind. There have, during the last few months, been serious and irritating differences in their outlook on European affairs, differences which a generation ago might have led to serious complications, but there is little doubt that the ordinary people of the two great European democracies are daily coming closer together. The increasing threat of fascism tends to increase the consciousness of kinship among the remaining democracies. Modern facilities of travel have also helped this understanding. Whereas formerly only the "well off" could travel, multitudes now cross the Channel almost as readily as they go the same distance in their own country. French and British history are studied by both peoples with mutual interest and sympathy. So it has come about that the Briton no longer considers it his duty to "hate a Frenchman as he would hate the devil" and the Frenchman has ceased to regard all Englishmen as hypocrites. Britain and France are really complementary to each other. And is not that so with all nations? What an altogether uninteresting world this would be if we were all run out of the same mold, or all cut to the same pattern. We are all born for co-operation. Unity in diversity is the law of nature. We must strive to make it the law of nations.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D25684

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D25685

PUBLICATION Ottawa Citizen DATE July 20th, 1936.

From the French Minister

Cher Monsieur: J'ai été fort sensible à l'éditorial que vous avez bien voulu consacrer ce matin à la construction de la Légation de France. Vous ne pouviez donner à la cérémonie d'hier une plus amicale et plus fidèle interprétation. Je vous en exprime mes très vifs remerciements.

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, les assurances de mes bien distingués et sympathiques sentiments.—R. BRUGERE, Légation de la République Française au Canada, Ottawa, le 15 juillet, 1936.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D 25686

PUBLICATION Toronto Globe DATE July 16 /36

CORNER-STONE FOR LEGATION



The Right Hon. Mackenzie King is pictured above as he laid the corner-stone for the new French Legation at Ottawa. On the right is the Hon. M. Brugere, French Minister to Canada. The corner-stone weighs thirty-five tons.—Photo by Rolleiflex News Photo Service.

PUBLICATION Ottawa Journal DATE July 16th, 1936.

CHANGING OTTAWA.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. KING laid the cornerstone of the new French Legation building, at Sussex and John streets. It was another reminder of how Ottawa is changing, of how it has changed these last twenty-five years.

The growth of a city is like the growth of a tree: imperceptible. Yet to those of us who can go back in memory a quarter of a century, and visualize Ottawa as it was then, the transformation that has come to this city becomes something to astonish.

There is Sparks street. Twenty-five years ago it was (though we didn't realize it then) small, unpretentious, almost shabby. It had no Ottawa Electric building, no Blackburn building (there was a famous though shabby restaurant — Cassidy's — there, then); was without such imposing structures as the Booth building, the buildings of the Banks of Commerce, Nova Scotia, Montreal, of the Metropolitan and Canada Life, of the retail merchants Murphy-Gamble's, Hope.

There is Rideau street. In the old days its width but emphasized the shabbiness of its shops. Now great businesses like those of Freiman's and Ogilvy's finely housed have made it also a crowded thoroughfare.

And so elsewhere. Within the last twenty or fifteen years we have seen old landmarks demolished to be replaced by such great, modern structures as the Connaught building, the National Research building, the Confederation building, the Justice Department building, the United States Embassy building, the Jackson building, the Victoria building. Only if such stately edifices were to disappear over-night would the younger generation see Ottawa as it was twenty-five years ago. It would be a far cry from the Ottawa they know. An Ottawa—incredible for some of them—without a Chateau Laurier and with a wretched shed where the classic station building now stands.

We have also seen the vast changes wrought by the work of the Federal Improvement Commission—changes too numerous to mention now.

Yet for some of us, perhaps, the thought of what Ottawa was brings something of nostalgia. We remember the old Victoria Chambers, with its fame far beyond Ottawa's borders; recall the old Russell House, cradle of rich memories. Ottawa now is the centre of a mighty nation, is taking on the airs of a Capital, and what with embassies and tall buildings and great temples of transportation and finance, has become almost stiff with grandeur. And yet despite it all, despite all our new wealth and pretentiousness, there must be many among us who, as one by one the old landmarks go, dwell on the old atmosphere and renown, feel little but loss of happy reminders of a brave and stirring past.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D 25688

PUBLICATION Montreal Gazette DATE July 16 /36

CANADA AND FRANCE.

Premier King on Tuesday laid the corner stone of the new French Legation at Ottawa. It was Bastille Day, a great French holiday, and in the presence of representatives of other nations Mr. King spoke in eloquent terms of the cordial relationship subsisting between the Dominion and the French Republic. He spoke of the Vimy Memorial celebration in which France and Canada are paying tribute to the splendid sacrifice made and the equally splendid victory achieved in a common cause. Naturally, upon an occasion of this kind, reference was made also to the dominant part which was played by intrepid French explorers in the colonization and development of that early Canada which was New France. If this country is rich in history it is because of the hardy adventurers, the nobles and the devoted missionaries who passed across its stage during the French regime and who have left an indelible impress upon the character and life of the nation which they did so much to create. Today the people of the two races whose friendship was eulogized by Mr. King and whose close co-operation in the interest of peace was stressed by the French Consul-General in the Bastille Day celebration in this city are living harmoniously side by side and working together for a common objective, national progress based upon national solidarity.

There are times when the surface of this harmony is ruffled, but fundamentally it is sound and strong. It was threatened with disturbance in the course of a recent debate in the House of Commons, the question under discussion being the propriety of issuing bilingual Bank of Canada notes. The Minister of Public Works, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, made a noteworthy contribution to that discussion, a contribution characterized by moderation and unassailable good sense. It might be true, said Mr. Cardin, that the French Canadians were not in a position to ask for these bilingual bank notes as a matter of legal right, but, he said, in all British countries and in all British institutions there has always been something beside the strict interpretation of the law. Usages and customs many times change the cold letter of the law and it is the history of British institutions that the letter of the law has been modified or has been given some life by usage and practices which have developed in parliaments as well as in other institutions of the British Empire. Mr. Cardin argued strongly that his compatriots were entitled to this concession, if it was a concession, on the ground of liberal treatment accorded the English-speaking minority in this province, and he proceeded: "I had "thought that our country was big enough "to enable us to think of something else and "forget the small differences which have "caused us so many difficulties in the past. "I had thought that those difficulties had "been removed and that there had grown "up a better understanding of the points "of view and the disposition of the differ-"ent sections of the country." Probably the majority of the members who heard Mr. Cardin had shared the same thought. There is not much room for racial differences nowadays, and there is more reason than ever why citizens of the two main stocks in Canada should work together in perfect understanding to preserve the institutions which have been handed down to them and which they respect and cherish. "Can we not in "this year of grace 1936," asked the Minister, "look upon these problems in the British "frame of mind instead of carrying into "practice the old forgotten colonial spirit "that existed long ago? . . . . The gospel of "England has never been restriction, it has "been the opposite, and it is by that "generous interpretation of statutes and "treaties that England is able today to main-"tain its authority over so many countries "in the civilized world. There are no races, "no creeds, no colors in the British Empire; "there are human beings, whose well-being "it has been the object of British institu-"tions to further."

It will be noted that this appeal was directed chiefly to the English-speaking element in the House of Commons. The line of argument makes that clear. Mr. Cardin's final remarks, while similarly directed, had a wider application. Harmony between races must be the result of mutual effort and the Minister stressed the contributions which those of his own race have made in this regard. He concluded his address to the House of Commons with an expression of the pride which French-Canadians have in their origin and in their own racial talents. "And we are ready," he said, "to apply them "to the benefit of our country, to join with

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PUBLICATION..... DATE.....

"all other Canadian citizens to build up a "happy and prosperous Canada. Let me ask "in the name of harmony—not harmony "through reduction of privileges, of conces- "sions, or of advantages—that we work to- "gether in a spirit which will associate the "gifts of the two races for the upbuilding "of a better Canada. Let us forget, in these "difficult times through which we are pass- "ing, our small differences; let us not be "divided by small things." The words were timely and such an appeal cannot but have the best results for the Dominion if it evokes the right response from both the two great races concerned.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D 25690

PUBLICATION Ottawa Journal DATE July 16/36

CHANGING OTTAWA.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. KING laid the cornerstone of the new French Legation building, at Sussex and John streets. It was another reminder of how Ottawa is changing, of how it has changed these last twenty-five years.

The growth of a city is like the growth of a tree: imperceptible. Yet to those of us who can go back in memory a quarter of a century, and visualize Ottawa as it was then, the transformation that has come to this city appears something to astonish.

There is Sparks street. Twenty-five years ago it was (though we didn't realize it then) small, unpretentious, almost shabby. It had no Ottawa Electric building, no Blackburn building (there was a famous though shabby restaurant — Cassidy's — there, then); was without such imposing structures as the Booth building, the buildings of the Banks of Commerce, Nova Scotia, Montreal, of the Metropolitan and Canada Life, of the retail merchants Murphy-Gamble's, Hope.

There is Rideau street. In the old days its width but emphasized the shabbiness of its shops. Now great businesses like those of Freiman's and Ogilvy's finely housed have made it also a crowded thoroughfare.

And so elsewhere. Within the last twenty or fifteen years we have seen old landmarks demolished to be replaced by such great, modern structures as the Connaught building, the National Research building, the Confederation building, the Justice Department building, the United States Embassy building, the Jackson building, the Victoria building. Only if such stately edifices were to disappear over-night would the younger generation see Ottawa as it was twenty-five years ago. It would be a far cry from the Ottawa they know. An Ottawa—incredible for some of them—without a Chateau Laurier and with a wretched shed where the classic station building now stands.

We have also seen the vast changes wrought by the work of the Federal Improvement Commission—changes too numerous to mention now.

Yet for some of us, perhaps, the thought of what Ottawa was brings something of nostalgia. We remember the old Victoria Chambers, with its fame far beyond Ottawa's borders; recall the old Russell House, cradle of rich memories. Ottawa now is the centre of a mighty nation, is taking on the airs of a Capital, and what with embassies and tall buildings and great temples of transportation and finance, has become almost stiff with grandeur. And yet despite it all, despite all our new wealth and pretentiousness, there must be many among us who, as one by one the old landmarks go, dwell on the old atmosphere and renown, feel little but loss of happy reminders of a brave and stirring past.

D 25691

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PUBLICATION Le Droit DATE July 16/36

La nouvelle légation de France

Un monument qui fera honneur au Canada et à la France. — Site historique dans un merveilleux panorama. —Les liens qui attachent les deux pays. — Luttes et sacrifices communs. —Notre mère-patrie.

Mardi dernier, jour de la fête nationale de la France, le premier ministre du Canada a posé la pierre angulaire de la nouvelle légation de France, qui s'élèvera sur le promontoire de la rive ontarienne de l'Outaouais, près des chutes Rideau, face à la vallée de la Gatineau et aux Laurentides, au-dessus de la majestueuse rivière que remontait en 1613 Samuel de Champlain et que sillonnèrent à sa suite les premiers découvreurs et les premiers missionnaires. Le site ainsi choisi allie donc à l'altière beauté du paysage l'émouvante noblesse des gestes historiques dont cette nature, encore sauvage, fut le témoin, il y a trois cents ans.

M. Brugère a rappelé que l'oeuvre qu'il est en train de parfaire avait été inaugurée par ses prédécesseurs, MM. Jean Knight et Arsène Henry, qu'elle avait été approuvée par M. P. E. Flandin, et qu'elle aurait été irréalisable si, il y a dix ans, le Canada n'avait pas, sous le ministère de M. King, atteint la plénitude de son indépendance. Il a voulu l'entourer de toutes les ressources de la nature et de l'art afin que la "Maison de France" fût digne à la fois du Canada et de sa capitale ainsi que de la grande nation dont elle sera le foyer.

Il était convenable que la France eût sa résidence permanente au Canada. Nous le trouvons même tout naturel, à cause des liens étroits qui unissent le Canada à la France et la France au Canada. Le premier ministre, qui était visiblement ému de la mission honorifique qui lui avait été confiée, rappela en termes éloquents quelle était la nature de ces liens: "C'est à la France, dit-il, que le Canada, en plus de bien d'autres choses, doit la découverte et l'exploration de son vaste territoire, les premiers établissements de

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colons ainsi que les premiers pas de son gouvernement. C'est avec fierté que nous nous rappelons que c'est sur la rive gauche du St-Laurent, sur le site qui devint quelques années plus tard la capitale du vieux Canada, que la pierre fondamentale du Canada lui-même fut posée par le grand explorateur, soldat et diplomate français que fut Samuel de Champlain.

"C'est avec plaisir qu'on doit se souvenir, que c'est sur les eaux de l'Outaouais que Champlain voyagea, tandis qu'il poursuivait l'exploration intérieure de ce continent: que ses yeux ont dominé, comme les nôtres le font aujourd'hui, la splendeur argentée des chutes Rideau et Chaudière ainsi que les ombres sombres des collines laurentiennes.

"On serait tenté de passer en revue cette époque héroïque du développement du Canada depuis ce jour. Pour ce faire, cependant, il nous faudrait repasser l'histoire entière de notre pays. Une telle tentative demanderait de retourner en arrière de trois cents années pour étudier les relations entre les races française et britannique, et même plus, demanderait de faire l'étude du gouvernement pendant cette période qui a vu se succéder plusieurs années de royauté en France tandis que des colonies, aujourd'hui partie du Canada, étaient sous le protectorat de Cromwell et de son commonwealth des Iles britanniques."

Puis, se tournant vers le présent, il évoque le pèlerinage des vétérans canadiens à Vimy: "Nous sommes aujourd'hui réunis sur un petit coin de terre française au coeur même du Canada. Dans quelques jours, des milliers de nos compatriotes canadiens seront réunis sur un petit coin de terre canadienne au coeur même de la France." La communauté des luttes soutenues ensemble et pour le même idéal sur le nouveau et sur l'ancien continent ne devrait-elle pas sceller à jamais l'amitié entre le Canada et la France?

Pour nous, la cérémonie de mardi représente plus que les fondations matérielles d'une ambassade permanente et que le gage d'excellentes relations

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diplomatiques entre deux pays. Elle forme un lien nouveau qui nous unira plus intimement à la mère-patrie, berceau de notre civilisation et foyer de notre culture, qui nous a donné la vie du corps et de l'esprit et vers laquelle nous n'avons jamais cessé de tourner des regards aimants. Elle est une invite à rester de plus en plus fidèles à la civilisation dont nous sommes les héritiers et les gardiens, à la langue douce et forte, aux traditions familiales et religieuses, à l'idéal spirituel qui nous ont été légués et que nous avons le devoir et la mission de perpétuer sur ce continent, dans notre intérêt national et pour la grandeur même du Canada, notre unique patrie.

Charles GAUTIER.

D 25694

PUBLICATION Le Temps Paris DATE July 16/36

La légation de France au Canada

Ottawa, 15 juillet.

M. Mackenzie King, premier ministre, a posé la première pierre de la nouvelle légation de France à Ottawa. Coïncidant avec la fête du 14 juillet, la cérémonie a réuni un grand nombre de personnalités canadiennes et françaises.

Le ministre de France, M. Brugère, a remercié tous ceux qui se sont occupés ou se sont intéressés à cette construction.

C'est après son allocution que M. Mackenzie King a posé la première pierre de l'édifice, puis il a signé avec les autres assistants le Livre d'or de la légation.

La fête nationale française a également donné lieu à de brillantes manifestations à Montréal.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D 25695

PUBLICATION Montreal Gazette DATE July 16 /36

CANADA AND FRANCE.

Premier King on Tuesday laid the corner stone of the new French Legation at Ottawa. It was Bastille Day, a great French holiday, and in the presence of representatives of other nations Mr. King spoke in eloquent terms of the cordial relationship subsisting between the Dominion and the French Republic. He spoke of the Vimy Memorial celebration in which France and Canada are paying tribute to the splendid sacrifice made and the equally splendid victory achieved in a common cause. Naturally, upon an occasion of this kind, reference was made also to the dominant part which was played by intrepid French explorers in the colonization and development of that early Canada which was New France. If this country is rich in history it is because of the hardy adventurers, the nobles and the devoted missionaries who passed across its stage during the French regime and who have left an indelible impress upon the character and life of the nation which they did so much to create. Today the people of the two races whose friendship was eulogized by Mr. King and whose close co-operation in the interest of peace was stressed by the French Consul-General in the Bastille Day celebration in this city are living harmoniously side by side and working together for a common objective, national progress based upon national solidarity.

There are times when the surface of this harmony is ruffled, but fundamentally it is sound and strong. It was threatened with disturbance in the course of a recent debate in the House of Commons, the question under discussion being the propriety of issuing bilingual Bank of Canada notes. The Minister of Public Works, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, made a noteworthy contribution to that discussion, a contribution characterized by moderation and unassailable good sense. It might be true, said Mr. Cardin, that the French Canadians were not in a position to ask for these bilingual bank notes as a matter of legal right, but, he said, in all British countries and in all British institutions there has always been something beside the strict interpretation of the law. Usages and customs many times change the cold letter of the law and it is the history of British institutions that the letter of the law has been modified or has been given some life by usage and practices which have developed in parliaments as well as in other institutions of the British Empire. Mr. Cardin argued strongly that his compatriots were entitled to this concession, if it was a concession, on the ground of liberal treatment accorded the English-speaking minority in this province, and he proceeded: "I had "thought that our country was big enough "to enable us to think of something else and "forget the small differences which have "caused us so many difficulties in the past. "I had thought that those difficulties had "been removed and that there had grown "up a better understanding of the points "of view and the disposition of the differ-"ent sections of the country." Probably the majority of the members who heard Mr. Cardin had shared the same thought. There is not much room for racial differences nowadays, and there is more reason than ever why citizens of the two main stocks in Canada should work together in perfect understanding to preserve the institutions which have been handed down to them and which they respect and cherish. "Can we not in "this year of grace 1936," asked the Minister, "look upon these problems in the British "frame of mind instead of carrying into "practice the old forgotten colonial spirit "that existed long ago? . . . . The gospel of "England has never been restriction, it has "been the opposite, and it is by that "generous interpretation of statutes and "treaties that England is able today to main-"tain its authority over so many countries "in the civilized world. There are no races, "no creeds, no colors in the British Empire; "there are human beings, whose well-being "it has been the object of British institu-"tions to further."

It will be noted that this appeal was directed chiefly to the English-speaking element in the House of Commons. The line of argument makes that clear. Mr. Cardin's final remarks, while similarly directed, had a wider application. Harmony between races must be the result of mutual effort and the Minister stressed the contributions which those of his own race have made in this regard. He concluded his address to the House of Commons with an expression of the pride which French-Canadians have in their origin and in their own racial talents. "And we are ready," he said, "to apply them "to the benefit of our country, to join with "all other Canadian citizens to build up a "happy and prosperous Canada. Let me ask "in the name of harmony—not harmony "through reduction of privileges, of conces-"sions, or of advantages—that we work to-"gether in a spirit which will associate the "gifts of the two races for the upbuilding "of a better Canada. Let us forget, in these "difficult times through which we are pass-"ing, our small differences; let us not be "divided by small things." The words were timely and such an appeal cannot but have the best results for the Dominion if it evokes the right response from both the two great races concerned.

D 25696

PUBLICATION Ottawa Citizen DATE July 15 /36

The New French Legation

The Republic of France has paid Canada a double compliment—first, in the decision to build in Ottawa a legation that, for size and beauty, will equal if not surpass any similar building constructed by France in a foreign capital; and second, by inviting a Canadian to officiate at the laying of the corner-stone.

Fortunately, Ottawa has been able to supply a site for the new legation which, for historic association and for natural beauty, could hardly be exceeded.

The Ottawa river will always be associated with the name of Samuel de Champlain who, first of Europeans, in 1613 explored the beautiful valley in which the capital of Canada now stands.

High on its cliff overlooking the river, the French Legation will be a fitting memorial to those brave and determined Frenchmen who, in the name of King and Church, braved the unknown dangers of the wilderness three hundred years ago. May we not hope that those qualities of imagination and courage which they so eminently displayed were bequeathed as a valuable heritage to their Canadian descendants.

The act of His Excellency the French minister in asking the prime minister of Canada to perform the function of the laying of the corner-stone of the Legation was one of those graceful acts of courtesy that are so frequently performed by the people and the government of France. We are sure that Mr. Mackenzie King, who is himself so thoughtful and gracious in matters of this kind, fully appreciated the compliment paid to him and to Canada.

The new Legation is to be a very beautiful building, and this fact emphasizes an obligation that Ottawa and the Federal District Commission cannot avoid. The federal government buildings that are contiguous to the French Legation are a menace to the health of those employed in them and are a gruesome blot on the natural beauty of the site they occupy. Surely steps should and can be taken to have them removed and replaced by buildings that will enhance rather than defile the beauty of the landscape. Steps will also have to be taken to replace the narrow bridges that now unite danger and ugliness on what should be one of the most beautiful driveways of the Capital. Let us hope that the example of France will be speedily followed by action of the Canadian authorities.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D 25697

PUBLICATION Ottawa Evening Citizen DATE July 15/36

At Laying of the Cornerstone



Premier Mackenzie King officiated at the laying of the corner-stone for the new French legation building yesterday while a large crowd looked on. Shown in the foreground from left to right are Premier King, Hon. Raymond Brugere, French minister to Canada, A. Monette and M. Parizeau, architects, who worked on the plans of the building, and Armand Collet, president of the firm of contractors erecting it.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

25698

PUBLICATION La Patrie DATE July 15/36

Nouvelle légation française à Ottawa

OTTAWA, 15. (Presse canadienne.—Le premier ministre Mackenzie King a procédé à la pose de la pierre angulaire de la nouvelle Légation française hier, anniversaire de la prise de la Bastille. Plusieurs représentants des autres pays assistaient à la cérémonie et ont écouté attentivement le ministre français au Canada, M. Raymond Brugère, parler des nombreux liens qui unissaient son pays avec notre Dominion.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

25699

PUBLICATION La Patrie DATE July 15/36



Le premier ministre pose la pierre angulaire du nouvel édifice de la légation française. On voit ci-dessus le Très Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King procédant à la pose de la pierre angulaire de l'immeuble qui sera occupé par la Légation française. A sa droite se trouve l'hon. M. Brugère, ministre de France au Canada. La pierre pesait trente-cinq tonnes. — (Rolleiflex News Photo Service).

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER D25700

PUBLICATION L Evenement DATE July 15/36

CEREMONIE A OTTAWA

Ottawa, 15. — (P.C.) Le premier ministre MacKenzie King a posé la pierre angulaire de la nouvelle légation française ici, hier. Cet édifice dominera les falaises de la rivière Outaouais. M. Raymond Brugère, ministre français au Canada, qui assistait à la cérémonie en compagnie des représentants de plusieurs nations étrangères, rappela les nombreux liens qui rattachent la France au Canada. Une réception suivit la démonstration à laquelle assistaient plusieurs officiels.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D25701

PUBLICATION Le Droit Ottawa DATE July 15 1936

M. Mackenzie King pose la 1ère pierre



Photographie prise au moment de la pose de la première pierre de l'hôtel de la Légation de France, rue Sussex. De gauche à droite, truelle à la main, le T. H. W.-L. Mackenzie King, premier ministre, se préparant à procéder; Son Excellence M. Raymond Brugère, ministre de France, MM. Antoine Monette et Marcel Parizeau, jeunes architectes canadiens-français de Montréal qui ont la surveillance des travaux, et M. Armand Collet, de la maison Collet Frères, entrepreneurs généraux.

(Photo Rolleiflex News Service).

PUBLICATION Ottawa Evening Citizen DATE July 15/36

Gift of France to Canada's Premier



Above is a reproduction of the golden trowel presented to Prime Minister Mackenzie King on behalf of the government of France yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new French Legation here. This wonderful work of art was designed and engraved by two outstanding French artists, Jean Prouve and M. Descarys. The trowel bears the following inscription: "In Ottawa, has been laid, with this trowel, the corner stone of the Legation of France building, by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister. Under Mr. Albert Lebrun, president of the Republic and Mr. Raymond Brugere, French Minister to Canada, July 14, 1936."

D 25703

PUBLICATION Ottawa Citizen DATE July 15/36

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D 25704

PUBLICATION La Presse Montreal DATE July 15 1936

Evènements symboliques au Canada et en France

Pose de la pierre angulaire du nouvel immeuble de la légation de France à Ottawa et réunion prochaine de milliers de Canadiens, à Vimy.

(Du correspondant de la "Presse")

Ottawa, 15.—"Nous sommes aujourd'hui réunis sur une petite partie du sol français au coeur même du Canada et dans quelques jours des milliers de nos compatriotes Canadiens se réuniront sur une petite partie du sol canadien en France. Ces deux événements, symboliques au point de vue international, sont un appel aux nations d'Europe. Il demande à ces nations d'oublier les haines, les différends de races". Ce sont les paroles du très hon. Mackenzie King, hier après-midi, en présidant à la pose de la pierre angulaire du nouvel immeuble de la légation de France à Ottawa.

Cet édifice, appelé à marquer l'union entre les deux grandes nations déjà soeurs par le nombre de Canadiens de descendance française qui résident en notre pays, est commencé depuis plus d'un mois et sa construction terminée promet d'être des plus imposantes. C'est un édifice qui coûtera dans les $400,000.

En présence des plus hautes personnalités des cercles diplomatiques, politiques et sociaux de la capitale, la cérémonie se déroula sous un soleil presque tropical. Le premier ministre King a prononcé son discours après avoir scellé la pierre angulaire à l'aide d'un truelle d'or, oeuvre du maître ferronier français, Jean Prouve, et de M. Décarys, maître graveur.

Sur cette truelle les mots suivants sont inscrits: "A Ottawa a été posé avec cette truelle la première pierre de l'hôtel de la légation de France, par le très hon. W.-L.-Mackenzie King, premier ministre, M. Albert Lebrun, étant président de la république, M. Raymond Brugère, ministre de France au Canada. Le 14 juillet, 1936".

L'hon. R. Brugère

L'hon. Raymond Brugère, ministre de France au Canada, en présentant le premier ministre du Canada, a fait observer que l'érection d'un hôtel pour la légation de France est un signe de l'augmentation importante des relations entre la France et le Canada. Il espère que la construction de cet hôtel sera en conformité avec le projet général d'embellissement qui existe dans la capitale fédérale. Il fait remarquer que l'établissement de la légation de France au Canada s'est faite il y a dix ans sous le régime du premier ministre actuel.

M. Brugère exprime ses sincères remerciements aux nombreuses personnes qui ont pris part à cette cérémonie, leur présence étant une expression d'affection envers la France. Le choix du site du nouvel édifice est dû à la clairvoyance de deux de ses prédécesseurs, feu Jean Knight et Charles-Arsène Henry.

Deux architectes de Montréal

Le gouvernement de France a délégué M. Eugène-Elie Beaudoin, l'un des architectes les plus en vue de Paris, pour préparer les plans et en surveiller l'exécution. Le fait d'avoir choisi deux architectes de Montréal, pour surveiller la construction, MM. Antoine Monette et Marcel Parizeau, est une indication que le gouvernement français désirait entourer l'entreprise d'une atmosphère canadienne.

L'érection de cet hôtel est en grande partie due à M. P.-E. Flandin, ancien premier ministre de France, qui visita le Canada en 1934 et qui soumit des plans au très hon. R.-B. Bennett ,alors premier ministre du Canada. Les plans de l'entreprise furent ensuite approuvés. En terminant, M. Brugère présente au très hon. Mackenzie King ,au nom du gouvernement de France, la truelle d'or, oeuvre d'art.

Une expression d'amitié

Le très hon. Mackenzie King dit qu'il ne peut exprimer trop chaleureusement son appréciation d'avoir été invité à présider à la cérémonie de la pose de la première pierre du nouvel hôtel de la légation de France au Canada. C'est une expression d'amitié et de bonne entente de la part de la France envers le Canada. De la part du Canada, il exprime au ministre de France et, par son intermédiaire ,au président et aux citoyens de France, l'appréciation du gouvernement et du peuple du Canada pour le magnifique édifice que le gouvernement de France a décidé de construire dans la capitale de notre pays.

Les noms de deux personnages distingués qui ont été mentionnés comme ayant été associés pour la conception et la direction de l'entreprise sont une preuve de la détermination d'accorder au Canada non seulement ce qu'il y a de mieux en dessin, en qualité de matériaux et de main d'oeuvre, mais aussi l'expression du génie de la France en architecture et sous d'autres formes.

Magnifique site

Le premier ministre dit qu'il a eu l'avantage de voir les plans de la nouvelle légation et il déclare en toute sincérité que lorsque toute l'entreprise sera terminée, ce sera un endroit incomparable dans la capitale. Le site choisi est l'un des plus beaux de la capitale qui est déjà l'une des plus belles du monde. Il était difficile de choisir mieux. Sur le bord de l'Ottawa, on y possède une vue magnifique des Laurentides dans la vieille province de Québec. La légation sera située à mi-chemin entre l'hôtel du gouvernement et les édifices parlementaires rappelant ainsi, d'une manière permanente, ce que le Canada doit à la France. C'est à la France que le Canada doit en plus de plusieurs autre choses, la découverte et l'exploration de son vaste domaine, le début de sa colonisation et du gouvernement. C'est avec orgueil que nous rappelons que c'est sur la rive du S.-Laurent, sur un site qui plus tard devint la vieille capitale du Canada, que la pierre fondamentale du Canada lui-même a été posée par un grand explorateur français, un soldat et un diplomate, Samuel de Champlain.

Aujourd'hui, dit M. King, à une distance de 350 ans, et sous la direction distinguée d'un ministre de France, dont nous sommes fiers de placer le nom à côté de celui de Champlain, comme un preux chevalier des meilleures traditions et de la chevalerie de son pays, la pierre angulaire d'un nouvel hôtel de la république de France au Canada, est posée dans la capitale du pays. Ce sont des faits qui font époque dans l'hisoire des nations. Le premier ministre rappelle que c'est par la rivière Ottawa que Champlain a pénétré dans l'intérieur du continent, et que ses yeux ont contemplé la splendeur du panorama des chutes de la rivère Rideau, des Chaudières et la beauté des Laurentides.

Un exemple aux autres nations

Le premier ministre fait ensuite appel aux nations en faveur de la paix en citant l'exemple que donnent la France et le Canada dans la cérémonie actuelle, sur ce petit coin de la France au Canada, et par celle qui aura lieu dans quelques jours à Vimy, dans un petit coin du Canada en France. C'est cette camaraderie de coeur et d'esprit qui permet de perpétuer les meilleures relations et les souvenirs au moyen de légations et de monuments. C'est l'esprit qui anime la cérémonie actuelle, comme celui qui animera celle qui aura lieu dans quelque temps en France.

Dignitaires présents

Au nombre de ceux qui assistaient à la cérémonie d'hier on remarquait; les hon. Norman Armour, ministre des Etats-Unis; Sotomatsu Kato, ministre du Japon, et Mme Kato; M. Ely-E. Palmer, chancelier de la légation des Etats-Unis, et Mme Palmer; M. Joseph-F. Burt, consul des Etats-Unis, et Mme Burt; sir Francis Floud, haut-commissaire de l'Angleterre au Canada, et lady Floud; le colonel et Mme Willis O'Connor; M. Henri Lageneste, secretaire de la légation de France, et Mme Lageneste; M. Louis Barron, de la légation de France, et Mme Barron; M. Jan Pawlica, consul général de la Pologne, et Mme Pawlica; M. Hsiki Chow, consul général de la Chine, et Mme Chow; M. Gabriel de La Campa y Cuffi, consul général du Cuba; M. A.-J. Major, consul de la Belgique, et Mme Major; l'hon. J.-C. Elliott, ministre des postes; Son Exc. Mgr Andrea Cassulo, délégué apostolique au Canada; S. Exc. Mgr Guillaume Forbes, archevêque d'Ottawa; le maire Stanley Lewis, d'Ottawa, et Mme Lewis; le maire Alphonse Moussette, de Hull, et Mme Moussette; lady Borden; le colonel L.-R. Laflèche, sous-ministre de la défense nationale; les juges H.-A. Fortier, A. Constantineau; M. René Turck, consul général de la France à Montréal; le lieut.-col. F.-J.-G. Garneau.

La cérémonie fut suivie d'une réception donnée par Son Excellence le ministre de France et Mme Raymond Brugère, à leur résidence, Stadacona Hall, à l'occasion de la fête nationale de France.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

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LE P. M. KING A POSÉ LA 1re PIERRE

Le chef du gouvernement canadien prononce à cette occasion un éloquent discours.

DISCOURS DE M. BRUGERE

Une assistance d'élite se presse sur l'emplacement du futur hôtel de la légation.

"LA MAISON DE LA FRANCE"

"Nous sommes aujourd'hui réunis sur un petit coin de terre française au cœur même du Canada. Dans quelques jours, des milliers de nos compatriotes canadiens seront réunis ensemble, en la présence distinguée du Président de la République française et de Sa Majesté le roi Edouard VIII, sur un petit coin de terre canadienne au cœur même de la France. Qu'on analyse les sentiments qui trouvent place dans les esprits et les cœurs de ceux qui sont ici présents cet après-midi, que l'on analyse également les sentiments qui étreindront les esprits et les coeurs de ceux qui se réuniront à Vimy dans quelques jours, et on trouvera quelque chose de plus grand qu'une coïndence ordinaire, on sera à même de distinguer l'action de la Providence dans les affaires de la nation aussi bien que dans celles des hommes". Ces paroles le Très Honorable Mackenzie King, premier ministre du Canada les prononçait hier après-midi avant de procéder à la pose de la première pierre du nouvel hôtel de la Légation de France à Ottawa, qui sera comme le disait Son Excellence le Ministre de France au Canada, M. Raymond Brugère, la "Maison de la France sur le sol canadien".

La cérémonie s'est déroulée en présence des plus hautes personnalités du monde diplomatique, religieux, politique et social tant d'Ottawa que de Montréal. Un soleil brûlant était venu éclairer de ses rayons cette manifestation bien française, faite le jour même de la fête nationale de la République, l'anniversaire de la prise de la Bastille.

Les invités très nombreux à leur arrivée aux bureaux de la Légation, rue Sussex, étaient priés d'apposer leur signature à un parchemin spécialement préparé pour la circonstance et qui sera conservé dans les archives de la Légation en souvenir de la cérémonie d'hier. On passait ensuite aux chantiers de construction où une tribune décorée aux couleurs françaises avait été érigée aux côtés de l'immense bloc de granit qui sera la base du nouvel hôtel.

LES DISCOURS

Dans son discours M. Brugère a insisté sur le fait que la construction de la Légation était une oeuvre vraiment franco-canadienne. Préparé en France et exécuté au Canada par des ouvriers d'Ottawa et de Hull, à l'exception de quelques spécialistes, l'immeuble sera le symbole de l'amitié franco-canadienne qui existe depuis au delà de trois cents années.

Le premier ministre de même que le représentant de la France ont vanté tour à tour le site où s'élèvera l'imposante construction. Ils ont fait la remarque que du haut du promontoire où elle sera égigée l'oeil dominera la riante vallée de l'Outaouais, les collines laurentiennes se profilant à l'horizon, les cascades des chutes Rideau, paysage qu'avait pu admirer il y a plusieurs siècles le grand explorateur Samuel de Champlain.

Sur l'immense bloc de granit que le premier ministre fut appelé à sceller au moyen d'une truelle d'or, spécialement ouvragée à son intention par M. Jean Prouvé, maitre ferronnier et M. Décarys, maitre graveur, ces mots seront gravés: "M. Albert Lebrun étant Président de la République, M. Raymond Brugère Ministre de France à Ottawa. Le 14 juillet, 1936, cette première pierre a été posée par le Très Honorable Mackenzie King, premier ministre."

L'ASSISTANCE

Au nombre des personnages qui assistaient à la cérémonie de la pose de la première pierre ainsi qu'à la réception qui suivit à la résidence du Ministre de France et Mme Brugère, avenue Laurier-Est on remarquait outre le premier ministre et Son Excellence M. Brugère, Mme Brugère, Mlle Nicole Brugère, MM. Jacques, Alain et Daniel Brugère; Son Excellence Mgr André Cassulo, délégué apostolique au Canada et récemment nommé nonce en Roumanie; Son Excellence Mgr Guillaume Forbes, archevêque d'Ottawa; Mgr J.-H. Chartrand, chancelier du diocèse; Mgr Umberto Mozzoni, secrétaire de Son Excellence Mgr Cassulo; le T. R. P. Joseph Hébert, O.M.I., recteur de l'Université d'Ottawa; le R. P. Donat Poulet, supérieur du scolasticat St-Joseph; le R. P. Pelletier, du Juniorat du Sacré-Coeur; le R. P. Sylvain, O.P.; le R. P. Julien Peghaire, C. S. Sp.; le R. P. Goré et le R. P. Ratier, tous deux Pères du St-Esprit et professeurs au collège St-Alexandre de la Gatineau; la R. Mère Saint-Thomas d'Aquin, supérieure de l'Institut Jeanne d'Arc; le R. Mère Laurent, de la même communauté; le chanoine J.-A. Myrand.

Au nombre des personnalités du monde diplomatique et de la vie publique on remarquait Son Excellence M. Sotomatsu Kato, ministre du Japon et Mme Kato; Son Excellence M. Norman Armour et Mme Armour; l'hon. J.-C. Elliott, ministre des Postes; M. Ely Elliott Palmer, conseiller de la Légation des Etats-Unis et Mme Palmer; M. Joseph-F. Burt, consul des Etats-Unis et Mme Burt; M. Augustin Munoz-Cabrera, consul d'Argentine et Mlle Clara Munoz-Cabrera; le colonel et Mme H.-M. Bankhead; M. Jan Pawlica, consul de Pologne et Mme Pawlica; Sir Francis Floud, haut commissaire de Grande-Bretagne et Lady Floud; le colonel et Mme H.-Willis O'Connor; M. Richard Byrd et Russel Jordan, tous deux vice-consuls des Etats-Unis; M. A. Coverley-Price; M. Henri de Lageneste, secrétaire de la Légation de France et Mme de Lageneste; M. Paul-Louis Barron, secrétaire à la Légation de France et Mme Barron; M. Itsuo Goto, deuxième secrétaire à la Légation du Japon et Mme Goto; le comte Giovanni Revedin, vice-consul d'Italie; M. Hsiki Chow, consul-général de Chine et Mme Chow; M. Gabriel de la Campa, consul général de Cuba; M. A.-J. Major, consul honoraire de Belgique; M. René Turçk, consul-général de France à Montréal; M. Henri Bonnafous, consul de France à Québec; l'hon. juge H.-A. Fortier et Mme Fortier, M. J.-O. Patenaude, Imprimeur de Sa Majesté, Mme Patenaude, Mlle Patenaude et M. Roland Patenaude; le commissaire J.-E. McVeigh; S. H. le maire Alphonse Moussette et Mme Moussette; M. E.-R.-E. Chevrier, député d'Ottawa au parlement fédéral; M. Laurent Beaudry, du département des affaires extérieures; le sénateur et Mme A.-C. Hardy; Mlle Béatrice Belcourt; le lt-col. L.-R. Laflèche, sous-ministre du département de la défense nationale et Mme LaFlèche; le lt-colonel [illegible]-J.-G. Garneau; le commodore [illegible]e P. Nelles, de la marine royale, le commandant E.-G.-G. Hastings, de la marine royale, M. W.-E. Matthews, de la commission du district fédéral; S. H. le juge A. Constantineau et Mlle Constantineau; le comte et la comtesse de Roussy de Salles, de Montréal; le comte Jacques de Broin et la comtesse de Broin, de Montréal; M. Maurice Morisset, trésorier de l'Alliance Française; M. Maurice Ollivier, secrétaire de l'Alliance Française; M. Armand Grenier, secrétaire du comité France-Amérique et Mme Grenier; Mlles Marguerite et Madeleine Charlebois; M. et Mme Hector Allard; M. Léon Mayrand; M. Paul Fontaine; M. Louis Charbonneau; le Dr J.-M. Laframboise, président de la société St-Jean-Baptiste et Mme Laframboise; le Dr J.-C. Woods et Mme Woods; M. et Mme Gustave Brault; M. et Mme Gustave Lanctôt; Mme

H.-S. Béland; Mme E.-R. Faribeault, M. Louvigny de Montiny, Mme et Mlle de Montigny; M. Joseph Mackay et Mlle Mackay; le professeur Marcel Tyrol, de l'Université Queen's de Kingston; M. C.-G. Desbarats, ancien sous-ministre de la défense nationale et Mme Desbarats; M. et Mme Lucien Leblanc; M. G.-A. Monette et Mme, de Montréal; M. Antoine Monette, de Montréal, M. Marcel Parizeau, de Montréal; M. Charles Maillard, directeur de l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, de Montréal et Mlle Paule Maillard; Mlles Madeleine Brault et Mariella Brault, de Montréal; M. Gustave Chauvain; le baron et la baronne d'Allemagne; Mlle Juliette Gauthier de la Vérendrye.

M. et Mme Eslien Aucouturier, M. Roger Aucouturier, Mme Héloise Gauthier, Mme Solange Gauthier; M. Georges Gonthier, auditeur-général du Canada; Mme J.-E. Bunel; M. W.-H. Measures; le Dr Séraphin Marion, le major A.-L. Normandin; M. André Vaudoyer, de Montréal; MM. Philippe Beaubien, Armand Collet, Bernard Brault, tous de Montréal et un grand nombre d'autre.

M. RAYMOND BRUGERE

Voici le texte de l'allocution que prononça Son Excellence M. Raymond Brugère:

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

Bien plus qu'une facilité de travail ou qu'un agrément de vie offert à l'heureux titulaire du poste, la construction d'un hôtel diplomatique français à Ottawa constitue, spécialement par la pensée d'avenir qui en a dicté les dimensions, un hommage de mon pays au vôtre. Elle voudrait être aussi une contribution au développement et à l'embellissement de la Capitale fédérale à l'urbanisme de laquelle vous vous intéressez personnellement avec tant d'activité et de bonheur. A ce double point de vue, je me suis cru autorisé à vous demander de poser la première pierre, la pierre angulaire de l'édifice.

Il s'y ajoute une troisième raison et non la moindre. C'est sous votre précédent cabinet, il y aura bientôt dix ans, que le Canada, par l'échange de légations, a dans la communauté britannique affirmé sur le plan international sa situation d'Etat pleinement souverain. De ce fait ne vous revenait-il pas de présider une cérémonie qui aux yeux de la France constitue une nouvelle et plus tangible encore consécration de cet heureux avènement?

Les missions de paix, d'amitié et de fraternelle entr'aide qu'abritera le futur édifice ne pouvaient avoir, Monsieur le Premier Ministre, de plus autorisé ni de plus illustre parrainage et ce parrainage vous nous l'apportez le jour même de la fête de la France. Je vous en exprime notre profonde gratitude.

Excellences, Mesdames, Messieurs,

En vous associant à ce geste et à cette pensée vous en augmentez encore la valeur et la portée. C'est là de votre part un précieux témoignage de vos sentiments à l'égard de la France, sentiment d'amitié pour les uns, de fidélité pour les autres, de dévouement pour ceux de nos compatriotes qui sont parmi vous et à l'adresse desquels vous ne m'en voudrez pas d'avoir, en ce jour du 14 juillet, une pensée particulière de patriotique affection. De même que le nom du Très Honorable Premier Ministre restera gravé sur cette pierre, mon désir serait que les archives de la Légation conservassent la trace de votre présence à la cérémonie d'aujourd'hui. Un parchemin a été préparé spécialement à cette intention: vous me feriez plaisir en y apposant vos signatures.

CE QUE SERA LA LEGATION

Toute entreprise comporte ses risques et ses aléas. La Légation une fois achevée sera-t-elle aussi bien que notre amitié et notre fierté nationale le désirent? Je ne puis vous l'affirmer en toute certitude de pensée mais nous avons mis, vous le reconnaitrez, bien des chances de notre côté.

Le site d'abord. Votre cité privilégiée abonde en jolis points de vue. Il eut été toutefois difficile de trouver un plus bel emplacement et mieux approprié au double but recherché, celui d'abriter sous un même toit les bureaux de la Légation et la résidence du Ministre. Je sais gré à mes prédécesseurs, M. KNIGHT et M. Arsène HENRY, d'avoir fait choix de cette ancienne propriété de la famille BLACKBURN face à la province de Québec et à la riante vallée de la Gatineau, au confluent en cascade de la rivière Rideau, parure actuellement cachée que beaucoup de grandes villes vous jalouseraient mais dont je sais bien qu'un jour elle constituera un des points attrayants d'Ottawa.

OEUVRE FRANCO-CANADIENNE

Pour la conception et la construction de l'ensemble, le Directeur Général français des Beaux-Arts, M. Georges HUYSMAN, auprès de qui je n'ai cessé de trouver le plus ouvert des accueils a fait appel au goût de M. BEAUDOIN, Premier grand prix de Rome; les réalisations de ce jeune maitre de l'architecture française moderne font déjà autorité et seraient là pour prouver, s'il en était besoin, que dans le domaine des arts, comme dans bien d'autres, la France d'aujourd'hui, tout en restant elle-même, ne craint pas de sortir des chemins trop longtemps battus. Nous avons tenu à ce que la Légation sous une direction française ait aussi par certains côtés le caractère d'une oeuvre canadienne. Aussi M. BEAUDOUIN a-t-il pris comme adjoints et inspecteurs deux architectes de Montréal, M. MONETTE et M. PARIZEAU, anciens élèves de l'école des Beaux-Arts de Paris dont j'ai déjà pu apprécier la compétence et le dévouement et pour qui — ils ont eu l'amabilité de le dire — cette collaboration fait figure de consécration.

Parmi les entrepreneurs qualifiés qui avaient manifesté le désir — je devrais dire la volonté désintéressée — de travailler à la construction de la Légation, un calcul serré des prix offerts a désigné à notre choix comme adjudicataire de l'entreprise générale la maison COLLET FRERES. Cette maison de grande classe est connue d'un trop grand nombre d'entre vous pour que j'aie à insister sur les garanties offertes par sa signature — Que d'autres noms je voudrais et devrais citer! Celui de M. MONTPETIT pour le chauffage, de M. DALLEMAGNE pour le béton armé, de M. BEAUBIEN pour l'électricité, de M. LEBLANC, architecte à Ottawa à l'expérience technique et locale duquel je sais pouvoir toujours utilement faire appel. Et puis il y aurait à nommer M. LEMAY, l'actif surintendant du chantier et son équipe d'ouvriers recrutés, quelques spécialistes mis à part, à Ottawa et à Hull.

Oeuvre franco-canadienne, la Légation l'est aussi par les matériaux employés. Le granit dont elle sera construite dont ce bloc est un imposant échantillon provient d'une carrière de la province de Québec spécialement rouverte pour nous à l'exploitation.

Je manquerais à un devoir si pour finir je ne vous révélais que la construction de l'hôtel diplomatique est due pour une large part à l'action personnelle de M. P.-E. FLANDIN; elle peut être ainsi considérée comme un prolongement des inoubliables fêtes d'août 1934. C'est dire sous quelles heureuses auspices se bâtit sur le sol canadien la maison de la pose de la première pierre. la délégation française Jacques Cartier s'était ouvert de ce projet au Très Honorable R.-B. BENNETT, alors Premier Ministre, et avait été encouragé par lui dans cette voie.

Il ne me reste plus, Monsieur le Premier Ministre, qu'à vous demander de procéder au geste symbolique de la pose de la première pierre Je vous prie de le faire avec cette truelle spécialement ouvragée à votre intention par M. Jean PROUVE, maitre ferronnier, et M. DECARYS, maitre graveur. Mon Gouvernement vous prie d'accepter cet outil de travail qui est en même temps un objet d'art en témoignage de sa reconnaissante estime et en souvenir de l'amical empressement avec lequel vous avez bien voulu présider à la présente cérémonie.

M. MACKENZIE KING

"Je ne puis trop vous exprimer, M. le ministre, dit le premier ministre au début de son discours, toute l'étendue de ma reconnaissance pour l'insigne honneur que vous me faites en me demandant de procéder à la pose de la pierre angulaire de ce nouvel hôtel de la Légation de France à Ottawa — cet immeuble qui, comme vous l'avez dit, doit abriter sous le même toit les bureaux de la légation et la résidence du Ministre de France et de sa famille.

"Accomplir cet acte symbolique est un très grand honneur, un honneur dont je me souviendrai toujours avec orgueil. Je sais jusqu'à n'avez adressée est due à votre ma'vez adressée est due à votre courtoisie et à votre amitié personnelle. Cepandant, je ne comprendrais pas toute sa signification, **si je ne m'aperçevais pas rapidement qu'avant tout, cette invitation est une expression de cette amitié et de cette bonne volonté manifestées par la France à l'égard du Canada et dont la Légation elle-même est la vraie consécration.**

DES REMERCIEMENTS

"Je veux, au nom du Canada, exprimer à vous-même et par votre intermédiaire au Président et aux citoyens de la France, l'appréciation du gouvernement et de la population du Canada du geste des administrateurs français qui érigent en notre capitale un si bel immeuble.

"Les noms des personnages distingués auquels vous venez tout justement de faire allusion et dont vous avez uni les noms à la conception, à la direction de l'ensemble et à la préparation des plans, ainsi que les noms des maisons auxquelles la construction de l'immeuble a été confiée, est un signe évident que vous êtes décidé à doter notre pays, non seulement d'un immeuble tout à fait conforme aux conceptions les meilleures tant par la qualité des matériaux que par la qualité de l'ouvrage, mais d'un édifice qui sera l'une des expressions les plus récentes du génie de la France dans l'architecture et les autres arts.

"Vous m'avez permis avec bienveillance de voir les plans de la nouvelle légation et je puis affirmer que lorsque cet immeuble sera terminé, il constituera avec ses jardins l'un des endroits les plus charmants de notre ville, déjà célèbre par sa beauté naturelle et par l'architecture de ses édifices qui ont fait d'elle l'une des plus belles capitales du monde entier.

"Vous devez être félicité, M. le ministre, ainsi que le gouvernement français d'avoir acquis ce site exceptionnellement beau. Le sage coup d'oeil de vos précédesseurs, feu M. Jean Knight et M. Arsène Henry, est responsable de ce choix. C'est avec plaisir que nous avons entendu leurs noms associés à l'oeuvre de la nouvelle légation d'Ottawa cet après-midi, car nous nous souviendrons longtemps de leur séjour au milieu de nous.

CE QUE LE CANADA DOIT A LA FRANCE

"Il serait difficile de trouver un emplacement plus adéquat à la construction d'une nouvelle résidence diplomatique. Située sur le rivage de la rivière Outaouais, dominant les collines laurentiennes se profilant au loin dans la vieille province de Québec, et à peu près à mi-chemin entre l'hôtel du gouverneur général et les immeubles parlementaires, la légation nous rappellera continuellement ce que le Canada doit à la France.

"C'est à la France que le Canada, en plus de bien d'autres choses, doit la découverte et l'exploration de son vaste territoire, les premiers établissements de colons ainsi que les premiers pas de son gouvernement. C'est avec fierté que nous nous rappelons que c'est sur la rive gauche du St-Laurent, sur le site qui devint quelques années plus tard la capitale du vieux Canada, que la pierre fondamentale du Canada lui-même fut posée par le grand explorateur, soldat et diplomate français que fut Samuel de Champlain.

"Aujourd'hui, après trois cent trente années et sous la direction distinguée d'un Ministre de France, dont nous sommes heureux d'unir le nom à celui de Champlain lui-même, parce qu'il est un exemple vivant de la vraie chevalerie et des meilleures traditions de son pays, la pierre angulaire de la nouvelle maison de la République Française est posée sur le rivage de l'Outaouais dans la capitale d'un Canada plus vaste. Des dates comme celles ci constituent des étapes dans la vie des nations. Entre ces dates on trouvera presque toute l'histoire de notre pays et également celle de la France moderne.

"C'est avec plaisir qu'on doit se souvenir, que c'est sur les eaux de l'Outaouais que Champlain voyagea, tandis qu'il poursuivait l'exploration intérieure de ce continent: que ses yeux ont dominé, comme les nôtres le font aujourd'hui, la splendeur argentée des chutes Rideau et Chaudière ainsi que les ombres sombres des collines laurentiennes.

"On serait tenté de passer en revue cette époque héroïque du développement du Canada depuis ce jour. Pour ce faire, cependant, il nous faudrait repasser l'histoire entière de notre pays. Une telle tentative demanderait de retourner en arrière de trois cents années pour étudier les relations entre les races française et britannique, et même plus demanderait de faire l'étude du gouvernement pendant cette période qui a vu se succéder plusieurs années de royauté en France tandis que des colonies, aujourd'hui partie du Canada, étaient sous le protectorat de Cromwell et de son commonwealth des iles britanniques. Mais je ne regarderai plus en arrière, pendant les quelques minutes qui me restent je parlerai du présent, ainsi que de son union significative avec l'avenir.

EVENEMENTS SYMBOLIQUES

"Nous sommes aujourd'hui réunis sur un petit coin de terre française au coeur même du Canada. Dans quelques jours, des milliers de nos compatriotes canadiens seront réunis ensemble, en la présence distinguée du Président de la République Française et de Sa Très Gracieuse Majesté notre Roi, sur un petit coin de terre canadienne au coeur même de la France. Que l'on analyse les sentiments qui étreignent en ce moment les esprits et les coeurs de ceux qui sont ici présents, que l'on analyse ensuite les sentiments qui étreindront dans quelques jours les esprits et les coeurs de ceux qui se réuniront à Vimy, et vous verrez quelque chose de plus qu'une ordinaire coincidence, vous verrez l'action de la Providence dans les affaires de la nation aussi bien que celles des hommes.

"Par ces deux événements symboliques au point de vue international, le Canada s'adresse aux nations européennes d'aujourd'hui. Il leur demande de comprendre ce que serait un monde formé de nations qui auraient enterré profondément les rivalités d'autrefois, les inimitiés raciales. Ce n'est pas les armes à la main, les uns contre les autres et poursuivant un but personnel, mais en compagnons d'armes travaillant à la préservation des libertés humaines, que les descendants des races française et britannique des premiers jours de notre histoire ont trouvé l'identité de leur but tant dans le nouveau monde que sur le vieux continent. Compagnons, ils le demeurent aujourd'hui non pas compagnons d'armes, mais compagnons dans la prière, car devant les tombes de leurs anciens camarades ils veulent préserver non pas la liberté mais la paix.

"C'est cette camaraderie du coeur et de l'esprit si nécessaire pour la réalisation d'une amitié féconde que le Canada et la France veulent perpétuer par leurs légations dans le nouveau monde, par leurs monuments commémoratifs. C'est à ce noble but que, comme M. Brugère vient de le dire, la France dédie aujourd'hui sa nouvelle maison en terre canadienne. C'est dans une intention identique que le Canada dans quelques jours, dédiera le monument qu'on dévoilera en France. A cette intuition s'uniront tous ceux qui sont venus ici aujourd'hui et tous ceux qui s'en vont là-bas.

"Je vous remercie encore une fois, M. le ministre, de l'honneur que vous m'avez fait en m'invitant à cette cérémonie et armé du précieux souvenir que vous m'avez présenté si généreusement je déclare cette pierre solidement et bien posée."

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PUBLICATION Le Droit DATE July 15 1936

M. Mackenzie King pose la 1ère pierre



Photographie prise au moment de la pose de la première pierre de l'hôtel de la Légation de France, rue Sussex. De gauche à droite, truelle à la main, le T. H. W.-L. Mackenzie King, premier rzinistre, se préparant à procéder; Son Excellence M. Raymond Brugère, ministre de France, MM. Antoine Monette et Marcel Parizeau, jeunes architectes canadiens-français de Montréal qui ont la surveillance des travaux, et M. Armand Collet, de la maison Collet Frères, entrepreneurs généraux.

(Photo Rolleiflex News Service).

D25708

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PUBLICATION Le Droit DATE July 15 1936

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(Photo Rolleiflex News Service).

REPEAT
REPETITION

PUBLICATION Ottawa Citizen DATE July 15/36

At Laying of the Cornerstone



Premier Mackenzie King officiated at the laying of the corner-stone for the new French legation building yesterday while a large crowd looked on. Shown in the foreground from left to right are Premier King, Hon. Raymond Brugere, French minister to Canada, A. Monette and M. Parizeau, architects, who worked on the plans of the building, and Armand Collet, president of the firm of contractors erecting it.

PUBLICATION Ottawa Journal DATE July 15/36

Lays Cornerstone of New Legation



—Rolleiflax News Photo Service.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King is shown, silver trowel in hand, laying the cornerstone of the beautiful new Legation of France, located on Sussex street, overlooking the Ottawa river. On the right stands Hon. Raymond Brugere, French Minister to Canada, under whose authority the magnificent new legation offices are being built. Members of the diplomatic corps and senior officers of the French ministry took part in the ceremonies. **(See also Page 2).**

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D25712

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D 25713

PUBLICATION Ottawa Citizen DATE July 15/36

The New French Legation

The Republic of France has paid Canada a double compliment—first, in the decision to build in Ottawa a legation that, for size and beauty, will equal if not surpass any similar building constructed by France in a foreign capital; and second, by inviting a Canadian to officiate at the laying of the corner-stone.

Fortunately, Ottawa has been able to supply a site for the new legation which, for historic association and for natural beauty, could hardly be exceeded.

The Ottawa river will always be associated with the name of Samuel de Champlain who, first of Europeans, in 1613 explored the beautiful valley in which the capital of Canada now stands.

High on its cliff overlooking the river, the French Legation will be a fitting memorial to those brave and determined Frenchmen who, in the name of King and Church, braved the unknown dangers of the wilderness three hundred years ago. May we not hope that those qualities of imagination and courage which they so eminently displayed were bequeathed as a valuable heritage to their Canadian descendants.

The act of His Excellency the French minister in asking the prime minister of Canada to perform the function of the laying of the corner-stone of the Legation was one of those graceful acts of courtesy that are so frequently performed by the people and the government of France. We are sure that Mr. Mackenzie King, who is himself so thoughtful and gracious in matters of this kind, fully appreciated the compliment paid to him and to Canada.

The new Legation is to be a very beautiful building, and this fact emphasizes an obligation that Ottawa and the Federal District Commission cannot avoid. The federal government buildings that are contiguous to the French Legation are a menace to the health of those employed in them and are a gruesome blot on the natural beauty of the site they occupy. Surely steps should and can be taken to have them removed and replaced by buildings that will enhance rather than defile the beauty of the landscape. Steps will also have to be taken to replace the narrow bridges that now unite danger and ugliness on what should be one of the most beautiful driveways of the Capital. Let us hope that the example of France will be speedily followed by action of the Canadian authorities.

D25 714

MESSAGE FROM THE

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

ON THE OCCASION OF

THE UNVEILING OF THE MEMORIAL AT VIMY

July 26, 1936

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

BY THE

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

ON THE OCCASION OF THE

VISIT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT To QUEBEC

July 31, 1936

D25-714(a)

Message from the Prime Minister of Canada

"O Valiant Hearts, who to your glory came
Through dust of conflict and through battle-flame;
Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,
Your memory hallowed in the Land you loved."

In your name, Canada appeals to the nations of Europe to-day.

This she does in the honoured presence of her King, and of the President of the Republic of France, and of numbers of those who were once your comrades in arms.

Canada wishes the nations of Europe to know that her thoughts, while of you, are also of the many loved ones of their lands, who, like you, lie silent in their graves.

In their name, as well as in yours, Canada speaks to-day.

Canada asks that the nations of Europe strive to obliterate whatever makes for war and for death.

She appeals to them to unite in an effort to bring into being a world at peace.

This is the trust which we, the living, received from those who suffered and died. It is a trust which we hold in common.

"A world at peace," Canada believes, is the only memorial worthy of the valour and the sacrifice of all who gave their lives in the Great War.

D 25714

Address of Welcome by the Prime Minister of Canada, The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, on the occasion of the Visit of President Roosevelt to Quebec, July 31, 1936

Mr. President, His Excellency, as the representative of His Majesty the King, has already welcomed you in His Majesty's name, and in the name of Canada. I have the honour to supplement that welcome on behalf of the Government of Canada. In so doing, I should like to say how wholeheartedly my colleagues and I endorse the words which Lord Tweedsmuir has so feelingly and felicitously expressed. The Crown and the people are one in the warmth of the welcome which Canada extends to you to-day.

A Symbol of Canadian Unity

We, who are members of the Parliament of Canada, had hoped that, as originally planned, your visit to the Governor General might have taken place at Ottawa, while Parliament was still in session. We had intended to ask His Excellency, as we have done to-day, to permit us to share in the reception of his distinguished guest; and we had planned to welcome you to the capital of Canada on Parliament Hill, at the main entrance of our Houses of Parliament, immediately in front of the Peace Memorial Tower. Delighted and proud as we would have been to have greeted you in the city which, since 1867, has been the capital of the Dominion, we are even prouder and more delighted to-day to have the honour of extending

D 25714 C

our welcome in the ancient capital of Canada. Here, more than anywhere else, the past, the present, and the future of Canada are to be read and understood.

It was here, three hundred and thirty years ago, that Champlain, the Founder of Canada, inspired by religious not less than commercial motives, directed the beginnings of settlement and government on the northern half of this continent. It was here, a century and a half thereafter, that Montcalm and Wolfe, carrying the conflicts of the Old World into the New, alike perished on the field of battle. Here, on the very spot where we are now assembled, stands the monument which commemorates Montcalm, the monument which commemorates Wolfe. They are not separate memorials; they are one and indivisible; a single shaft, bearing no inscription of conquest or defeat, but, in one epitaph, commemorating the virtues common to both Generals, and the races from which they sprang. In this shaft, you behold the symbol of Canadian unity.

International Unity and Good-Will

Your presence here to-day, Mr. President, enables us to speak with pride of another symbol; not a national but an international symbol, one of international unity and good-will. It is not a visible shaft which rises but a few feet from its base. It is an invisible line, which stretches across the continent from the waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific, the line which marks the boundary between your great country and our own. On either side of that line, which threads its way along and across rivers and lakes, valleys and hills, mountains and plains, there is not to-day, and there has not been for over a century, save as a relic of the past, a fort or fortification worthy of the name. The place of armaments on land and water has been taken by international parks and bridges, expressive not of fear, suspicion, or hate, but of international peace, friendship and good-will. This is the joint achievement, not of two races, but of two peoples: the men and women of the United States, and the men and women of Canada. Like the shaft to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, this unfortified frontier speaks to the world, not of differences, but of what is held in common; not of the passions of nations, but of their virtues; not of the devastation and desolation of war, but of the beauty and the blessings of peace.

To-day, we are indebted to your visit for yet another symbol of international peace, friendship and good-will. In the three centuries and more of Canadian history, this ancient capital has known but two flags: the French and the British. To-day, Mr. President, in your honour, and in honour of our great and friendly neighbour, the flag of the United States is flying over the Citadel of Old Quebec.

It is, I believe, something more than a coincidence that, in this very week, when the President of the Republic of France, and His Majesty the King should have been standing side by side on a bit of Canadian soil in the Old World, the President of the Republic of the United States of America, and the representative of His Majesty should be exchanging greetings on Canadian soil in the New. I may, perhaps, be pardoned if I say that this is an expression to the world of the friendship which Canada enjoys with all countries, but which, for reasons that are obvious, she has been privileged to share more intimately, and for a longer time, with the two Republics. We, who enjoy this friendship in so marked a way, share an inheritance of mind and heart to which all have contributed, and which all cherish. We, like you, are dedicated to the cause of peace.

D25716

The Message of the New World to the Old

I hold it true that the world must come to see that, whether it be within or beyond the confines of states, we are all members one of another; that "over all nations is Humanity", and that the only security of countries, as well as of individuals, lies in the well-being of mankind throughout the world. That great end can be effected through Understanding and Friendship; it can never be accomplished by Force. So long as nations strive to advance their separate aims by Force, rather than their common ends by Reason and Co-operation, so long will War be inevitable, and the fear of War continue to make of Science and Industry a vast machine, to further the destruction of Humanity. Science and Industry were meant to be the instruments of progress; they are God-given instruments for the relief of human suffering and human need.

In these times when armaments are growing apace, when Faith is everywhere being supplanted by Fear, when dread and uncertainty overcloud the skies, when the cry of Humanity is increasingly for peace, the single shaft, the unfortified frontier, the century of peace have surely a message for the world! It is the message of Understanding and Friendship between men and between nations, which your visit to Canada, Mr. President, inspires in our hearts anew. It is the message which to-day the New World sends to the Old. What, to the United States and to Canada, has become the priceless possession of this Continent, we, like you, wish to see a part of the common heritage of mankind.

"Roosevelt"

Draft Speech prepared by Mr. Pickering for Mr. King's address at Quebec, July 31, 1936, on occasion of President Roosevelt's visit.

D25717

DRAFT

Mr. President:

Your Excellency:

On behalf of the Government of Canada, I am happy to join with Your Excellency in welcoming to Canada the President of the United States of America.

The Government and the people of Canada welcome you, Mr. President, as the head of a great neighbouring state with which we have long enjoyed an unbroken friendship. We welcome you, as well, for the place which you personally have come to hold in the hearts and minds of men and women everywhere. Your steadfast courage, and faith in mankind, your sincere desire to make possible a more abundant life for others, have won for you admiration and affection far beyond the confines of your native land. We are not unaware of the fact that, to visit us at this time, you have curtailed a brief holiday in the midst of a heavy and onerous year. In the warmth of the welcome you have received this morning, and in the feelings of gratification which your visit has evoked in all parts of Canada, we trust you will find ample recompense.

It is an appropriate circumstance that brings you, Mr. President, to Quebec, the Capital of Old Canada. On the shores of this majestic river and under the shadow of this mighty rock, the early colonists laid the beginnings of settlement and

government. You have this morning driven over the Plains of Abraham, and seen the visible evidences of the early struggle between the English and the French for the possession of the northern half of the continent. In the monument which stands directly behind us, erected to the memory of the two great protagonists in the final phase of that struggle, you behold a symbol of the concord which, over the years, has replaced the strife of other days, and of the peace and good-will in which the two historic peoples of our land have learned to live together, and by which they have been enabled to build a happy and a united nation. At a time when the forces making for ill-will and dissension in human relations have asserted their supremacy in so many lands, and when minorities have become the object of unreasoning persecution, the success which happily has attended the efforts of both races in Canada to live together in amity, is not without significance to the world at large.

"To promote a disposition favourable to friendship and good neighbourhood", is set forth as the purpose of an historic treaty,[x] signed between Britain and the United States almost a century and a half ago. The friendship and good neighbourhood which

(x) - Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation
(Jay's Treaty, 1794.)

then were but an aspiration have, fortunately, since been realized in practice, not only between the United States and Britain, but between the several nations of the English-speaking world, and, in particular, the two which share the North American continent. The conclusion, within the past year, of a far-reaching and mutually beneficial trade agreement between our two countries, and the visit of the President today, are but the most recent of innumerable manifestations of a friendship and good neighbourhood which have become traditionally associated with us. It is not to be assumed, however, that the peace and good-will which have so long existed, have been due to any circumstance of chance, or, even, to the fact that we share a common language and traditions. Common speech, after all, can create, as well as remove, misunderstanding. The early course of our history was not without conflict, and the threat of strife. Indeed, in our own day, problems continue to arise which, without the will for their peaceful solution and machinery for their early adjustment, might easily impair existing good relations. The peace we have sought and won has been attained through the continuous and deliberate efforts of public men and people of good-will in both lands.

D25720

Two weeks ago today, in the early twilight, a number of vessels passed down the river, by this very point, bearing to France several thousands of Canadian veterans, not to engage in hostilities, but to participate in the dedication, at Vimy, of a memorial to their comrades in arms who died in the Great War. This incident, not less than the ominous and lengthening shadows of the European scene, has served to emphasize anew the tragedy and the futility of war. May we not claim, Mr. President, that the experience of our two countries, which have emerged from an initial era of misunderstanding and strife, to one of peace and mutual helpfulness, presents to the harassed and desperate nations an alternative to the rivalries and mistrust which lead inevitably to armed conflict between them.

Ottawa, July 22nd, 1936.

D25721
Office of
The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication Ottawa E Citizen

Date July 31, 1936

Subject

PREMIER KING

QUEBEC, July 31.—Following is the text of Prime Minister Mackenzie King's address of welcome to President Roosevelt here today:

Mr. President, His Excellency, as the representative of His Majesty the King, has already welcomed you in His Majesty's name, and in the name of Canada, I have the honor to supplement that welcome on behalf of the government of Canada. In so doing, I should like to say how wholeheartedly my colleagues and I endorse the words which Lord Tweedsmuir has so feelingly and felicitously expressed. The Crown and the people are one in the warmth of the welcome which Canada extends to you today.

"We, who are members of the Parliament of Canada, had hoped that, as originally planned, your visit to the Governor-General might have taken place at Ottawa, while Parliament was still in session. We had intended to ask His Excellency, as we have done today, to permit us to share in the reception of his distinguished guest; and we had planned to welcome you to the Capital of Canada on Parliament Hill, at the main entrance of our Houses of Parliament, immediately in front of the Peace Memorial Tower.

Proud and Delighted

Delighted and proud as we would have been to have greeted you in the city which, since 1867, has been the Capital of the Dominion, we are even prouder and more delighted today to have the honor of extending our welcome in the ancient Capital of Canada. Here, more than anywhere else, the past, the present and the future of Canada are to be read and understood.

It was here, three hundred and thirty years ago, that Champlain, the founder of Canada, inspired by religious not less than commercial motives, directed the beginnings of settlement and government on the northern half of this continent. It was here, a century and a half thereafter, that Montcalm and Wolfe, carrying the conflicts of the old world into the new, alike perished on the field of battle.

Here, on the very spot where we are now assembled, stands the monument which commemorates Montcalm, the monument which commemorates Wolfe. They are not separate memorials; they are one and indivisible, a single shaft, bearing no inscription of conquest or defeat, but, in one epitaph commemorating the virtues common to both generals, and the races from which they sprang. In this shaft, you behold the symbol of Canadian unity.

Presence a Symbol

Your presence here today, Mr. President, enables us to speak with pride of another symbol; not a national but an international symbol, one of international unity and good-will. It is not a visible shaft which rises but a few feet from its base. It is an invisible line, which stretches across the continent from the waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific, the line which marks the boundary between your great country and our own. On either side of that line, which threads its way along and across rivers and lakes, valleys and hills, mountains and plains, there is not today, and there has not been for over a century, save as a relic of the past, a fort or fortification worthy of the name.

The place of armaments on land and water has been taken by international parks and bridges, expressive not of fear, suspicion, or hate, but of international peace, friendship and goodwill. This is the joint achievement, not of two races, but of two peoples: the men and women of the United States, and the men and women of Canada. Like the shaft to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, this unfortified frontier speaks to the world, not of differences, but of what is held in common; not of the passions of nations, but of their virtues; not of the devastation and desolation of war, but of the beauty and the blessings of peace.

Symbol of Peace.

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I may, perhaps, be pardoned if I say that this is an expression to the world of the friendship which Canada enjoys with all countries, but which, for reasons that are obvious, she has been privileged to share more intimately, and for a longer time, with two republics. We who enjoy this friendship in so marked a way, share an inheritance of mind and heart to which all have contributed and which all cherish. We, like you, are dedicated to the cause of peace.

I hold it true that the world must come to see that whether it be within or beyond the confines of the states, we are all members one of another; that "over all nations is humanity," and that the only security of countries, as well as of individuals, lies in the well-being of mankind throughout the world.

That great end can be effected through understanding and friendship; it can never be accomplished by force. So long as nations strive to advance their separate aims by force, rather than their common ends by reason and co-operation, so long will war be inevitable, and the fear of war continue to make of science and industry a vast machine, to further the destruction of humanity. They were meant to be God-given instruments for its progress and relief.

Message for World.

In these times when armaments are growing apace, when faith is everywhere being supplanted by fear, when dread and uncertainty overcrowd the skies, when the cry of humanity is increasingly for peace, the single shaft, the unfortified frontier, the century of peace have surely a message for the world.

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D 25722

PUBLICATION Ottawa E Citizen DATE July 31/36 5110

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

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I may, perhaps, be pardoned if I say that this is an expression to the world of the friendship which Canada enjoys with all countries, but which, for reasons that are obvious, she has been privileged to share more intimately, and for a longer time, with two republics. We who enjoy this friendship in so marked a way, share an inheritance of mind and heart to which all have contributed and which all cherish. We, like you, are dedicated to the cause of peace.

I hold it true that the world must come to see that whether it be within or beyond the confines of the states, we are all members one of another; that "over all nations is humanity," and that the only security of countries, as well as of individuals, lies in the well-being of mankind throughout the world.

That great end can be effected through understanding and friendship; it can never be accomplished by force. So long as nations strive to advance their separate aims by force, rather than their common ends by reason and co-operation, so long will war be inevitable, and the fear of war continue to make of science and industry a vast machine, to further the destruction of humanity. They were meant to be God-given instruments for its progress and relief.

Message for World.

In these times when armaments are growing apace, when faith is everywhere being supplanted by fear, when dread and uncertainty overcrowd the skies, when the cry of humanity is increasingly for peace, the single shaft, the unfortified frontier, the century of peace have surely a message for the world.

It is the message of understanding and friendship between men and between nations, which your visit to Canada, Mr. President, inspires in our hearts anew. It is a message which today the new world sends to the old. What, to the United States and to Canada, has become the priceless possession of this continent, we, like you, wish to see a part of the common heritage of mankind.

REPEAT
REPETITION

PUBLICATION Ottawa E Citizen DATE July 31/36

PREMIER KING

QUEBEC, July 31.—Following is the text of Prime Minister Mackenzie King's address of welcome to President Roosevelt here today:

Mr. President, His Excellency, as the representative of His Majesty the King, has already welcomed you in His Majesty's name, and in the name of Canada. I have the honor to supplement that welcome on behalf of the government of Canada. In so doing, I should like to say how wholeheartedly my colleagues and I endorse the words which Lord Tweedsmuir has so feelingly and felicitously expressed. The Crown and the people are one in the warmth of the welcome which Canada extends to you today.

"We, who are members of the Parliament of Canada, had hoped that, as originally planned, your visit to the Governor-General might have taken place at Ottawa, while Parliament was still in session. We had intended to ask His Excellency, as we have done today, to permit us to share in the reception of his distinguished guest; and we had planned to welcome you to the Capital of Canada on Parliament Hill, at the main entrance of our Houses of Parliament, immediately in front of the Peace Memorial Tower.

Proud and Delighted

Delighted and proud as we would have been to have greeted you in the city which, since 1867, has been the Capital of the Dominion, we are even prouder and more delighted today to have the honor of extending our welcome in the ancient Capital of Canada. Here, more than anywhere else, the past, the present and the future of Canada are to be read and understood.

It was here, three hundred and thirty years ago, that Champlain, the founder of Canada, inspired by religious not less than commercial motives, directed the beginnings of settlement and government on the northern half of this continent. It was here, a century and a half thereafter, that Montcalm and Wolfe, carrying the conflicts of the old world into the new, alike perished on the field of battle.

Here, on the very spot where we are now assembled, stands the monument which commemorates Montcalm, the monument which commemorates Wolfe. They are not separate memorials; they are one and indivisible, a single shaft, bearing no inscription of conquest or defeat, but, in one epitaph commemorating the virtues common to both generals, and the races from which they sprang. In this shaft, you behold the symbol of Canadian unity.

Presence a Symbol

Your presence here today, Mr. President, enables us to speak with pride of another symbol; not a national but an international symbol, one of international unity and good-will. It is not a visible shaft which rises but a few feet from its base. It is an invisible line, which stretches across the continent from the waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific, the line which marks the boundary between your great country and our own. On either side of that line, which threads its way along and across rivers and lakes, valleys and hills, mountains and plains, there is not today, and there has not been for over a century, save as a relic of the past, a fort or fortification worthy of the name.

The place of armaments on land and water has been taken by international parks and bridges, expressive not of fear, suspicion, or hate, but of international peace, friendship and goodwill. This is the joint achievement, not of two races, but of two peoples: the men and women of the United States, and the men and women of Canada. Like the shaft to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, this unfortified frontier speaks to the world, not of differences, but of what is held in common; not of the passions of nations, but of their virtues; not of the devastation and desolation of war, but of the beauty and the blessings of peace.

Symbol of Peace.

Today, we are indebted to your visit for yet another symbol of international peace, friendship and goodwill. In the three centuries and more of Canadian history, this ancient capital has known but two flags: the French and the British. Today, Mr. President, in your honor, and in honor of our great and friendly neighbor, the flag of the United States is flying over the citadel of old Quebec.

It is, I believe, something more than a coincidence that, in this very week, when the President of the Republic of France and His Majesty the King should have been standing side by side on a bit of Canadian soil in the old world, the President of the Republic of the United States of America and the representative of His Majesty should be exchanging greetings on Canadian soil in the new.

I may, perhaps, be pardoned if I say that this is an expression to the world of the friendship which Canada enjoys with all countries, but which, for reasons that are obvious, she has been privileged to share more intimately, and for a longer time, with two republics. We who enjoy this friendship in so marked a way, share an inheritance of mind and heart to which all have contributed and which all cherish. We, like you, are dedicated to the cause of peace.

I hold it true that the world must come to see that whether it be within or beyond the confines of the states, we are all members one of another; that "over all nations is humanity," and that the only security of countries, as well as of individuals, lies in the well-being of mankind throughout the world.

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It is the message of understanding and friendship between men and between nations, which your visit to Canada, Mr. President, inspires in our hearts anew. It is a message which today the new world sends to the old. What, to the United States and to Canada, has become the priceless possession of this continent, we, like you, wish to see a part of the common heritage of mankind.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D 25724

PUBLICATION Toronto Telegram DATE July 31/36

Quebec in Gala Attire Greets U.S. President

Tweedsmuir Hopes Empire and Republic May "Restore Shaken Liberties of Mankind"

Quebec, July 31—President Franklin D. Roosevelt o the United States arrived here this morning for a one-day visit as the guest of Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor - General. Quebec was en fete for the occasion, its streets and buildings flying the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes side by side, and its citizens enjoying a public holiday proclaimed by Mayor Gregoire. It was the first time a Canadian Governor-General and a United States President ever met on Canadian soil.

The President was greeted at the Wolfe's Cove terminal, where his train arrived, by Lord Tweedsmuir, Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Lieutenant-Governor Patenaude of Quebec, Premier Godbout of Quebec, Mayor Gregoire and many other notable persons.

MILITARY HONORS

A guard of honor consisting of members of Quebec's French-Canadian Regiment, the Royal 22nd, saluted the President when he stepped from the train, and the regiment's band played the American and British national anthems.

Accompanied by Lord Tweedsmuir, President Roosevelt drove to the Governor's Garden near Dufferin Terrace and was acclaimed by throngs of Quebec citizens who lined the route through which he passed. A public reception was given the President at Governor's Garden, where addresses of welcome were delivered by the Governor-General, Premier King, Premier Godbout and Mayor Gregoire.

As the personal representative of the King, Lord Tweedsmuir offered greetings to "the First Citizen of the United States."

SEES WORLD'S HOPE.

"Canada welcomes you, sir, not only for your own sake as an old acquaintance—for I think you know well our eastern coasts—but also as one of the major forces to-day in the statesmanship of the world," his Excellency said. "She welcomes you not less as the head of a country to whose people she is bound by ties of kinship and tradition, a country whose problems she shares, and whose future deeply concerns her own.

"As a North American nation, we have much in common with you; yet we have each our own idioms and characteristics. Our differences, understood and respected, are not less than our similarities, a basis for co-operation and friendship.

"Canada is a free and a sovereign nation, and for generations she has dwelt side by side with yours in perfect amity—an example to all the world of how civilized neighbors should live together. She is also a principal constituent part of the British Empire, and as such she is a link between your great Republic and that commonwealth of nations which covers so large a part of the habitable globe."

Lord Tweedsmuir concluded with the hope that "not by any alliance, political or otherwise, but through thinking the same thoughts and pursuing the same purpose, the Republic of the United States and the British Commonwealth may help to restore the shaken liberties of mankind."

MORE THAN COINCIDENCE

Premier King, who supplemented Lord Tweedsmuir's welcome on behalf of the Government of Canada, saw something more than coincidence in the fact that the president of the United States and the King's representative stood side by side on Canadian soil in the New World, in the same week that had seen His Majesty and the president of France stand side by side on Canadian soil in the Old World.

"We, like you, are dedicated to the cause of peace," Mr. King declared.

"In these times, when armaments are growing apace, when faith is everywhere being supplanted by fear, when dread and uncertainty overcrowd the skies, when the cry of humanity is increasingly for peace, the single shaft, the unfortified frontier, the century of peace have surely a message for the world," he said. "It is the message of understanding and friendship between men and between nations, which your visit to Canada inspires in our hearts anew. It is a message which today the New World sends to the Old. What, to the United States and to Canada, has become the priceless possession of this continent, we, like you, wish to see a part of the common heritage of mankind."

TRIBUTE TO SOVEREIGNS

"In the solution of the grave problems that face the world to-day, frank dealing, co-operation and a spirit of give and take between nations are more important than ever before," President Roosevelt said in replying to the addresses of welcome. "The United States and Canada and, indeed, all parts of the British Empire, share a democratic form of government which comes to us from common sources. We have adapted these institutions to our own needs and our own special conditions, but fundamentally they are the same.

"The natural sympathy and understanding that exists between us was, I feel, demonstrated in the universal feeling of grief when the news of the death of the late King George was received in the United States. We felt not only that the head of a friendly nation had been removed, but that a friend whose voice had penetrated into almost every home in the United States had been taken from us—a great King and a great gentleman.

"It has also been my privilege to know His Majesty, King Edward, and we look forward to the day when, finding it possible to come again to the Dominion, he may also visit with his neighbors in the United States."

Here the President responded in French to the Premier of Quebec and the mayor of Quebec City.

HISTORIC ROUTE

Before coming to the terrace, which presents a view for miles, the chief executive drove through the narrow, crooked streets of this ancient town to the cheers of hundreds of Canadians who lined every vantage point.

He passed through the famed St. Louis Gate, which in centuries past served as one of the portals of the wall that surrounded the city.

At the station a band played the Star Spangled Banner.

When the Roosevelt car appeared on the terrace a salute of 21 guns boomed forth from a Citadel battery.

As Mr. Roosevelt's car drew to a stop, the American flag was broken to the breeze from the Citadel, while a band again played the American Anthem.

D25725

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PUBLICATION London Advertiser DATE Sept. 5 1936

The Message of the Carillon

Canadians may feel a certain complacency because, while other capitals seem to be stirring up discord, strains of harmony are coming from Ottawa. The reason for this is that the carillonneurs of North America are meeting in Ottawa. Canada is fortunate in having, in the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings, one of the finest sets of "singing bells" on the continent, if not in the world.

Speaking to the visitors, Prime Minister Mackenzie King spoke of the importance of the carillon as an instrument of harmony in a world which needs that very much at the moment. He told how, at the time of Canada's Jubilee celebration in 1927, the carillon carried a message of peace and good will for thousands of miles.

The same day Dr. W. Sherwood Fox, president of the University of Western Ontario, spoke to the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto and said that music should form an important part in the curriculum of all schools and universities in Ontario. He termed music "the greatest social unifier known." 'Truly if music hath charms to soothe the savage breast the world cannot have too much of it just now.

Of course the craft of the carillonneurs is a very special department of music. We cannot all hear carillons, but most of us at some time or other are entranced by the music of chimes, or at least of bells. London is fortunate in having at least two splendid sets of chimes, whose mellow music spreads a spell over the city.

Bells have many functions. One is sheer beauty—"the bells of Shandon that sound so grand on the pleasant waters of River Lee." Another is to announce events, a function performed by the church bell and the tocsin. It was to this type that Tennyson addressed his famous poem. And with Tennyson we may hope that the carillonneurs of the world may "ring out the false, ring in the true," and "ring in the thousand years of peace."

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D25726

PUBLICATION Ottawa Citizen DATE Sept. 4 1936

Government Host To Carillonneurs

Premier Says Carillon Instrument of Harmony in World That Needs Peace

Carillonneurs of North America were told last night by Prime Minister Mackenzie King about the installation of Canada's carillon in the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings.

Closing the three-day Congress of North American Carillonneurs here, the government of Canada was host at dinner to delegates from widely separated points on the continent. The Prime Minister presided at a gathering which numbered among its guests Hon. Norman Armour, minister of the United States; Hon. S. Kato, Japanese minister; Sir Francis Floud, high commissioner for the United Kingdom, and other prominent persons.

Mr. King spoke briefly dealing with the importance of the carillon as an instrument of harmony in a world which needed peace. He told how Canada's carillon had been heard across the 4,000 miles from Atlantic to Pacific at the time of the Diamond Jubilee celebration in 1927. "The carillon carried a message of peace and goodwill for thousands of miles on that occasion," the Prime Minister said.

Responding, Edward B. Gammons of Cohasset, Mass., president of the Guild of Carillonneurs of North America, referred to the fact that the carillon in the Parliament Buildings here was the property of and represented a whole people. The installation of the Ottawa carillon constituted the first instance of such a national undertaking, he said.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D25727
1046

PUBLICATION Montreal Gazette DATE Sept. 4 1936

PREMIER KING HOST TO CARILLONNEURS

Tells of Installation of Peace Tower Chimes—Permanent Guild Formed

Ottawa, September 3.—(CP)—Carilloneurs of North America were told tonight by Prime Minister Mackenzie King about the installation of Canada's carillon in the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings.

Closing the three-day congress of North American Carilloneurs here tonight, the Government of Canada was host at dinner to delegates from widely-separated points on the continent. The Prime Minister presided at a gathering which numbered among its guests Norman Armour, U.S. Minister to Canada, S. Kato, Japanese Minister; Sir Francis Floud, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, and other prominent persons.

Mr. King spoke briefly, dealing with the importance of the carillon as an instrument of harmony in a world which needed peace. He told how Canada's carillon had been heard across the 4,000 miles from Atlantic to Pacific at the time of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation in 1927. "The carillon carried a message of peace and goodwill for thousands of miles on that occasion," the Prime Minister said.

Responding, Edward B. Gammons, of Cohasset, Mass., president of the Guild of Carilloneurs of North America, referred to the fact that the carillon in the Parliament Buildings here was the property of and represented a whole people. The installation of the Ottawa carillon constituted the first instance of such a national undertaking, he said.

At their business session earlier, the carilloneurs formed themselves into a permanent organization to be known as the Guild of Carilloneurs of North America.

Membership in the new organization is divided into three classes, oridnary members (carilloneurs); fellows; associates and institutional members. In the last class are included universities, colleges, schools, foundations and musical organizations in different fields.

It was decided to divide the Guild into four geographical divisions — Canada; the North Atlantic States; the United States Middle West, and the Southern United States.

Major H. M. Nornabell, director of Mountain Lake Sanctuary, Lake Wales, Florida, at today's session gave an address on "The Layman and the Carillon."

PUBLICATION Ottawa Journal DATE Sept. 4 1936

Scene of Rare Beauty as Dance Is Synchronized with Carillon

First linking of the carillon and the ballet in North America came Thursday night when Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata played by Percival Price, Dominion Carillonneur, was given a modern terpsichorean interpretation by the Gwendolyn Osborne School of the Dance.

As the haunting and beautiful notes of the Sonata stole from the Peace Tower of the House of Commons a bevy of diaphanously clothed dancers floated across the terrace of the Chateau Laurier in graceful accompaniment. The rich foliage overhanging the north end of the terrace and the green floodlights enhanced the beauty of the scene which was viewed by 200 guests.

Dance Follows Recital.

The combined dancing and musical offering last night followed a masterly recital by Victor Van Geyseghem, noted Belgian carillonneur, who in his rendition exemplified the finest in the world famed Belgian school.

Members of the newly formed Guild of Carillonneurs in North America, which closed its three-day congress last night, were entertained at dinner by the Prime Minister of Canada who told them of the installation of Canada's carillon in the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings. Guests of the Government included, in addition to the visiting carillonneurs, Hon. Norman Armour, United States Minister to Canada; Hon. S. Kato, Japanese Minister, and Sir Francis Floud, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom.

Mr. King spoke briefly dealing with the importance of the carillon as an instrument of harmony in a world which needed peace. He told how Canada's carillon had been heard across the 4000 miles from Atlantic to Pacific at the time of the Diamond Jubilee celebration in 1927. "The carillon carried a message of peace and goodwill for thousands of miles on that occasion," the Prime Minister said.

Responding, Edward B. Gammons, of Cohasset, Mass., newly elected president of the Guild of Carilloneurs in North America, referred to the fact that the carillon in the Parliament Buildings here was the property and represented a whole people. The installation of the Ottawa carillon constituted the first instance of such a national undertaking, he said.

Elect Officers.

After formally organizing themselves into a Guild the Carillonneurs unanimously appointed William Gorham Rice of Albany, N.Y., as honorary president. To Edward B. Gammons, Master of Music of St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, Mass., fell the high honor of being appointed first president of the permanent organization. Other officers follow: Secretary-treasurer, Percival Price, of Ottawa, Dominion Carillonneur; assistant secretary-treasurer, Robert Donnell, of Ottawa, assistant Dominion Carillonneur; executive committee, Dr. R. B. Ogilby, president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; Harold Simonds, Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Pratt, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Kamiel Lefevere, Riverside Church, New York, N.Y.

It was hoped to appoint regional representatives, but it was eventually decided that this scheme was impracticable at present.

Extraordinary technique was displayed by Victor Van Geyseghem in his recital last night. Visiting carillonneurs were amazed at his adaptability to a strange environment. After the first few notes of his program were heard he was recognized as an outstanding artist, his well-balanced numbers being an exemplification of the finest in the famous Mechlin School. He afforded Canadian and American carillonneurs a magnificent opportunity to hear the fine flowering of the Belgian art of carillon playing.

Price Plays Own Composition.

Following Percival Price's rendition of the Moonlight Sonata by Beethoven he presented one of his own compositions in tribute to the First Congress of Carillonneurs held at Hartford, Conneticut—a Sonata for 30 bells. Miss Osborne, the personification of effortless grace, provided the andante movement in this striking number. In the ensemble the dancers of her school showed to advantage throughout, and were especially effective when they turned in tribute to the Peace Tower.

It was Ottawa's first opportunity of seeing the ballet performed in conjunction with the carillon and an indication of how these two arts are complementary to each other.

Those in Dance Numbers.

Those taking part in the "Moonlight Sonata" were: Eunice Coombs, Evelyn Williams, Ida Currie, Louise MacDonald, Audrey Tweedie, Jessie Currie, Georgina Hutt, Dorothy Hicks, Margaret Pink, Mabel Betts, Dierdre O'Connell, Helen Hossack, Carneta McPherson, Lenore Tenney, Marie Palmer.

German Delay

D 25729

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PUBLICATION Mail & Empire DATE Sept. 4 1936

Carillon is Peace Agent, Says King

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—(CP)—Carilloneurs of North America, dinner guests of the Canadian Government, to-night heard Prime Minister Mackenzie King speak of the importance of the carillon as an instrument of harmony in a world which needed peace. He told how Canada's carillon had been heard across the 4,000 miles from Atlantic to Pacific at the time of the Diamond Jubilee celebration in 1927. "The carillon carried a message of peace and goodwill for thousands of miles on that occasion," the prime minister said.

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D25730

League of Nations Policies

ADDRESS BY THE

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,

Prime Minister of Canada

AT THE

Seventeenth Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations

GENEVA, SEPT. 29, 1936

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1936

D25731

CANADIAN DELEGATION

TO THE

SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

September-October, 1936

DELEGATES

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.
Hon. Raoul Dandurand, P.C.
Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, M.P.

SUBSTITUTE DELEGATES

Dr. O. D. Skelton
Dr. W. A. Riddell

TECHNICAL ADVISOR

Lt.-Col. G. P. Vanier

D 25732

League of Nations Policies

ADDRESS BY THE

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada

AT THE

Seventeenth Session of the Assembly
of the League of Nations

GENEVA, SEPT. 29, 1936

THE Government of Canada shares the view that the present is a very critical time in the affairs of the world, but, particularly and immediately, in the affairs of Europe. More than one delegate with intimate knowledge of the situation has already spoken of the growing tension throughout this Continent. With a less intimate knowledge, Canada has refrained from putting forward, in advance of this meeting, any comments or proposals. The means of solving immediate European problems are, we believe, best known to the nations of Europe themselves, and likely, at this juncture, to be most effective if applied by direct negotiation. Having said this, may I add that we believe the present is a time when no country should be satisfied with appearances or professions. It is a time when the reality and effectiveness of whatever is being considered should as completely as possible be known and disclosed. Undertakings are meaningless apart from the will, the intent, and the capacity to meet obligations assumed.

European Conditions as Viewed from North America

Canadians viewing conditions in Europe from their own country, are struck by the violent nature of the propaganda and recriminations hurled incessantly across the frontiers, the endeavours to draw all countries into one or other extremist camp, the feverish race for rearmament, the hurrying to and

D25733

fro of diplomats, the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances, and the consequent fear and uncertainty of the peoples. It is a complete contrast to the friendly relations with our neighbours to which we are accustomed.

I mention this not to suggest that Europe at the moment can be expected to follow a similar course, but rather to explain a difference in national outlook, which has its bearing upon policies which some may feel the League should adopt. We approach the consideration of the existing situation with the fullest sympathy for the difficulties and the policies of other members of the League. We recognize the special conditions that face a great part of Europe, the crowded populations, the scores of dividing frontiers, the bitter memories which zealots of nationalism will not let die, the heritage of ancient privilege and of class division, the unrest resulting from the redrawing of political boundaries, and the upheaval in the social structure which the Great War brought in its train. We recognize that we in Canada are particularly fortunate both in our neighbours and in our lack of neighbours, and we agree that we cannot reasonably expect our relations and our attitude to be wholly duplicated elsewhere.

The representative of the United Kingdom declared that one country cannot impose its social system or political faith upon another country with different backgrounds. That is equally true of the relations between one continent and another. It is a truth, however, which works both ways. It would be equally unreasonable to expect a North American state to have the same international outlook, the same conception of interest, or of duty, as a European state facing widely different conditions. Perhaps it would be helpful all round if we would recognize that differences in policy where they exist do not represent a superior or inferior outlook but in the main correspond to differences in the circumstances that we face.

The Example of the British Commonwealth

There is another factor which inevitably influences Canadian opinion on many League policies, and particularly on the question of automatic obligations to the use of force in international

disputes. I have in mind our experience as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The nations of the British Commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions, and by common attachment to democratic ideals, rather than by commitments to join together in war. The Canadian parliament reserves to itself the right to declare, in the light of the circumstances existing at the time, to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts in which other members of the Commonwealth may be engaged. It is true there are special factors in this relationship which make it impossible to draw a complete parallel between League and Commonwealth relations. But these factors also work in both directions. Certainly this experience has had an effect in convincing Canadians of the possibility of preserving close and friendly co-operation without the existence of a central authority, or of military commitments.

This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the actions of all the members of the League of Nations.

The Canadian tradition is one of inherited and developed freedom. The repression of criticism is alien to that tradition. Our political institutions are founded upon democratic principles and are subject to modification by democratic methods. We have a profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace. Holding that conviction ourselves, we do not assume that we have a mission to impose our beliefs and institutions on other states. We concur in the faith expressed by the United Kingdom representative in the soundness and the indispensable value of democratic institutions and individual freedom, but we concur also in his view that it is for each country, whether a member of the League or not, to decide for itself what form of government or economic organization is best suited to its own needs and conditions. The freedom of maintaining our own form of goverment which we demand for ourselves requires

D 25735

as its corollary a policy of non-interference in the domestic arrangements of other nations. The doctrine of "live and let live" in respect of social philosophies and forms of government is, we believe, an indispensable condition of international comity and co-operation.

I have referred to the influence of geographical situation and of the experience of co-operation between the nations of the British Commonwealth in determining our attitude to League policies. But there is, of course, a third factor, the experience we have shared in common with other members of the League.

The Value of the League

It is, I am certain, the belief of peoples of the great majority of the states here represented, that the League has served a world-wide need by affording a rallying point for the world's hopes of peace, a permanent and insistent reminder of the necessity of adjusting political ideas and institutions to the new conditions of world industry and scientific progress, an appreciation of the mentalities of different lands and a more realistic understanding of the difficulties and differences that must be faced and overcome. In bringing together periodically the representatives of half a hundred states, the League builds up barriers against war by developing a spirit of conciliation, an acceptance of publicity in international affairs, a habit of co-operation to common ends, and a permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences and for the cultivation of an informed world opinion. If the League did not exist, some such world organization would have to be invented. But there is to-day also a widespread conviction, born of experience, that at this stage in the evolution of the League, emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion. There is a general unwillingness of peoples to incur obligations which they realize they may not be able in time of crisis to fulfil, obligations to use force and to use it at any place, any time, in circumstances unforeseen, and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they have had little or no control. This difficulty of automatic intervention increases rather than decreases when conflicts tend to become struggles between

D 25736

classes, between economic systems, between social philosophies and, in some instances, between religious faiths, as well as between states. Moreover, participation in civil conflict abroad brings the hazard of strain and conflict at home.

Attitude as to Automatic Commitments

Canada comes to the League of Nations to-day with a desire to reaffirm her adherence to the fundamental principles of the Covenant. The preservation of peace by the progressive organization of international co-operation within a collective system has been championed in equal measure by members of all political parties in Canada. Our attachment to this ideal is as strong to-day as it was at the inception of the League. At the same time, there is general concurrence in the view which has been expressed by leaders of all political parties since the beginning of the League, that automatic commitment to the application of force is not a practical policy.

Successive Canadian Governments have opposed the view that the League's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace. Canadian public men irrespective of party opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of Article X. The Canadian Government in 1925 rejected the Protocol of Geneva because of "its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war".

In responding to the invitation of the United States to become a signatory of the Briand-Kellogg Pact,—the Pact of Paris as it is also known—the Canadian government, in view of the discussion as to the bearing of the Pact upon the Covenant of the League, made the following statement in 1928:

"It is true that the Covenant also contemplates the application of sanctions in the event of a member state going to war, if in so doing it has broken the pledges of the Covenant to seek a peaceful solution of disputes. Canada has always opposed any interpretation of the Covenant which would involve the application of these sanctions automatically or by the decision of other states. It was on the initiative of Canada that the Fourth Assembly, with a single negative vote, accepted the interpretative resolution to which the Secretary of State of the United States

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recently referred, indicating that it is for the constitutional authorities of each state to determine in what degree it is bound to assure the execution of the obligations of this article by employment of its military forces.

"The question of sanctions has received further consideration by later Assemblies. It is plain that the full realization of the ideal of joint economic or military pressure upon an outlaw power, upon which some of the founders of the League set great store, will require either an approach to the universality of the League contemplated when the Covenant was being drawn, or an adjustment of the old rules of neutrality to meet the new conditions of co-operative defence."

The Canadian House of Commons by unanimous resolution has made the adoption of undertakings to apply either military or economic sanctions subject to the approval of parliament.

What I have said and quoted does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force. It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament or people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada, as well as in the areas involved.

The Need of Universality

The task of the present Assembly has been declared to be an inquiry into the means of "strengthening the authority of the League of Nations by adapting the application of the principles of the Covenant to the lessons of experience."

We believe that the only way to strengthen the League's shaken authority is to take heed of that experience, to make the policies of the League conform to realities, to the conditions and attitudes of mind that exist in fact in the world of to-day, without losing sight of the possibility of modifying those policies as facts and national attitudes change in the future.

The Covenant as originally drafted provided alternatively for peace by conciliation and peace by collective coercion. In its original conception, the Covenant was predicated upon the universal acceptances of its provisions. Without this assump-

tion of universality, it is doubtful if peace by collective coercion would have found a place within its articles. Experience has revealed the difficulty of applying sanctions within a League of Nations where the condition of practical universality is lacking.

The universal acceptance of the principles of the Covenant must be the constant aim of those who hope for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. It is necessary to remember, however, that universality is not to be attained in a single stride, and that its achievement will only be rendered possible as the utility of the preventive functions of the League is confirmed by experience and supported by the quickened conscience of humanity.

The coercive and punitive provisions of the Covenant have operated in the past as a deterrent to the kind of collaboration which must serve as an intermediate stage to a League of Nations which will be universal. By emphasizing the mediation and conciliation aspects of the Covenant, we can help to transform the collective system from a hope into a reality. Every vacant seat in this Assembly is a broken link in the chain of collective security.

Interpretation of the Covenant by Experience

The Canadian Government does not believe that formal amendment of the Covenant now is either possible or necessary. The powers and duties of the League develop by usage and experience as well as by explicit amendment. What its members will and will not do can be read more clearly from what they have done and not done than from the text of the Covenant. What is now called for is to register in the light of actual facts the position which has developed during sixteen years of League history by the interpretations given and the action taken or not taken as occasion for decision arose.

It is a fact, as has been indicated by representatives of the Scandinavian countries and other members of the League, that many provisions of the Covenant have not been observed, or have been applied unequally or ineffectively. The pledge of

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reduction of armaments in Article 8 has not been honoured. The provisions for the revision of treaties "which have become inapplicable", contained in Article 19, and which were in form and fact an essential complement to the provisions of Article 10 for the maintenance of the territorial status quo, have not yet been applied. The sanctions provisions of Article 16 were tacitly recognized at an early stage as unworkable in their entirety, and they were modified by the Assembly resolutions of 1921. Modified, or unmodified, sanctions against an aggressor have never been tried when the conflict took place in Asia or America. Applied once in an Afro-European conflict, they failed and were abandoned because of general unwillingness under the conditions of the day to press force to the point of war.

Regional Pacts and Article XI

Proposals have been made for regional agreements to ensure immediate and definite military assistance against an aggressor. These proposals show a closer approach to reality by linking the obligation with a definite contingency and a direct interest. The danger that such agreements might develop in practice into old-fashioned military alliances will doubtless be given careful consideration. It is essential to recognize that the areas in which regional agreements could be worked out are under present conditions restricted, almost wholly, to parts of Europe. League members in other parts of the world where this device is impracticable cannot reasonably object to the formation of such agreements by countries which consider them essential to their own security and the stability of their neighbourhood. If, however, it is proposed that they should undertake to apply automatically economic sanctions to supplement the military action of the regional group, it must be observed that such an arrangment would strengthen and perpetuate the existing one-way tendency in the application of sanctions; it would impose on the adherents to European regional pacts no obligations in Asia or America, while calling for action in the European pact areas by outside members.

As to the proposals regarding Article XI, we are in full sympathy with the shifting of emphasis to inquiry and media-

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tion at an early stage in disputes, and with the view that unanimity cannot reasonably be required in any effort of the Council or the Assembly to effect conciliation. It would be a different matter if it were proposed to transform Article XI into a second sanctions article, applicable before war had broken out, and brought into operation by action of the Council alone.

The Tasks of the League

The process of trial and error by which the League has proceeded indicates that it is now desirable to emphasize the task of mediation and conciliation rather than of punishment; that full inquiry should be made into definite complaints of political or economic grievance; and that the duty and necessity of halting the race to rearmament emphasized by the representative of France should be faced. It is encouraging to see a growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat the economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade and making political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish. Canada is wholly in sympathy with these efforts. We have no embargoes, no exchange or quota controls, and have demonstrated our readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take like action.

By working together on what is found possible to-day, the members of the League will be enabled to advance steadily to what is found desirable to-morrow. If it tries to do too much all at once, the League may fail in essentials.

The condition of successful conciliation is the substitution of confidence and good faith for mistrust and suspicion in the mutual relations of nations. For this reason, we welcome and approve the suggestion that the Covenant of the League should be detached from the Treaty of Versailles.

Restoration of Confidence and Good-will in Europe

Having stated our position as to the revision of the Covenant, may I repeat what I said at the outset as to the consideration of this and all other matters being approached in the light of

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the existing European situation. There are times and seasons for all things. A certain discrimination is needed in what at the moment it may be best to discuss or to decide. One fact must be obvious, namely, that this is not a time to accentuate differences of opinion or view, but rather a time to see that nothing is permitted to stand in the way of European nations in their efforts to construct the foundations of good-will and mutual confidence in their affairs. Without the restoration of confidence and good-will among the nations of Europe, and particularly among the Great Powers, the League cannot possibly begin to perform its tasks. If good-will and confidence go in Europe, the League will go with them; if they are re-established, there is no necessary re-adjustment in League machinery or organization which cannot speedily be effected.

How are confidence and good-will to be restored between nations of Europe, which, for the time being, appear to have suffered real impairment of both? That, as I have already said, is something which Canada believes can best be decided by the nations immediately concerned. Obviously, a necessary first step is conference. Its aim should be to bring into the comity of the other European powers, the nation or nations which lie without it. That aim accomplished, the League may well consider anew how best the original purpose of universality of membership may be achieved. The purpose of its founders, and the hope of the signatories of the Covenant was certainly not a League without the United States, Japan, Germany, Brazil or other great or lesser powers. Certainly it was not a League of Nations against any country or group of countries. Nor was it a League to promote or combat particular theories of social philosophy or economic organization. It was to be a League to further ideals of peace and good-will among all nations, and between all classes. Only as member States continue to give their allegiance to this high conception of its function, can the League of Nations fulfil its mission to mankind.

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SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Speech by the Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King
on September 29th, 1936.

The Government of Canada shares the view that the present is a very critical time in the affairs of the world, but, particularly and immediately, in the affairs of Europe. More than one delegate with intimate knowledge of the situation has already spoken of the growing tension throughout this Continent. With a less intimate knowledge, Canada has refrained from putting forward, in advance of this meeting, any comments or proposals. The means of solving immediate European problems are, we believe, best known to the nations of Europe themselves, and likely, at this juncture, to be most effective if applied by direct negotiation. Having said this, may I add that we believe the present is a time when no country should be satisfied with appearances or professions. It is a time when the reality and effectiveness of whatever is being considered should as completely as possible be known and disclosed. Undertakings are meaningless apart from the will, the intent, and the capacity to meet obligations assumed.

Canadians viewing conditions in Europe from their own country, are struck by the violent nature of the propaganda and recriminations hurled incessantly across the

frontiers, the endeavours to draw all countries into one or other extremist camp, the feverish race for rearmament, the hurrying to and fro of diplomats, the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances, and the consequent fear and uncertainty of the peoples. It is a complete contrast to the friendly relations with our neighbours to which we are accustomed.

I mention this not to suggest that Europe at the moment can be expected to follow a similar course, but rather to explain a difference in national outlook, which has its bearing upon policies which some may feel the League should adopt. We approach the consideration of the existing situation with the fullest sympathy for the difficulties and the policies of other members of the League. We recognize the special conditions that face a great part of Europe, the crowded populations, the scores of dividing frontiers, the bitter memories which zealots of nationalism will not let die, the heritage of ancient privilege and of class division, the unrest resulting from the redrawing of political boundaries, and the upheaval in the social structure which the Great War brought in its train. We recognize that we in Canada are particularly fortunate both in our neighbours, and in our lack of neighbours, and we agree that we cannot reasonably expect our relations and our attitude to be wholly duplicated elsewhere.

The representative of the United Kingdom declared that one country cannot impose its social system or political faith upon another country with different backgrounds. That is equally true of the relations between one continent and another. It is a truth, however, which works both ways. It would be equally unreasonable to expect a North American state to have the same international outlook, the same conception of interest, or of duty, as a European state facing widely different conditions. Perhaps it would be helpful all round if we would recognize that differences in policy where they exist do not represent a superior or inferior outlook but in the main correspond to differences in the circumstances that we face.

There is another factor which inevitably influences Canadian opinion on many League policies, and particularly on the question of automatic obligations to the use of force in international disputes. I have in mind our experience as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The nations of the British Commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions, and by common attachment to democratic ideals, rather than by commitments to join together in war. The Canadian parliament reserves to itself the right to declare, in the light of the circumstances existing at the time, to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts in which other members of the Commonwealth may be engaged. It is true there are special factors

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in this relationship which make it impossible to draw a complete parallel between League and Commonwealth relations. But these factors also work in both directions. Certainly this experience has had an effect in convincing Canadians of the possibility of preserving close and friendly co-operation without the existence of a central authority, or of military commitments.

This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the actions of all the members of the League of Nations.

The Canadian tradition is one of inherited and developed freedom. The repression of criticism is alien to that tradition. Our political institutions are founded upon democratic principle and are subject to modification by democratic methods. We have a profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace. Holding that conviction ourselces, we do not assume that we have a mission to impose our beliefs and institutions on other states. We concur in the faith expressed by the United Kingdom

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representative in the soundness and the indispensable value of democratic institutions and individual freedom, but we concur also in his view that it is for each country, whether a member of the League or not, to decide for itself what form of government or economic organization is best suited to its own needs and conditions. The freedom of maintaining our own form of government which we demand for ourselves requires as its corollary a policy of non-interference in the domestic arrangements of other nations. The doctrine of "live and let live" in respect of social philosophies and forms of government is, we believe, an indispensable condition of international comity and co-operation.

I have referred to the influence of geographical situation and of the experience of co-operation between the nations of the British Commonwealth in determining our attitude to League policies. But there is, of course, a third factor, the experience we have shared in common with other members of the League.

It is, I am certain, the belief of peoples of the great majority of the states here represented, that the League has served a world-wide need by affording a rallying point for the world's hopes of peace, a permanent and insistent reminder of the necessity of adjusting political ideas

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and institutions to the new conditions of world industry and scientific progress, an appreciation of the mentalities of different lands and a more realistic understanding of the difficulties and differences that must be faced and overcome. In bringing together periodically the representatives of half a hundred states, the League builds up barriers against war by developing a spirit of conciliation, an acceptance of publicity in international affairs, a habit of co-operation to common ends, and a permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences, and for the cultivation of an informed world opinion. If the League did not exist, some such world organization would have to be invented. But there is to-day also a widespread conviction, born of experience, that at this stage in the evolution of the League, emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion. There is a general unwillingness of peoples to incur obligations which they realize they may not be able in time of crisis to fulfil, obligations to use force and to use it at any place, any time, in circumstances unforeseen, and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they have had little or no control. This difficulty of automatic intervention increases rather than decreases when conflicts tend to become struggles between classes, between economic systems, between social philosophies and, in some instances, between

religious faiths, as well as between states. Moreover, participation in civil conflict abroad brings the hazard of strain and conflict at home.

Canada comes to the League of Nations to-day with a desire to reaffirm her adherence to the fundamental principles of the Covenant. The preservation of peace by the progressive organization of international co-operation within a collective system has been championed in equal measure by members of all political parties in Canada. Our attachment to this ideal is as strong to-day as it was at the inception of the League. At the same time, there is general concurrence in the view which has been expressed by leaders of all political parties since the beginning of the League, that automatic commitments to the application of force is not a practical policy.

Successive Canadian Governments have opposed the view that the League's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace. Canadian public men irrespective of party opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of Article X. The Canadian Government in 1925 rejected the Protocol of Geneva because of "its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war".

In responding to the invitation of the United States to become a signatory of the Briand-Kellogg Pact, - the Pact of Paris as it is also known - the Canadian government, in view

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of the discussion as to the bearing of the Pact upon the Covenant of the League, made the following statement in 1928:

> "It is true that the Covenant also contemplates the application of sanctions in the event of a member state going to war, if in so doing it has broken the pledges of the Covenant to seek a peaceful solution of disputes. Canada has always opposed any interpretation of the Covenant which would involve the application of these sanctions automatically or by the decision of other states. It was on the initiative of Canada that the Fourth Assembly, with a single negative vote, accepted the interpretative resolution to which the Secretary of State of the United States recently referred, indicating that it is for the constitutional authorities of each state to determine in what degree it is bound to assure the execution of the obligations of this article by employment of its military forces.
>
> "The question of sanctions has received further consideration by later Assemblies. It is plain that the full realization of the ideal of joint economic or military pressure upon an outlaw power, upon which some of the founders of the League set great store, will require either an approach to the universality of the League contemplated when the Covenant was being drawn, or an adjustment of the old rules of neutrality to meet the new conditions of co-operative defence."

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The Canadian House of Commons by unanimous resolution has made the adoption of undertakings to apply either military or economic sanctions subject to the approval of parliament.

What I have said and quoted does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments of either for or against participation in war or other forms of force. It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament or people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada, as well as in the areas involved.

The task of the present Assembly has been declared to be an inquiry into the means of "strengthening the authority of the League of Nations by adapting the application of the principles of the Covenant to the lessons of experience".

We believe that the only way to strengthen the League's shaken authority is to take heed of that experience, to make the policies of the League conform to realities, to the conditions and attitudes of mind that exist in fact in the world of to-day, without losing sight of the possibility of modifying those policies as facts and national attitudes change in the future.

The Covenant as originally drafted provided alternatively for peace by conciliation and peace by collective coercion. In its original conception, the Covenant was predicated upon the

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universal acceptances of its provisions. Without this assumption of universality, it is doubtful if peace by collective coercion would have found a place within its articles. Experience has revealed the difficulty of applying sanctions within a League of Nations where the condition of practical universality is lacking.

The universal acceptance of the principles of the Covenant must be the constant aim of those who hope for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. It is necessary to remember, however, that universality is not to be attained in a single stride, and that its achievement will only be rendered possible as the utility of the preventive functions of the League is confirmed by experience and supported by the quickened conscience of humanity.

The coercive and punitive provisions of the Covenant have operated in the past as a deterrent to the kind of collaboration which must serve as an intermediate stage to a League of Nations which will be universal. By emphasizing the mediation and conciliation aspects of the Covenant, we can help to transform the collective system from a hope into a reality. Every vacant seat in this Assembly is a broken link in the chain of collective security.

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The Canadian Government does not believe that formal amendment of the Covenant now is either possible or necessary. The powers and duties of the League develop by usage and experience as well as by explicit amendment. What its members will and will not do can be read more clearly from what they have done and not done than from the text of the Covenant. What is now called for is to register in the light of actual facts the position which has developed during sixteen years of League history by the interpretations given and the action taken or not taken as occasion for decision arose.

It is a fact, as has been indicated by representatives of the Scandinavian countries and other members of the League, that many provisions of the Covenant have not been observed, or have been applied unequally or ineffectively. The pledge of reduction of armaments in Article 8 have not been honoured. The provisions for the revision of treaties "which have become inapplicable", contained in Article 19, and which were in form and fact an essential complement to the provisions of Article 10 for the maintenance of the territorial status quo, have not yet been applied. The sanctions provisions of Article 16 were tacitly recognized at an early stage as unworkable in their entirety, and they were modified by the Assembly resolutions of 1921. Modified, or unmodified, sanctions against an aggressor have

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never been tried when the conflict took place in Asia or America. Applied once in an Afro-European conflict, they failed and were abandoned because of general unwillingness under the conditions of the day to press force to the point of war.

Proposals have been made for regional agreements to ensure immediate and definite military assistance against an aggressor. These proposals show a closer approach to reality by linking the obligation with a definite contingency and a direct interest. The danger that such agreements might develop in practice into old-fashioned military alliances will doubtless be given careful consideration. It is essential to recognize that the areas in which regional agreements could be worked out are under present conditions restricted, almost wholly, to parts of Europe. League members in other parts of the world where this device in impracticable cannot reasonably object to the formation of such agreements by countries which consider them essential to their own security and the stability of their neighbourhood. If, however, it is proposed that they should undertake to apply automatically economic sanctions to supplement the military action of the regional group, it must be observed that such an arrangement would strengthen and perpetuate the existing one-way tendency in the application of sanctions; it would impose on the adherents to European regional

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pacts no obligations in Asia or America, while calling for action in the European pact areas by outside members.

As to the proposals regarding Article XI, we are in full sympathy with the shifting of emphasis to inquiry and mediation at an early stage in disputes, and with the view that unanimity cannot reasonably be required in any effort of the Council or the Assembly to effect conciliation. It would be a different matter if it were proposed to transform Article XI into a second sanctions article, applicable before war had broken out, and brought into operation by action of the Council alone.

The process of trial and error by which the League has proceeded indicates that it is now desirable to emphasize the task of mediation and conciliation rather than of punishment; that full inquiry should be made into definite complaints of political or economic grievance; and that the duty and necessity of halting the race to rearmament emphasized by the representative of France should be faced. It is encouraging to see a growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat the economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade and making political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish. Canada is wholly in sympathy with these efforts. We have no embargoes, no exchange or quota controls, and have demonstrated our readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take like action.

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By working together on what is found possible to-day, the members of the League will be enabled to advance steadily, to what is found desirable tomorrow. If it tries to do too much all at once, the League may fail in essentials.

The condition of successful conciliation is the substitution of confidence and good faith for mistrust and suspicion in the mutual relations of nations. For this reason welcome and approve the suggestion that the Covenant of the League should be detached from the Treaty of Versailles.

Having stated our position as to the revision of the Covenant, may I repeat what I said at the outset as to the consideration of this and all other matters being approached in the light of the existing European situation. There are times and seasons for all things. A certain discrimination is needed in what at the moment it may be best to discuss or to decide. One fact must be obvious, namely that this is not a time to accentuate differences of opinion or view, but rather a time to see that nothing is permitted to stand in the way of European nations in their efforts to construct the foundations of good-will and mutual confidence in their affairs. Without the restoration of confidence and good-will among the nations of Europe, and particularly among the Great Powers, the League cannot possibly begin to perform its tasks. If good-will and confidence go in Europe, the League will go with them; if they

are re-established, there is no necessary re-adjustment in League machinery or organization which cannot speedily be effected.

How are confidence and good-will to be restored between nations of Europe, which, for the time being, appear to have suffered real impairment of both? That, as I have already said, is something which Canada believes can best be decided by the nations immediately concerned. Obviously, a necessary first step is conference. Its aim should be to bring into the comity of the other European powers, the nation or nations which lie without it. That aim accomplished, the League may well consider anew how best the original purpose of universality of membership may be achieved. The purpose of its founders, and the hope of the signatories of the Covenant was certainly not a League without the United States, Japan, Germany, Brazil or other great or lesser powers. Certainly it was not a League of Nations against any country or group of countries. Nor was it a League to promote or combat particular theories of social philosophy or economic organization. It was to be a League to further ideals of peace and goodwill among all nations, and between all classes. Only as member States continue to give their allegiance to this high conception of its function, can the League of Nations fulfil its mission to mankind.

D25757

Evening News
9.9.1936.

CANADIANS FOR GENEVA

OTTAWA, Wednesday.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Premier, announces that he will be accompanied to the League of Nations meeting at Geneva by the Minister of Labour, Mr. N. McLeod Rogers, and Senator Dan Durand. Colonel G. P. Vanier, of the Canadian High Commissioner's Office in London, will act as expert adviser. —Exchange.

D25758

The Star
9.9.1936.

A PREMIER FOR GENEVA

Talks In London Planned

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, who is to head the Dominion's delegation to the forthcoming League of Nations meeting, will spend some time seeing British Ministers and officials in London on his return from Geneva.

Colonel G. P. Vanier, of the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, is expecetd to act as adviser to the delegation, says Reuter.

D25759

Bulletin & Scots Pictorial.
10.12.1936.

CANADIAN PREMIER'S VISIT

Mr W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, who is to head the Dominion's delegation to the forthcoming League of Nations meeting, will spend some time in London on his return from Geneva. He plans to confer with officials of the British Government. Altogether, he expects to be absent from Canada for six weeks.

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Financial News
10.10.1936.

CANADIAN PREMIER COMING TO LONDON

OTTAWA, September 9.—Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, who is to head the Dominions delegation to the coming League of Nations meeting, will spend some time in London on his return from Geneva. He plans to confer with officials of the British Government. Altogether, he expects to be absent from Canada for six weeks. Colonel G. P. Vanier, of the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, is expected to act as adviser to the delegation.—Reuter.

D25761

Financial Times.
14.9.1936.

PEACE FOR PROGRESS.

MR. MACKENZIE KING GOING TO GENEVA.

QUEBEC, 13th Sept.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, before sailing in the Empress of Britain for Geneva yesterday, said that the Government had had the benefit of the views and opinions of several of its members who had visited Europe during the summer.

After reviewing the recent advance of Canada in industry and trade, he said that the confidence which was so necessary to bring about the return of more normal conditions had been in a large measure restored. During the past few months substantial progress had been made towards recovery.

"To continue this progress," he added, "the preservation of world peace is essential. To further this great end the representatives of Canada at the forthcoming meetings at Geneva will make whatever contribution may be within their power."—Reuter.

Daily Express.
14.10.1936.

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CANADA'S "KING"

PARIS, Tuesday. — M. Delbos, Foreign Minister, gave a luncheon and reception today in honour of the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Mackenzie King. Premier Blum was among those present.—Exchange.

D25763

Financial Times.
18.9.1936.

CANADIANS FOR GENEVA.

CHERBOURG, 17th Sept.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, arrived here in the Empress of Britain this evening en route for Geneva.

He was accompanied by Mr. N. MacLeod Rogers, Minister of Labour, Senator Raoul Dandurand and Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The delegates were welcomed by Mr. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister in Paris, and M. Fels, Secretary-General of the Prefecture. They will travel via Paris.—Reuter.

D25764

The Observer
20.9.1936.

Canada at Geneva.

MR. MACKENZIE KING is on his way to Geneva. Statements made by him before he sailed from Quebec showed that Canada wishes to make the best of the League as an instrument of peace, and her representatives modestly hope to "make whatever contribution may be within their power" to its deliberations. There is no encouragement there for those who talk of isolation as a basis of Empire policy.

D25765

Evening Standard
29.9.1936.

CANADA "WILL DECIDE HERSELF ON WAR"

Premier Tells League of Nations

MR. MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada, told the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva to-day:

"Any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all the existing circumstances—the circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

The question of reforming the Covenant of the League was under discussion.

"What I have said and quoted in the past," said Mr. King, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in an action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force."



Mr. Mackenzie King

Other points from Mr. Mackenzie King's speech were:

Canada stands by democratic institutions, but holds that it is for each country to decide its own form of government or economic organisation.

"We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace."

In the evolution of the League emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion.

Canada reaffirms adherence to the fundamental principles of the Covenant.

Automatic commitments to the application of force are not practical policy. Universal acceptance of the Covenant must be the constant aim of those who hope for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

(Reuter message.)

D25766

The Star
29.9.1936.

NOT BOUND TO FIGHT

Canada's View Of League Obligations

"Any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament of Canada in the light of all the existing circumstances as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Premier, made this statement before the League Assembly at Geneva today when the question of reforming the Covenant was under discussion, Reuter reports.

"What I have said and quoted in the past," said Mr. King "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor.

"There have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force."

D 25767

Daily Mail
30.9.1936.

Canada and Peril of Sanctions

GENEVA, Tuesday.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, gave a rebuff to the advocates of sanctions when he told the League Assembly to-day that "automatic commitment to the application of force is not a practical policy."

Any Canadian application of League sanctions must have Parliamentary approval, he said. This did not mean that Canada was opposed to sanctions in all disputes, but "it does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament or people in the light of all existing circumstances."

Mr. King agreed with Mr. Eden's view that the League Covenant should be detached from the Treaty of Versailles.

M. Krofta, Foreign Minister of Czecho-Slovakia, said that the Little Entente (Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Czecho-Slovakia) was in favour of regional accords, but urged that any revision of existing territorial treaties must have the consent of the interested parties.—British United Press and Exchange.

Daily Express
Manchester Edition
30.9.1936.

D25768

Canadian Premier Says: 'No League Wars For Us'

ISOLATION IF EUROPE FALLS OUT

Daily Express Staff Reporter
GENEVA, Tuesday.

MR W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada, speaking from the rostrum of the League Assembly today, declared himself in favour of a policy of isolation.

He made it clear that Canada would not bind herself to fight the League's wars.

Repudiated

He said in effect: "If we undertake no military commitments to enter a British Commonwealth war, why on earth should you expect us to bind ourselves beforehand to fight a League war?

Mr Mackenzie King then looked squarely in front of the long lines of comfortably-seated delegates from all corners of the earth and definitely repudiated the "automatic sanctions" clauses of the League Covenant.

It was a clear idnication that Canada is taking no risks of being drawn into European squabbles through her membership of the League of Nations.

"Automatic commitments to the application of force is not a practical policy," said Mr Mackenzie King.

Canadian View

"Any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament or people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances—circumstances of the day as they exist in

D 25769

Canada as well as in the areas involved."

He emphasised that the League's task should be mediation and conciliation rather than punishment, and told the assembled delegates about how the British Commonwealth "League of Nations" was successfully run.

"The nations of the British Commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions, and by common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war," he said.

The Canadian Premier threw out a warning that Canada may let Europe stew in her own juice if she goes to war.

He referred to "endeavours to draw all countries into one or other extremist camps."

The Interpretation

This was interpreted here as a criticism of M Litvinoff's attempts to get a League sanctions system and regional pacts with or without Germany.

Mr Mackenzie King, referring to the "ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances, and the feverish race for rearmament," said Canada was well out of it.

"We are fortunate both in our neighbours and in our lack of neighbours," he said.

Mr Mackenzie King is optimistic about the economic outlook, and gave a hint of the present activities behind the scenes for a world monetary stabilisation agreement as well as doing something about exchange control and quotas.

"It is encouraging to see a growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade and making political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish," he said.

Manchester Daily Dispatch
30.9.1936.

D25770

Canada Nervous About Her Pacific Coast

Her Premier's Visit—

FLEET-STREET, TUESDAY NIGHT.

MR. MACKENZIE KING, Premier of Canada, is at last to have his long contemplated talk with Ministers here.

When he has finished work at Geneva he will come to London, and in his discussions with Ministers will be accompanied by Mr. Raoul Dandurand, Government leader in the Senate, and a former President of the League Assembly.

There will also be Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under Secretary of State at Ottawa, and the Dominion's chief authority on international affairs; Mr. Norman McLeod Rogers, Minister of Labour; Col. G. P. Vanier, formerly Canadian representative at Geneva, and now attached to the High Commissioner's office here; and others.

The subjects to be discussed are chiefly those already listed for consideration at next year's Imperial Conference, but particular attention will be given to questions of defence, shipping, and trade.

Watching Japan

CANADA regards the 4,000-mile unfortified frontier between herself and the United States as dedicated for ever to peace, but she is not so satisfied about her seaboard, and is consequently interested in the British and United States defence plans in the Pacific.

She believes that Japan's proposals seriously weaken the restraints of the 1930 Naval Treaty on naval competition, and is concerned to find out, if possible, what the situation is likely to be in 1937.

Canada is also directly interested in the Pacific shipping problem, and desires to see it solved in a manner that will not arouse any spirit of antagonism towards the United States.

The Ottawa Agreements are to be reviewed in relation to trade agreements between Empire countries and foreign countries.

Canada and Australia are aiming at a downward trend in tariffs, though they have been forced to take special action against Japanese goods.

The Times.
30.9.1936.

D25771

FUTURE OF THE LEAGUE

WORKING OF THE COVENANT

DOMINION VIEWS

FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT

GENEVA, SEPT. 29

The proceedings in the League Assembly to-day were mainly devoted to hearing the views of the British Commonwealth of Nations, no fewer than four delegates from the Dominions contributing to the general discussion. They all brought a breath of criticism from lands distant and detached from the troubles that beset Europe, yet are indirectly their close concern. While re-affirming their faith in the League and their adherence to its fundamentals, each sought to add something to the general fund of constructive criticism for the better functioning of the League in action.

Mr. Mackenzie King declared that the Canadian Government continued to oppose the view that the League's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial *status quo* and rely upon force for the maintenance of peace.

The Canadian House of Commons has made the adoption of undertakings to apply either military or economic sanctions subject to the approval of Parliament, and Mr. King was at pains to point out that this meant that any decision to participate in war would have to be taken by Parliament and the people of Canada in the light of circumstances. In the Canadian view the only way to strengthen the League's shaken authority was to profit by experience and to make the policy of the League conform to realities. The coercive and punitive provisions in the Covenant had operated in the past as a deterrent to the kind of collaboration which must serve as an intermediate stage before the League was universal, and in the Canadian view it should concentrate upon mediation and conciliation if the collective system was to be transformed from a hope to a reality.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

"Every vacant seat in this Assembly," said Mr. King, "is a broken link in the chain of collective security." The Canadian Government did not believe that formal amendment of the Covenant was either possible or necessary, but the process of trial and error by which the League had proceeded indicated that the task was one of conciliation rather than of punishment, and that full inquiry should be made into political or economic grievance. The nations immediately concerned could best decide how confidence could be restored, but in the view of the Canadian Government a first necessary step was conference, with the aim of bringing into the comity of the other European Powers the nations which lay outside it. Then the League might consider how best to achieve universality as originally conceived by its founders.

The Australian view, as propounded by Mr. Bruce, was that a non-universal League could not give full effect to the conception of the Covenant.

It could not prevent, or bring about the cessation of, aggression while it lacked the overwhelming character of universal financial, economic, or military sanctions. For a non-universal League to endeavour to operate the Covenant in full might involve the danger of spreading the area of the conflict, a negation of the purpose for which the League was created. Australia favoured the greatest measure of cooperation possible in the present circumstances, both in the political and economic spheres, as likely to attract those great Powers now outside the League. The suggestions for improving the Covenant made by Mr. Bruce on behalf of his Government closely followed those already outlined by Mr. Eden on behalf of the Mother Country.

DANGER OF ARMAMENTS

Mr. W. J. Jordan, speaking for the Government of New Zealand, emphasized the danger arising from the growth of national armaments, which if unchecked would lead inevitably to war and disaster.

The time, he said, was short, the peril imminent, the League drifting. New Zealand had witnessed with consternation its ominous failure to carry out effectively its main function, the preservation of peace. His country, though intensely democratic and united in the desire to live in peace, could yet visualize a situation resulting from the application or non-application of the Covenant, which would compel its people to face dangers and assume burdens, and they were therefore prepared to take their collective share in economic sanctions or the application of force against an aggressor.

The Aga Khan laid stress on the fidelity of India to the League and the cause of peace, and welcomed the initiative of Great Britain, France, and the United States in giving a lead to the world in the economic field that must ultimately react on the political situation to the benefit of world peace.

The other Dominion representatives also emphasized the close connexion between economic stability and political appeasement.

Morning Post.
30.9.1936.

D25772

WHEN CANADA WILL FIGHT

Statement by Mr. King

From Our Own Correspondent

GENEVA, Sept. 29.

The British Dominions were the outstanding actors in to-day's discussion in the League Assembly. One after another the representatives of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand came to the tribune to put forward the views of their Governments.

Mr. Mackenzie King, on behalf of Canada, emphasised the fact that automatic commitments to the application of force were not practical politics. He sounded a note of warning in developing Mr. Eden's remark that one country could not impose its social system or political faith upon another country by adding that this axiom was equally true of the relations between one continent and another.

"The nations of the British Commonwealth," he said, "are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions and by common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war. The Canadian Parliament reserves to itself the right to declare in the light of the circumstances existing at the time to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts in which other members of the Commonwealth may be engaged."

Mr. Mackenzie King stated that the Canadian Government did not believe that formal amendment of the Covenant was at the present juncture either possible or necessary. He was distinctly "stand-offish" about regional agreements in Europe, but supported Mr. Eden's desire that the Council of the League should be given greater latitude to deal in the early stages with a dispute between member States involving the danger of war

MR. BRUCE AND PACTS

On behalf of Australia Mr. Bruce supported Mr. Eden's views on the desirability of more effective intervention by the Council in the earlier stages of international disputes. He went further, and suggested, on behalf of his Government, that consideration should be given to the possibility, should any circumstance likely to endanger the peace of the world be brought to the notice of the Council, of calling together the States members of the League to consider whether collectively they would be prepared to take joint action with a view to restraining a potential aggressor should aggressive preparation and intention be persisted in.

Mr. Bruce stated that the Australian Government was in entire agreement with the views of the British Government as to the utility of regional pacts. He also endorsed the views of Mr. Eden as to the more effective working of Article 19 for the remedying of grievances. The Australian Government felt strongly that the League did not exist to maintain any given *status quo*, but rather to secure peace based on justice between the nations. Furthermore, the Australian Government was in favour of the separation of the Covenant from the Peace treaties.

Mr. Bruce was discreetly vague about the question of the automatic application of sanctions. Generally speaking, it is considered here that Mr. Bruce sat very badly on both sides of the fence.

COMPLETE BOYCOTT

Mr. Jordan, the first delegate of New Zealand, stated that the New Zealand Government believed that there was no material fault in the existing provisions of the League Covenant. The Covenant had never yet been properly applied. He laid down the following three points as necessary for the effective application of sanctions:

1. Sanctions should be immediate and automatic.
2. Economic sanctions should take the form of the complete boycott contemplated already in Article 16 of the Covenant.
3. Sanctions should have behind them the certainty that the Powers applying them would be able and, if necessary, prepared to enforce them.

D25773

Belfast News Letter
30/9/36

Dominion Rights

At the Imperial Conference ten years ago some overseas representatives raised the question of the status of the Dominions, and even of their right to remain neutral in the event of Britain becoming involved in war. It was an academic discussion, which ended in the adoption of "a formula." An Imperial Conference will be held in London next year, and it may be hoped that it will devote time and attention to consideration of such practical matters as furtherance of the Empire's economic interests and Empire defence. The question of the part which the Dominions may play in the event of war will, doubtless, be raised, for the Canadian Premier, in a speech made at Geneva yesterday, thought fit to define the attitude of his Government upon that point. Any decision to participate in war will have to be taken, it appears, by the Canadian Parliament and people in the light of all the existing circumstances—the circumstances of the day as they exist in that Dominion, as well as in the areas involved. Presumably Mr. Mackenzie King's declaration covers not merely a conflict waged at the behest of Geneva but a war which Britain might be waging for a British interest. The Dominions have earned the right to be consulted when war threatens, and, as a matter of fact, they are consulted about Imperial policy alike in time of peace and when trouble threatens. In certain circumstances, however, their neutrality may be less a matter for their own decision than for the decision of Britain's enemy, who, if it should suit his ends, would no more respect a Dominion's declaration of neutrality than he would trouble about his own covenanted obligations.

The United Kingdom and the Dominions make a combination which, while pursuing a peaceful policy, can defend itself, when attacked, against the most formidable enemies. So long as members of this Empire League of Nations act on the principle of "each for all and all for each" they can feel strong and reasonably secure; otherwise there would be no real safety for any of them. Mr. Mackenzie King does not approve automatic commitments at Geneva to the application of force. It is not, he says, a practical policy. In his view regional pacts would show a closer approach to reality by linking obligation with a definite contingency and direct interests. There will be general agreement with him in this. The League of Nations stands for a great ideal, but it is one for which the majority of member States, as events have shown, are not prepared to run any risks or make any sacrifices. The British Empire League of Nations, on the other hand, is inspired by the common ideal of loyalty to the Crown and by those direct interests to which Mr. Mackenzie King refers, and its member States, or, at all events, most of them, are prepared to rush to the defence of any one of their number which may be attacked. When a great danger threatened Britain the Dominions ranged themselves freely in the fighting front, and, despite peace-time thoughts of neutrality, who doubts that in similar circumstances they would do so again? The Parliaments and people of these overseas lands have the right to decide whether or not they shall participate in a war, but the many evidences of their loyal attachment to the Throne and the cause of Empire forbid the thought that they desire to reap all the advantages of membership of the Empire and yet to shirk its weightier responsibilities.

India & Aera

D25774

Daily Herald.
30.9.1936.

W. N. EWER AT GENEVA

Dominions Cannot Agree ☆ Mr. Lester To Quit Danzig?

GENEVA, Tuesday.

TO-DAY'S Assembly debate was chiefly remarkable for the wide divergence of views about League reform in the British Commonwealth.

Canada, in the person of Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, argued strongly for the toning-down of the Covenant and a lessening of the obligations of Member States.

New Zealand, represented by Mr. W. J. Jordan, High Commissioner in London, urged that the Covenant should be strengthened, and expressed its willingness to fulfil its obligations to the utmost, even including, were it necessary, the application of military Sanctions against an aggressor.

RESERVED TO ITSELF

Mr. Mackenzie King said that Canadian opinion was inevitably influenced by the question of automatic obligations to use force in international disputes.

Although a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Canadian Parliament reserved to itself to declare, in the light of circumstances, whether Canada would participate in conflicts in which other members of the Commonwealth might be engaged.

The League and the British Commonwealth, he admitted, were not the same thing, but, "at the same time, there is general concurrence in the view that automatic commitments to the application of force is not a practical policy."

Proposals for regional agreements, under which definite military assistance against the aggressor was assured, showed a closer approach to reality by linking the obligation with a definite contingency and a direct interest. But such regional agreements as were possible now would be restricted almost wholly to parts of Europe.



MR. MACKENZIE KING

New Zealand's Labour Government delegate, Mr. Jordan, said this:—

"We believe that the Sanctions contemplated by the Covenant will be no more effective in the future than they have been in the past unless

"*They are made immediate and automatic;*

"*Economic Sanctions take the form of the complete boycott contemplated by the Covenant; and*

"*Any Sanctions have behind them the certainty that the Powers applying the Sanctions are able and, if necessary, prepared to enforce them.*

"For our part," Mr. Jordan said, "we are prepared to take our collective share in the application of complete economic Sanctions, and we are also prepared to the extent of our power to join with the other members of the League in the application of force against any future aggressor."

GENEVA, Tuesday.

MR. SEAN LESTER, High Commissioner for Danzig, may be appointed Deputy Secretary - General of the League.

The post is vacant by reason of Senor Azcarate's appointment as Spanish Ambassador in London.

Mr. Lester, I believe, would be very willing to accept the post.

But appointments have to be approved by the Council, and one Council member—I understand, the Soviet Union—is reluctant to accept a decision which, by withdrawing Mr. Lester from Danzig, can be regarded as a concession to the Nazis, who, for a long time, have been demanding his recall.

EARNED PROMOTION

Certainly, if Mr. Lester comes to Geneva as Deputy Secretary-General—and everyone is agreed that he has more than earned promotion—it is unlikly that the Danzig office would be filled, at any rate, for the time being, and advantage would be taken of the change to reach some sort of settlement of the "Danzig question."

From the League point of view, there is some case for not having the High Commissioner. His primary duty under the treaty is to act as a sort of overseer of relations between the Free City and Poland; and the Poles now take the view that a mediator between them and the Danzig Government is no longer needed

But the High Commissioner, as representative of the League has, also—a thing decided in 1919—become an instrument by which the League, which has the duty of guaranteeing the Constitution of the Free City, is kept informed of any infractions of that Constitution.

And, obviously, it would be impossible to withdraw the High Commissioner, even temporarily, unless really satisfactory guarantees were secured that the Constitution would be completely observed.

Daily Express
30.9.1936.

D25775

Canada Contracts Out

CANADA leads the way out from Geneva.

At the rostrum of the League of Nations Canada's Premier, Mr Mackenzie King, tells the Assembly "Canada will decide *in Canada* whether she will go to war or not." After that, what is left of "collective security"? Nothing but rags and tatters.

What alternatives for Canada? The policy of alliances? No, for there again the decision for peace or war would be taken from her. The only policy left is Isolation, and towards it the Dominion is moving with the steady, relentless inevitability of an ice-cap.

D 25776

Daily Express.
30.9.1936.

CANADA SAYS "NO" TO 'AUTOMATIC WARS' PLAN

Will Not Sign Blank Cheques At Geneva

Daily Express Staff Reporter

GENEVA, Tuesday.

MR W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada, speaking today from the rostrum of the League Assembly, declared himself against the policy of collective security, saying that Canada would remain judge of her own actions.

Canada will not bind herself to fight the League's wars, he made clear; said, in effect: **"If we undertake no military commitments to enter a British Commonwealth war, why should you expect us to bind ourselves beforehand to fight a League war?"**

"Automatic commitment to the application of force is not a practical policy," said Mr Mackenzie King.

"Any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament or people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances.

No War Pacts

He emphasised that the League's task should be mediation and conciliation rather than punishment, told assembled delegates how the Empire was successfully run.

"The nations of the British Commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions, and by common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war," he said.

He spoke of "the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances, and the feverish race for rearmament," and came to the conclusion that Canada was well out of it. "We are fortunate both in our neighbours and in our lack of neighbours," he said.

He told the Assembly that the Canadian people did not wish to "incur obligations to use force, and to use it at any place, any time, in circumstances unforeseen, and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they have had little or no control."

Sunday Pictorial.
4.10.1936.

D25777

What People Are Saying



Mr. Mackenzie King.

"Every vacant seat in the League Assembly is a broken link in the chain of collective security."—**Mr. Mackenzie King (Canada).**

British Australian.
1.10.1936.

D25778

HERE AND THERE. By Rollingstone.

AT the League Assembly at Geneva this week the British Dominions, as usual, have been well to the fore. Mr. Mackenzie King, for Canada, opposed the automatic application of force in restraint of an aggressor by the League. Whether that opposition also applied to the automatic imposition of economic sanctions, which might involve the later necessity of using force, the reports of Mr. Mackenzie King's speech do not make clear. He did, however, say that the Canadian Parliament reserved to itself the right to declare, in the light of existing circumstances, to what extent, if at all, Canada would participate in conflict in which other members of the British Commonwealth might be engaged.

MR. BRUCE'S speech on behalf of Australia showed that country to be much keener upon Empire solidarity. He supported Mr. Eden's recently expressed views all along the line. He did not commit himself regarding the automatic application of sanctions, but went somewhat further than Mr. Eden regarding effective intervention by the League Council in the early stages of international disputes, by suggesting that consideration should be given to the possibility, should circumstances likely to endanger the peace of the world be brought to the notice of the Council, of calling together the States members of the League to consider whether collectively they would be prepared to take joint action with a view to restraining a potential aggressor, should aggressive preparation and intention be persisted in.

Tje Observer.
4.10.1936.

D 25779

Geneva as Instrument of War.

An attempt to use Geneva as an instrument of war was made on Monday by MR. LITVINOV. In a robust and confident speech to the Assembly he made his astonishing plea: that in effect Germany and Italy should be kept for ever out of the League and that the League should be turned into an organisation of war against all Governments not subscribing to the doctrines of Moscow. We were given the curious spectacle of the small States following such a lead. By contrast, MR. MACKENZIE KING regaled the Assembly with excellent Canadian common sense. His plea was that the League should cease to be a coercive, and should be made into a conciliatory, medium. Can there be any doubt of the general British preference for the views of MR. MACKENZIE KING rather than of MR. LITVINOV?

Name and Date of Newspaper :—
Western Sunday Independent,
4.10.1936.

D25780

THE EMPIRE AND THE LEAGUE

Dominion Statesmen Do Some Plain Speaking

IT is important that proper weight should be given to the remarkable speeches of the British Dominion representatives at Geneva on League Reform, and especially to that of the Canadian Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King. They were important in themselves and doubly so because they came as a strong and greatly needed corrective to the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Litvinoff on the previous day. The Russian representative's tone was militant in the extreme. He seemed to overlook the fact that the League came into being as a League for Peace, and that nations undertook the obligations of the Covenant in that belief. His interpretation of " collective security " apparently was a military alliance between the Soviets and any nations who could be persuaded to join them. But next day the New World came in once more to redress the balance of the Old. Mr. Mackenzie King, who led off, left no doubt where Canada stood. Canada does not tolerate the view that the central purpose of the League is to guarantee the *status quo* and that its strength lies in the exercise of force for the maintenance of peace. Canada will not have anything to do with unlimited obligations. It will neither apply economic sanctions nor take military action as a matter of course, but only after all the circumstances have been considered by the Canadian Parliament and people. To the people of North America collective security means not at all the same thing that it means to Mr. Litvinoff.

THE BROKEN LINKS

Let us, says Mr. Mackenzie King in the chief passage of his speech, make the League conform to realities. Only so can its shaken authority be restored. We must profit by experience :

" The coercive and punitive provisions in the Covenant have operated in the past as a deterrent to the kind of collaboration which must serve as an intermediate stage before the League is universal. . . . It should concentrate on mediation and conciliation if the collective system is to be transformed from a hope to a reality."

The British Dominions, at any rate, are not going to be parties to the system of military alliances advocated by Mr. Litvinoff, and it is quite obvious that this country should not, and will not, risk straining the bonds of the British Empire by entering itself upon such a system. The Premier of Canada was frankly sceptical about the possibility of effective reform of the Covenant with the League as at present constituted. We have gone through a process of trial and error which proves that the League's proper and attainable mission is mediation rather than punishment. True, it ought to make inquiry into political and economic grievances and try to redress them. But he said, in a striking phrase, " every vacant seat in this assembly is a broken link in the chain of collective security . . . " The nations immediately concerned can best decide how grievances may be tackled and confidence restored, but a first necessity is conference

" with the aim of bringing into the comity of the other European Powers the nations which now lie outside it. Then the League might consider how best to achieve universality as originally conceived by its founders."

It will have been noticed that Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Margate seems to echo the very words of Mr. Mackenzie King: " We must endeavour to strengthen the League by making it more universal in its membership, and we must see that it provides a means of considering, and if possible of removing by peaceful methods, grievances arising out of the existing situation." These are cogent statements of truths which have been brought home by the events of the last two years. They ought to do something to clear the air of the mischief left by Mr. Litvinoff's very different declaration of purposes and policies.

AUSTRALIA'S VOICE

Mr. Bruce, following the Canadian Premier, took the same line. He said the League could not prevent aggression, or stop it after it had begun, while it lacked the " overwhelming character of universality." For a non-universal League to try to operate the Covenant in full might involve the danger of spreading any conflict and therefore be the negation of the purpose for which the League was created. Thus the two greatest British Dominions and the most authoritative British voices outside these islands are ranged on the side of conference, a resolute effort to discover the greatest common measure of agreement which can be reached by all the Powers, and a fresh start from that point. Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Bruce have done good service to the League and the cause of world-peace by insisting that we shall face facts and adjust ourselves to realities. The hardest reality of all is that a " League of Nations " consisting chiefly of Britain and France, with a militant Russia hovering in the background, is anything but a reality.

The Observer.
4.10.1936. D25781

Geneva as Instrument of War.

But a far more serious attempt of the like kind was made on Monday by MR. LITVINOV. In a robust and confident speech to the Assembly he made his astonishing plea: that in effect Germany and Italy should be kept for ever out of the League and that the League should be turned into an organisation of war against all Governments not subscribing to the doctrines of Moscow. We were given the curious spectacle of the small States following such a lead. By contrast, MR. MACKENZIE KING regaled the Assembly with excellent Canadian common sense. His plea was that the League should cease to be a coercive, and should be made into a conciliatory, medium. Can there be any doubt of the general British preference for the views of MR. MACKENZIE KING rather than of MR. LITVINOV?

The Times.
5.10.1936.

D 25782

Minor Activities of the League

The general discussion in the Assembly of the League of Nations came to an end on Saturday; and the BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY and M. BLUM—the latter after a very short visit—have both left Geneva. The six Committees of the Assembly will carry through the technical business of the League, but the gathering of the chiefs of Government is now virtually over. Most of the leaders made public statements of their views. MR. EDEN did well to emphasize that if disarmament is to be real it must be moral as well as military; no scheme can of itself bring success so long as war is being glorified in certain countries. The deliberate cultivation of the war mentality is in fact the greatest single obstacle to European appeasement; but the corollary of its abatement should of course be that all countries must be ready to consider territorial changes under Article XIX of the Covenant, as some of the speakers in the Assembly pointed out. MR. MACKENZIE KING insisted that it was not the central purpose of the League to guarantee the territorial *status quo*; and he spoke in favour of concentrating for the present on its mediatorial functions. MR. BRUCE considered that "to "operate the Covenant to the full" while the League was non-universal would be more likely to spread than to restrict the area of conflict.

Opposite views were expressed—notably by M. LITVINOFF—but on the whole the tendency was to urge that the League should "go slow"; and most observers will agree that in its present state of debility the League will be wise not to attempt too much. If however it can go ahead with those minor but important tasks about which PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY has written to *The Times*—such as the supervision of school textbooks—it may do more to prepare the way for a united Europe than by framing more ambitious schemes. A useful agreement was reached at Geneva the other day when eighteen countries signed the Convention to check the abuse of broadcasting and to render it, as it should be, a powerful instrument of international understanding rather than a provocation. The fundamental question of malnutrition is also being taken up internationally, and the Second Committee of the Assembly has just received LORD ASTOR'S report on the possibilities of Government action to improve the diet of their populations.

The most important political item on the agenda of the Council was Danzig, and it is understood that the Polish Government is to be invited to negotiate with the Danzig Senate the terms under which the new High Commissioner will take office. MR. LESTER, whose position has in recent months been rendered extremely difficult by the National-Socialists of Danzig, has been appointed Deputy Secretary-General of the League. His removal from the Free City has naturally caused regret among the large proportion of the German population which is not National-Socialist, but it was decided that effect should not be given to MR. LESTER'S new appointment until the question of his successor at Danzig had been settled. The three States elected to the Council this year have been New Zealand, Sweden, and Bolivia. Belonging to the informal groups of the Dominions, Scandinavia, and South America, they took the places of Australia, Denmark, and Argentina, and would, conventionally, complete the Council until next September. But certain States remain outside the groups, and have the just grievance that their election is rendered almost impossible by this system. The Assembly has therefore now decided that two more Council seats should be created for a limited period and the number of non-permanent seats should thus be raised to eleven. Latvia seems likely to secure one of the new seats and China (a member of the Asiatic group) the other. Both countries will be welcome additions to the Council, but the representative of Norway was

D 25783

right to raise a warning voice against a further permanent increase in its numbers. The Council has never in recent years worked so efficiently as when it consisted of only ten members altogether. The system of election by voting usually gives rise to undesirable canvassing and always to discontent among the non-elected. The line of least resistance has therefore been taken, and the number of the Council has been steadily increased. Much unnecessary ill feeling would surely be obviated if members were appointed to the non-permanent seats of the Council by rote in alphabetical order. That method has been adopted for the presidency of the Council, and it has worked well.

Tiverton Gazette
6.10.1936.

D25784

"Any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament of the people of Canada in the light of circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."—Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada.

Great Britain & The East. D25785 8.10.1936.

Canada and the League of Nations

BY SIR PERCY HURD, M.P.

The author of this article has written much on Imperial affairs. He knows Canada "inside out." Among the books that he has published are "The New Empire Partnership" and "Canada, Past, Present, and Future."—ED.

"Canada reaffirms adherence to the fundamental principles of the Covenant."—Canadian Prime Minister at Geneva, September 29, 1936.

This utterance of Canada's foremost statesman at the Assembly of the League of Nations directs attention once again to the tenacity with which the Dominions of the Crown, following their own will, have always supported the world movement to establish the rule of law as between nation and nation. With other communities, the peace fervour of 1919 has been lost; they have left the League. But Canada and the other Dominions abide by their initial faith. That is a fact worth considering.

The U.S.A. and Canada.

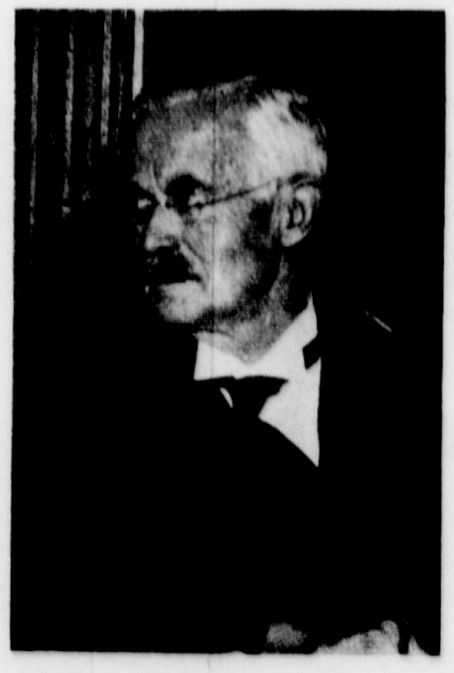
It helps to clear the position if one asks: Why is Canada a member of the League while the United States holds severely aloof? Canadians have far more in common with their Republican neighbours than they have with any nation in Europe, far more even than with France, though France is the original motherland of three out of every ten of the Canadian population. Both Canada and the United States fought on the Allied side in the Great War. Both suffered heavily in human life and economic disturbance and they might be expected equally to welcome any means of preventing a recurrence of this calamity. The American President was the prime author of the League idea. Yet the United States is further than ever from becoming a member of that body, while Canada has not only been a member from the start but has also taken a foremost part in many of its activities. Why this difference of attitude?

The Independent Canadian Will.

Most foreigners, knowing little as they do of the British way of Empire, would answer that Canada had no choice in the matter. Is she not a daughter in her Mother's house? The Motherland being a member of the League, Canada must surely follow suit. But that explanation will not do. Canada's external relations, like her domestic affairs, are directed from Ottawa, not from Whitehall. She has her own Ministers in foreign capitals; her own political and commercial representatives are stationed abroad as occasion requires. She need not have sent a single soldier across the Atlantic in 1914. Indeed, the then Secretary of State for India in the British Cabinet, Mr. John Morley, had, a few years before, scoffed at the idea that Canada would in any circumstances share in a European conflict in which Great Britain was concerned. Canada joined the League just as she joined in the War, because to do so was the will of her people. In 1914 they were not content to rely on the Monroe Dostrine and the protective neighbourliness of the United States to safeguard them in a position of neutrality. Similarly, in the post-War developments they have neglected the example of the United States and have freely chosen to take their share in the effort to save humanity from the horrors of another world war.

No Amalgamation!

The first answer, then, to my question is just this—Canada's way is not the way of the United States or of any foreign land. When Professor Goldwin Smith went from Oxford to Toronto in Mid-Victorian years, he never ceased to preach the gospel of Annexation as the gospel of the inevitable. And to-day superficially-minded Britons grow anxious, every now and



Sir Percy Hurd, M.P.

again, because of what they call the "American permeation" of Canada through the agency of newspapers, broadcasts, cinemas, tourism and the rest. Of course, the relationship is close, but as Mr. Stephen Leacock, the Canadian sage, has just been telling Americans, the idea that this relationship may end in a political union is just a forgotten dream; "there is not the slightest prospect of it even on the furthest horizon." Canadians have in the past half-century seen "a new idea in the Union Jack; not subservience to England, but single sovereignty across a continent," and Mr. Leacock adds:—"People with such a vision before them do not amalgamate with anything. Canada has firmly embraced its own political ideal and means to keep it." Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a somewhat flamboyant mood, once said of Canadians: "We answer to a higher destiny."

Great Britain & The East. D25785
8.10.1936.

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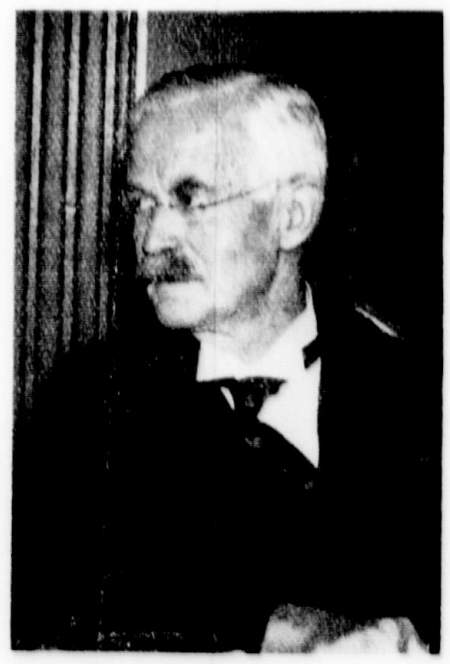

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this political ideal and this higher destiny ... as the League of Nations or some such means of collective action and collective security among the peoples of the world in order to banish war as an instrument of diplomacy.

Sympathetic Vigilance.

But the speech which Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, has just made at the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva is a clear indication that Canada is alive to the imperfections of the League as it is. She has never considered herself to be bound to follow the Covenant in acting the policeman towards every aggressor whoever he may be and whatever his offence. She refused to have any part in the Locarno Pact, which visualises military action against an aggressor on the Rhone frontier. She gave a decisive No to Mr. Lloyd George when, as Prime Minister, he suggested the co-operation of the Dominions in military action in the Near East. "Canada," says Mr. Mackenzie King, "reaffirms adherence to the fundamental principles of the Covenant," but "automatic commitments to the application of force are not practical policy." Experience has shown that the nations will not come into line when the moment for action arrives. "Universal acceptance of the Covenant must be the constant aim of those who hope for the termination of war as an instrument of national policy," and "in the evolution of the League emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion."

As matters stand at the moment Canada's spokesman does not see that formal amendment of the Covenant is either possible or necessary but "regional pacts and proposals show a closer approach to reality by linking obligation with a definite contingency and direct interest." To assist in this development "the League Covenant should be detached from the Treaty of Versailles."

Here we see Canada persisting in her refusal to commit herself to European entanglements that do not directly concern her. She might or might not share in action against an aggressor: "there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force." She must judge each case as it arises and from the standpoint of her own people. Her sympathy is with the policy and attitude of the British Government, and the happenings of 1914-18 prove how far that sympathy may carry her.

D 25787

Canada's Weekly.
9.10.1936.

Canada Reaffirms—But

"Canada reaffirms adherence to the principles of the Covenant of the League of Nations," but "automatic commitment to the application of force is not a practical policy."

Canadian Prime Minister at Geneva, Sept. 29, 1936

IN these words, spoken to the Assembly of the League of Nations, Mr. Mackenzie King makes plain Canada's position as a member of the League of Nations, and helps to clarify a confused situation. No one who cares for facts will say that Canada has fallen away from the fervour for peace which led her, after the Great War, to declare for collective action in place of the sword as an instrument of diplomacy. A free agent in her external relations, she was among the first to join the League, and her representatives have from the start taken a most helpful part and even a leadership in the activities of the League. In this her attitude has been in marked contrast with that of her great neighbour, the United States.

The contrast is full of meaning. Why is Canada a member of the League, while the United States holds severely aloof? Canadians have far more in common with their Republican neighbours than they have with any nation in Europe, far more even than with France, though France is the original motherland of three out of every ten of the Canadian population. Both Canada and the United States fought on the Allied side in the Great War. Both suffered heavily in human life and economic disturbance, and they might be expected equally to welcome any means of preventing a recurrence of this calamity. The American President was the prime author of the League idea. Yet the United States is further than ever from becoming a member of that body, while Canada has been throughout a hearty supporter and collaborator, and now, through her Prime Minister, she reaffirms her faith and renews her promise of help.

Canada joined the League just as she joined in the war, because to do so was the will of her people. In 1914 they were not content to rely on the Monroe

additions totalled 34,780. Equally interesting is the statement that the past year has witnessed the erection of no fewer than 7,888 new houses and apartments. This expansion in building, it should be pointed out, is not State-aided; it is due to individual effort, and enterprise. The inference may be drawn that a city which keeps adding to its size and importance cannot be as poorly governed as some critics affirm.

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Canada and the League

Full Text of Mr. Mackenzie King's Important Speech at Geneva on September 29



THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

Photo:
Hay Wrightson, 41, New Bond Street, W.1

THE Government of Canada shares the view that the present is a very critical time in the affairs of the world, but, particularly and immediately, in the affairs of Europe. More than one delegate with ntimate knowledge of the situation has already spoken of the growing tension throughout this Continent. With a less intimate knowledge, Canada has refrained from putting forward, in advance of this meeting, any comments or proposals.

The means of solving immediate European problems are, we believe, best known to the nations of Europe themselves, and likely, at this juncture, to be most effective if applied by direct negotiation. Having said this, may I add that we believe the present is a time when no country should be satisfied with appearances or professions? It is a time when the reality and effectiveness of whatever is being considered should as completely as possible be known and disclosed. Undertakings are meaningless apart from the will, the intent, and the capacity to meet obligations assumed.

Contrast Between the Old World and the New

Canadians, viewing conditions in Europe from their own country, are struck by the violent nature of the propaganda and recriminations hurled incessantly across the frontiers, the endeavours to draw all countries into one or other extremist camp, the feverish race for rearmament, the hurrying to and fro of diplomats, the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances, and the consequent fear and uncertainty of the peoples. It is a complete contrast to the friendly relations with our neighbours to which we are accustomed.

I mention this not to suggest that Europe at the moment can be expected to follow a similar course, but rather to explain a difference in national outlook, which has its bearing upon policies which some may feel the League should adopt. We approach the consideration of the existing situation with the fullest sympathy for the difficulties and the policies of other members of the League. We recognise the special conditions that face a great part of Europe, the crowded populations, the scores of dividing frontiers, the bitter memories which zealots of nationalism will not let die, the heritage of ancient privilege and of class division, the unrest resulting from the redrawing of political boundaries, and the upheaval in the social structure which the Great War brought in its train. We recognise that **we** in Canada are particularly fortunate both in our neighbours, and in our lack of neighbours, and we agree that we cannot reasonably expect our relations and our attitude to be wholly duplicated elsewhere.

The representative of the United Kingdom declared that one country cannot impose its social system or political faith upon another country with different backgrounds. That is equally true of the relations between one continent and another. It is a truth, however, which works both ways. It would be equally unreasonable to expect a North American State to have the same international outlook, the same conception of interest, or of duty, as a European State facing widely different conditions. Perhaps it would be helpful all round if we would recognise that differences in policy where they exist do not represent a superior or inferior outlook, but in the main correspond to differences in the circumstances that we face.

Canada's Autonomy

There is another factor which inevitably influences Canadian opinion on many League policies, and particularly on the question of automatic obligations to the use of force in international disputes. I have in mind our experience as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The nations of the British Commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions, and by common attachment to democratic ideals, rather than by commitments to join together in war. The Canadian Parliament reserves to itself the right to declare, in the light of the circumstances existing at the time, to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts in which other members of the Commonwealth may be engaged. It is true there are special factors in this relationship which make it impossible to draw a complete parallel between League and Commonwealth relations. But these factors also work in both directions. Certainly this experience has had an effect in convincing Canadians of the possibility of preserving close and friendly co-operation without the existence of a central authority or of military commitments.

This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the actions of all the members of the League of Nations.

A Tradition of Freedom

The Canadian tradition is one of inherited and developed freedom. The repression of criticism is alien to that tradition. Our political institutions are founded upon democratic principle and are subject to modification by democratic methods. We have a profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace. Holding that conviction ourselves, we do not assume that we have a mission to impose our beliefs and institutions on other States. We concur in the faith expressed by the United Kingdom representative in the soundness and the indispensable value of democratic institutions and individual freedom, but we concur also in his view that it is for each country, whether a member of the League or not, to decide for itself what form of government or economic organisation is best suited to its own needs and conditions. The freedom of maintaining our own form of government which we demand for ourselves requires as its corollary a policy of non-interference in the domestic arrangements of other nations. The doctrine of "live and let live" in respect of social philosophies and forms of government is, we believe, an indispensable condition of international comity and co-operation.

I have referred to the influence of geographical situation and of the experience of co-operation between the nations of the British Commonwealth in determining our attitude to League policies. But there is, of course, a third factor, the experience we have shared in common with other members of the League.

It is, I am certain, the belief of peoples of the great majority of the States here represented, that the League has served a world-wide need by affording a rallying point for the world's hopes of peace, a permanent and insistent reminder of the necessity of adjusting political ideas and institutions to the new conditions of world industry and scientific progress, an appreciа-

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tion of the mentalities of different lands, and a more realistic understanding of the difficulties and differences that must be faced and overcome. In bringing together periodically the representatives of half a hundred States, the League builds up barriers against war by developing a spirit of conciliation, an acceptance of publicity in international affairs, a habit of co-operation to common ends, and a permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences, and for the cultivation of an informed world opinion. If the League did not exist, some such world organisation would have to be invented. But there is to-day also a widespread conviction, born of experience, that at this stage in the evolution of the League emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion. There is a general unwillingness of peoples to incur obligations which they realise they may not be able in time of crisis to fulfil, obligations to use force, and to use it at any place, any time, in circumstances unforeseen, and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they have had little or no control. This difficulty of automatic intervention increases rather than decreases when conflicts tend to become struggles between classes, between economic systems, between social philosophies and, in some instances, between religious faiths, as well as between States. Moreover, participation in civil conflict abroad brings the hazard of strain and conflict at home.

Adherence to the Covenant

Canada comes to the League of Nations to-day with a desire to reaffirm her adherence to the fundamental principles of the Covenant. The preservation of peace by the progressive organisation of international co-operation within a collective system has been championed in equal measure by members of all political parties in Canada. Our attachment to this ideal is as strong to-day as it was at the inception of the League. At the same time, there is general concurrence in the view which has been expressed by leaders of all political parties since the beginning of the League, that automatic commitment to the application of force is not a practical policy.

Successive Canadian Governments have opposed the view that the League's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial *status quo* and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace. Canadian public men, irrespective of party, opposed or sought to remove the *status quo* guarantees of Article X. The Canadian Government in 1925 rejected the Protocol of Geneva because of " its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war."

In responding to the invitation of the United States to become a signatory of the Briand-Kellogg Pact—the Pact of Paris as it is also known—the Canadian Government, in view of the discussion as to the bearing of the Pact upon the Covenant of the League, made the following statement in 1928 :—

> " It is true that the Covenant also contemplates the application of sanctions in the event of a member State going to war, if in so doing it has broken the pledges of the Covenant to seek a peaceful solution of disputes. Canada has always opposed any interpretation of the Covenant which would involve the application of these sanctions automatically or by the decision of other States. It was on the initiative of Canada that the Fourth Assembly, with a single negative vote, accepted the interpretative resolution to which the Secretary of State of the United States recently referred, indicating that it is for the constitutional authorities of each State to determine in what degree it is bound to assure the execution of the obligations of this article by employment of its military forces.
>
> " The question of sanctions has received further consideration by later Assemblies. It is plain that the full realisation of the ideal of joint economic or military pressure upon an outlaw power, upon which some of the founders of the League set great store, will require either an approach to the universality of the League contemplated when the Covenant was being drawn, or an adjustment of the old rules of neutrality to meet the new conditions of co-operative defence."

The Canadian House of Commons by unanimous resolution has made the adoption of undertakings to apply either military or economic sanctions subject to the approval of Parliament.

What I have said and quoted does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor ; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force. It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament or people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances ; circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada, as well as in the areas involved.

Strengthening the League's Shaken Authority

The task of the present Assembly has been declared to be an inquiry into the means of " strengthening the authority of the League of Nations by adapting the application of the principles of the Covenant to the lessons of experience."

We believe that the only way to strengthen the League's shaken authority is to take heed of that experience, to make the policies of the League conform to realities, to the conditions and attitudes of mind that exist in fact in the world of to-day, without losing sight of the possibility of modifying those policies as facts and national attitude change in the future.

The Covenant as originally drafted provided alternatively for peace by conciliation and peace by collective coercion. In its original conception, the Covenant was predicated upon the universal acceptance of its provisions. Without this assumption of universality, it is doubtful if peace by collective coercion would have found a place within its articles. Experience has revealed the difficulty of applying sanctions within a League of Nations where the condition of practical universality is lacking.

The universal acceptance of the principles of the Covenant must be the constant aim of those who hope for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. It is necessary to remember, however, that universality is not to be attained in a single stride, and that its achievement will only be rendered possible as the utility of the preventive functions of the League is confirmed by experience and supported by the quickened conscience of humanity.

The coercive and punitive provisions of the Covenant have operated in the past as a deterrent to the kind of collaboration which must serve as an intermediate stage to a League of Nations which will be universal. By emphasising mediation and conciliation aspects of the Covenant, we can help to transform the collective system from a hope into a reality. Every vacant seat in this Assembly is a broken link in the chain of collective security.

Formal Amendment Neither Possible Nor Necessary

The Canadian Government does not believe that formal amendment of the Covenant now is either possible or necessary. The powers and duties of the League develop by usage and experience as well as by explicit amendment. What its members will and will not do can be read more clearly from what they have done and not done than from the text of the Covenant. What is now called for is to register in the light of actual facts the position which has developed during 16 years of League history by the interpretations given and the action taken or not taken as occasion for decision arose.

It is a fact, as has been indicated by representatives of the Scandinavian countries and other members of the League, that many provisions of the Covenant have not been observed, or have been applied unequally or ineffectively. The pledges of reduction of armaments in Article 8 have not been honoured. The provisions for the revision of treaties " which have become inapplicable," contained in Article 19, and which were in form and fact an essential complement to the provisions of Article 10 for the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*, have not yet been applied. The sanctions provision of Article 16 were tacitly recognised at an early stage as unworkable in their entirety, and they were modified by the Assembly resolutions of 1921. Modified, or unmodified, sanctions against an aggressor have never been tried when the conflict took place in Asia or in America. Applied once in an Afro-European conflict, they failed and were abandoned because of general unwillingness under the conditions of the day to press force to the point of war.

Proposals have been made for regional agreements to ensure immediate and definite military assistance against an aggressor. These proposals show a closer approach to reality by linking the obligation with a definite contingency and a direct interest. The danger that such agreements might develop in practice into old-fashioned military alliances will doubtless be given careful consideration. It is essential to recognise that the areas in which regional agreements could be worked out are under present conditions restricted, almost wholly, to parts of Europe. League members in other parts of the world where this device is impracticable cannot reasonably object to the formation of such agreements by countries which consider them essential to their own security and the stability of their

(*Continued on page* 62)

D25790

neighbourhood. If, however, it is proposed that they should undertake to apply automatically economic sanctions to supplement the military action of the regional group, it must be observed that such an arrangement would strengthen and perpetuate the existing one-way tendency in the application of sanctions; it would impose on the adherents to European regional pacts no obligations in Asia or America, while calling for action in the European pact areas by outside members.

As to the proposals regarding Article 11, we are in full sympathy with the shifting of emphasis to inquiry and mediation at an early stage in disputes, and with the view that unanimity cannot reasonably be required in any effort of the Council or the Assembly to effect conciliation. It would be a different matter if it were proposed to transform Article 11 into a second sanctions article, applicable before war had broken out, and brought into operation by action of the Council alone.

The process of trial and error by which the League has proceeded indicates that it is now desirable to emphasise the task of mediation and concilation rather than of punishment; that full inquiry should be made into definite complaints of political or economic grievance; and that the duty and necessity of halting the race to rearmament emphasised by the representative of France should be faced. It is encouraging to see a growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat the economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade and making political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish. Canada is wholly in sympathy with these efforts. We have no embargoes, no exchange or quota controls, and have demonstrated our readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take like action.

By working together on what is found possible to-day, the members of the League will be enabled to advance steadily, to what is found desirable to-morrow. If it tries to do too much all at once, the League may fail in essentials.

The condition of successful conciliation is the substitution of confidence and good faith for mistrust and suspicion in the mutual relations of nations. For this reason we welcome and approve the suggestion that the Covenant of the League should be detached from the Treaty of Versailles.

Having stated our position as to the revision of the Covenant, may I repeat what I said at the outset as to the consideration of this and all other matters being approached in the light of the existing European situation? There are times and seasons for all things. A certain discrimination is needed in what at the moment it may be best to discuss or to decide. One fact must be obvious, namely, that this is not a time to accentuate differences of opinion or view, but rather a time to see that nothing is permitted to stand in the way of European nations in their efforts to construct the foundations of good will and mutual confidence in their affairs. Without the restoration of confidence and good will among the nations of Europe, and particularly among the Great Powers, the League cannot possibly begin to perform its tasks. If good will and confidence go in Europe, the League will go with them; if they are re-established, there is no necessary re-adjustment in League machinery or organisation which cannot speedily be effected.

How are confidence and good will to be restored between nations of Europe, which, for the time being, appear to have suffered real impairment of both? That, as I have already said, is something which Canada believes can best be decided by the nations immediately concerned. Obviously, a necessary first step is conference. Its aim should be to bring into the comity of the other European powers the nation or nations which lie without it. That aim accomplished, the League may well consider anew how best the original purpose of universality of membership may be achieved. The purpose of its founders, and the hope of the signatories of the Covenant, was certainly not a League without the United States, Japan, Germany, Brazil or other great or lesser powers. Certainly it was not a League of Nations against any country or group of countries. Nor was it a League to promote or combat particular theories of social philosophy or economic organisation. It was to be a League to further ideals of peace and good will among all nations and between all classes. Only as member States continue to give their allegiance to this high conception of its function, can the League of Nations fulfil its mission to mankind.

Financial Times
14.10.1936.

D25791

M. Delbos, French Foreign Minister, gave a luncheon and reception yesterday in honour of the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Mackenzie King.

The Times.
14.10.1936.

D25792

MR. MACKENZIE KING IN PARIS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, Oct. 13

M. Delbos, the Foreign Minister, to-day gave a luncheon party in honour of Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, who is on a short visit to France. Among the guests were M. Blum, the Prime Minister, M. Gasnier-Duparc, the Minister of Marine, M. Bérenger, the President of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and Mr. Norman Rogers, the Canadian Minister to France.

Daily Telegraph.
14.10.1936.

D25793

M. Delbos, the French Foreign Minister, gave a luncheon and reception in honour of the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King.

The Times.
15.10.1936.

D25794

MR. MACKENZIE KING'S VISIT TO LONDON

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, OCT. 14

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, who is now in Paris, will leave for England to-morrow night.

Liverpool Post.
16.10.1936. D25795

A Premier Comes For Talks

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. MacKenzie King, arrives here to-morrow morning, ostensibly on a holiday. This is a popular expedient for avoiding too many official functions, for there are many points of importance to which the visitor and his advisers wish to devote their time to—points of considerable importance to Liverpool as a port of contact between the two countries. The work already done by Canada's Ministers of Finance and of Trade over here in sketching out suggested amendments to the Ottawa agreements will be discussed with Whitehall; the Dominion's financial credit will be debated; there will, doubtless, be talks on the curtailment of purchases of Welsh coal and on the prospects of a resumption of migration; and last, but not least, the Canadian Prime Minister will confer with the Coronation officials on the constitutional and ceremonial aspects of Imperial participation in the event.

D25796

Sept. 30/36

Windsor Star

Mr. King Startles Geneva

PRIME MINISTER KING has startled Geneva and the League of Nations by suggesting that the nations of the world get together on a basis of confidence and goodwill.

The very simplicity of Mr. King's cure for war appears to have taken the breath from some of the sword-rattlers in Europe. While a lot of them like to render lip-service to peace, they are not so prepared to suit their actions to their words.

Mr. King also gave Europe something to think about when he said Canada is not going to be plunged automatically into any European war. He emphasized that this Dominion will not go to war until the Parliament of Canada has weighed the issues and decided that war is the only proper course to follow.

It will do the Europeans good to hear such sentiments boldly expressed. The people of Europe are no more anxious for a general war than are the people of Canada. But ambitious leaders keep moving recklessly towards conflict.

Let them get together in confidence and goodwill as Mr. King suggests. That is a simple formula for avoiding war,—so simple few have thought to try it.

* * *

D25797

Sept. 30/36
Windsor Star

The Prime Minister at Geneva

On more than one occasion—keeping in mind failure to achieve success in the application of economic sanctions against Italy and an earlier failure to check the imperialistic program of Japan in the Far East—The Star has suggested that henceforth the League of Nations should consider itself as only a discussional body, providing a meeting place where international arguments might be threshed out. In this way, we have submitted, the League could serve a useful purpose and produce worthwhile results, because it is obvious that when delay and negotiation intervene there is usually an excellent chance of keeping arguing nations from flying at each other's throats.

That Canada's Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, is thinking along similar lines, is evident from a perusal of his address to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva yesterday.

"There is today a widespread conviction, born of experience," Mr. King said, "that at this stage in the evolution of the League, emphasis should be placed upon *conciliation* rather than upon *coercion*. There is a general unwillingness in peoples to incur obligations which they realize they may not be able, in time of crisis, to fulfil, obligations to use force and to use it any time, in circumstances unforeseen and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they had little or no control. The difficulty of automatic intervention increases rather than decreases when conflicts tend to become struggles between classes, between economic systems, social philosophies, in some instances between religious faiths as well as between States."

Mr. King, in the words above, places his finger on a fundamental weakness that was well illustrated in the League's unhappy and embarrassing situation arising out of Mussolini's ruthless invasion and subjugation of Ethiopia. True, the League took no forcible action against Italy. It merely initiated partial economic sanctions, forbidding the export of certain goods to Italy because of the latter's violation of the rules. What happened? Exactly nothing. Il Duce snapped his fingers at Geneva and proceeded with his plans just as if the League had never existed, carrying out the program and increasing the Mussolinian prestige both at home and abroad.

The League, obviously, was placed in a bad light. It lost face. It was humiliated. People began to talk of its folding up. It had failed, for a second time, to check a bold member to whom League rules or the Briand-Kellogg Pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy meant just nothing at all.

The League made a gross error in going in for a policy of economic sanctions—when it was not in a position to back them up, if necessary, with military sanctions on a major scale. The League threatened, but it did not act. Mussolini gambled that this would happen and his judgment proved good. Had he been convinced that the members of the League—more than 50 nations—were ready to take effective action against him in case he stepped over the line into Ethiopia, then, there is reason to believe, Emperor Haile Selassie would still be ruling in Addis Ababa instead of being an exile in hospitable Britain. It was a great mistake, we say, to take preliminary action to punish or express disapproval of Mussolini, without being prepared to follow up. Imagine a parent saying, "I'll punish you if you do that," then letting the child get away with his misdemeanor.

There is no argument, of course, as to why the League failed to check Mussolini. Public opinion back home in the member nations would not have supported a war policy. Even in Britain, where sympathy for Haile Selassie was so pronounced and popular indignation reached fever heights because of Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion to yield part of Ethiopia to Italy—forcing Sir Samuel's retirement from the Foreign Office—there was nothing to justify the Baldwin Government in taking martial

Great Britain—or any other part of the Empire—is at war, Canada is necessarily at war. Let us quote his exact words on this point:

> "There is another factor which inevitably influences Canadian opinion on many League policies, particularly on the question of automatic obligations to the use of force in international disputes. I have in mind our experience as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.
>
> "Nations of the British Commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions and by a common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war.
>
> "The Canadian Parliament reserves to itself the right to declare in the light of circumstances existing at the time to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts wherein other members of the Commonwealth may be engaged.
>
> "It is true that there are special factors in this relationship which make it impossible to draw a complete parallel between League and Commonwealth relations. But these factors also work in both directions. Certainly this experience has had an effect in convincing Canadians of the possibility of reserving close and friendly co-operation without the existence of central authority or military commitments.
>
> "This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the action of all members of the League of Nations."

In some quarters, needless to say, there will be criticism of this attitude, but it is in line with the position taken by Mr. King in the past and it is well to remember that in a general election held less than a year ago he received the largest parliamentary majority the electorate of this country has ever awarded the leader of any party. There should be no misunderstanding of the Prime Minister's position, of course. He is not contending that Canada should necessarily remain aloof from Empire wars. He is merely arguing against "central authority or military commitments" and contending that the Canadian Parliament, representative of the Canadian people, shall decide on the merits of each situation that arises.

This appeals to us as an eminently reasonable position.

Though Mr. King was discreet in his comparison of the European and North American situations—emphasizing, for instance, the right of each country to decide its own form of government or economic organization—he made the interesting observation that "we in Canada are particularly fortunate both in our neighbors and in our lack of neighbors." He pleaded, also, for less economic nationalism "and the endless devices of control which are making political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish" and pointed to his own Government's readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take this action and thus to help in the removal of trade bars which make political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish.

All in all, Mr. King's speech was a thoughtful contribution to the discussion at Geneva. It was not sensational, but it was frank, sympathetic and sincere. Our dwindling colonial school of thought will find fault, as we have already suggested, with the Prime Minister's references to war commitments, but that is to be expected and provides no cause for worry. Most persons will admire Mr. King's sound Canadianism and faithful interpretation of the position of our country.

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There is no argument, of course, as to why the League failed to check Mussolini. Public opinion back home in the member nations would not have supported a war policy. Even in Britain, where sympathy for Haile Selassie was so pronounced and popular indignation reached fever heights because of Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion to yield part of Ethiopia to Italy—forcing Sir Samuel's retirement from the Foreign Office—there was nothing to justify the Baldwin Government in taking martial steps against the grasping Mussolini. And so the Italian dictator "got away with it," as the saying goes.

It would be bad judgment, we believe, for the League to ever again embark upon attempts to punish troublesome members—either through the imposition of economic penalties, as in Italy's glaring case, or by force. The League's opportunity for effective service lies entirely in the field of conciliation. That, as the leader of the Canadian Government said yesterday, is where emphasis should be placed.

Canadian public opinion will back Mr. King when he voices consistent opposition to "automatic obligation to use military or economic force." It was, he explained, for Parliament or the people to decide, to what extent, if at all, Canada would participate in wars in which other nations might be involved. The Canadian Parliament, Mr. King added, would have to take any decision as to whether the Dominion would participate in war "in the light of all existing circumstances."

The Prime Minister, it seems to be clear, does not subscribe to the old theory that when Nations of the British Commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions and by a common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war.

"The Canadian Parliament reserves to itself the right to declare in the light of circumstances existing at the time to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts wherein other members of the Commonwealth may be engaged.

"It is true that there are special factors in this relationship which make it impossible to draw a complete parallel between League and Commonwealth relations. But these factors also work in both directions. Certainly this experience has had an effect in convincing Canadians of the possibility of reserving close and friendly co-operation without the existence of central authority or military commitments.

"This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the action of all members of the League of Nations."

In some quarters, needless to say, there will be criticism of this attitude, but it is in line with the position taken by Mr. King in the past and it is well to remember that in a general election held less than a year ago he received the largest parliamentary majority the electorate of this country has ever awarded the leader of any party. There should be no misunderstanding of the Prime Minister's position, of course. He is not contending that Canada should necessarily remain aloof from Empire wars. He is merely arguing against "central authority or military commitments" and contending that the Canadian Parliament, representative of the Canadian people, shall decide on the merits of each situation that arises.

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Though Mr. King was discreet in his comparison of the European and North American situations—emphasizing, for instance, the right of each country to decide its own form of government or economic organization—he made the interesting observation that "we in Canada are particularly fortunate both in our neighbors and in our lack of neighbors." He pleaded, also, for less economic nationalism "and the endless devices of control which are making political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish" and pointed to his own Government's readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take this action and thus to help in the removal of trade bars which make political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish.

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D25798
Sept. 30/36
Ottawa Journal

MR. KING'S GENEVA SPEECH.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING'S speech to the League of Nations at Geneva was admirable in form and matter.

His reference to Canada's good fortune both in her neighbors and her lack of neighbors was linked with an appreciation of the peculiar difficulties of European countries—"crowded populations, scores of dividing frontiers, bitter memories which the zealots of nationalism will not let die." Faced by these conditions the Prime Minister found it not surprising that Europe should be the scene of "violent propaganda and recriminations . . . the feverish race for rearmament, the hurrying to and fro of diplomats, the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances, and the consequent fear of peoples."

For this situation Mr. KING offered no patent cure. He advanced the association of free nations in the structure of the British Empire as an ideal for the League, conceding that it was impossible to make a complete parallel. He was opposed to "automatic obligations, to the use of force in international disputes," and pointed out that it was for the Canadian Parliament and people to decide "to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts wherein other members of the Commonwealth may be involved."

The Prime Minister, admitting the difficult problems facing the League at this point in its evolution, was not unduly pessimistic. The world needed such a "rallying point for the world's hopes of peace" as its Assembly afforded, and the League, despite all its mistakes and failures, had built up barriers against war. In other words it is fairly certain that the world would be worse off today than it is if the League had not existed since the Great War. And Mr. KING spoke, we think, for the vast majority of Canadians when he said emphasis in the League's policies should be placed "upon conciliation rather than coercion." There is, he said,

> ". . . a general unwillingness in people to incur obligations which they realize they may not be able in time of crisis to fulfil, obligations to use force and to use it at any time, in circumstances unforeseen and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they have little or no control."

That being true, and the experience of the League in Italy's war of conquest in Ethiopia leaves no question on the subject—Mr. KING'S conclusion is strong:

> "We believe the only way to strengthen the League's shaken authority is to take heed of the lessons of experience, to make the policies of the League conform to realities, to conditions and attitudes of mind that exist in fact in the world of today."

Finally the Prime Minister emphasized the point that the League, in the conception of its founders, was not to be a group of countries set against another group, was not to be used to combat "particular theories of social philosophy or economic organization." It was primarily a League "to further the ideals of peace and good will among all nations and all classes."

Mr. KING, THE JOURNAL believes, spoke for Canada at large in this frank address. Canada, geographically blessed, does not take credit to herself for superior virtue, but there is a lesson for Europe in the international relationships of this continent, above all in the organization of the British Empire. And Canada does not propose to be dragged into a war in which she has no interest, and over the origin of which she has no responsibility or control, through any automatic obligation. This is simple doctrine, and sensible.

D 25799

Calgary Herald
Sept 30/36

Canada's Position Is Outlined

CANADA'S attitude toward the League of Nations and the basis on which the Dominion is prepared to lend its support in restoring the shaken authority of that organization were outlined clearly and forcibly by Mr. Mackenzie King at Geneva yesterday. He emphasized that final decision as to participation in any war would have to be taken by the Canadian parliament and that decision would be inspired by existing circumstances. In other words the Dominion does not propose to tie herself to collective pacts or sanctions programs that involve the obligation of going to war. At the same time, the prime minister said, Canada reaffirms her adherence to the fundamental principles of the League covenant as originally drafted—peace by conciliation and peace by collective coercion—but predicated upon universal acceptance of these terms. Today the United States, Germany, Italy and Japan—all leading nations—remain out of the League thus depriving it of that world-wide authority visualized as essential at the outset of the organization.

Mr. King's utterance has been already characterized at Geneva as isolationistic in tone. There is a growing volume of opinion in this country against involvement in European political intrigues. This trend of thought has been strengthened by developments in Europe just before and since the Italo-Ethiopian war. There is growing impatience in Canada as well as in the United States over the failure of leading nations in Europe to establish a permanent peace. Dictators are hourly threatening trouble and feverishly arming for another war, while the bitter memory of the last war is still fresh in mind. A disposition to give and take, to arbitrate differences of opinions, is entirely lacking. Two European nations stand outside the League of Nations and flout its prestige. Collective security has become a chimera for the time being while the dictators scoff at League consultations.

But so long as Great Britain remains in the League there is still reason to hope for rehabilitation of its prestige. British moves to that end are far from exhausted and out of the present state of ineffectiveness at Geneva more promising plans for the promotion and maintenance of peace in Europe may emerge. Canada and the other dominions stand prepared to give the Mother Country loyal support in any effort of the kind.

L 25800
Calgary Albertan
October 3/36

Canada at Geneva

IT IS an extravagant interpretation The Daily Express, London, put on Mr. King's speech at Geneva. But then The Express does not like the League and any stick is better to shake at it than none. From Mr. King's having said that Canada will not be committed through the League the Express reaches the conclusion that Canada is leading the way out of Geneva. In the paper's phrase, it leaves only the rags and tatters of collective security.

It seems to us The Express has jumped to a conclusion. Mr. King made it clear, to be sure, that regarding such ideas as sanctions Canada would be committed only after consultation with the Dominion's parliament. But he did not say Canada would not participate. The League itself has failed as an instrument of collective security. The time for trying to repair the lost prestige or restore the lost power is not yet nor will it be while such powers as Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States are free of obligation to Geneva. It can only attempt to carry on as an instrument of conciliation and Canada has shown no unwillingness to take part in such a mission.

L 25801

Edmonton Bulletin

October 1/36

KING SPEAKS FOR CANADA

Premier King took the opportunity, for which his countrymen pretty generally will thank him, to talk democracy and plain sense to the Assembly of the League of Nations. The parliament of Canada, he told the delegates, will make the decision as to whether Canada is to participate in any war.

It is symptomatic of the wreckage that has been made of self-government in Europe that even some London papers are scandalized at this proclamation of Canada's "isolation." Apparently they thought or hoped our Premier crossed the ocean to second any motion Mr. Anthony Eden might make in the direction of arbitrary regulation of the world in general and Europe in particular, by force if and as required. The information that Mr. King does not carry the prerogatives of peace and war in his pocket should not be strange to British ears, but seemingly it is. Nor should it be unknown in that quarter that every Canadian Government has consistently refused to pledge the country to an automatic and unconsidered plunge into a maelstrom of blood every time Europe chooses to indulge in a carnival of slaughter.

For the rest, Mr. King told the delegates "Automatic commitments to the application of force are not practical policy." If they have any doubts on the point all they have to do is recall the exhibition of pussy-footing and side-stepping that member-nations of the League put on when they were invited to back Great Britain and France in checking the outlawry in Abyssinia. Would they have acted differently if they had been pledged to put armies in the field against Italy at the bidding of the League? Not a bit of it. What clause of the Covenant or pact of security have the continental League members ever kept when there was danger involved or sacrifice to be made?

Canada at least has kept itself free from signing agreements it had no intention to keep. When continental countries start to make good the treaties and pacts they have signed,it may be possible to believe they would live up to an undertaking to bring their combined force to bear against a violator of the peace. Until they show that evidence of sincerity, an agreement for the automatic application of force would not be worth the paper on which it was written.

D 25802

EDmonton Bulletin

October 2/36

CANADA DIDN'T WRECK THE LEAGUE

If Premier King had to incur the disapproval of some London newspaper publisher, fortune did him a favor when it selected as castigator His Lordship of Beaverbrook, proprietor of the Daily Express, better known to Canadians as Sir Max Aitken, father of the cement merger. A knock from Sir Max is a boost for anybody.

In the editorial opinion of His Lordship, Premier King's statement at Geneva—that the parliament of Canada will decide whether or not the Dominion is to go to war—leaves "Nothing but rags and tatters of collective security."

That rags and tatters fittingly symbolize what is left of collective security under the League of Nations nobody will dispute. But when His Lordship tries to blame Canada or its Premier for that deplorable state of affairs he is making himself even more ridiculous than common.

Collective security became nothing better than a recognized scare-crow when the Governments of Europe welshed on the proposition that they back Britain and France in extending that security to Ethiopia. For itself the independence of Ethiopia and the preservation of its particular type of government and civilization was not worth the spilling of foreign blood. But as a member of the League that country was as much entitled to the joint-protection of its fellow-members as any other country. When that protection was denied it, collective security under League auspices was exposed as a sham and mockery.

Canada did not halt the attempt of Britain to align the League countries on the side of law enforcement. It went the whole way in employing economic sanctions against Italy, which was all the others did or would do, and more than some of them did. Neither Canada, nor its Premier can be made responsible, on the say-so of Lord Beaverbrook, for the collapse of collective security that was actively engineered on the other side of the Atlantic, and which actually took place while his esteemed former townsman and employer, Hon. R. B. Bennett, was still head of the Government of this Dominion.

D 25803

Edmonton Journal

Sept 30/36

Premier on Sound Ground at Geneva

Canada cannot obligate herself to use military or economic force in support of whatever decisions are reached by the League. Mr. King was well advised in making that quite clear in the speech that he delivered at Geneva on Tuesday.

An "automatic commitment" is, as he said, "not practical policy" so far as this country is concerned.

There is no doubt that the premier was quite right when he claimed that there is general concurrence in this view throughout the dominion. The large majority of Canadians feel that parliament, before agreeing to participate in the application of force, must consider the circumstances under which such action is being taken.

The adoption of that position does not mean that the dominion fails to recognize the value of a body like the League. It is simply due to a realization that cases may arise which are regarded at Geneva as justifying resort to force but in which the Canadian people would not consider they were warranted in giving their active backing to a step of this character. In that event their judgment must prevail.

Yet the covenant as it stands does commit each of the signatories, Canada being one of them, to do certain things automatically. Under article 10 they undertake not only to "respect" but to "preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity" of all League members. Article 16 says that, if any member resorts to war it disregards its covenants, it is deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members, "which hereby undertake immediately to the severance of all trade and financial relations."

Those undertakings have been by no means fully lived up to and, after the Ethiopian experience, they are likely to be for the most part disregarded unless and until the League becomes the world-wide body which it was intended to be by its founders. That being the case, the covenants should be changed in accordance with the realities of the situation that the League faces.

Mr. King pointed out that "Canadian public irrespective of party, opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of article 10." It is hard to see how their maintenance under present conditions can be defended.

The premier also urged that "at this stage in the evolution of the League emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion." The feeling is steadily becoming stronger that its present usefulness depends on following the advice that he gave and that has come from many others.

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Edmonton Journal

Oct ober 12/36

Misplaced Scorn

Articles and cartoons that have been appearing in the Winnipeg Free Press must make old-time readers of that newspaper rub their eyes. It is going to great lengths in attacking the stand that Mr. King took at Geneva.

The premier is pictured caught up in the trunk of an elephant labelled "War" and addressing to it the words: "I propose to conciliate you and in any event I retain complete freedom of action." His speech to the assembly is described editorially as "the last of a long series of acts by successive Canadian governments and it is the most discreditable of them all because it amounts to the rejection by Canada of the League."

The premier, however, must take some comfort out of the fact that the Free Press is even more critical of the British government than it is of himself. It speaks of the possibility that the people of the Old Land will decide "to sack their so-called statesmen who think the defence of the world is not a vital interest for that country."

But neither Mr. King nor the British ministers have done anything more than face realities. Because they recognize the limitations of the League under existing conditions they are not fairly open to the charge of disloyalty to that organization. "The defence of the world" is more than either Britain or Canada can undertake.

The time, it is to be hoped, will come when the League will be so strengthened that it can enforce its decisions upon aggressor nations and so preserve world peace. Both Britain and Canada, it is safe to say, will then be prepared to do their part in carrying out these decisions. But nothing is to be gained by assuming that the League, as at present constituted, can assume such responsibilities as the Free Press, in its zeal for collective security, thinks it should.

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LE DOSSIER CONTINUE SUR LA BOBINE SUIVANTE

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